

very uttermost, to all American citizens, the right of self-government. [Much applause.] On that principle he would ask this convention, and the mass of intelligence of which this body was now a representative part—on that platform he would ask these gentlemen to stand in reviving here and planting here those principles of liberty which belonged only to self-government. [Cheers.] If he could counsel this convention beyond anything in the world on what he would regard as vital to their success, it would be to politely ask the Government of the United States to admit Utah as a Democratic State [great applause], and also ask the Government, by the proper machinery, to require the Utah Commission to step down and out, if it were true—as he knew it was—that the necessity for its existence had ceased forever. [Vehement applause.] He made no apology to any man under the canopy of heaven for having had his individual views of the true policy for the solution of this problem which was now solved. [Applause.] If he could warn his hearers in a word, it would be against what he could see as a spectator of this grand movement—an event, an epoch, in the history of Utah. This was clearly a Democratic convention for the purpose of putting this party on an organized basis, and his warning was: "Do not falter in the fight in a straightforward march to statehood. When in passing do not you forget, in doing your duty, that the Republican party is embodied in the compact to get Utah as a Republican State into the national sisterhood. [Applause.] All pretense on the part of his distinguished friend of the Utah Commission, Alvin Saunders, a gentleman kindly disposed, generous by instinct, but always a radical Republican, looking out for the loaves, fishes and offices—a man who would be just to people as far as he could see it through a partisan pair of spectacles—a man who would say to them, to their face, "You are very honest," while perhaps to another person he would remark, "Possibly this is a trick in order to hold the reins and drive a pair of horses for General Harrison or some other Republican who wants to be President of the United States, at any rate, any gentleman who would plant this community on a Republican basis—all such pretense would avail nothing. That was what Alvin Saunders would be here for, and for no other purpose; and if he (the speaker) were making a canvass of this Territory he would appeal to every man to stand solid for a true recognition of the two political parties. Let them put themselves in harmony with the nation and fight it out with the times.

Let them forget the animosities which had divided this most unfortunate people. [Applause.] He perceived that the spirit of Democracy was here. The eyes of the nation were upon this community of men today. When Republicans preached about the doctrines of the "Mormons"—those men who had gone through the crucibles of hell in vindication of their opinions, and like Lee at Appomattox, had surrendered their all—and told them that the "Mormon" people were not honest, that some

ulterior design actuated their motives, they were speaking as natural fools. [Cheers.] He stood there that day to applaud, in the face of all men, the work of the "Mormon" people. He stood there to praise them and congratulate them upon having transformed a desert into this magnificent city, with which after an absence of four years he expressed his unbounded delight.

When Dr. Miller resumed his seat it was moved—the motion being carried by acclamation—that he be invited to remain in the city over Tuesday night, to enable him to see the completion of the Democratic party organization in Utah.

The doctor accepted the invitation, which he said he regarded as "the highest honor paid him during his political life."

The convention then adjourned till 3 p. m.

At the afternoon session of the Democratic Territorial Convention the committee on credentials reported that the following delegates were entitled to seats:

Box Elder County—Hyrum Standing, R. H. Jones, H. H. Smith, J. D. Peters, S. W. Cook.

Cache County—G. W. Thatcher, Fred Turner, O. C. Ormsby, E. R. Owen, J. C. Thoreson, J. R. Lowe, P. S. Barson, G. W. Baker, W. C. Burnham, J. M. Bernhisel.

Davis County—R. E. Egan, W. A. Hyde, Hyrum Stewart, T. J. Brandon.

Utah County—Julius Hanberg, R. L. Sbores, J. B. Gaddy, J. Mercer, D. P. Felt, R. A. Deal, W. N. Dusenberry, Levi Openshaw, A. D. Gash, W. D. Roberts, John Jones, W. H. King, W. R. Pike, L. P. Lund, Richard Nuttall, J. E. Hall, E. A. Harker, M. M. Kellogg, M. K. Henry, J. B. Milner.

Weber County—H. P. Henderson, J. W. McNutt, L. R. Rhodes, J. B. Barton, E. A. McDaniel, W. L. McGinnis, A. J. Webber, John McManna, G. H. Tribe, C. C. Richards, Thos. D. Dee, David Evans, G. R. Belnap, John Seamon, E. W. Sowles, L. M. Gregg, James Waugsard, J. J. Sullivan, J. A. Boyle, G. W. Bramhall, Jr.

Wasatch County—William Buys.

Washington County—R. C. Lund.

Sanpete County—C. A. Swalsburg, Jr., O. B. Burgland, J. H. Hougard, W. K. Reid.

Summit County—O. F. Lyons, John Horton, T. H. Wright, J. E. Bromley, John Boyden, S. F. Atwood, P. C. Evans, G. W. Young, G. G. Redden.

Tooele County—W. C. Rydallch, J. C. De La Mar.

Emery County—D. C. Robbins, Herbert Savage.

Iron County—Thomas Adams.

Rich County—William Rex.

Salt Lake County—J. W. Whitehead, Jr., George D. Alder, George Stringfellow, Gustave Kroeger, J. H. Paul, J. H. Moyle, C. W. West, S. A. Merritt, J. W. Judd, Thomas Lewis, Herbert Pembroke, A. E. Hyde, O. H. Hardy, F. H. Hyde, Thos. Matthews, J. L. Rawlin, P. L. Williams, F. S. Richards, J. G. Sutherland, J. P. Bache, F. H. Dyer, F. Armstrong, H. C. Lett, Thomas Marshall, A. G. Norrell, D. O. Rideout, Jr., W. C. A. Smoot, Jr., J. W. Sharp, John Holt, G. L. Scott, J. P. McCormick, Michael Gibbons, George Spencer, A. White, H. R.

Stevenson. The alternates from this county were J. M. Benedict, A. T. Schroeder, J. M. Waddell, W. Van Cott, W. H. Cassidy, Thomas Hall, W. J. Halloran, W. A. Hodges, A. Kimball, E. A. Smith, J. T. Caine, T. W. Jennings, D. C. Dutbar, Alfales Young, J. B. Toronto, Joseph Lowe, P. W. Madsen, T. V. Williams, E. G. Woolley, W. R. Gibbs.

The following counties were not represented: Beaver, Garfield, Grand, Juab, Kane, Millard, Morgan, Piute, San Juan, Uintah.

The committee recommended that when a county was not fully represented, the delegates present be authorized to cast the full vote to which the county was entitled.

The report was adopted, and the committee on permanent organization and order of business reported as follows:

President, J. W. Judd, of Salt Lake County; vice-presidents, M. M. Kellogg, Utah County; G. W. Thatcher, Cache County; R. C. Lund, Washington County; secretary, E. A. Smith, of Salt Lake County; assistant secretary, A. D. Gash, of Utah County.

Order of business—Election of Territorial central committee of fifty members, the delegates of the several counties to make nominations, and where a county was not represented that it be filled by the convention.

Report of the committee on resolutions.

Adjournment.

The report was adopted, and in taking the chair, Judge Judd said it was with the profoundest gratitude that he acknowledged the honor conferred upon him. To be the presiding officer of the first territorial Democratic convention ever held in Utah, was an honor of which any man might well be proud. They were Democrats not only for this election, but for all time to come. Their great object was to build up a Democratic commonwealth here. It had been said that the speaker and some of his friends were simply working to get Utah admitted as a State. He wished to say that the issue of statehood was wholly irrelevant at this time. The object of this movement was not to get statehood for Utah, but to educate the people and have them align themselves up with the two great national parties as they were elsewhere in this union, according to their preferences. The people here were capable of the same patriotic aspirations as any other people. Could not the mass of the people of Utah be trusted with this matter as safely as any other people? No set of men and no section of the country had a corner on patriotism. The Democratic party has not been organized here to procure statehood, but he wanted to say plainly that when the proper time to consider that question came, the Democratic party will deal with that issue as it had dealt with every other question. Who would say that the Democratic party could not be fully trusted with this matter? Did it not control the destinies of this great nation up to 1860, and had it not done it since that time? Had it not always proved itself equal to any emergency that had arisen? If they would stand by their principles and organize and work, when they met next year they would nominate a Democratic candidate for Delegate