

to Congress and elect him. (Applause.) When the delegates went home their real work would begin. The Liberals would not be able to hold the Republican party down always. The Republican party was an adroit organization and it was guided by some of the ablest men in the country. The Democrats should waste no further time on side shows and butterflies. The Liberal party was here today; it would be gone tomorrow. [Applause.] The Republicans were watching this Territory and they hoped to make of Utah a Republican State. The Republican party was already present in the person of the Utah Commission and in other organizations, and before another year, the Democrats would have an active and aggressive Republican party to combat. Next year when a Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress was nominated, they would not have a "Liberal" to fight, but a Republican organization. Too much attention could not be paid to this subject. It had been said that the mass of the Mormons were Democrats. He urged them not to be misled by this statement. The Democrats could never take Utah by default or without a struggle.

The following were then elected members of the Territorial central committee:

Beaver County—John Ward Christian, Beaver City, Utah.

Box Elder—John D. Peters, Brigham City; H. H. Smith, Corinne.

Cache—George W. Thatcher, A. G. Barber, Noble Warrum, Jr., Logan, Utah.

Davis—Thomas J. Brandon, Farmington.

Emery—Don C. Robbins, Huntington.

Garfield—W. P. Sargent, Panguitch.

Iron County—William Davenport.

Kane—Homer Bouton, Glendale.

Rich—William Rex, Randolph.

Millard—James A. Melville, Fillmore.

Salt Lake—Samuel A. Merritt, F. S. Richards, F. H. Dyer, Caleb W. West, P. L. Williams, J. L. Rawlins, John T. Caine, LeGrand Young, B. B. Quinn, O. P. Miller, C. M. Nelsen.

Sanpete—W. T. Reid, Manti; Peter Graves, Ephraim; John Carter, Mount Pleasant.

Summit—John Boyden, James E. Bromley, Coalville.

Tooele—Chas. L. Anderson, Grantsville.

Uintah—Lycurgus Johnson, Vernal.

Utah—Dr. Julius Haunburg, M. M. Kellogg, W. N. Dusenberry, R. A. Deal, L. P. Lund.

Wasatch—Harmon Cumming, Heber.

Washington—Isaac C. MacFarlane, St. George.

Weber—J. W. McNutt, R. W. Cross, C. C. Richards, H. W. Smith, W. V. Helfrech.

As the committee on resolutions was not yet ready to report, Mr. A. D. Gash, of Provo, was called upon for a speech, and in responding said: The Democratic party came into existence with the stars and stripes, and it would exist as long as that emblem of freedom waved. He hoped to see Utah become a grand Democratic State, because it was his home.

Judge Henderson was next called

on. He said that if it was expected that the Democrats would carry this Territory, there must be organization and education. If this plan was followed the advantage gained would be permanent and lasting. He spoke on the tariff question and after giving his views on that subject, took up the local question by saying that certain persons here had for years been demanding that the "Mormon" people give up polygamy and that the Church cease interfering with politics. All this had been done, and then certain of these men receded from their positions and said that the movement was a trick to secure statehood. The people could never hope to obtain statehood until they affiliated with the great national parties, and until they had become fully Americanized. When this was done he supposed that every person in the Territory hoped that Utah would be admitted as a State. This movement was inaugurated to bring about such a state of affairs ultimately.

The committee on resolutions then reported the following:

The Democratic party of Utah, in convention assembled, congratulate the whole people of Utah, of whatever class or party, that the local issues heretofore existing, engendering contention, strife and bitterness and obstructing the progress and prosperity of the territory, would be forever buried but for a small faction living upon old animosities which of necessity must soon die.

That the people of Utah, recognizing their power, have resolved to assert it, and that for the future the old People's and Liberal parties shall have no place in their midst. Those of our fellow citizens heretofore adhering to the People's party have not only by profession, but in act sincere dissolved its organization, its heretofore adherents in great numbers allying themselves with the two great national parties, Democratic and Republican. From the ranks of the former Liberal party, large numbers of both Democrats and Republicans, from every part of the Territory have accepted with rejoicing the action of the People's party; have clasped hands and the work of organizing the two great national parties is now in rapid progress.

It would seem that conditions so favorable would invite every citizen who loves his home and family and desires the prosperity and progress of the Territory, to enlist at once and do all in his power to further the great and good work of making like political conditions in Utah that exist in the balance of our common country. It is scarcely to be believed, yet it is true, that there is an organized faction, composed of those who, in the past, from the pulpit, the press and rostrum, as well as from official station and in private life, have declared and solemnly assured the people of the Territory and the nation that they exacted of the "Mormons" of the Territory but two things: the abandonment of the practice of polygamy, and the non-interference of the Church in political affairs. They are compelled to admit that so far as human profession and action can go their exactions have been conceded, yet they still persist in keeping up the old contentions in this Territory.

We arraign the present Liberal

faction, which is largely composed of Republicans, as false to every pledge made by that party in the past. It seeks to perpetuate its existence by falsely denying that the conditions which led to its organization have ceased. It cannot truthfully deny that the "Mormon" people have accepted, by profession and action, the terms upon which the assurance of the settlement of our local strife was promised, yet the Liberal party indict a whole people of insincerity and falsehood.

The Liberal faction, not satisfied with taking a false position itself, assumes the right to announce the position of the Democratic party. We, however, prefer to define our own position, and upon the subject of statehood for Utah declare that we are Democrats, and that our party never has and never will favor the admission of Territories until all the necessary conditions for statehood exist. That we are now an organized party, and as such, we feel entirely capable of dealing with any public question when it shall arise. That the question of statehood for Utah is not involved in the present movement for division on national party lines. The living, burning issue is whether this people shall have an opportunity to prepare themselves for statehood in the future, or whether the Liberal faction, by its misrepresentations, its appeals to prejudice and hate, shall keep the people so separate and apart as to postpone the admission of Utah indefinitely. We have no hesitancy in declaring that statehood would be a great boon to this Territory, and when Utah is fully prepared and the people desire it, that we as a party will be found as we ever have been, supporting the right.

Be it resolved, that we accept the declaration and action of the Mormon people abandoning the practice of polygamy, and the People's party disbanding the same, as done in good faith and all sincerity; and we favor the restoration of the franchise to all disfranchised citizens who will obey the laws of the United States.

2—That the changed conditions in this Territory leave no room save for national parties.

3—That, as Democrats, we avow our allegiance to the party that has maintained its existence since the government was formed, and will live as long as it lasts.

4—We adhere to the time-honored principles of Democracy, and such as are set forth in the national platform adopted by the last national Democratic convention.

As a true and terse embodiment of Democratic principles, we adopt the following:

"1—We believe that the government of the United States is a national sovereignty supreme within its sphere as delegated and defined in the Constitution, and to that government our first allegiance is due; and we believe in a willing and loyal obedience to all its laws and a strict enforcement of the same.

"2—We believe that the several States of the Union are sovereign within their sphere, and that upon the preservation of their autonomy depend the benefits of local self-government, the liberty of the citizens and the perpetuity of the Union.

3—We are opposed to the idea of centralized or paternal government, believing that the best government is the one that governs least; and therefore we believe in the largest liberty to the indi-