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THE UTAH DELEGATES AT MINNEAPOLIS.

The seating of the logan Republican delegates in the Minneapolis convention does not seem to give satisfaction to any class or faction in Utah. To a large extent it leaves the dispute which it was hoped would be settled, wide open for further bickering. There will be no stability in political affairs in Utah while the "Liberal" status continues. As soon as that disturbing element is moved, a square and general division will take place between all the Democrats and Republicans of this Territory, and politics will settle down to the conditions that prevail elsewhere.

The seating of the regular delegates gives them the pre-eminence. They go in with the prestige of straight and recognized representatives. They have places on the committees. They stand in the front rank. The others though admitted will really occupy a sort of secondary place. Their admission is a kind of quasi recognition. It is a way to quiet them, and given to placate the faction that claims to be Republican, so as not to lose their fealty to the party in the time of coming need. But it shows a weakness on the part of the credentials committee, and a failure to fully comprehend the situation in Utah and the necessity for a settlement of our local difficulties. But the political significance of the movement is plain. The majority of the committee are Harrison men, and it was given out that the regular Republican delegates from Utah were Blaine supporters, and that the "Liberals" were for Harrison. The latter were therefore admitted to neutralize the vote of the former. That is politics. But it is short-sighted politics. For, if by preventing Blaine from scoring two points in the convention they should lose this Territory to the party, the actual and permanent gain would not be very perceptible.

The "Liberal" organ in this city is furious over the failure of the logan delegates to get full recognition. Its editor is one of them. He is not conspicuous as a political success. But his paper, as is its custom when rattled, spits venom in every direction, and assails the party which it pretends to support, as follows:

"It is a poor delusion, one that we see no defense for in any precedent, reason or sense. It was, apparently, one of those odious compromises by which baleful principles sometimes creep into good company, and by virtue of hypocrisy and guile are accepted as of the same worth as truth and loyal service. It is the partial throwing open on bars of a villainy as odious as was the villainy underlying the passage of the fugitive slave law, which sought to make every free man in this land a slave-catcher; as monstrous as the distrust of the Supreme Court that a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect. In the place of the absolute triumph which we had every right in precedent and loyalty to expect, we are given this wretched evasion. It is a scandal for which the logan delegates is sure to be put on the defensive and repent in sackcloth and ashes.

The convention has sustained the report of the credentials' committee, though Delegate Frank Cannon made a gallant fight against it. His speech will be found in our press dispatches. Each delegate will have but half a vote, the logan delegates receiving the same privileges. It is a pity that the contest was not decided on its merits; that would have saved considerable trouble in the future. But the Republican party of Utah, organized on the division movement, will, we are confident, stand its ground, and will not be injuriously affected by the outcome at Minneapolis.

UTAH AND THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform of the Republican party, adopted at Minneapolis, for the first time contains no direct reference to Utah. This is a virtual recognition of the "changed conditions." Inferentially, however, Utah is affected by two planks in the present platform of the party. This is the first of them:

"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution."

If every citizen of the United States is allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, there will be no uniform movement in those citizens of Utah who for a long time have been deprived of the ballot. And either "such laws will be enacted as will secure to them" this right, or those laws will be repealed which operate so as to deprive them of it. As to "this sovereign right" being "guaranteed by the Constitution," we think the framers of the platform are a little off. They may have meant this to have special application to the colored voter, but they do not say so. On the contrary, they apply it to the citizen of the United States, native or foreign born. The broad is universal. It includes women as well; for they are citizens as much as men are. Perhaps the plank was not intended to be so broad, but this is the plain signification of the language used, and if it does not mean exactly that, it is because it has been very loosely constructed.

The Constitution does not declare the suffrage to be a right of any citizen, either male or female, white or black; but in the Fifteenth Amendment it declares that the right of citizens to vote shall not be abridged because of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Manhood suffrage is nothing to be general throughout the nation, but the respective States have still the constitutional power to regulate the voting privilege, with the exception of making race or color a disqualification.

But the Republican party now announces the principle that every citizen shall have the right to cast a free ballot and to have it counted and that laws should be passed to secure that right without any exception whatever.

The other plank in the platform which particularly affects Utah is the following:

"We favor admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All federal offices appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable."

This means Utah as well as the other Territories, and is the nearest avowal of the intention to do justice of anything has been made by the Republican party of the nation. It means more than the admission of Utah when it is clear that it will be for the interests of her people and of the country. It signifies that in the meantime all the federal officials of the Territory must be residents. That is a blow at the Utah Commission. They are all Federal officials and not one of them is a bona fide resident. The presence of that body is obstructive of "self government," which the platform declares "as far as practicable" is the measure for the abolition of the obstruction, passed by the House of Representatives, is eminently "practicable," and the officials named to take its place are bona fide residents. We may therefore look for the Republican Senate to favor the provision; if it does not, its action will be inconsistent with the platform of the party.

The platform, take it all together, is strong and comprehensive, viewing it from a Republican standpoint. But we do not care to review it as a whole. Its relations to Utah are most important to our readers, and we therefore have briefly considered the two portions of it which have that bearing.

THE LATE SISTER SARAH G. RICHARDS.

The funeral of the late sister Sarah G. Richards, relict of the late Dr. Levi Richards, was conducted yesterday afternoon, and the remains of the estimable lady were laid away in the city cemetery to await the call of the resurrection of the righteous, among whom she is numbered.

The deceased, at an early age, manifested a decided taste for art that was more or less repressed by the meagre opportunities for its development. She afterwards studied drawing, painting in oil and water colors. She also studied music, the harp and guitar being her favorite instruments. She practiced early rising and studied hard to become proficient in those branches that were considered appropriate to ladies in those days, such as history, geography, needlework, the languages, penmanship, elocution. She mastered the French language as well as being thoroughly conversant with her native tongue.

In her maturer years she became the intimate friend and associate of a very intelligent lady, Miss Weigall, sister of the celebrated artist Charles H. Weigall.

She for some time occupied the position of governess in the family of a Mr. Greenall, near Liverpool. Her mother, step-father and sisters Emma and Martha having received the Gospel desired that she also should hear it. They induced Brother John Needham, now of this city, to call and see her at Mr. Greenall's. All she had previously heard of the "Mormons" was unfavorable, being such rumors as were current in the newspapers of the time. Before Brother Needham left she agreed to look at the Book of Mormon he offered to her. She was thus led to investigate and accept the Gospel, being baptized, while on a visit to her relatives, a-nail fifty years ago; emigrated to Nauvoo soon after; was married on Christmas day of 1845, by President Brigham Young; with her husband and infant son she shared the trials and angers of the expulsion of the Saints from Nauvoo in 1846 and stayed at Winter Quarters till the spring of 1848, when she embarked for Iowa on a two years' mission to Great Britain, sailing her three-year-old boy to Salt Lake valley to care for his uncle, President Willard Richards, and assist him, as a widow of the presiding authorities.

This was up to that date, the consummation of her life. She returned to America in 1855, and came on to Utah. In the meantime her son Levi had grown to that the yearning mother could only recognize him by introduction, and the boy had lost the remembrance of his parent. The meeting after the three years' separation was exceedingly affecting, and might be imagined by anyone but cannot be described. A few days after the arrival President Young stated that if the boy should be taken with his parents to United Britain he would not survive, as he was delicate, but if he were taken on to the mines he would live, and it became healthy and strong.

From 1853 to the time of her death, except for the short period entered by the "more south," sister Richards resided in this city.

Sister Richards was a refined and cultivated lady. She was extremely sensitive regarding the suffering of others, especially of little children, her keen sympathy extending also to dumb animals. She manifested a rare appreciation of true intelligence and all that is good, beautiful and refined in nature and mankind. She was chaste and elevated in thought, word and action. She was extensively and had a marked reverence for God and everything sacred, and great faith in the power of the Almighty in the healing of the sick.

The funeral service was conducted yesterday in the Twentieth Ward Meeting House. In the absence of Bishop Romney, Counselor George F. Gibbs presided. The speakers were: Elders Samuel W. Richards, President Joseph F. Smith, President Angus M. Cannon and Counselor Joseph E. Taylor, all of whom spoke of the many virtues and faithfulness of the respected deceased, and nothing of that nature was expressed but what was strictly in keeping with her character.

Blessed be her memory.

DEATH OF SIDNEY DILLON.

The dispatches bring the news of the death of Sidney Dillon, whose name was formerly almost a household word in Utah. The telegrams give no details, and we have practically no data on which to base an article worthy the memory of the sterling character of the deceased. A general understanding of his career is, however, sufficient to warrant his classification among the remarkable men of whom America has produced an abundant crop. He was a character such as Samuel Smiles, the noted English author, would delight to embalm as an illustration of what can be attained by any line of human pursuit by courage, enterprise, perseverance and work. His early life was lowly, he being an ordinary working man. About twenty-five years ago he became associated with the construction of the Union Pacific railroad, and soon, by his great personal vigor and masterly capacity, became one of its leading spirits connected with that immense enterprise, finally filling the highest official position connected with the company.

This western country has reason to remember Sidney Dillon with a sentiment of kindness, as he always manifested a kindly disposition toward it. When the cold-blooded, anti-western Adams policy of the company was inaugurated, Mr. Dillon was practically relegated to the rear. The change that ensued was felt by the people of this section, who, under the later administration were enormously discriminated against. Under the more just and common sense policy expected of Mr. Clark, the present president of the road and a friend to the West, the feeling of distrust that was created under Mr. Adams will doubtless fade, but it will require time to entirely efface it.

Mr. Dillon was a strong, rugged character, whose native force enabled him to surmount obstacles and overcome difficulties which would have appalled ordinary mortals. He was an exemplification of the fact that effort and work can accomplish wonders.

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 in President and Wm. L. Dayton for Vice-President. In November following it 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 foreign 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 election 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 for 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 Indiana 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 dissatisfaction prevailed in the Republican party. A convention calling itself National Liberal Republican was held in Cincinnati on May 1st. Horace Greely 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, indorsed the Liberal Republican nominees, and that is how Horace Greely 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 got on 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 seventh 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, 3 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 the 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 416. 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 has been the foundation of all economic science, 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 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 recently 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."

THE PER CAPITA CALCULATION FOR MAY.

According to the statement of the secretary of the treasury the total currency in circulation on the first day of the current month was $1,620,000,000. This shows an increase of $15,000,000 over the same date last year. Increases have been shown in United States notes, national bank notes, standard silver dollars, and subsidiary silver, but decreases appear in treasury silver notes, gold certificates and currency certificates. The per capita circulation on the date mentioned as estimated by the treasury clerks was $25.37.

The debt statement shows for the month of May an increase of, in the aggregate, over $1,000,000. The increase was occasioned by heavy pension payments in May. The total debt less cash in the treasury and the gold greenback redemption fund was, on the 1st inst., $1,035,397, of which $585,029,250 was interest-bearing.

SILVER.

"BRADSTREET'S" of June 4, 1892 has the following in relation to silver:

"A firmer feeling asserted itself in the silver market this week, the commercial quotations for bars advancing from 87½c per ounce to 88½c. This movement may have been stimulated by the report that Germany and France had formally accepted invitations to the international conference, and the fact that speculators in silver bullion certificates showed no control in an attempt to the acceptance of the hypothesis. The fact that the purchases under the Sherman act were promptly presented on the 1st inst. seemed to have more to do with the movement. A light demand was also shown in London, the price there rising from 38¼d to 38⅝d per ounce, silver bullion certificates were exceedingly inactive. The amount of silver on hand at New York against certificates is now 2,346,426 ounces. London bars on June 3rd were bought at New York here to ship per money against certificates for, to-day."

WOOL.

"BRADSTREET'S" wool report for the week ending June 4, 1892, is as follows:

"A stronger demand for wool is noted in all markets. The new wools which are coming forward are attracting considerable attention, and manufacturers are testing them quite closely. Prices of the old wools which still remain are being disposed of, in some instances above market quotations, provided they are just what the manufacturer wants. The supply of new grades is so small that dealers will have the best side of the market for several weeks. Prices being paid in the West are above the current quotations in the East. It is becoming more and more probable that wool values are to be on a higher basis than those of last year. Much, however, will depend upon the next London sales to determine the future of the market. As long as American wools are held at the low as they are at present it will be difficult for domestic fleece to bring better prices; however the chances are that foreign wools are to be higher. New territory wools are coming forward more rapidly. In quality they are not above the average of last year. Fine delaines are still in good demand. Dippers and medium combings are scarce. There is still a fair supply of A. supers. Australian wools are moving more freely, but prices are no higher. The supply is ample for the present demand, but it is not large. Carpet wools are quiet and unchanged."

TRADE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The statesmen, political economists and merchant princes of Great Britain are at present seriously disturbed over the depressed condition of trade. They find that while they are quarrelling over domestic affairs the empire as a whole is undergoing a process of disintegration. British colonies and dependencies are making laws excluding the products and manufactures of the parent island. This exclusiveness, though at present confined to trade, is regarded as ultimately leading to political independence. John Bull, whatever his other characteristics, is eminently a practical fellow, and on this occasion is resolved to try practical methods for the amelioration of the industrial condition.

On June 25th next there will be held in London a congress of Chambers of Commerce of the whole British Empire. Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand, Cape Colony and in fact every clime where British trade is organized will be represented. The object of this congress is, of course, primarily the preservation, extension and unification of British interests all the world over. Secondarily, important trade reforms will be considered. The latter problem, registration of trade marks, postage, an international monetary union, and a unification of the currency of the British empire are among the chief topics for discussion.

There is another question which will also engage the attention of the Congress. It is the propriety of imposing a tariff on foreign grain. There seems a general disposition among all classes to do something against the agricultural products of foreign countries. Lord Salisbury's speech a short time ago was supposed to herald a reform movement of some kind. Then the change of the London Chronicle on the home rule issue, on the ground that the Irish question should be settled in order to handle more effectually problems of imperial interest, was also significant. Conservatives and advanced Liberals seem to harmonize on a proposition theory of some kind.

The proceedings of this congress will be watched with interest, not alone in Europe, but in the United States. Great Britain is one of the chief foreign consumers of our cereal products.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The London *Free* says that half the railing between Jaffa and Jerusalem is now completed. By October next the iron horse will enter the sacred city. The length of the whole line will be 54 miles, 17 miles longer than the existing wagon road. Rail communication with Egypt is also contemplated.

Alexander Muir, representing the Bank of England at Manchester, England, is visiting the United States for the purpose of studying our financial and business system.

Nearly $1,400,000 worth of peas and beans were imported in this country in 1891, and the imports for 1892 are said to be increasing. What is the matter with our farmers. Surely beans ought to be a national product.

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CATSUPS. Heinz & Schwartz's Tip Top, Gold Label.	TURKEY. Boned, " Potted, " Roast, " Whole, " French Patties.	Maple Syrup, Table " Sugar Drips, New Orleans Molasses, Honey, Vinegar.	BREAKFAST FOOD MEALS. Cracked Wheat, Rolled " Rolled Oats, Hominy, Grits, Rice, Barley, Graham, A B C, Sea Moss, Quaker Oats, Flour of all grades.
SALAD DRESSING. Durkee's Warranted Taste.	GERMAN GOODS. Sauerkraut, Mushrooms, Red Cabbage, Spice, Pickles, Mixed Pickles, Black "	Van Duzen's Cocoa, Baker's Cocoa, Epps " Breakfast Cocoa, Chocolate, plain and sweet.	
C. & B. GOODS. JAMS, Strawberry, Raspberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Blackberry	PINE APPLES. Whole, Sliced, Grated, Pineapple.	MEATS. Corned Beef, Chipped " Roast " Smoked " Compressed Ham, Lunch Tongue, Pigs Feet and Kits. A lots of Regular Meats supplied for Pic Nics etc.	CALA. FRUIT. Fresh. Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Grapes, Cherries, Fruit, Peaches, Apricots, Currants, Plums.
PICKLES. Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, Gherkins, Walnuts, Onions, Pimentos, Chowders, Sweet Mixed, All kinds of Sauces and Assorted Pickles.	OLIVE OIL. Salad Oil, Pure, American.	FISH, Canned. Salmon, Lobster, Mackerel, Cod, White Fish, Clams, Trout, Sardines, Anchovies, Smoked Herring, Kippered " Mackerel " Tomatoes " Fresh "	CHEESE. American, Limburger, Swiss, Roquefort, Edam, Cream, Neufchatel.
OLIVES. Pitted, Stuffed, Ripe, Pimento, Queen in Oil.	SOUPS. Mulligatawny, Chicken, Green Turtle, Mock " Julienne, Bouillon, Tomato, Julienne, Beef, Mutton Broth, Puree of Game.		

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