

# THE DESERET WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED BY  
THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Year, of Fifty-two Numbers, . . . \$2.50  
Per Volume, of Twenty-six Numbers, . . . 1.50  
IN ADVANCE

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Saturday, June 15, 1892

## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

THE Republican party as a political organization is now in its full manhood. It was born in February 1854. Its chief components were Northern Whigs of the more radical type, Free Soilers and anti-slavery Democrats. Its first National convention was held in Philadelphia June 17, 1856. The candidates for nomination were John C. Fremont and John McLean. The former became the nominee for President and Wm. L. Dayton for Vice-President. In November following 31 States participated in the election, 11 of which were carried by Fremont and Dayton with 114 electoral votes, and a popular vote of over 1,340,000. The platform of the party opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, favored sovereign power by Congress over Territories of the United States and a railroad to the Pacific.

The second National Republican convention opened in Chicago on May 16th, 1860. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin were nominated for President and Vice-President, respectively. Thirty-five States took part in the elections following, seventeen of which were carried by Lincoln and Hamlin, giving them 180 electoral votes out of a total of 303, and of course securing their election.

The third National Convention was held at Baltimore, June 7, 1864. Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were the nominees, and were subsequently elected. About one month after the inauguration, Mr. Lincoln was assassinated and Johnson became President. Later on Johnson was impeached or malfeasance in office, and only escaped conviction by one vote.

The Fourth convention was held at Chicago on May 20th, 1868. General Grant of Illinois and Schuyler Colfax of India received the nominations for President and Vice-President, respectively. Virginia, Texas and Mississippi took no part in the election following. They had not been yet restored to the Union.

In 1872, the year of the fifth convention, great disaffection prevailed in the Republican party. A convention calling itself National Liberal Republican was held in Cincinnati on May 1st. Horace Greeley of New York and B. G. Brown of Missouri were its nominees. The regular Republican convention was held at Philadelphia on June 5. General Grant was unanimously nominated for president and Henry Wilson of Massachusetts for vice-president. The Baltimore Democratic convention of July 9th, endorsed the Liberal Republican nominees, and that is how Horace Greeley became a Democratic candidate for president against General Grant.

The sixth National Republican Convention met at Cincinnati June 14, 1876. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler of New York became the nominees for President and vice-President respectively. It was at this convention that James G. Blaine first became prominent as a candidate in national politics. On the seventieth ballot Hayes received 384 votes to 351 for Blaine. It was on this occasion that Col. Ingersoll nominated, Blaine giving him the romantic title of the "plumed knight."

The seventh convention held at Chicago June 2, 1880, was perhaps the most exciting in the history of the party. On the thirty-sixth ballot James A. Garfield of Ohio, received 399 votes, to 306 for Gen. Grant, 42 for Blaine, 5 for Washburne and 3 for Sherman. Chester A. Arthur of New York got the nomination for vice-President.

Chicago again was the scene of the eighth national Republican Convention, Blaine and Logan were chosen its nominees, and for the first time since 1856 the party experienced defeat. The ninth convention met once more at Chicago June 19, 1888, and nominated Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, Vice President on the eighth ballot. Number of delegates in the convention 831, necessary to a choice 419. Harrison received 544 votes, to 118 for Sherman, 100 for Alger and 59 for Gresham.

The tenth National Republican Convention is now in session at Minneapolis, having opened on the 7th inst., and before many hours its selections for nominees will be made.

## SILVER RESOLUTIONS.

THE Silver Convention which met at Washington, D. C., on May 26th last, adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, With the single gold standard relief from the evils of continued falling prices is impossible; and

"Whereas, The restoration of the bimetallic standard with the coinage of both metals on equal terms lies at the foundation of all economic reform; therefore,

"Resolved, That the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with that of gold, and on the ratio now established by law, is the paramount issue before the American people today, and shall not be suppressed.

"Resolved, That we in answer to the demand for honest money, declare that the debtor will have discharged his full duty to his creditor by paying to him such money as was a full legal tender at the time the debt was contracted.

"Resolved, That we will not support for a legislative or executive office any candidate who is not thoroughly committed by platform and declaration to the full restoration of the monetary system violently disturbed by the legislation demonetizing silver in 1873.

"Resolved, That while we would hail with joy the co-operation of other nations in the restoration of silver to its proper monetary position, yet we demand that the United States right the wrong it has perpetrated upon the producing and industrial classes without regard to the action of other nations."

## ONE FEATURE OF THE STRIKE.

THE strike of the plumbers in this city is generally viewed with disfavor. This is not surprising, because it has become almost as common to coin jokes about plumbers' charges as about the much-abused mother-in-law. Five dollars for eight hours' mechanical work seems a big price and a great jump from four dollars a day. Of course, the people who want plumbing done will have to pay whatever it is, and plumbers' prices will be regarded with still more disapprobation.

As to the merits of the dispute between the employers and the men we have not much to say, because we do not understand the subject from all sides. But there is one feature of this strike to which we wish to draw attention. We clip the following from a *Tribune* interview on the matter:

"P. J. Moran, who was the prime organizer of the union, and at one time its president, was also asked for his views. 'I haven't got any,' he declared in a semi-dolorous manner. 'This morning my foreman here came to my house and said, 'Pat, the men have been ordered to quit work,' to which I replied, 'Quit work! What for?' When he said 'executive committee' I took my medicine and said nothing.'"

"Have your men a grievance against you?" was asked.

"No; they can't have. Everybody knows where I stand."

This kind of tyranny is growing all over the United States, and is more despotic than any dictation in politics or in religion that we know anything about. If a Church committee should attempt, or be accused of attempting, any such control as that exposed in the above quotation, what a howl would go up all over the Union! Men who have complained of a "Church dictation" that had no real existence, are now under the absolute power of an "executive committee" which orders them "in" or "out" at will, and they have no choice but to submit or be ejected from the Union to which they have paid their money and surrendered their agency.

Now we recognize the right of every man to place himself in this position if he chooses. We would not debar him of that right. We do not say that these organizations are not without their uses and their benefits. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they often become arbitrary dominators of men and obstacles in the way of the public interest, and that they frequently have no consideration for the personal relations between men and their employers nor regard for individual circumstances, but the arbitrary dictum of the "committee" is the more than imperial force that dominates the souls of men who yield to it.

We do not believe that true liberty can be enjoyed under such a force. We believe in combinations of men for mutual support, advancement and protection. But we do not believe in submission to a power that is exercised to the detriment of society, in disregard of the wishes of individuals who have to bend to it, and in derogation of the rights of men who do not choose to place themselves under its inexorable control.

We believe in union; we do