

ple's party had dissolved and the seeds of dissolution had been planted, the "Liberal" party was in honor bound to dissolve. In the last convention he sought hard to obtain recognition twice, but was put to silence by a Mr. Whitbeck of Nephi. (Laughter.) As a matter of fact, in the county in which he resided there was a hopeless majority of "Mormons," and he thought the young men there were ready to tread the same plank as any other young men. The great majority of Utah county "Liberals" were Republicans. (Applause.) In his opinion it was not advisable to put up a candidate for Congress. Salt Lake, Summit and Weber counties were quite able to care for themselves; but they might just as well butt their heads against a stone wall as in all the outside counties vote for a "Liberal" candidate for Congress. He was there to advocate the dissolution of "our grand old party."

Mr. Van Horne (Salt Lake) said they were upon a time of State making—upon the eve of the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, whether they liked it or not. The question was not what the "Liberal" party had done, but what it should do. After their surrender—if it was one—

Voices—"Never has been;" "never will be;" and shouts of "No surrender." Several persons in the audience fairly halloed themselves hoarse, and the speaker was unable to proceed until the chairman came to the rescue.

"No interruption of any speaker," yelled Judge Powers, "will be permitted by me, your chairman. You are here by the invitation of the Liberal committee. No matter whether his views agree with you or not, hear him, and let us carefully consider them."

Mr. Van Horne said if there had been a surrender of the enemy were they still to keep filled the ranks of the great and glorious army that caused that surrender? That was the question. What were the circumstances that forced them today? Were the conditions changed? (No.) He, for one, thought they had, and the speaker went on to give his reasons for the belief. They were today fighting the united sentiment of the great political commonwealth of the United States. ("No, no," and prolonged interruption.)

The chairman arose, and with a display of warmth, said: The sergeant-at-arms will remove any gentleman from the floor who interrupts the speaker. This is an American assembly which believe in free speech, and every speech will be heard. (Applause.)

Some one seated in the hall near the platform rose to "ask for information." The chairman metaphorically pounced upon him, flourished his wooden toy hammer aloft, then bringing it down with force upon the table, said, "Mr. Van Horne has the floor and you will take your seat." The individual subsided with a fiery protest.

Again Van Horne went on to explain his views on "the situation," and said the "Liberals" were today without one of the friends in Congress that they had had there in the past. They were today fighting in Utah the proposition of Americanizing this Territory on the lines of the "Liberal," Republican and Democratic parties. The

"Liberals made their fight, they met their defeat, and they now stood in opposition to the sentiment of the United States. (Expressions of assent and dissent.) What should they do? Nominate a candidate for Congress this fall and carry him down to defeat with them? Because that is what such a step would mean. Were they ready to say to the other two great parties, 'You do not know what you are talking about; we do?'" (voices, "yes.") The present was a condition of things for which he was sorry.

An ex-policeman of Salt Lake named Green (said to have been expelled from the force for assaulting a negro) devoted about a quarter of an hour almost entirely to abusing the "Mormon" people, although he had prefaced his observations with, "Let us look at this matter calmly, dispassionately and without prejudice!" Before he got through he tired his unfortunate hearers completely out. The "Liberal" party had, in his opinion, "accomplished something," and they were not ready to disband on party lines. Now was the time when men should not be afraid to face the foe, etc., etc.

Hon. H. W. Lawrence was next introduced. The question was "Should the 'Liberal' party disband—was its work accomplished?" He reviewed what he termed the conditions of Utah at the time the "Liberal" party was organized, upwards of twenty years ago, and asserted that in those days "there was not that moral force behind the officials that they could execute the laws. You are the ones who afterwards surrounded those officials, grasped the flag, and set it on its 'peg,' saying, 'Here the laws of the government shall be enforced.' They never wished to injure the dominant party here. Though he himself had been an opponent of that party for the last twenty years, yet he had nothing but the kindest feelings towards them. He had fought 'the creed' because he believed it to be wrong. The speaker indulged in a bitter attack upon the "Mormons" by way of demonstrating his "kindest feelings."

Rev. Dr. Iliffe said he was earnestly opposed at the present time to the dissolution of the "Liberal" party. (Loud cheer.) He was eternally opposed to immediate statehood, whether sought for either by the Democratic or Republican party; we were not ready for it in Utah yet. ("No, no," and "Yes, yes.") He was disposed to think, moreover, that it would be for the best interests of the "Liberal" party not to put forward a candidate as delegate to Congress. They would have more influence throughout the nation if they said "It will be our purpose to show our affiliation, sympathy and interest in the Republican or Democratic party." He stood there in an absolutely independent position.

Mayor Baskin then rose to speak, but a number of persons began to move uneasily about the hall and the chairman's toy hammer came down with a heavy thud. Order having been restored, the mayor said he did not come there intending to speak. Statehood for Utah was not "admissible," and if they voted in favor of it it would be a declaration that they had lost their senses. The "Liberal" party had not yet

performed its mission and should not be dissolved. This party in its infancy nominated a candidate for Congress; if they now failed to do so it should be for some great and potential reason. The Democratic and Republican parties were ruled today by the old People's party. It was 10 cents to a copper that John T. Caine would now be the candidate of the Democratic party, and that C. W. Bennett or a man of his ilk would be the Republican candidate—perhaps John Henry Smith. Were they prepared to take a course that would force every "Liberal" to stay at home, or go to the polls and cast their vote for Caine or Bennett? ("No.") Both those parties were in advance pledged to statehood. The "Mormon" Democratic party, in addition to that was pledged to the Faulkner bill; and those were the principles which would be incorporated in their platform. How could any "Liberal" go and vote for such a candidate? There was only one alternative—like true "Liberals"—as they always had been—throw their banners to the breeze, put a candidate in nomination and vote for him. (Cheers and voices: "That is what we will do.") Statehood would be our ruin the very day it came, and no true "Liberal" would cast his vote for it. He did not care what the nation had done in recognizing the two parties. "Liberals," stand to your guns, fight to the end and you will conquer in the future as in the past. As to a few renegades from the old "Liberal" party—many of whom have left you because their official scalps were loose upon their heads—notwithstanding these, your latter end will be as glorious as your past if you will be true to yourselves and your cause. (Cheers.)

As in the afternoon the janitors at the request of "Boss" Powers again went around with the hat at this juncture to collect subscriptions "towards paying the expenses."

L. E. Hall thanked God that a change was taking place in Utah. He blessed the "Liberal" party for the good work it had done. He was glad that a division took place, and believed it was a "trick" of the "Mormon" Church to get control of Utah as a State, but that they had largely lost their power now over the young men of Utah. They had been fighting the "Mormon" power, which cried "Surrender!" But he was not going to kick it when down! Looking over the field conscientiously, he said the old fight should not be kept up forever, in face of the changed conditions.

Judge Boreman, of Ogden, considered a middle course the best for the "Liberal" party to pursue. He held that it would be wise for them to say to the people, "You have come out and for a year and a half you have persisted in saying you have laid down your arms, and now we are going to say to you: 'For one election, at least, we will put no candidate in the field and see whether you will act equarely or not.'" He did not care whether a man agreed with him or not. He abominated the idea of Statehood, which, however, was right at our doors, and nothing they could say would keep it off. He was in favor of putting up a Republican and Democratic candidate for Congress. (Ex-