[From Friday's Daily, Feb. 10.] THE FUSION DEFENDED.

Able Speeches in Favor of the Citizens' Ticket.

At the call of a number of the gen-tleneu who had been instrumental in effecting the tormation of the Citizens' Ticket, a large audience assembled in the Federal entry torus bet entry in

Ticket, a large audience assembled in the Federal conrt room last evening. The hail was crowded, there being standing room only Within the railing were Governor West, Marshal Dyer, J. L. Rawlins, Dr. Hamiton, W. H. Dickson, J. R. McBride, J. F. Bradley, all of the gen-tlemen named on the fusion ticket, and many other prominent Liberals, some of whom were inside the railing last pight. night. At 7:45 W. H. Sells called the mest-ing to order, and J. R. M³BRIDE

was elected chairmab. He made an address, in which he referred to the existing political agitation, and to the manuer in which the proposition for a-iusion had come to be made. It seemed to be made in good faith. The speaker was present at a conference at which the proposition was presented, and a meeting of 40 or 50 Liberals, hastly called together, unapunously agreed to

called together, unanimously agreed to accept the proposal for a fusion. Four places ou the ticket were ac-cepted by the Liberals, and on Satur-day last the People's convention adopted resolutions, admitting that representation was accorded to the minority party as a matter of right, not as a favor. He described the manner in which the agreement for a fusion ticket was brought about and defended what had been done in an earnest and logical been done in an earnest and logical

argument. Mr. Selis suggested that the election of a secretary was next in order, and Mr. Burnett was chosen.

JUDGE GOODWIN

being Called for, said there was some excellent talk at the meeting on the previous night. That part which was stolen from Tribune editorials was particularly good. (Applanse). Some of the gentlemen who were very noisy at that meeting in former times have

at that meeting in former times have said that he, the speaker, was an agi-tator and lived on tight, and that he woold not have peace if he could. He bailed the proposal from the People's party, when it was ifrat pre-sented to him, as the dawn of a better day. Some say it was a trick. The speaker suspected that capital would be sought to be made out of it; but the enemies of the Liberals in Congress had the idea that they never would ac-cept any offer from the "Mormons," and this hurt the Liberal cause in Con-gress. gress. He urged that

THE OLD POLICY .

THE OLD POLICY . of war here would never bring the boom to this city which might and ought to be brought. He said there was no danger of statehood this ses-sion, but that two years from now y there was great danger of it i the democrats should, as was likely, elect a full majority in Congress. He asserted that religion had been waived, that the matter of fusion was put upon a business basis, and that the fusion proposal had been carried by a fair light at the Camber of Commerce meeting. He thought the meeting last inght would result in a confirmation of what had been dene, but the speak-ing was all on one side and the ques-tion was not fully presented. What if it is a trick?

WHAT CAN THE LIBERALS LOSE

WHAT CAN THE LIBERALS LOSE by it? NotLing, while they have a chance to gain much. Personally he was where he had al-ways been on all of the old questions. He intimated that some of the oppon-ents of the fusion were among those who in the past had refused to patron-ize the *Tribune* on the ground that it was opposed to peace. He told how difficult it had been to get four men to accept the nominations to the City Council, and praised the qualities of those who had accepted the position. He spoke of the advantage it would be to have such men in the City Council when it came to bonding the city

done, meaning the acceptance of the

done, meaning the acceptance of the fusion proposal. He then named a number of the promnent "Liberals" present, to whom he said gratitude was due for the valiant fight they had so long made for the redemption of the Territory, and asked if this meeting would say to them what the meeting last night had them what the meeting world say id said. He thought not. He thought this meeting would say that what had been done showed, as Judge Good-win had remarked,

THE DAWN

THE DAWN of a brighter day. He said that as soon after his arrival in the Territory as he learned the situ-ation here, he had joised in the tight the minority had ocen waging, and ax-pressed the belief that victory was be-ginning to be won. He dweit upon the necessity of taking a course that would give confidence to capital and attract settlers. Hew population rather than laws of Congress would work the de-sired chauge in Utah. He stated that the arguments used last night rolated to old times in Utah, and did not apply to present conditions. In answer to the assertions which had been made to the effect that the fusion proposal was a

"MORMON TRICK,"

"MORMON TRICK," he said he had been informed, before coming to Utah, that he was coming to a land of revelation; hut he didn't cxpect revelations from both parties here. (Laughter). And yet, he asked, how do gentlemen know it is a trick? When you meet the foe upon the battlefield, and have stricken from his hands his weapons, and he throws up his hands in token of surrender, would it be reasonable to tell him that his proposed surrender was not made in good faitb? He spoke at some length upon the question of im-prevements and the staring of respon-sibility in making them, and claimed that what the People's Party now offered to concede was what the val-lant men of the Liberal Party bad been tighting for for years. He called attention to the RESOLUTIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY,

which confessed that the places on the municipal ticket given to the Liberals were given as a matter of right and not as a favor. The objections against ac-cepting the Citizens' Ticket were all frawn from the old condition of things here which existed many years aco

cepting the Citizens' Ticket were all irawn from the old condition of things here, which existed many years ago, but does not exist now. He referred to the civil war, and the surrender of the south, which, he said, was accepted by the north as an act of good faith, and was fellowed by the sweeping from the statute books of all laws indicating doubt as to the sin-cerity of the surrender. He asked what the gentlemen of, the previous evening would demand of the "Mor-mons," and what must result if every conciliatory effort by the latter is to be met at the threshold by the declaration "I don't believe you." He dwelt upon the changed condi-tion in Utah now, as compared with many years ago, for the purpose of sbowing that old tights should be laid aside. He made some TELLING POINTS

TELLING POINTS

in reply to some of the speakers of Wednesday evening, and showed that, even if the proposal for a fusion were a trick, it would not cost the Liberals

a trick, it would not cost the Liberals anything. He referred to the movement for statehood, showing that, withont ad-vancing it, the Liberals could accept the fusion proposal, and cited the or-ganization at the Ohamher of Com-merce, and the union in 1t of "Mor-mose" and Gentiles, as indicating that progress is being made in the direction in which the Liberals have been work-ing. That institution was, he said. In which the Liberals have been work-ing. That institution was, he said, organized on business principles, without regard to religion or politics, and as soon as it was shown that its members were working hohestly on a non-partisan platform, "Mormons" joined it. From this he drew an argu-ment that old conditions are being done away. He urged that

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THE DESERET NEWS.

C. W. BENNETT

names were shouted, and C. W. BENNETT next addressed the meeting. Lie said it was quite well known that he was opposed to the fusion ticket, and he would now state his reasons. He had heard talk of a split and was glad to hear it, for Gentlies did not vote unan-imously at the dictation of a priest. He feared no division among Gentlies, when the time came for final ac-tion. He was opposed to mugwumps and hated men who will not stand by their party. He would lose his right hand before he would lose his right hand before he would lose his right can be a before table. He respected the men who had accepted the fusion proposition, but thought they had made a mistake. He favored a straight Gentile ticket, and hylted the fastonists to join in sup-porting it. He folt a principle was at stake as sacred as that which the barons had contended for with King John, and asked what kind of a propo-sition it would be to give one party three and the other mine of a jury, and said that was equal to the fusion prise of the cities would puil to-cather, in the coming election, but knew the gentlies would puil to-cather, in the stempt to do jus-tice to the Gentlies, the latter would have bad eight or nine of the city offi-cers conceded to them. C. S. VARIAN

C. S. VARIAN

C. S. VARIAN next spoke. He thought that all who had an opinion should express it. In the remarks the previous night and in some of those made at the present meeting, he though the saw evidences of feeling, though the fact might be disclaimed. He deplored this, and felt that the "Mormon" question required the exercise of the broadest states-manship. He believed that there was a great moral glazler grinding all creeds to powder, and that in time the "Mormon" creed must go down nnder it. He referred to the "Linerals" who had accepted the fusion as honest and faithful, and to call them sames and abuse them, even if they have made a mistake, was not the way Americans conduct politics or society. society

Some of the men who were abused last night did not deserve it. He thought the fusion was right, but even

Memory is due to not be the order to represent the conditions are being the to have seen the conditions to the first order to represent the conditions are being the conditions to the first order to represent the conditions are being the conditions are being the conditions to the first order to represent the conditions the conditions the conditions to the first order to represent the conditions the conditate consent the conditions the conditate cons

American. It was a Liberal meeting but excluded a large portion of the party, and prevented them from having a hearing. All sorts of wild invective was indulged in by the speakers. Had the fusion arrangement been made secretly it would have been right to call a meeting to correct such diagram accretly it would have been right to call a meeting to correct such doings, but even then the movers in them would have been heard. He thought both sides should have been heard, and the call for the meet-ing the provious night was not a pro-per one, as it excluded those who had been at the Chamber of Commerce meeting. If a mistake has been made, it is all the more reason why we should stand

It is initiated as over the should stand by those who have made i, and see them through.

them through. He deprecated the condemnation that had been heaped upon those who favored the fusion, and the feeling among Liberals who complained that they had not been consulted. He said the Liberals had not the means of quick communication. He thought Liberals should trust one another to some extent, and should

another to some extent, and should say if a mistake has been made, "Don't do it any more."

JUDGE MCBRIDE

JUDGE MCBRIDE made the closing speech. He would make no effort at self-defense, but would defend what 470r 59 of the most intelligent men in this community had held to be a good thing. He didn't know by what authority that which had been done was pronounced a mis-take. He wanted no man to apolo-gize for it. He remembered | that | Henry Law-rence, sixteen years aro, asked the favor. It was then refused. Now it is offered be refuses to accept it. Who is consistent?

is consistent? He remarked: "When the enemy makes a gap'u his ranks I will tell my troops to walk in, and I will not insist upon a complete surrender before seizing any advantage." Ho stated that oue objection to the fusion ticket was that it gave to the Libersis no sularied officers, members et the Coun-cil receiving only \$20 per month. He showed that this objection sprang from a desire for spoils, and furnished proof of the charge so often made that the agitators in Utah were after the spoils. He said that "Mormons" of standing

the agitators in Utah were after the spoils. Hesaid that "Mormons" of standing and business integrity had given the piedge that they would work for pub-lic improvements, had asked the Gen-tiles to furnish some good men for the City Council. The case was fully pre-sented at the Chamber of Commerce meeting and the fusion was carried by nearly two to one. He didn't believe in a war of extermination. When his enciny conceded what he claimed, he felt it his duty to stop flighting him. It is the brave who are generous and magnenimons. Gen-tlemen say the Mormons" are not act-ing in good faith. Let us give them a chance and see. He dirmly believed they were.

they were. He firmly believed it has long been a reproach that cer-tain Liberais were agitators who were keeping capital away, and he was tired of it.

He held that the Liberal fusionists

He held that the Liberal fusionists were right in principle, and argued strongly is support of that proposi-tion. What P. L. Williams had said the previous night was like firing into a last year's bird's nest. It had no ap-plication to present conditions. He held that there was no connec-tion between the business affairs of the city and the religion and politics of any portion of the citizens. Poli-tics should have no place in city gov-enments. They resulted in corrup-tion when such is the case. When the sneaker went into a con-

tion when such is the case. When the speaker went into a con-vention, aired his opinions and was beaten, he snomitted to the will of the majority. When he went to the repre-sentatives of the People's party, as the servant of the meeting, and told them their proposition was accepted, he considered that he pledged the honor of himself and his friends. He would vote the fusion ticket if he voted alone, and if, with his vote, a straight Geutile ticket could be carried, he would feel himself dis-honored if he should cast it. Ile argued against the Cherge of trick-ery made against the Cherge it would be ery made against the People's Party, urged the great advantage it would be to the Liberals to have four good men in the city council, denounced the spoils idea and closed by saying: "I am right and gentlemen will yet confess that the mistake was theirs." At the close of Judge McBride's ad-dress the meeting adjourned without day

day.

OBITUARY.

Susting the set of the

DEATHS.

³ LUNN.—At Mill Creek, on the 6th inst., at 5.45 a.m., from inflammation of the nowels, George Lunn, aged 28 years. He leaves a wife and one child, with a wide circle of friends, to mourn his loss. The futural services were held in the ward house on the 7th inst. and were largely attended.

ALLRED.—At Chester, Sanpete County, February I, 1888, of diphtheria, Lulu Ade-laide, dughter of Henry D. and Edith M. Alfred, aged 3 years, 3 months and 23 days.

SMITH.-At Paradise, Cache County January 30, 1888, of diphtheria, David Amy Suith, the son of Oliver E- and Elizabeth R. Smith, A fine, iutelligent boy, a little over seven years of age.-[COM.

ROLFSEN.- At Ephraim, of old age, Ger-tudo Matte Rolfsen, born in Osterrusor, Norway, Jaunary 8, 1739; died January 19, 1888. Deceased cunbraced the Gospel in 1883, and enigrated to Utah in 1857, in Chr. Christiansen's hand-cart company. She leaves 7 children, 36 grandebildren and 46 great grandchildren, of whom the greater part live in Utah. She died in full faith o a glorious resurrection.- Com.

WILSON.--Emmin June Coleman Wilson, Gino of Hobor J. Wilson and daughter of wrorge and Jane S. Coleman, departed this life Jan. 21(1). 1838, at her residence, in Thurber, Utah, of iroubles resulting from paratrition. Deceased was born July 3d, 1833. She was a kind mother, a faithful and comfort-ing compation, and bore an unblemahed character; she was the mother of two bright children, and leaves a husband, a wide cir-cle of relatives and a host of friends to mourn her departure. Being a faithful lather-day Saint, She passed away in ful bope of a glorous resurrection..-COM. hope of a glorious resurrection .-- COM.

BRITTON.—At Hennefer, Summit County, Utah, Feb. 2nd. 1828, Morris, son of John Taylor and Esther Britton, born June 18th, 1880.

COPE. -In the Sixteenthi Ward of this city, Feb. 7th, 1858, of asthma, Ann Maria Cope, wife of John Cope. Deceased was born au Birmingham, Edgland, November, 1834.

WESTERMAN.-In this city, Feb. 7th. of conrulations, George, infant aon of Jonathan and Lydia Westerman, aged six months and tweaty days.

BEAN.-In the Eleventh Ward. Sait Lake Otty, Fel. 6th, 1688, at.5.35 p. m., of tever, Emcline A., daughter of S. P. and Jino E. Orompton, and wife of Joshua B. Bean, aged 20 years, 3 months, and 27 days. De-ceased had been married scarcely one year, and leaves a Laby girl 11 days old. She was a kind and lowing wife and was highly re-spected by a wide orcle of friends and ac aquaintances.

WOOD.-At Egin, Idaho, Jan 29th, 1888, of inflammation of the bowels and teething, Moroni Baron, son of Manies G. and Han-nah Weod, aged 3 months and 21 days. Millennial Star and Utah papers please copy.

HANSEN.-At Parowan, Jan. 29, 1888, after an illness of one week, of pneumonia, Elizabeth Hansen, aged 73 years, 8 months and 13 days. She joined the Otharch of Je-sns Christ of Latter-day Saints at Par-borough, Edgecomb Co., North Carolina, in the your 1882, and cause to this place the same science. same year.

same year. She was an apright, conscientious women, and died in full faith and followship with the Samts.—[COM-

great grandchildren.

HILL-In the Seventeenth Ward of this city, Feb. 9th, 1888, from mecumonia, Dicy Occein, daughter of Oharles W. and Joanette Hill, born September 26, 1887.

WADE--In the Sixteenth Ward, Feb. 10, of pneumonia, Carohue Millman, daughter of Joseph O. and E. A. Wade, late of Day-enport, England, aged 2 years and 8 montbs. Millennial Star, please copy.

LOVE.-In the Sixth Ward, Feb. 10, 1888, of pneumonia, David Love, aged 66 years, i month and 10 days. Deceased was baptized in 1848, at Black Brace, near Falkrk, Scotland, his burth place, and emigrated to Utuh in 1852. He had been a resident of the Sixth Ward ever since his arrival. His life was that of a faithful Latter-day Saint, and he died ihm in the faith of the Gospel and the hope of a glorious resurrection. He leaves 7 sons and 3 daughters.

Ilitt.-In the Sixteenth Ward, February 10, 1888, of pheumonia, Eliza Jane, daughter of Fred and Emily Hill, aged 1 year and 22

LIVESEY.-In this city, February 19th, of paralysis, Mary Livesey; born in Man-chester, England, June 3, 1813.

HARWOOD.--In the Sixteenth Ward of this cuy, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. L. E. Davison, Feb. 7, 1885, of scarlet fever, Florence E. Harwood. Deceased was born March 15, 1867, at Letton, Norfolk, England; she was the daughter of Lois and the late Henry Har-wood. wor Millennial Star, please conv.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

HAVE IN MY POSSESSION ;

A One red STEER, 2 years old, hrand re-sembling & on right hip. If not claimed within 10 days, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, nt Woodraf, Rich County, Utah, Saturday, February 18th, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m. MAROUS C. VORSE, Poingkeeper. Woodraff, February 7, 1888.