

THE CONVENTION AND THE CAMPAIGN.

THE work of the Democratic National Convention is now before the country for acceptance or rejection. Before either of these is accomplished, however, the period of discussion will run its full and ample course, and those who are presently unenlightened as to what this, that or the other means, not only in what the Democrats have done but in the doings of all the other parties as well, will probably be thoroughly posted by that time.

The Democratic delegates labored under one disadvantage to which the Republicans were not subjected—they were exposed to the elements to an uncomfortable extent if not in some cases a dangerous extent. It seems to rain almost periodically in the region of country surrounding the Wigwam, and at this season of the year the periods appear to be close together, all of which made umbrellas a necessity, albeit the delegates were nominally under cover.

It looks as though the coming campaign was likely to be a departure to some extent from most if not all of those preceding it, and it must be said that it is very fortunate it is so. Nearly all the Democrats admit that President Harrison is a man of ability and has given the country a clean administration; while Republicans concede that Mr. Cleveland is an upright man possessed of good general qualifications. Pretty much all that could be said against either as a politician and publicist has already been said and, under the circumstances, it would be a very difficult matter to rake up anything new; so the prospects for a campaign in which principles more than men and measures rather than those who advocate them will be the rule, are quite bright. It will be a refreshing change, whether it marks the beginning of a new era or not.

Just how much or how little importance the People's party will figure up in the contest remains to be seen. We shall know whom their candidates and what the declarations on which they rely are in about two weeks more.

NOT A "MORMON" AGENT.

STATEMENTS are repeatedly made through the press to the effect that the "Mormons," as a community, are procuring lands in Texas and Mexico, on which to settle, through the agency of Andrew J. Stewart. The most aggravating feature of this error is that assertions of that nature purport to come from the lips of Mr. Stewart himself. Following is a sample in that line from the *Journal and Courier*, of New Haven, Conn.:

"Texas is a big State, and the Mormons have an idea that it is big enough for them to find a place in. Mormon Elder, Andrew J. Stewart, who has recently secured a concession of land in Chihuahua, says that the authorities of the Church are looking for lands in Texas on which to found a colony. They prefer an arid tract in the western part of the State, which can be bought for a song, and will depend upon irrigation, which they know more about than any other people, to transform the desert into

gardens and farms. They do not apprehend a conflict with the State authorities, for, says Elder Stewart, 'polygamy is a thing of the past. The laws of the Church now require all its members to live in obedience to the laws of the country in which their lot may be cast.' Asked if the Mormons would allow others than those of their faith to join them in the new colony, the Elder said: We make no distinction whatever as regards religion. We allow all to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. All we insist on is a strict obedience to the laws of the country, the education of all children, and mutual assistance in securing homes for all. We want every head of a family to own his own house and land, and we are opposed to the tenant system that absorbs from the husbandman the lion's share of the fruits of his industry. In conclusion, let me say that as soon as we get well started the influx of colonists from Europe and the United States will astonish the country, and will spread over and bring under irrigation many of the arid districts of West Texas that are now but little better than barren wastes."

We have several times stated the fact that Mr. Stewart is in no sense an agent of the "Mormon" Church or people for any purpose whatever, and think it appropriate to reproduce in this connection, the following card, which has heretofore appeared in this journal.

"A CARD.

"A. J. STEWART DENIES THAT HE IS ENGAGED IN 'MORMON' WORK IN MEXICO.

"As impressions have been made upon the public mind through misleading press dispatches that I am engaged in founding 'Mormon' colonies in Mexico, I hereby desire to say in the most emphatic manner that I am not employed by the 'Mormon' Church in any such project; that what I am doing is entirely without connection with the Church, and that while I am endeavoring to establish settlements in Mexico and Texas, that work is without any direction, authority or assistance from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or its leading men.

ANDREW J. STEWART."

FATAL POLITICS.

WHAT a great many people at first received as a piece of gratuitous sentimentalism, is now recorded by the *New York World* as a sad and regretful fact—Emmons Blaine died broken-hearted over his father's defeat at Minneapolis. He may have had an affliction of that organ that became aggravated through his intense vigils and constant watchfulness during the convention; and it is said of him that he scarcely slept an hour during the whole of that eventful week, so actively did he work and so intense was the nervous strain upon him. When the work was ended and his hopes had fled forever, he returned home a thoroughly sick man, and with but slight interruptions steadily declined till his sorrows ended in death.

Horace Greeley was cut down in the same way, doubtless many years before his time; and so have many other men. Politics is too fickle a jade for any man to set his heart upon.

RAVACHOL TO DIE.

THE jury that tried Ravachol, the anarchist, today rendered a verdict of murder and he was sentenced to be executed. Either the cause to which he has been devoting himself has weakened, or the jury in this case has more nerve power than had the one that tried him before; for the old threats still survived and the spirit of hate was manifestly as rampant. Ravachol has shown by his acts that he is one of the most desperate and dangerous men that ever lived in Paris, which is saying a great deal; and his summary "removal" while it may anger his confederates, can but give the cause of law and order new hope.

THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

THE catalogue of the University of Utah for 1892-93 has been received. It is a pamphlet of eighty-two pages and contains the usual information pertaining to publications of that character.

On the 26th of February, 1850, the Legislative Assembly passed an act incorporating the "University of the State of Deseret." This act was ratified by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, Oct. 4th, 1851.

According to the original charter, the government and administration of the University were vested in a chancellor and a board of twelve regents, appointed by the governor of the Territory for a term of two years, or until their successors were qualified. The first meeting of the Board was held March 13, 1850, with Orson Spencer as chancellor and chairman. The University was open to students in the November following. In 1867 it underwent a re-organization under the supervision of the late D. O. Calder. On the 8th of March, 1869, Dr. John R. Park entered into the superintendency of the institution, and under his administration it has become one of the leading educational establishments west of the Missouri river. In 1884 the Legislature amended the charter, giving the institution definite power to confer degrees and to issue diplomas. In 1892 the Legislature enacted a new charter and changed the name to the "University of Utah."

This recalls an incident which occurred here last winter. Prof. Elliot, of Harvard, in his address at the Tabernacle, alluded to the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay as having founded Harvard six years after the settlement of the colony. In this respect he stated that the Puritans were ahead of the "Mormon" settlers in this valley, because the latter did not establish a university for forty years after settling here. The fact is that the University of Deseret was established two and a half years after the first entrance to this valley by the Pioneers. President Elliot fell into the mistake naturally enough. The Legislature at that time had just amended the charter and changed the name. This caused the Professor to infer that the University was only recently established.