

POWERS ANTICIPATES DEFEAT.

THE Tuscarora bogus Democrats left last night for Chicago. O. W. Powers, the leader of the "Liberal" alleged Republicans as well as the sham Democracy, made a farewell speech at the depot, immediately before the departure of the train. He came down from the lofty perch of exultation from which he had, up to date, enunciated windy prognostications of a Tuscarora victory at the national convention. Last night he spoke in a tone which indicated anticipated defeat. He uttered these ominous words:

"I do not promise you that we shall be victorious, but I do promise you that our colors shall not be trailed in the dust, and there will be no compromise."

It is too close to the contesting point now for the leader of the "Liberal" Republicans and Democrats to reiterate the promises of victory which he has heretofore held out to the Tuscarora wing of the compound party of which he is the chief. This was well enough when he sniffed the "smell of battle from afar." As the scene of conflict is approached, despondency takes the place of boasting. We believe and trust his forebodings are well-grounded.

LOST AND WON.

THE New York *World* took a pretty high flight during the Minneapolis convention, by having as its special correspondents Thomas C. Platt, of New York, and John C. New, of Indiana. The former was the leader of the Blaine forces and the latter headed the administration column. Mr. Platt telegraphed as late as Thursday that the nomination of Blaine was absolutely assured, while Mr. New announced that the President was actually safe and certain of renomination. The *World* now announces that, while it is greatly obliged to the New Yorker for his promptness, his lack of accuracy was such as would make his further employment by that paper out of the question; while of the other it says that when he is ready to step out of consular affairs and partisan politics, he can take a steady job on the Gotham luminary. The defection of one and the exultation of the other over this outcome must be considerable, both men being party leaders and independently wealthy.

THE WIGWAM DISASTER.

THE tender, free of charge, to the Democratic party by Minneapolis of the grand hall in which the Republican convention was held, assuring at the same time accommodations for 100,000 guests, is magnanimous to a degree; yet, notwithstanding the undoubted good feelings and generosity which prompted the offer, it is not likely to be accepted or even thought of, for several reasons. One of these is, that such acceptance would emphasize yesterday's disaster at Chicago, an account of which appeared in the telegraphic columns of the News. The great centre pole, ninety feet high, which supports the canvas roof of the Wigwam,

fell with a crash, and inflicted considerable injury, the event causing no little dismay, not because of what was but what it is feared may be done before the angry winds prevailing so extensively of late have subsided. Those at a distance and some not so far away will be inclined to regard it as a dangerous place to get into, the incident referred to giving it the appearance of having been hastily constructed and making it therefore correspondingly flimsy. An adjournment to Minneapolis or elsewhere would thus, of course, be a partial if not full admission of all this.

Again, the Democratic party would start into its Presidential campaign handicapped with a *contretemps* from the beginning, and the time of the press and orators, that should be spent upon the discussion of national issues, would be too much taken up extricating themselves from the web of ridicule which the Republicans would surely weave about their opponents because of the misfortune. Even in this light, it would not do at all.

Another consideration is the immense loss of money, labor and prestige which a removal of the convention would entail. The Wigwam is a temporary structure designed for this occasion only, and everything invested in it would be a dead loss; while the changes that would be required not only as to transportation for delegates, visitors and others, but otherwise, with the trouble involved would be considerably increased and aggravated by the very brief time in which it must all be done. This phase of the case alone, if there were no others, will be sufficient.

IMPROVING THE JERSEY COW.

PERHAPS many of our Utah agriculturists and cattle breeders may take an interest in the following circular:

"At a meeting of the board of directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club, held May 4, 1892, it was directed that fifty prizes of \$25 each should be offered for acceptable essays on Jersey cattle. This competition is to be governed by the following rules:

"1. Subject, Jersey Cattle.—Anything pertaining to their history, value, usefulness, care, treatment, peculiarities of product, etc. It is desired that these essays shall cover as far as possible all the points on which present owners, intending buyers, persons who do not but who could profitably keep Jerseys, consumers of milk, butter, etc., would naturally desire information.

"2. Size.—No essay shall contain less than 600 nor more than 900 words.

"3. Time.—All essays must be submitted on or before September 1, 1892. They may be sent earlier, and the committee request as prompt attention as is practicable.

"4. Conditions.—All essays submitted are to be the property of the American Jersey Cattle Club, regardless of prizes. No essay will be awarded a prize unless it is considered by the committee to merit publication.

"5. Competitors.—Forty of the prizes are open to competition by men. Ten of the prizes are open to competition by women, and, in view of the great interest taken in Jersey cattle by women it is confidently expected that many will submit valuable essays.

"6. Awards.—Prizes will be awarded

and paid within sixty days after contest closes.

"7. Committee.—Well-known gentlemen will act as judges in this competition.

"8. Suggestions to New Writers.—Write plainly and only on one side of the paper. Write simply, just as you would talk. Don't criticize or attack other breeds. There is more of value to be said about the Jersey than can be put in any one essay. Don't try to cover too many points, take one part of the subject and make it complete. If you wish to write more, put it in another essay. Competitors may submit as many essays as they choose.

"Should you desire circulars for your friends, they will be sent on application.

"Address all communications on this subject to the American Jersey Cattle Club, No. 1 Broa way, New York, N. Y.

Yours truly,

R. A. SIBLEY, President."

It appears that the club above referred to makes a special study of the Jersey, and is doing everything practicable to improve the breed, and to instruct the public on the proper care and treatment of that valuable little animal.

AN ILLOGICAL THEORY.

SOME men noted for learning and who are credited with being unusually intelligent, sometimes express ideas that are conspicuous for self-evident absurdity. It appears that Dr. Briggs, the noted non-conformist Presbyterian, who has created a great flutter of late among the clergy and ranks of that denomination, has been airing himself illogically, by laying down an incongruous proposition. According to the dispatches, he gave, in the course of a lecture, delivered at Syracuse, N. Y., expression to the following:

"Let it be distinctly understood that there can be no unity without diversity. A great many people confound unity with uniformity and in attempting to force uniformity really create a division. Unity demands variety, and in uniformity there can be none, therefore no unity."

The first sentence amounts to stating that there cannot be similarity without distinction; no unity without a difference.

In reference to the latter sentence of the statement, the Doctor holds, on account of unity and uniformity being confounded—the difference between the two conditions is very slight—a division is created by an attempt to enforce uniformity. The absurdity of this idea is apparent. The fact that one party seeks to enforce uniformity shows that the division existed previous to the attempted enforcement. The effort to enforce is based on the existence of a division.

"Unity," says the Doctor, "demands variety." If he means that he can be united with his co-religionists while holding views which they repudiate, his idea of harmony may be unique, but they are not consistent.

Some of the views which this noted Presbyterian non-conformist entertains, and wherein he differs from the great body of his brethren, are, in our view, harmonious with revealed truth. This is especially the case in respect to his opinions in reference to opportunities for salvation in the future life. They are uniform with revealed truth.