

vested by Congress in the Legislature elected by its citizens, to deprive them of that right by substituting a commission, arbitrarily appointed, and thus to disfranchise a hundred and fifty thousand people and reduce them to a condition of serfdom, would be unprecedented in the history of the nation—an act that could not be justified by any actual necessity, and that the attempt by a pretended political party to create such a revolution in the government of this Territory is worthy only of conspirators and political adventurers.

6th. We believe in the right of the people of a Territory as well as of a State to test in the courts established by the government, the constitutionality or construction of any enactment, local or congressional, and express our astonishment at the public declaration of a high federal official of this Territory and the enunciation by a so-called political party that the people have no rights except such as Congress may grant to them, and that to differ with the Territorial Executive about the construction of a statute is nullification. We utterly repudiate such a monstrous doctrine as worthy alone of the most absolute despotism, and claim that the United States Constitution in its benign provisions extends alike over the States and Territories of the American Union, and that it is the bounden duty of the Governor as much as the humblest citizen to yield obedience to the laws as they are construed by the courts. We utterly repudiate the unconstitutional attempt by any Executive to usurp judicial or legislative functions, and to hold the American citizen bound by the partial, prejudiced, unfair and illegal construction which he may see fit to place upon any statute.

7th. Citizenship is the basis of the right of suffrage. While the elective franchise is a privilege conferred by law, the qualifications for its exercise grow out of the condition of citizenship, and as citizenship is not dependent upon sex or regulated thereby, whatever right of voting originates in the citizenship of men inheres also in the citizenship of women. Female citizens, equally with male citizens are amenable to the law, therefore they are entitled to an equal voice with men in the framing of the law. As all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, and that consent is expressed by the suffrage, and as women as well as men are made subject to the government of this country, the denial of the suffrage to women is inconsistent with the principles which underlie our national institutions. The moral and intellectual, as well as physical excellence of our sons and daughters being largely dependent upon the mothers who bear and train them, the women of the nation should be endowed with full political freedom, that, being made familiar with political rights and principles they be able to instill into the hearts of the rising generation the spirit of patriotism, the love of liberty and a reverence for republican institutions. For twelve years the women citizens of Utah have enjoyed the right to vote at all elections in this Territory and have exercised it with credit to themselves and to the benefit of the community, and the People's Party hereby denounces the attempts which have been made to deprive women voters of the right of suffrage, as illiberal and unmanly assaults upon vested rights and upon justice, equality and the principle of popular sovereignty.

8th. We believe in an honest and economical administration of government, and point with pride to the economy and honesty with which public affairs have been administered by officers elected from the ranks of the People's Party, and also to the fact that, the taxes in Utah are lighter than any other Territory. The Territory is out of debt, the counties with one or two exceptions are in the same satisfactory condition. The records fail to furnish any instance of embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds by any official of that party. On the other hand when by frauds committed at the polls, Tooele County was wrested from the popular control, the taxes of the County were shamefully misappropriated and embezzled; County scrip depreciated from par. to less than fifteen cents on the dollar, and even by the economy and honesty of the People's officials who have resumed control of its affairs, and although its paper is now worth ninety per cent. Tooele County is not yet quite out of debt and has not

fully recovered from the evils of "Liberal" rule.

9th. We repudiate and deny the charges of lawlessness which have been made against the people of Utah, and as proof that those slanders are without foundation, we point to the records of the courts, the chief of which are not in any way in the control of the people, and which demonstrate the striking fact that the so-called "Liberal" class, constituting less than twenty per cent, of the population of the Territory, furnishes over eighty per cent, of the criminals.

10th. We further repudiate and deny the charges that in Utah a church dominates the state; that priestly control is exercised in any manner to infringe upon the freedom of the individual, either at the polls, in convention or in any official capacity; that perjury or falsehood of any kind is justified, whether for the protection of persons from the action of law or for any other purpose whatever; that intolerance is exhibited either for the discouragement of emigration, the settlement of public domain or invasion of the rights of any individual; that any unequal taxation is either encouraged or permitted; that public accounts are not given of the expenditure of public moneys; that the tenets of a church are taught in the district schools, or that the people are influenced to disloyalty or antagonism to the government of the United States or any of its representatives.

11th. We affirm that it is the duty of every American citizen to render obedience to the Constitution of the United States and every law enacted in pursuance thereof.

12th. We affirm with confidence that the Territory of Utah having the requisite population and exhibiting all the qualifications necessary to self-government, its people being exceptionally honest, thrifty, sober, frugal and peaceable, is entitled to admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

13th. We pledge ourselves as a party to the maintenance and defense of constitutional principles and the inalienable rights of mankind, and proclaim ourselves the friends of true liberty,—civil, political and religious, to all people in every part of the habitable globe.

The reading of the resolutions was received with prolonged applause, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the committee that framed them.

Mr. Penrose said that to be consistent with one of the planks in the platform the women citizens of Utah should have some representation in the Territorial Central Committee. He therefore moved that the lady delegates be permitted to nominate two ladies as members of that committee. Carried.

Mrs. Horne nominated Mrs. E. B. Wells, and Mrs. Howard nominated Mrs. M. I. Horne. Those ladies were added to the committee.

The convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the office of Delegate to Congress, and on motion of R. K. Williams, nominations were left free to every delegate. Judge Williams nominated F. S. Richards, of Ogden. The nomination was seconded but Mr. Richards firmly and respectfully declined, and in a neat but brief speech nominated Hon. John T. Caine. Seconded by C. W. Penrose. J. R. Murdoch nominated W. H. Hooper and urged his claims to the position. Seconded by S. R. Thurman. Mr. J. R. R. Thurman announced that Captain Hooper having heard that his name had been mentioned as Delegate wished to decline.

Mr. Thurman stated that he had come here prepared to nominate Warren S. Dusenberry, but as he had requested that his name should not be presented, he endorsed the nomination of W. H. Hooper, and passed a deserved eulogy on that gentleman.

Mr. Penrose endorsed the sentiments expressed in relation to Capt. W. H. Hooper, but urged the qualifications of Hon. John T. Caine as a man of ability and experience in many positions.

Mr. Creer supported the nomination of Capt. Hooper.

Mr. Richards being again mentioned, that gentleman with thanks for the honor asked that his name be not mentioned in this connection but that his friends would cast their votes for Mr. Caine.

Judge Williams was in favor of voting, and then if either gentleman was nominated who wished to decline he could do so.

Mr. Dunn supported Mr. Hooper. On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot. The chairman of each delegation collected the ballots

of his county. On the first ballot John T. Caine received 53 votes, W. H. Hooper 12, F. S. Richards 3; necessary to a choice 46.

On motion of Judge Williams the nomination was made unanimous. John T. Caine was declared to be the nominee of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Graham a committee of three was appointed to wait upon Mr. Caine as follows: J. C. Graham, Geo. M. Ottinger and Mrs. M. I. Horne.

On motion of Mr. Penrose the convention proceeded to nominate a delegate for the unexpired term of the 47th Congress.

Captain Hooper's claims were urged with great force by several delegates. Mr. Richards again nominated Mr. Caine. C. W. Penrose explained the propriety of sending the same man to the remaining session of the 47th Congress as for the full term of the 48th.

The first ballot resulted: John T. Caine, 48; W. H. Hooper, 22; necessary for a choice, 46. John T. Caine received the nomination, and it was made unanimous.

Mr. Stanford offered the following:

Mr. Chairman—I move that the delegations composing this convention see that mass meetings in their several counties throughout the Territory are held to ratify the principles contained in our platform and canvass for a mammoth vote in favor of our nominee for the Delegation to Congress. Carried.

Hon. John T. Caine being escorted to the Convention hall by the committee responded to a call and made an excellent speech for which we have not room to-day.

The following was offered by Mr. C. W. Penrose:

Resolved, That in the Hon. Geo. Q. Cannon the people of Utah have had an able, upright and fearless gentleman as their Delegate in Congress for several sessions; that his exclusion from the present Congress was a cruel blow aimed at the right of representation; that the honorable gentleman has the confidence, esteem and admiration of the People's Party, and that we hereby tender him the thanks of the people for his faithful services in their behalf.

On Motion of Mr. R. Baty, 20,000 copies of the resolutions and declaration of principles be printed in pamphlet form for distribution by the Territorial Central Committee.

On Motion of Mr. A. Hatch a vote of thanks was tendered to the President and all the officers of the convention.

The minutes were read and accepted. Benediction by the chaplain. Adjourned sine die.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 13.

Omission.—In the list of names of missionaries presented at Conference, of those Elders called since last April Conference, the name of Elder Otto L. Mayhew of Pleasant Grove, to the Southern States, was omitted, he having left this city May 31st, for his field of labor.

Releases.—The following named Elders are released to return home with the October 21st company: J. R. Baxter, J. W. Bowen, W. Bromley, Moroni Brown, M. F. Brown, J. Ellis, C. B. Felt, J. J. Giles, B. J. Harmon, W. R. Jones, A. N. Macfarlane, R. McFarland, H. J. Romney, F. Snow, George Stringfellow, R. H. Stringfellow, J. Stoddard, M. J. Thomas, J. S. Tingey, and J. H. White. —*Millennial Star*.

Appointments.—David McKay is appointed to succeed President Macfarlane in the Glasgow Conference; George C. Parkinson to succeed President Jones in the Liverpool Conference, B. E. Rich to succeed President Brown in the Manchester Conference, C. Weatherston to succeed President Stoddard in the Newcastle Conference, E. Eyre to succeed President Stringfellow in the Nottingham Conference, and David Lewis to succeed President Thomas in the Welsh Conference. —*Millennial Star*.

A Peculiar Case.—The Bear Lake Democrat says:

"Last Tuesday in the Probate Court, Sheriff Walter Hoge voluntarily surrendered himself in answer to a complaint made by John T. Rich, in which the sheriff was charged with wilfully and feloniously permitted Ole Hansen to escape from custody last August. The sheriff waived an examination and was bound over by Judge Osmond,

in two thousand dollar bonds to await the action of the grand jury."

If Mr. Hoge wilfully let Ole Hansen out, he wilfully did a very bad thing for himself, as he has scoured the country for hundreds of miles, enduring fatigue and expense and any amount of trouble and anxiety in order to secure the fugitive. Men as a rule do not wilfully manufacture whips for their own shoulders. Should it prove true in this case Mr. Hoge may be set down as a phenomenon.

Things Worth Knowing.—That fish can be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water about a minute.

Salt fish are quickest and best freshened by soaking in sour milk.

That milk that is turned or changed may be sweetened and rendered fit for use again by stirring in a little soda.

That salt will curdle new milk, hence, in preparing milk porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared.

That fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool air over night.

That boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

That ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth, also from the hands.

That a teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your clothes will aid the whitening process.

That boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm or a little gum arabic dissolved.

That beeswax and salt will make your flatirons as clean and smooth as glass. Tie a lump of wax in a rag, and keep it for that purpose. When the irons are hot rub them with the wax rag, then scour with paper or rag sprinkled with salt.

That blue ointment and kerosene mixed in equal proportions and applied to bedsteads, is an unfailing bedbug remedy, white wash is ditto for the walls of a log house.

That kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as when new.

That kerosene will make tin tea kettles as bright as new. Saturate a woolen rag and rub with it. It will also remove stains from clean varnished furniture.

The Work in Europe.—The *Millennial Star* of September 25th, contains a letter from Elder John Q. Cannon, written at Berlin, from which we make the following extract:

"During the last two months, in accordance with the instructions of President Goss, I have refrained from baptizing in person, he very wisely suggesting that we allow the local Elders to do it. We have faith, however, that a better day is coming, and that we will, ere long, have as much liberty as the other and more favored sects, for we assure the authorities that nothing in our preaching will be found violative of law. The prospects of our very bright, the only slight shadow being the lack of full freedom of movement. The Kingdom of Bavaria, notwithstanding that it is Catholic in religion, seems to be more ripe for the spread of the Gospel than the more liberal and Protestant Kingdom of Prussia. Here the people seem to be perfectly oblivious to all sense of religious duty, and when not openly atheistic in their views, they cling to such incoherent ideas as are equally as bad.

The issuance of the German *Star* twice a month instead of once, the publication of new and cheaper editions of our books, and the general prompt and business spirit which President Goss has imparted to the Elders and Saints, are influences beginning to make themselves widely felt; and while unity and love among the branches are conspicuously on the increase, inquiry and a sincere search for light are the gratifying manifestations from the outside world.

I cannot close my letter without mentioning that I, a few days since, had a very pleasant, and I trust profitable interview with Hon. A. A. Sargent, United States Minister to the Court of Berlin. He frankly said he had no sympathy with the object of the "Mormon" missionaries, but he heartily assured me that any service to assist me to my rights as an American citizen, he would render with pleasure, particularly after he heard my declaration that I did not consider it any part of my

duty to act in defiance of the laws of this land, or to disobey any of its regulations.

UTAH WOOL PRODUCTION.

AN ARRAY OF FACTS ON A SUBJECT WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

The following report was presented at the late meeting of Zion's Central Board of Trade:

The wools of Utah are various in grade and quality. Many breeders of sheep do not appear to realize the importance of keeping their stocks evenly graded, many herds having in them all the varieties known to nature, which speaks unfavorably for the care and intelligence of the breeder.

Pure Spanish merinos are best adapted to Utah, as a stock to breed from, crossing them with Leicester or Cotswold, keeping the herd as near as possible three-fourths merino and one-fourth Leicester or Cotswold. The carcass is then of good size and stocky, and the wool close, long and fine.

Utah breeders of sheep import far too many bucks, this being an expensive policy. They should pay more attention to home breeding, as Utah can produce as good sheep as can Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia or Pennsylvania, provided we give them the same care and attention.

Utah wools generally reach the market in poor condition, as compared with those of Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia fleeces. Many of our wool growers can not place their wools on the market in as good condition as they desire, owing to the wildness of our country, but the bulk of the clip could be greatly improved by proper care and honest handling. Fleeces wool should reach the market in an unbroken condition, clear of straw, chaff, leaves, bark, stones, or other foreign substances, and the black and white should be kept separate. Manufacturers and dealers the world over, know the difference between wool and dirt, and Utah spends far too much money every year in paying freight on dirt and rubbish.

Much of the wool exported by Utah loses 70 to 80 per cent. in scouring, which makes our present system of exporting dirt very expensive as all fleeces in the dirt are valued at what they will yield in scoured wool, quality also being considered. A scoured pound of fine, well bred, healthy wool is, of course, worth more than a scoured pound of coarse or weak wool.

Much wool in Utah is badly injured by the sheep being allowed to fall into poverty during the winter months, for whenever the growth of wool is checked by poverty or sickness, it dies, and when a new growth commences there is always a joint or weak place in the wool, which gives it the name of weak wool, as it does not draw well in spinning and wastes very heavily in working up.

We find also that there is not enough discrimination used by buyers of wool, as too often the men with heavy, ill-conditioned wool receive as high a price as they who sell clean, well conditioned fleeces. This, however, is gradually giving place to a better system as circumstances are forcing it upon us.

As a rule we find that the wool growers of Utah received fair value for their wool, quality and condition considered. We consider the wool growing industry of Utah, on the whole, in a healthy condition, our country being well adapted for this branch of husbandry, and with improved method it bids fair to greatly enlarge its present limits.

We estimate that about 3,000,000 pounds of wool has been marketed in Utah in 1882; about 450,000 pounds of which was grown in Nevada, Wyoming and adjoining territories.

A. O. SMOOT,
H. B. CLAWSON,
JAMES DUNN.

EDWARDS' LIGHTNING JUMP. SEAT RUGGIES.

Avery combined Gang and Sulky Plows, the J. I. Case Plow Co.'s Sulky and Walking Plows; Fish & Co.'s world-renowned Four Spring Mountain Wagon; Kelly Steel Barb Fence Wire.

John W. Lowell will receive a large supply of above goods during the next ten days, and intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. daw.