

valley, partly in Plute and partly in Garfield county, and last Henrieville ward with 167 souls or 24 families. It will thus be seen that the Panguitch Stake of Zion has a total membership of 2769 souls or 446 families. There are two Patriarchs (Joseph L. Heywood of Nauvoo fame, and James Henrie, formerly President of the Stake, both highly respected, and good and faithful men), 60 Seventies, 79 High Priests, 196 Elders, 12 Priests, 10 Teachers, 111 Deacons, 1288 lay members and 1011 children under eight years of age. Jesse W. Crosby, Jr., presides over the Stake, with Mahonri M. Steele and David Cameron as counselors, three good, faithful and full-hearted men, who appear to have the undivided confidence of the whole community. The Panguitch Stake was organized in 1877. The town of Panguitch was first settled in 1864, was vacated because of Indian troubles in 1866 and re-settled in 1871.

ANDREW JENSON.

PANGUITCH, Garfield Co., Utah, June 1, 1891.

### POLITICS AT PROVO.

The Republicans of Provo met in the Opera house at that place on Monday, June 15. Among those occupying seats on the stage were the Hon. James Sharp, C. W. Bennett and John Morgan of Salt Lake City; B. R. Eldredge, Peter Stubbs, J. W. N. Whitecotton, S. Holbrook, J. C. Graham and several other leading Republicans of Provo.

After a selection by the band, Mr. Eldredge nominated J. W. N. Whitecotton as chairman. The motion was carried.

The chairman said, in substance: The Republican organization has always courted investigation. There is no part of our record that we wish to cover up. This is the party that has been at the head of every political reform in this country. [Applause.] There are many Democrats who will likely hear things this evening that will startle them. As an organization the Democratic party has stood in the way of progress. There are many people in that party that are honest, upright, and patriotic, men who, when the nation's life blood was about to be spilled, helped to save it. But as a party this was not the case. We invite you to listen to the arguments that we have to offer. Compare them with what our opponents give, and when you have the open book before you, we are not afraid of the results. [Applause.]

Hon. James Sharp then read the address from the temporary Territorial committee. He was frequently applauded.

Mr. John Morgan said: In coming before you tonight to discuss the political principles that are agitating the people of this Territory, I desire to be free and to present my views in a manner that will be fair; not such as will stir up strife or animosity. The political situation in this Territory is one that is almost anomalous. We have had broken up the old political parties, and in the change that is taking place we do not expect that the results which a great many people have looked for, that the great majority of the people of Utah will

join the Democratic party. I have not changed my ideas at all. I have always been a Republican. The two great principles in which the national political parties differ are the tariff and the powers of the general government. The question of States' rights is a very old one. When the Southern States wished to secede from the Union, James Buchanan, who was then President of the United States, said that the government had no constitutional right to interfere with a State. Abraham Lincoln, on the other hand, said that it had, and took measures to stop the acts of secession. [Applause.] I have been forced into a position that I did not desire, from the statements of the Democratic newspaper, the Salt Lake Herald, to the effect that the Democratic party has been more friendly to the people of Utah than has the Republican. If we take history for it we will find that in nearly every case the active opposition has come from the Democratic organization. I should not have brought up this matter if it had not been agitated by my opponents. In education also the Republicans have always been in the lead. From a comparison of seven or eight States which are Democratic, and the same number of Republican States, those of the latter are very much in the lead. I take it that the States which go Republican do so on account of the higher education the people receive. I ask you people of Utah, who have made such a proud record in matters of education, do you wish to ally yourselves with a party that has such a showing of illiteracy as the Democrats? I say that a Territory which shows an illiteracy of only 5 per cent., as Utah does, that it will never go Democratic. It knows too much. It has been said by the Salt Lake Herald that a man in order to be a "Mormon" has to be a Democrat. There never was a greater mistake. The Democrats pretend to follow Jefferson, who wrote that all men were created free and equal, yet during half a century of Democratic rule there were four million human slaves in this country. It took a Republican administration to free them. And in all matters of progress that party has always been in the lead. And so it will continue to be. [Applause.]

C. W. Bennett—It is not only proper, but it is a duty, for the people of Utah to study politics. It is my purpose to show you that it will be better for you to ally yourselves with the Republican party. The party came into existence in the fifties, and put up as a candidate for President General John C. Fremont, who was defeated by James Buchanan. In 1860 the Republicans were successful in putting in a president.

It was soon after this that the war broke out, and it was then that the doctrine of States' rights and also that of slavery were forever put at rest in this country. [Applause.] The Republicans presented for adoption the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, which is that slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime committed shall not exist in the United States. The Democrats as a party opposed this amendment, but it was carried, and now our opponents say they are glad of it. The speaker here

read from a speech of General James A. Garfield in the National Republican convention in 1880, when he put in nomination for the presidency Hon. John Sherman. All the thought, all the eloquence which could be brought to bear on the subject, could scarcely show the labors of the Republican party better than that extract from General Garfield's speech which I have read.

As to the principle of protection, it is one of great importance. Our Democratic friends clamor for free trade, some of them, and others ask for a tariff for revenue only. None of them ask for a tariff for protection. The first law of protection was passed in 1789. There were few articles at that time that were included in the law, but it was seen at that early day that American industries ought to be protected. It was the second law passed by an American Congress, the first one being a law providing for oaths of office. Modifications to this law were made in 1816, and a financial depression followed. So ever since when protection was the rule there was national prosperity, and free trade brought on the reverse condition. It was through this protective policy that the government was able to pay the war debt. It is argued that the burden of protective taxation falls on the farmer. The Republicans claim that a protection tariff not only raises the wages of the workmen, but lowers the prices of manufactured goods by bringing into active competition our home manufactures.

The McKinley bill has lowered the price of cotton cloth half a cent per yard, and that is only one out of many articles that might be mentioned to show the same thing. Utah is interested in the success of the industries of this great country. At least we are patriotic enough for that, if there is nothing else to cause an interest. We are not deciding for only a day, but it is for all time that we wish to look forward. We some time will have iron manufactures in this Territory, as we have a woolen factory built and a sugar factory that will soon be in operation. We all wish to see these succeed. It will be impossible to have them succeed if they are not protected.

Our mines also would have to close down if the duty should be taken off lead. The farmers are to a great extent dependent on the mines, as one-half the product of our mines goes to pay for farm products. The Republican party asks your consideration of its principles and calls your attention to the achievements it has made and invites you to enlist in its ranks.

Hon. Jas. Sharp—We are confronted by a condition, and not by a theory. The national parties ask us to join them. We are not to judge a party by its actions towards us exclusively. There is nothing in Utah but that leads me to the fundamental principles of republicanism. The Democrats are not free traders, as many would have you believe, but they are Democrats with Republican principles. We are in favor of Utah first, because if we do not sustain ourselves we injure the nation to that extent that we fail. Utah never can be a great agricultural State, on account of the surroundings and the climate. If we wish to become great we must do it through our manu-