

made another touching appeal for more money. "My friends, we find ourselves still about \$200 behind, and therefore before the vote is taken we are going to give you one more chance of contributing; because if you don't give, I am the man left." Then came the oft-repeated "The band will play and the ushers will go round the Hall."

The band did its part in response, the ushers did theirs, and the golden (?) harvest having been reaped,

Colonel M. M. Kaighn addressed the meeting. He described himself as an old-time Republican and said that for some weeks he had been trying to get into the Republican party, but he could find no opening. The main plank in that party was statehood. If a vote were taken in Utah tonight he did not think there was a single "Liberal" but would vote against statehood. Statehood would come to us in a comparatively short time; they could not contest the fact that conditions in Utah were changing; but no candid man who loved his country and her principles would say "We are ready for statehood in the Territory today." He did not see how any "Liberal" could leave his party now and join either of the other factions. Therefore, though it parted friendships and subjected him to contumely, he was in favor of nominating a "Liberal" candidate for Congress and supporting him. (Applause.)

Judge McKay moved that the vote on the four propositions be taken at 10:30. (Voices: "Or sooner.") This was seconded and carried.

Mr. Anderson proposed that from this time the speeches be limited to five minutes. This suggestion of relief was hailed with a unanimous shout of delight, and was adopted.

W. G. Newton, the Tuscarora humorist, said he felt somewhat diffident about talking to "Liberals" who had waged the good fight for so long. He was almost a stranger within the gates of Utah, but he could not sit still when momentous questions were being discussed. The old "Liberal" ship was good enough for him. "A pack of rats even would abandon a vessel until it was submerged." He would not have it said that a rat possessed more intelligence than himself (laughter), for it did not. He was there to take part in the proceedings, an account of which would be telegraphed over the mountains through the canyons of Colorado, the plains of Nebraska, the green fields of Iowa and the city by the big sea water where the Tuscaroras were shut out of the convention. Ex-Councilman Hall, Van Horne and others saw a change in the local political condition.

Time was called, but the speaker was granted additional time in which to introduce an anti-"Mormon" and anti-statehood resolution, as follows.

Whereas, The constitutions of the United States and of the various States of the Union declare and enforce a complete separation of church and state; and

Whereas, In no State of the Union do the adherents of one religious denomination or sect hold a majority of votes over all others combined; and

Whereas, The admission of any State in which any one denomination had such a majority would be, in our opinion, a dangerous experiment in statecraft; and

Whereas, Utah is in such a condition

that the adherents of one sect which has always been desirous of and has always extended political power have a large majority over all other voters; therefore be it

Resolved, That we citizens of Utah and loyal and patriotic citizens of the United States, devoted to the Constitution, are unalterably opposed to the admission of Utah to the sisterhood of States until such time as the increase of population shall remove all danger of entrenching a theocratic government behind State lines.

The point was taken that the resolutions could not be adopted until the propositions for the convention's consideration had been voted on, and the chairman sustained it.

Mr. W. R. Campbell, of Cache county, said he was ready to cast his vote for a "Liberal" candidate as delegate to Congress in 1892. The gentleman rolled off a lot of tedious talk, devoted largely to Logan politics, and when the audience began to rattle their feet and "Time" was called, he wisely took the hint and resumed his seat.

Mr. S. P. Edholm, Probate Judge of Morgan County, shook hands with his self on "the fact that the 'Liberals' were increasing in numbers." The time had not come for division; "we will not allow it." This was not the day to lay down their weapons and go to sleep. He was ready to vote for a "Liberal" delegate to Congress. (Cheers.) "I am not able to say much," the speaker was honest enough to admit, "but I think a good deal—(loud laughter)—and when I can put it down on paper I can do a little better." (More laughter.) He then nodded a good-bye to the audience and stepped down.

Mr. A. F. Coad (Salt Lake) was wholly opposed to the dissolution of the "Liberal" party until there were enough Gentiles to deal with the "Mormons." He mourned that, as "Liberal" Republicans, they had lost their leader. Their duty as loyal, liberty-loving citizens was to stave off the question of statehood just as long as possible. Let them put up a "Liberal" candidate as delegate for Congress and roll as big a vote as possible for him. This was not a time for friendship to cut a figure here, or for selfish considerations. Every man should consider what was the correct thing to do today and act upon his convictions.

Mr. Joseph M. Cohen (Park City) said that Summit County would place a "Liberal" ticket in the field from A to Z, and if a "Liberal" delegate to Congress were nominated, he pledged that on election day in November they would give more than 1000 round majority. With tears in his large eyes Mr. Cohen deplored that their "honored chief" had been so grossly insulted by h odiums in the Twenty-first ward. "It is a shining indication that the same spirit was bred and born in the bone and descends from generation to generation and cannot be wiped out." He happened to be one of those unfortunates who went to Chicago and were compelled to be on the outside. (Laughter.) He was told he was not a Democrat. If to be a Democrat, however, was to embrace the "Mormon" faith, then he was no Democrat. Let them keep up the "Liberal" party in this Territory.

Mr. Powers said he understood the situation here better than politicians at Washington. He placed country

above party now, as heretofore, but so long as it seemed to him right and just, proper and best that the "Liberal" party should continue in full force in this Territory he should hold up his hand in its behalf, even though he stood alone. This declaration of self-sacrifice went to the hearts of the Tuscaroras, and they fairly shouted themselves hoarse. The national party had no strings upon him—oh! no. He felt that the interests of the whole community were greater than those of self-serving and time-serving politicians. To cast their vote against home rule and statehood was to cast them for a nominee for Congress. Recognition from a national party was not everything; satisfaction to a man's conscience was better than all. He was in favor of the "Liberal" party remaining intact until the time came—and come it would—when they could say, "We are ready for statehood." Until then questions dividing national parties had no use for them here.

Theodore Burmaster ambled to the platform and delivered one of his old time blood and thunder speeches.

In answer to loud calls for Judge Goodwin, that gentleman next appeared in view. He said the question was what should they do under the circumstances? This was a trying era for the "Liberal" party. Statehood was close upon us, and what they had to consider was how best to meet that emergency when it should come or put it off as long as possible. Let the "Liberal" party at this time stand together. (Cheers.)

The five minutes rule evidently did not apply to Judge Goodwin. He took up fully 20 minutes, winding up in this fashion: "Let us utter our protest against Statehood and determine to run a delegate for Congress—in short, do as we have through the years—make a fight on 'Liberal' lines, with malice towards none, charity towards all, but doing the best we can, first for our country and next for our families and lastly for the good of the people of this State."

It being now 10:35, several persons among the audience began to move out of the building; but the chairman besought them to remain, promising that the vote would be taken almost immediately. One and a half minutes each would first be allowed, however, to four more gentlemen who desired to speak. The first two were C. W. Edwards (late of the Salt Lake Evening Times, whose venomous attack on certain gentlemen was in very bad taste) and C. B. Glenn.

When they had unburdened themselves the audience got tired and shouts of "Question" went up.

The chairman treated the request with the same old indifference which he had exhibited from time to time during the pow-wow, remarking—"The question will be put as soon as these other two gentlemen are through. It will be three minutes."

Mr. Lochrie then took the platform "as a true American citizen, but not from Tennessee," but before he had traveled far the audience, growing still more impatient, interrupted with "Time!" "Time!"

Mr. Powers jumped up and looked down with wrath. "The chair will call 'Time.' It doesn't need any assistance from the conference." After