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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Co. will be held at the Office of the Co., in Salt Lake City, Utah, Monday, July 14th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business properly presented.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed June 27th and re-open three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

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AMERICAN.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic Convention.

THE UNIT RULE.

CHICAGO, 8.—Grady, of New York, offered as an amendment the following: "And when the vote of a State as announced by the chairman of the delegation of such State is challenged by any member of the delegation, then the secretary shall call the names of the individual delegates from the State, and their individual preferences as expressed shall be recorded as the vote of such State. ["Hi! Hi! Hi!" and applause.]

John R. Fellows, of New York, said that the convention of his State had directed in compliance with the immemorial usage in that State, the sentiments of the majority should first be ascertained, and that having been done, the vote of the New York delegation should thereafter be cast as a unit. The convention of New York having placed upon its delegates that trust, he challenged the right of this convention to strip the New York delegation of the rights thereby conferred. Such action would not pass without a protest from at least some of the members of that body. The speaker then read the instructions to act as a unit passed by the Saratoga convention. He continued by saying that so far the method by which the vote of the delegation should be governed, New York alone had the right to command it in the tate convention. Every member from that State in this convention voted for the enforcement of the unit rule, and the delegation itself had declared by more than a two-thirds majority that its chairman should express the will of the State by casting its 72 votes as one. He bade them pause before they struck down ruthlessly the express will of the sovereign State of New York, as given in the resolutions which he had read.

Power of Michigan, advocated the amendment offered by Grady. "Why," he asked, "should a man be presented as a reform candidate and an attempt be made to nominate him by machine methods?" (Applause.)

Harrison of Illinois, argued that if the State of New York had instructed its delegates to vote as a unit, and if they failed to so vote, they would be disobeying the State, but the convention had nothing to do with that, (Applause.) He would probably be found voting differently from Mr. Grady on the question of candidates, but he wanted a free vote.

Jacobs of New York said that he was of the minority, and would exercise his privilege of voting against the choice of the majority, but as a democrat, and as a man loyal to his constituents, he would be obedient to the orders of the State Convention and bow to the will of the majority. (Applause.)

Grady asked him if at the Saratoga convention there had been a word of discussion as to the unit rule.

Jacobs replied that there had not been, but it was because everybody had agreed to it in advance.

John Kelly of New York, advocated the Grady amendment. There were, he said, 62 counties in the State of New New York, of which but 10 or 12 were democratic. According to the argument of Mr. Fellows, the great democratic counties of New York, which would elect a democratic President if an opportunity were given to them, would be disfranchised. That was the principle which was now presented, and he appealed to the sense of liberality of the convention in favor of Mr. Grady's proposition.

Fellows, of New York, again spoke against the Grady amendment. There had been, he said, an extraordinary misconception of the issue involved. The question was whether the State of New York had a right to say how the will of her majority should be indicated. She would not permit her 72 separate units to speak 72 separate desires on any question before the convention. She recognized the democratic method of ascertaining what her will was, but when the will of the majority was ascertained, she had a right to prescribe the form in which that will should be expressed. He asked Kelly how it was that they, too, had obtained the credentials which permitted them to be here at all.

Kelly replied that Mr. Fellows represented one democratic party in the city of New York, and he (Kelly) another.

Fellows suggested that they represented only different organizations in the democratic party.

Kelly said that the gentleman's purpose now was to ignore Kelly and not to allow him to vote in the convention. It was against that that he(Kelly) protested. [Cheers.]

Fellows proceeded with his argument; All that the majority of the New York delegates desired was to do what their State had instructed them to do; to express a sentiment in a certain prescribed form. The convention should not take away that right. It was a right dear to the State of New York. If she was stripped of that right she would feel degraded and dishonored. He declared, ironically, that Mr. Kelly and himself were in tender sympathy with each other. He contested he had a brighter hope set before him of better methods and purer forms, when he found from the lips of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Grady such eloquent denunciations of machine methods. [Laughter and applause.] They all understood that everything which they did in New York was the spontaneous outcropping of the popular will, [laughter], and that the hand of arbitrary power never controlled their political methods. In conclusion, he asked whether the National convention would strip New York of her power in this matter. [Cries of "No!"]

Bragg of Wisconsin regarded the question as one whether an attorney, with a delegate's powers, could be permitted to violate and exceed those powers, and whether the convention, sitting as a judge on that question, would recognize such violation and be bound by it.

Burke of Louisiana spoke of the claims, quarrels and controversies of the two Democratic factions of New York, and took the same view of the question as that presented by Bragg of Wisconsin. If it would be an outrage, he said, to deprive individual delegates of the right to their own choice, it would be a greater outrage to deprive a great State of her voice in the convention. He said that when the New York delegation left that State it was understood that their votes would be decidedly one way, but by political combination the people's will was sought to be interfered with, and so they made this the only protest they could make. They made it both for the honor of the party and of the country, and so that New York might take its place in the democratic columns. He hoped this convention would adopt the old method. Let every man speak his sentiments and vote for his sentiments; and then, whatever sentiments prevail, all would give them a hearty support.

Menzies, of Indiana, moved an amendment to the amendment, that no State shall change its vote until the result of the ballot has been announced.

Grady, of New York, spoke in support of his amendment. He claimed that the delegation from New York had been misrepresented in this matter. There was not that danger, he said. The speech, the dignity and influence of a political convention of the honest and constant opinion of New York might not have its proper force. The newspapers might be bought to print a lie, and say that the 72 solid votes from New York would be cast for one candidate, but there was no power to make them do so. [Laughter], there were noble men in the New York delegation who would not only give their reasons, why the candidate should not get the nomination, but would have the right to give their votes to that candidate whom they thought worthy to be nominated. [Hi, hi, hi, and oh, oh, and hisses from the galleries.]

Harris of Virginia, moved a point of order that the discussion was not in order pending the temporary organization of the convention, but the point was overruled by the chairman.

Grady continued his speech: There was no power in the convention, that could make a reporting secretary place a lie in the minutes of the convention, falsify its proceedings. If the Chairman of the delegrtion announced twenty-four of his colleagues as voting for a certain candidate, for whom they have already announced their intention not to vote, and if the Secretary so reported them, he and his colleagues would be reported as sitting in a form which their lips denied, and it would be an outrage on free speech.

General Clunie, of California, said his delegation had come all the way from California to vote for the greatest political reformer of the age, Samuel J. Tilden. Speaking to the question at issue, he said the delegation from New York had been elected by districts and at large, and it would be an outrage on the minority not to permit them to vote according to the wishes of their constituents, in the name of justice, decency and fair dealing, he called upon the convention to permit the district delegations to vote in accordance with the wishes of those who chose them.

The vote on the amendment offered by Grady, of New York, requiring the individual preferences of the delegates to be recorded as the vote of their State was taken. There was great interest manifested during the taking of the vote. The vote of the State of New York was withheld temporarily, and when all the other States were called the aggregate without New York stood, ayes 322, nays 201. The vote of New York was then called for, and Manning, the chairman of the delegation, announced 72 votes in the negative. That vote was challenged by Corning, but the temporary chairman had the vote recorded as announced. The general result was then announced as ayes 350, noes 445. The vote was then taken on the original resolution, offered by Smalley of Vermont, and it was adopted.

A resolution was then offered and adopted for the appointment of a committee on credentials and permanent organization.

A committee on platform was also ordered, and it was ordered that all the resolutions in regard to platform be referred to committee without discussion.

Francis, of Missouri, moved that when the convention adjourned it be till 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The motion prevailed.

The secretary announced a correction in the vote on Grady's amendment, as follows: Total vote cast, 795; for the amendment, 332; against, 463; not voting, 7. Adjourned.

The committee on resolutions is generally regarded as having a majority for a conservative platform. It contains, however, extremists of both views, and a member, whose position has not been clearly defined in any action of the committee, thinks there will be a majority and a minority report, and it is now believed that the subject may have to be fought out on the floor of the convention. Another of the things which now appear certain to occur is a fight in open convention over the unit rule, and notwithstanding the claims made yesterday by the Tammany crowd, the Cleveland people declare they are ready for the contest also, and that they will defeat it by a handsome majority.

Hon. R. B. Hubbard of Texas was unanimously elected temporary chairman of this convention.

MR. HUBBARD.

In taking the chair gave thanks for the honor done him, and which he accepted, not as a tribute to himself, but as a compliment to the great State from which he came, a State which was absolutely cosmopolitan in every fibre. The democratic party, in all its elements, was the same as when it was founded by the framers of the Constitution nearly three-fourths of a century ago. Men die, as the leaves in Autumn, but the principles underlying liberty and self-government were eternal, and the principles that underlay the democratic party could not perish from the earth, although their authors might cease to be. [Applause.] The democratic party was to-day as much a party organized for agressive war, as when victory perched upon its banners. The democratic party had now the House of Representatives, and would have the Senate, but for treason in the Senate chamber itself. [Cheers.] It would have had the Presidency, too, but for the hands of robbers who struck down the expressed will of the people by means of perjury, bribery and corruption. The Presidency had been stolen from the Democratic party by men uttering falsehoods through pale lips and chattering teeth. Some of the men who had participated in that crime had passed "beyond the river," there to give an account of their stewardship. That stealing of the Presidency was the greatest crime in the national history. The great leaders of the party (Tilden and Hendricks) with the dignity which became heroic statesmen and patriots, had submitted with the courage of men who love their country better than self and power. [Cheers.] The Democratic party now would reform and should put forward candidates whose names would be in themselves a platform. [Cheers.] It wanted a platform, too, that would speak in no doubtful tones or as a Delphic oracle. It should declare against corruption in the Government, against the enormities of the civil service, against the so-called Department of Justice, against the abuses of the postal service, against the robbery in high places, that the burdens of the Government shall be based equally and equitably on all classes of the people, and that the hundreds of millions of surplus revenue shall not be allowed to accumulate. In conclusion, he urged that whatever candidate may be nominated, should be supported loyally, declaring that he who would not so support them, would not be a good democrat, and hardly a patriot. [Applause.] The rest of the

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

having then announced, Smalley, of Vermont, a member of the National committee, offered a resolution that the rules of the last democratic convention shall govern this body, except that in voting for candidates, no State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of the States had been called, and until every State had cast its vote.

Disastrous Waterspout.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., 8.—*Gazette* Fayetteville, Ark.: Yesterday morning a heavy waterspout fell near the head of Drakes Creek, Madison County, covering a radius of 15 or 20 miles. Brush Creek, Richland and Drake Creek and White river soon overflowed their banks. The current swept everything before it, dealing destruction everywhere and leaving ruin behind. Three women and three children were drowned on Richland creek, several houses were swept away near Huntsville and the crops in many places were ruined. The loss of property cannot be estimated.

A Bold Thief.

FARGO, 8.—Sheriff Moore received word from Lisbon this morning that a horse thief wanted here had been captured. Moore sent an officer and a small boy to bring the prisoner here in a wagon. During the return the horse thief snatched the officer's pistol, compelled the boy to take the key and unlock the handcuffs. He then stole the horse attached to the wagon and rode away. The officer saved the wagon.

C. P. Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The election of directors of the Central Pacific was held to-day, and 30,000 votes were cast out of a total of 300,000. The old board, comprising Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, C. F. Crocker, Timothy Hopkins and W. V. Huntington, were re-elected. The officers will be elected to-morrow. The Central Pacific Company has received the announcement of the completion and opening to traffic of the Central American Railroad of San Jose de Guatemala, to the City of Guatemala, a distance of 70 miles. The road is under the control of the Central Pacific system.

FOREIGN.

Cholera Germs.

LONDON, 8.—Foreign passengers are now examined, and any infectious case will be taken to Gravesend hospital. The authorities are asked to send a vessel to intercept the steamer from Marseilles for Cardiff, on which are two cases of cholera.

Paris, 8.—It is feared the exodus from Marseilles and Toulon will result in spreading the cholera. The migration from Paris to the seaside is unexampled.

Marseilles, 8.—Fourteen deaths from cholera last evening. The panic is increasing; all who can are leaving. General uneasiness prevails.

Toulon, 8.—Ten deaths from cholera last night; one of the victims was a Sister of Charity.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Deseret S. S. Union was held in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall on Monday evening, July 7, General Supt. Geo. Q. Cannon presiding, assisted by the Stake superintendents.

The usual singing exercises were given by the Tenth Ward School, under the leadership of Supt. James Woods.

Prayer was offered by Elder Thos. V. Williams.

Representatives were present from Farmers', East Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, and all the city Wards except the 1st, 4th, 5th and 18th Wards.

Supt. James Woods reported the progress and condition of the Tenth Ward School; the number of children enrolled was over 330, with an average attendance of 225. They had a good corps of teachers, mostly from the ranks of the young men and women who had received all their training in the Sunday school, and their efficiency was not only a credit to them personally, but also reflected honor upon the school itself.

Elder H. W. Naisbitt delivered a very interesting lecture upon the "Sunday School as a Social Force," giving a brief history of the first establishment of Sunday schools in Christendom, and then delineated many of the social advantages of Sunday Schools in developing the moral, spiritual, mental and intellectual faculties of the whole community wherever the schools were estaolished. He paid a very high tribute to the schools for the efficient manner they had of training the youth to habits of good order, punctuality, respect for the Sabbath day and love for the principles of the Gospel. He had noted with pride the zeal and general efficiency of the young Elders on missions who had been trained in the Sunday Schools.

The 10th Ward school sang the beautiful home composition, "Hope of Israel.".

Apostle Geo. Teasdale said that where the children and the officers and teachers came to the School *lovingly*, as the little child suggested was the way the will of God was done in heaven, the schools would be a success. It was a grand labor of love to be engaged in training the youth of Israel, and the spirit and love of Christ should prevail in the hearts of those engaged in the Sunday School work.

The singing exercises were excellently rendered by the 10th Ward school and the Arion Society of that ward also discoursed some excellent selections on the harmonica with guitar accompaniments, displaying much talent as well as good training.

At the August meeting of the Union Elder John Q. Cannon will deliver the evening lecture. The Sunday school brass band will discourse instrumental music on the occasion. The 11th Ward school will furnish the singing exercises and is also requested to have a sufficient number of deacons to preserve good order in all parts of the hall.

At the suggestion of General Supt. George Q. Cannon these meetings will hereafter convene at half past seven instead of at eight, and will close promptly at nine o'clock.

Benediction by President W. Woodruff.

J. H. PARRY.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the City Council, Tuesday evening, July 8th, 1884, Mayor Sharp presiding:

Z. C. Mitchell and nine others asked that the watermaster be instructed to repair a certain flume on the south side of First North Street, corner of Seventh West, as the old flume was broken and water running into the canal much to the injury of petitioners. Referred to the Watermaster with instructions to repair the place, if in his judgment it is the business of the city to do so.

H. Aug. Thorup, of the First Ward, complained that for two years past, whenever water has been running in the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, the cellar of his house has been flooded owing to seepage from said canal, there being over six inches of water in his cellar at present. For eight years he has stored flour and grain in the cellar all the year round, till the seepage, as stated, rendered the cellar useless, the house unsafe, and endangered the lives of occupants. He asked that measures be taken to protect him from further injury. Referred to canal committee.

Charles Harrup petitioned for the privilege of peddling fruit and vegetables and a small quantity of dry goods and notions through the city, without license, as on account of age he was unable to do much manual labor and being in very necessitous circumstances. Referred to committee on license.

M. W. Kin represented that his wife had been very ill for a long time in consequence of which he was out of means and quite unable to pay his license to run a two horse passenger wagon through the streets for the current quarter. In consideration of having always been prompt in the past and with the promise that he would continue to pay if circumstances rendered it possible in the future, he asked remittance of one quarter's license, amounting to $5.50. Referred to the committee on license.

Applications for liquor licenses as retail dealers were presented from Binnie and Schaufele, Erickson and Harvey and W. N. Coalter. Granted under the usual regulations.

H. B. Clawson and twenty others petitioned to pave First South Street, between Second and Seventh East Streets sprinkled. The petition was received, the use of water from the canal allowed, and Mr. Watson, street sprinkler, granted the privilege of operating his wagons upon said street.

A petition from S. A. Woolley and fifteen others was presented, asking that a spill and trough be constructed at the corner of Fourth East and Fourth South Streets, at the present terminus of the water mains. Referred to the committee on waterworks.

The Mayor reported the sale of $10,000 in corporation bonds, series A, to the Deseret National Bank and that said amount had been placed to the credit of the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal and Dry Cañon accounts. Adproved.

W. W. Taylor, City Assessor, reported the assessment roll for 1884, showing a total valuation of property of $9,746,229. The report and roll were referred to the committee on finance to to consider the rate per cent. of taxation for the year, the salary of the assessor and collector and the time when the board of equalization will meet to hear complaints to assessed valuation of property and petitions for remittance from idiotic, insane, infirm and indigent persons to an amount not exceeding five dollars, as the law provides, and report to the Council.

The city marshal reported an expenditure of $230.87 for June in the departments under his charge. Referred to the committee on police.

The committee on waterworks to whom was referred the verbal petition of W. W. Riter for extension of water mains on Fourth South Street and the terms agreed upon that Referees, reported that the work was ordered as stated, provided the petitioners advance a certain sum. It is proposed to the further extension of a half block asked by Mr. Riter, the committee recommended that the work be done on condition that the gentleman advance three fourths the usual cost. Adopted.

On motion of Councilor Young the subject of nominating a Sealer of Weights and Measures, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Martin H. Peck, and drafting suitable resolutions of respect to deceased was referred to the committee on elections.

Appropriations were made as follows: To Deseret National Bank to pay corporation note, $5,000; Salt Lake Power Light and Heating Co. for three electric lights, June, $60; to Supervisors contingent fund, $1,000; to waterworks contingent fund, $1,000; to fire department, $100.

Adjourned.

Y. L. M. I. A. QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 1, 1884.

The Quarterly Conference of the Y. L. M. I. A. of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion commenced in the Assembly Hall, June 28, at 2 p. m., President Mary A. Freeze presiding.

Minutes of previous Quarterly Conference read and accepted. Verbal reports from twelve of the Associations were given by their Presidents, Counselors or members, who stated that their Associations were in an improved condition, and all felt interested and hopeful of becoming real aids in the cause which unites them.

Mrs. Ellis R. Shipp, M. D., and Miss Mattie Paul Hughes, M. D., each addressed the Conference, adding many important suggestions to the members, and expressing the true pleasure and benefit they felt they received by attending these meetings. Dr. Hughes said that before going East, she had been for six years a secretary of one of the Y. L. M. I. A., and although enjoying her labors at the time, little realized the benefit which the practice of reporting, or taking minutes, was to become to her; but that during the lectures she attended while pursuing her studies she was enabled to take notes of the most important parts of these lectures, and had them to refer to during her studies, greatly to her advantage over others who had not so qualified themselves.

Counselor Louie Felt referred to her visit in company with Sisters M. I. Horne and Elmina S. Taylor, to the Associations and Societies of Millard Stake. Felt encouraged, but disapproved of adjournments of the meetings during warm weather. Thought those who did so lost ground.

Counselor Mattie Horne spoke upon the growing spirit of preference for that which was worldly, and the extreme love of pleasure, rather than of serious duty. Quoted from the Prophet Joseph, that "the first step in apostasy was the neglect of duty."

Prest. Mary A. Freeze referred to various points which had opened reflections in her mind. Spoke also of her visit to the Logan Temple in a manner to cause joy and gratitude in the hearts of all who are interested in these great blessings. Prest. Freeze gave some general suggestions and instructions of value and benefit.

Prest. Elmina S. Taylor addressed the Sisters, giving instructions to the Secretaries, and exhorting all to seek the Spirit of God and fulfill His commands.

Conference was adjourned with benediction by Counselor P. W. Woodruff.

A. J. CROCHERON,
Stake Secretary.

NO POISON

IN THE PASTRY

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Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

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AYER'S Hair Vigor

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It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BUCKLER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1883*: "For about four years my hair began to give all very evidences of the change which fleeting time promports, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain its appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable importance to ministers, orators, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On taking AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, the hair stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly use but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

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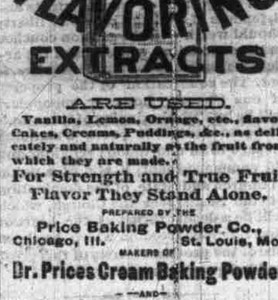

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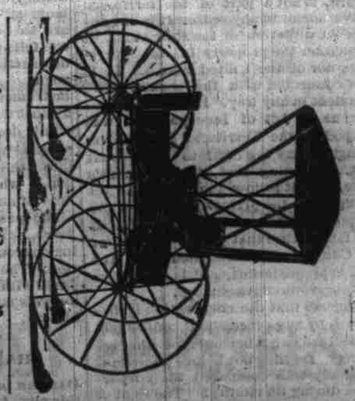

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