

have not in their constitution forbidden the use of; that the national and State governments are sovereign in their respective spheres, and that there can be no conflict between their rights so bounded. And we further believe in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "in a government of the people, for the people and by the people," and that all matters of public concern should be submitted to the people when it can be done.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into the United States of foreign contract labor and Chinese labor alien to our civilization and to our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We again affirm our opposition to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime of which he shall have been convicted by due process of law, and we favor the free exercise of the power of amnesty to all citizens disfranchised on account of polygamy or polygamous relations, who will obey and uphold the laws of the United States.

We recall the policy of the National Republican party that "The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union. Therefore, whenever the condition of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments, and be admitted into the Union."

We again deny that the Republican party in Utah was organized to unduly hasten statehood. The question of statehood for Utah was not immediately involved in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines. But in view of the many changes which have recently transpired in our midst affecting the political and material interests of the people, and believing the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality of this Territory are such as to insure a stable local government therein, we pledge ourselves to the people of this Territory that our best efforts shall be exerted to form a State government for Utah and to procure her admission into the Union of States.

We regret that in our efforts to redeem the people of this Territory from the yoke of Democratic bondage, and to prepare the Territory for admission into the Union as a Republican State, we have been hampered and beset by the active hostility of certain Republican officials acting in their capacity of appointees of a Republican administration.

This convention respectfully counsels the President that all future appointments to office in this Territory should be of recognized members of this party. We believe such action by the President will prove beneficial to the party, both Territorial and national.

Jones of Provo arose and offered a minority report amending the original resolutions by inserting the following:

But in view of the many changes which have recently transpired in our midst, affecting the political and material interests of the people, and believing the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality of the people of this Territory are such as to insure a stable local government therein, we pledge to the people of this Territory that our best efforts shall be exerted to form a State government for Utah, and to procure her admission into the Union of States.

GOVERNOR THOMAS ENDORSED.

Crane of Millard offered the following, which was adopted:

That this convention heartily endorses the action of Governor Arthur L. Thomas in his efforts to protect and further the interests of the Territory in his recommendations and by his exercise of the veto power.

ARTHUR BROWN.

The question of statehood is an important one. A year ago we pledged ourselves that we would not ask for immediate statehood. Has anything occurred since that time that justifies us to ask for it now? We should be consistent. A little more than two years ago a handful of men went down to Washington asking for statehood with a disfranchisement clause in it. They would disfranchise a majority of the best citizens of this Territory. With the menace of a "Liberal" victory and "Liberal" party in power, a party that resorts to every subterfuge to gain votes and hires men to work on the street and in dark alleys, and even declare all the week long to Sunday; am I in favor of statehood? Yes, when conditions are ripe for it, not before.

JAMES DEVINE.

I desire to speak against the minority report. I do so because I believe it is cowardly. I do not attribute such feeling, however, to my friend Brown because it does not apply to him. I oppose it because it is contradictory to actions taken by the Republican party in the past and will therefore favor the majority report.

The previous question was called for and voted down, after which S. J. Kenyon was recognized by the chair. He presumed that he belonged to a party of honor. He believed that he was associating with honest men. The so-called minority report was only a motion which embraced the ideas of Mr. Jones. He advised the Republicans to stand by their colors and not advertise themselves as a body of deceptive, dishonest rogues. The enabling act introduced into Congress by the Republicans of Utah last winter should be conformed to.

Jones said he wished to correct a statement that had gone forth that his ideas alone were embodied in the resolution. One other, a gentleman from Millard, agreed with him. It was the Democratic party that first broke the faith made a year ago with reference to not asking for immediate statehood.

Isadore Norris offered an amendment, which carried, calling upon the President to take speedy action on the amnesty measure.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

The committee on campaign literature reported that the national committee and tariff league published a number of books, but that but few of them treated in detail on Utah products that needed protection, and recommended that some works on the subjects of wool, lead ores, sugar, etc., be selected by the Territorial committee. The committee also highly recommended a "Handbook of Republicanism," edited by Calvin Reasoner.

The platform and amendments noted then carried.

NOMINATIONS BEGUN.

A Beaver delegate nominated Presley Denny.

A Sanpete delegate nominated Jacob Johnson.

JAMES DEVINE

said he presumed that he was living in the year 1892. He rose to nominate a man who was destined to represent the Republican party of Utah in the next Congress of the United States. He knew that he had chosen wisely and well. He had not gone over the Wasatch in the East, nor the Sierras in the West. He had found in the fastnesses of these mountains a man who was a shining jewel, the brightest gem in the crown of young Utah. He first saw the light of this life in this city, thirty-three years ago. He was a bright child and is an able man. At the early age of thirteen by his own industry he left the district school and entered the University of Utah, where he graduated with high honors. Next we find him at the printer's case and then an able and fearless editor; the chief of the greatest Republican paper in Utah. He was the first to come out of the old People's party. He was the diplomat the statesman and orator that should represent Utah. He was the Napoleon of the Republican party, the Moses who would lead the Republican party to victory. His name was Frank J. Cannon. (Applause.)

ARTHUR BROWN

said the question that confronted the convention was an important one. It was one that should be discussed carefully, calmly, dispassionately. Neither friendship nor hatred should cut any figure in the selection of a delegate who should represent the loyal people of the territory in the councils of the nation. A man should be nominated who would represent all of Utah. A man who could draw heavily from the "Liberal" party was preferable. It seemed to him that a man who could reach out and capture that vote should be chosen. It was not difficult to find such a man. He should be a man that could command influence at Washington, with the Republican influence in the East. If such a man was not selected the appointments would go to "Liberals." The Salt Lake delegation had instructed him to nominate an old man, an able lawyer and wise jurist, a veteran that was with Grant when he was elected to the presidency. He had a national reputation—the noblest Roman of them all. (Great applause.) He has fought for us; should we not fight for him? He has not applied for the office, for he is not an office seeker. It made no difference from whence he came as long as he was a resident of the Territory and a representative of the people of Utah. The speaker nominated Judge C. W. Bennett.

COLONEL SELLS

said he did not think anyone would question his right to speak because he occupied the chair. He seconded the nomination of Judge Bennett.

HON. JOHN E. BOOTH,

of Provo, made a characteristic speech in which he nominated George Sutherland of Provo.

Hulaniski and others of Weber County seconded Cannon's nomination.

BEN E. RICH

said he would be ashamed to return to his home without paying a tribute to a man whose name would arouse a whirlwind of enthusiasm in this Terri-