

only in favor of dividuug on national issues, but after reading the editorials of some of the papers closely for the last few days, and seeing the decided stand that they have taken in favor of national division on the questions, and the putting in the field, by the Democrats, of a party organ and the further call by the People's party for their territorial and county Central committees to meet in the near future, to consider whether if it will not be best to cease the maintenance of their party, has made me believe that it is best for us to include local as well as national affairs.

Judge Bennett—The object of the club is to educate and unite its members, but to announce our intention to divide on local issues alone is unseemly and inconsistent and would produce that which is the very opposite of the cohesiveness that we desire. I am, therefore, in favor of the motion to strike out.

E. B. Critchlow—The question is, is it politic for us to pursue so aggressive a course at this time; would it not be better for us to draw in all the Republicans, that we can educate them to our way of thinking?

William Balderson—With all due respect to Mr. Critchlow and the stand he is taking, I differ materially from him. Republicans who were opposed to national party organization a few days ago are opposed now.

James Sharp—The committee report that they have submitted to us a copy of the national league platform, excepting the omissions mentioned. Seeing that we wish to become like other organizations of the Republican party, there is, in my opinion, but one thing to do, and that is to copy entire, without the slightest change, the constitution and by-laws of other clubs. I am here as a Republican, with the avowed intention of assisting in sweeping from Utah the conditions that have ruled in the past (applause). As Republicans we must accept of each other in good faith. I therefore move that we insert the language used in the principles as set forth by the National Republican League which unites the party on local and national issues alike.

Calvin Reasoner—This question has come up in Utah in different phases from year to year, but never as now. The Mormons are American citizens and should be privileged to become Republicans on national issues. After a while they will do so in local matters.

James Devine—If we impose other restrictions than the National League has done, then the whole thing becomes a howling farce. I do not believe there is a genuine Republican in this city who is not willing to divide on all issues.

B. F. Cummings, Jr.—As a member of the now disbanding People's party and an applicant for membership in the Republican club I maintain that the principles of this organization should be so distinctly defined as to leave no room for hesitation or doubt as to who we are and what we are. [Applause.] In a few days the People's party will, in all probability, cease to exist as an organization. When that is done 20,000 to 30,000 voters will be left like sheep without a shepherd, and if the nature

of our association is not characteristically defined I know we will not get our proportion of this host of voters. During my lifetime I have been largely surrounded by Democratic influences, but when I came in contact with Republican principles I became a Republican, and now, in associating with men who have heretofore been my political enemies, I can state plainly that it is not improbable that many others of the party to which I formerly belonged will join our ranks if our position is made fair and clear.

Mr. Varian said he did not understand how this club could be called to organize the Republican party, outside of legislative authority imparted in a territorial convention. We have territorial and county Republican committees. Let them meet and act according to discipline. He would not recognize any attempt to set up the party banner here or to define its policy outside of the regularly constituted committees. The call should read in the light of last week's meeting, and should call for a Republican club only. It would be best to form this club as an educating social medium.

Mr. Brown—The club is but an adjunct to the party and does not assume to dictate, but it does say that the party is organized and that national affairs should be brought home to Utah.

After more further discussion, pro and con, the word "national" was stricken out and the following persons signed the roll: G. W. Bartch, Arthur Pratt, Fred. Bassett, B. F. Cummings, A. F. Phillips, George M. Cannon, L. M. Earl, Harmel Pratt, James Sharp, Wm. C. Higgins, Charles S. Varian, W. S. McCornick, Frank D. Hobbs, James F. Bradley, Calvin Reasoner, E. H. Parsons, John T. Lynch, M. S. Hanauer, J. W. Donnellan, S. H. Peabody, M. Shaughnessy, Joseph A. Pollock, H. G. Burton, J. C. Bashee, W. L. Brown, J. J. Bynon, E. B. Critchlow, Wm. Balderson, James Devine, John G. Robinson, G. W. Walton, Joseph Geoghean, E. R. Eldredge, B. F. Grant, Louis Simons, F. B. Stephens, W. H. Rowe, W. S. Hedges, John M. Zane, H. G. McMillan, Wm. Glassman, J. J. Harvey, A. Hanauer, Jr., C. W. Bennett, N. Treweek, Arthur Brown, Fred Simons, H. R. Watrous.

THE "LIBERAL DEMOCRATS."

About 7:45 May 25th, the lower part of Main street presented a rather lively aspect. The minstrels of the Salvation Army occupied a position about midway and discoursed the harmony peculiar to their services. A little further down was a brass band advertising the Variety theatre and its quasi-esthetical performances. Still further down was another band advertising a theatrical affair of another kind, the chief actors in which formed a fitting culmination to the musical triangle. They called themselves "Liberal-Democrats," and they had a brass band to drum up a meeting for the purpose of protracting and perpetuating the old strifes in this Territory.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock, a number of people assembled in the Federal court room. O. W. Powers, chairman of the Liberal Territorial committee called the meeting to order, R. N. Baskin was appointed chairman.

The question of his occupying the chair was put to the meeting in a serio-comic kind of way. Mr. Powers declared it was the will of the meeting that Mr. Baskin take the chair, though there were some vigorous noes.

Mr. Baskin opened the ball with a speech, so chesnutty, so mouldy, so antique that his audience began to think he had recently been rummaging the catacombs of Rome or the pyramids of Egypt. And, in truth his dishevelled hair and untrimmed whiskers indicated that he had come from a place where bath-tubs and barbers were unknown. He told his audience that he was a Democrat, but that he wanted the "Liberal" party still maintained. He did not want national issues discussed. In a word, what he wanted was that Utah be kept out of the United States, that the citizens of Utah should not study tariff, or free-trade, or reciprocity, or silver coinage. Baskin's discourse was evidently growing wearisome to many of those present, for loud calls for Powers were heard.

Mr. Powers came forward. He smiled at first. It was such a smile as Mephistopheles would envy. He commenced by alluding to the grand achievements of the "Liberal" party. He then addressed himself to his "fellow Democrats." A person down in the rear of the hall objected to being classed as one of Mr. Powers' "fellow Democrats," and cries of "put him out" were heard. But the Democrat in the rear persisted in his opinions, and held that Powers, if a Democrat, was a disgrace to his party.

Mr. Powers said this meeting was called to show the Democrats of the Territory that there were members of their party still in Salt Lake not swallowed up by the "Mormon" Church. He held that there was no disposition on the part of the "Mormons" to divide except where the Gentile element predominated. He contended that there was no sincerity in either the "Mormons" or Gentiles who have started the organization of party clubs; that the one was working in the interests of his religion, and the other looking for office, provided statehood should be obtained in the near future.

At this point the "Liberal" drum corps entered the hall. Mr. Powers led the chief of the fire department, who is also the leader of the drum corps, to the top of the table, when Mr. Stanton pointed to the "Liberal" drum corps flag, and said the old organization should be maintained in order to preserve the liberty of Americans in Utah. He said he was a Democrat, but that he would not be driven by Judd or Powers. This provoked uproarious laughter. The speaker meant to say Dyer, but the coupling of Judd and Powers was so ridiculous that the audience roared, and Stanton jumped from the table saying that he could not make a speech, but he was for keeping up the old party.

Mr. Powers resumed, but his harangue was little more than personal abuse of Frank Dyer, Hon. John T. Caine, Fred Simon, Richard W. Young and others. He indulged in abuse of the "Mormon" people, declaimed against "Gardo House dictation," and "priestly rule," and then commented on recent improvements in