

Arthur Brown (chairman of the committee on permanent organization) reported the following as the

PERMANENT CONVENTION OFFICERS:

For president, E. T. Hulaniski, of Weber county; for vice-presidents—A. Saxe, of Utah county, William H. Clark, of Sevier county, John Rider, of Kane county, Dr. Woodsworth, of Morgan county, and P. T. Farnsworth, of Beaver county. For permanent secretary, Joel Ricks, of Cache county; for assistant secretary, George M. Hanson, Millard county; for reading secretary, Herbert B. Pyne, of Utah county.

THE PLATFORM.

William Balderston, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the following:

"The Republicans of Utah in convention assembled congratulate the people of the Territory that the time has come when they can put old differences behind them and move forward upon those lines that tend most directly to the public good.

"We hold that it is the part of wisdom and of patriotism to recognize the changes that have occurred and to accept their inevitable tendency, and we maintain that any effort to force conditions under which old lines would be re-established and old bitterness revived is to be condemned as inimical to the best interests of all the people of Utah.

"We congratulate the Republicans of Utah upon the large vote polled at the recent election. Circumstances were such that the party could scarcely hope to make more than a beginning, and the splendid proportions of that beginning encourage our confident belief that the time is near at hand when a large majority of the people of the Territory will be found arrayed under the banner of the party of progress.

"Believing that the party upon which communities finally rely for the best results of government should clearly define its position before the people upon all questions of general interest and importance, we hereby enunciate the following as the platform of principles of the Republican party of Utah.

"We are unalterably attached to the principles of the Republican party and are prepared to maintain them before the people of this territory, believing that they are best calculated to foster the interests of the section in which we live as well as the interests of every other section of our common country.

"We affirm 'our unwavering devotion to the national constitution and to the indissoluble union of the states, to the authority reserved to the states under the constitution, and to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories.'

"The Republicans hold that all political power is of the people, that national authority is derived from the people of all the states and state authority from the people of the particular state, that the government of the United States possesses the power named in its constitution and those necessary to their exercise; that the people of the State possess the powers not so conferred or denied to them by that instrument; that the State government may exercise such powers as remain with its people as they 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 affirm that the allegiance of the citizen of the United States is direct and immediate and that his allegiance to the State cannot intervene, and that from this it follows that the United States is a nation.

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction proposed by the Democratic party. It serves the interests of Europe. We will support the interests of America.

"The protective system must be maintained; its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests except those of the seer and the sheriff.

"We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list. This policy, persistently urged by that party, would work measureless disaster to one of our most important industries, bring ruin to many, throw a vast number of men out of employment and lose to Utah a very large part of her income now annually received from the wool clip.

"We view with undisguised alarm the persistent efforts made by the Democratic party to admit Mexican land ore free of duty. That party supported that proposition in the last Congress and would carry it through if it should be permitted to come into complete control of the national government. The Republican party has given our great mining industry protection against the poor product of the southern republic, and has thereby conferred an inestimable blessing upon Utah; and it is entitled to the unwavering support of all who depend for their individual prosperity upon the prosperity of the Territory.

"We take pride in the 'policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States for homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1832 against the persistent opposition of Democrats in Congress, and which has brought our great western domain into such magnificent development.'

"And in contrast with the Republican party's record in this respect we point to the failure of the Democratic administration under Grover Cleveland 'to execute the laws securing to settlers their titles to homesteads.'

"We endorse the administration of President Harrison and particularly commend the course pursued by the State department. We heartily approve the reciprocity policy inaugurated by this administration, believing it will open new and enlarged markets for American farmers and manufacturers and be of the greatest value to the country.

"We point with pride to the record of President Harrison's administration in connection with Federal appointments in this Territory, the appointments having been made from among the bona fide residents of Utah, this being in marked contrast with the record of the Democratic administration that preceded it.

"We are loyally attached to those principles of the Republican party under which it strives to build up the American merchant marine and the American navy, to protect the right of franchise, to maintain free schools, to encourage temperance, to maintain the honor of the American flag, and to protect American citizens at home and abroad, and to secure proper and adequate pensions for the veterans of the war and for the dependent families of deceased soldiers.

"We demand that silver shall be restored to the position that it held before the passage of the demonetization act of 1873.

"We will carry forward popular government in Utah regardless of religious distinctions, by our united efforts, free from all dictation.

"We are opposed 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 assert and recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests, that some laborers and contractors, who contribute to the public funds, are justly entitled to the preference in all public works, and that Utah work should go to Utah workmen.

"The National Republican party, in its platform adopted in 1888, declared, '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 of the Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments, and be admitted into the Union.'

"We deny that the Republican party in Utah is organized to unduly hasten statehood. The question of statehood for Utah is not involved in the present political issues, or in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines.

"We urge the enactment of laws which will establish uniformity and equity in the application of the general laws of the United States government in respect to the location and development of mining property, so that prospectors may be more greatly encouraged to continue their explorations in our great mineral districts.

"We demand the enactment of a law making it a misdemeanor for employers to practice what is known as blacklisting, or to interfere with the freedom of their employees in the exercise of the franchise by any sort of coercion.

"We hold that eight hours should be made by law a day's work on all public work.

"We are in favor of equitable railroad legislation under which railroad companies shall be encouraged to build the lines that are needed for the further development of Utah's great resources, and which shall at the same time fully protect the interests of individuals and communities in their relations to the common carriers.

"We demand such legislation as will satisfactorily equalize the assessment and taxation of property.

"We favor the enactment of a personal registration law which shall compel voters to register in person or by satisfactory vouchers, giving the exact residence; and we urge the adoption of a ballot law modeled after the Australian system, so that the disgrace of fraud at the polls heretofore too familiar in some places in the Territory may not hereafter attach to the fair name of Utah."

CRITICISMS.

E. B. Critchlow took exception to part of the resolutions charging that the Democratic doctrine was that the United States was not a nation, and he moved to strike that part out, as it was usually understood that the Democratic doctrine was the direct opposite of the Republican doctrine. He thought that by defining the Republican position the convention did all that was politic. While all the resolutions might be true, it was not dignified nor usual to embrace it in the party platform.

Frank Cannon was opposed to taking the words back, as certain men had been around this Territory telling Democrats what Democrats believed in, and he thought it was as well to tell them what they are.

Chairman Hulaniski arrived and Judge Lynch relinquished the chair