

JUDGE JUDD

was then introduced. He said—I presume that the same impulse that brought you here tonight prompted me to come. My lot is cast with the people of Utah. What I have of this world's goods is here also, like myself, to stay. I could not leave if I would; I would not if I could. When I first came to this Territory I found a strange condition of affairs. Myself in common with other "Liberals" asked the "Mormons" to forsake the practice of polygamy. In time they assembled and proclaimed against it. We asked them to disband their political forces and they did so. When we discredited this action we discredited our own manhood and indicted ourselves for hypocrisy. I have confidence in the integrity of the mass of people everywhere. We are here to protest that our city and our property are not dependent on electing some other man's ticket to office. If the police can keep the hold-ups off us we will feel as safe in Salt Lake as in Tennessee, where I came from. (Laughter.) When I walk the streets the people look happy. I dropped into the American National bank and asked the cashier "How's business?" "It's picking up." I met President Stout and he told me the same thing. How is it that we arrive at the very verge of the demerit bow-wows so suddenly? The truth is, the thing has got to be a joke, and the men who have it in hand know it is a joke. Now when some of these men write us letters that they want to sell their property at 50 per cent., I want some of it. I am a citizen of the United States and no man shall dictate to me how I shall vote.

E. B. CRITCHLOW

said a meeting of this character is giving too much prominence to men who should be discredited abroad as they are discredited at home. He took up the Liberal poster: "Liberal success means more Dyer buildings," and said, as he understood it, that Mr. Dyer was not responsible for the class of tenants which occupied the Dyer buildings. In my professional capacity I was asked to get out the papers to eject some objectionable tenants that occupied the Dyer building on Commercial street. They asked a stay until a more commodious building could be erected in the alley. [Laughter.] The police can tell who occupy the other Dyer buildings. [More laughter.] I suppose that the poster is meant to imply that we are to vote the "Liberal" ticket so that we can have more Dyer buildings. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which was adopted with only one dissenting voice:

Whereas it is being represented to the detriment of the business interests of our community that there are political conditions existing here which threaten the continued advancement and prosperity of the city and Territory.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, composed of all shades of political belief, there is not now and there is no possible future evil to be feared from obliteration of the party lines so long existing in this Territory, the burying of past differences and the establishment here of the great national parties of the country, and that all reports to the contrary emanate from sources which should be discredited abroad as they are at home.

COLONEL LETT

said—Three years ago I sold all that I had in the East, put it in my vest pocket and came to Utah. A real estate exchange was organized. I was made president thereof. We advertised Utah, but not in a boomingsense. We invited our friends and relatives; they came and were and are satisfied. I have invested over half a million of money since I came, and I am satisfied, too. During the next eight months I propose to expend three-quarters of a million, all of which shall be spent in Utah. I look upon this as the brightest day that ever dawned upon Utah.

JOHN MORGAN.

The first thing that strikes the beholder is that Salt Lake City is upon the highway of this great continent. Tourists see its beauty and observe its progress and are compelled to believe it in spite of any misrepresentation on the part of its enemies. Utah must eventually become a glittering gem in the galaxy of States. It is certainly a strange anomaly that brings such an audience together as the one that confronts me tonight. This has not been and should not be a meeting of noise and resolutions alone. The expressions of business men who have the interest of our city at heart are wanted to protest against the infamous statements that life, liberty and property are not as safe in Utah as elsewhere in the United States.

J. L. RAWLINS.

My fellow citizens, we have met here tonight to consider whether we are doing something that is, as the organ of hate says, bringing destruction upon us. It is a strange proposition. Who can say with his words prompted by the dictates of an honest conscience that the people of Utah are not as loyal as the people of any part of our glorious Union? Go where you will among them and they are anxiously and intelligently inquiring which of the great parties they shall join. Is that a crime? Their accusers were not honest when they asked them to pursue a certain course. It was hollow mockery and sham. And the mask of hypocrisy has been torn from its face. The contenders of strife erected the standard of hate. They would have stalking about the beasts of contention and discord. They seek to perpetuate the old methods, that they may hold, forsooth, the spoils of office. They have demonstrated beyond all question that they themselves are prompted by avarice, hatred and malice. To the men who would seek, under these conditions, to perpetuate the demons of the past fiends and demons may bow in reverence, but it is a matter from which right thinking men turn in disgust.

The meeting then adjourned amid great applause.

THE DRIFT OF MOB LAWLESSNESS

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* calls attention to the fact that the Columbia mob that lynched Green Wells, a negro murderer, in open daylight had not "the slightest reason to conclude that justice would be defrauded or delayed by leaving the case for the court to dispose of." The vic-

tims of mob violence belong to one of two classes, as a rule. They are either criminals whose crimes are so shocking that the courts are quite sure to punish them, or they are legally inculpable wretches against whom there is a violent personal, clan or race prejudice. In case of the former, nothing can be lost by leaving the trial to a lawful court. If the victim comes under the second classification, his taking off by a drunken or infuriated mob is nothing better than the most cowardly assassination of an innocent citizen. If the mobs were not stronger than the courts, in such cases every man engaged in such a lynching would be brought to trial and hanged for murder. But the mob will not stop long at the social, political or financial standing of the object of personal malice or race prejudice.

With repeated success in the line of desperate butchery, with the encouragement of immunity from prosecution or of prompt and open acquittal, with the assurance of a crazy public sentiment is with them and that they are beyond the reach of all law, it will not be long before the mob will proceed to destroy any innocent citizens against whom some one of the lynchers has a murderous grudge. The mob will not stop with innocent persons without money or influence, or with the guilty whom the courts are strong enough to punish. A mob has no sense of moral or legal responsibility. It is without restraint of conscience and inaccessible to appeals of mercy or of pity. It knows no sanction but the ferocious impulse of its own moral insanity. In countries where mob rule is permitted to prevail the citizens may expect a crop of whitecapism, of deadly feuds, of assassinations and of the most cowardly warfare. The only way to get along is to select faithful officials and abide in the law. The *Christian Advocate* concludes with the following timely blow at lynchers generally: "Mob law is anarchy. If it is tolerated society goes to pieces. The only thing that enables us to lie down at night and sleep in peace is the knowledge that we are living in a community in which there is respect for courts and juries. If these time-honored institutions are set aside in one instance, they will come to be ignored in other instances also. If they are dispensed with in dealing with recognized criminals, they will sooner or later be overriden and trampled down in matters with which upright citizens are concerned."

A PETRIFIED TREE.

In the western part of Humboldt county there is a petrified forest whose trees are of an enormous size. Near Alder Creek there is one tree partly uncovered which is over 100 feet in length and fifteen feet in circumference. Numerous other trees are found in the vicinity which are also petrified, in fact no living tree is found there. The country in which these trees are found is mostly alkali. The petrified trees resemble pine to a certain extent. There is a scheme on foot for the Nevada World's Fair commissioners to procure one of these trees and send it with Nevada's exhibit to Chicago in 1893. A tree of solid stone would perhaps be one of the greatest curiosities at the exposition.