

Mr. Winn and the next by Mr. Taylor, and the third by Mr. Argyle, from whose ranch the muddy stream derives its name.

We lunched under the shadow of a rock which had become detached from the main ledge, and computed its weight at 250,000 lbs. Millions of tons of excellent building rock walls in the deep canyon in a variety of thicknesses, while piles are broken from the main ledges, much of which is ready for use, without the mason's chisel, to lay up into buildings. Today's sights were full of interest, and furnish ample research for geologists. The great variety of strata and thicknesses of rock, slate, clay, etc., laid bare for hundreds of feet afford food for deep reflection. We rested for the night at Brock's Ranch. The stream at this point has enlarged into a roaring volume of water, which after a distance of twenty five miles finds its way into Green River. We were shown some little baskets taken from the ancient cliff-dwellers' houses built high up in those nearly perpendicular cliffs; marks of fortresses are yet to be seen, as well as pottery taken from those ancient snugly-built dwellings.

On the morning of the third day from home our friendly guide James H. Glines, of Vernal, conveyed us to Fort Duchesne Bridge some thirty-six miles.

We pass Windsor Castle, which stands about 300 feet high, and then soon arrive at Edinburgh Castle. Passing up to the summit, seven miles, we enter Uinta County, and as we mount the divide a truly grand scene meets our view. The Green River Mountains to our east, Uinta Reservation, studded with cedars and piñon pine slopes from the divide. To the east, west and north we were surrounded by snowcapped mountains. Passing over the various benches to the river Duchesne which is 150 feet wide and at the bridge flows at the rate of more than 2,000,000 gallons of water per minute, we rest for the night at this spot, forty-five miles from Ashley, the other end of our journey. E. STEVENSON.

BROCK'S RANCH, Wasatch County, May 9th, 1890.

THE DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

Saturday, May 10, the Democratic Club had a public meeting on Second South Street, just west of Main. T. B. O'Brien spoke on the principles of democracy, and gave the "Liberal" party a vigorous roasting. The following memorial was then read and adopted:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Gentlemen—Whereas, an attempt is being made to deprive a large number of American citizens of the elective franchise solely on account of their membership in an unpopular religious organization; and

Whereas, The motive of the effort is purely political with the view of transferring to the minority of voters in this Territory the local con-

trol which of right should be vested in the majority; and

Whereas this proposed disfranchisement is to take effect without a judicial hearing and without any criminal accusation against the parties or either of them; and

Whereas this scheme is being conducted under the false pretense that it is designed to suppress polygamy in Utah;

Therefore we, who are Gentile citizens of this Territory, denounce this attempted legislation as un-republican, undemocratic and unnecessary. Practical polygamy is fast disappearing in Utah. We will favor any legislative and constitutional measure for its entire extinction. We will also support any lawful plan to keep separate and distinct, the affairs of any and every church from the affairs of State and from politics. But we are opposed to prosecution on account of creed or worship, and to any interference with civil or religious liberty.

We regard, as unwise and detrimental to the business interests and material growth and progress of Utah, any legislation which will tend to disrupt the associations which have been formed for the general good, between Mormons and non-Mormons.

We consider it unjust to inflict upon citizens who have never violated the anti-polygamy laws, the same political punishment that has been meted out to polygamists.

We therefore respectfully memorialize your honorable body to refrain from passing either of the bills that have been introduced into Congress to debar citizens who have taken an oath not to violate the laws of our country, from voting, holding office and serving as jurors, and which have been designed for the political enslavement of the many for the political advancement of the few in Utah, as we are convinced that such legislation is needless and contrary to the genius of American institutions.

A resolution was then adopted that ward democratic clubs should be organized, after which the following was read and adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Whereas, It has become patent to democrats of Salt Lake City that the great lever of public opinion, the Associated Press, is manipulated in this city by one Pat Lannan, who is interested in a radical republican newspaper, to wit, the Salt Lake Tribune. And

Whereas, His incompetency compels him to delegate to one Bill Nelson, a prejudiced employe of the Tribune, the power of sending dispatches. And

Whereas, There is going to be an important election for county officers in this county in August, in which the Democrats will be contestants. Therefore

Resolved, That it is the sense of this mass meeting of Democrats, numbering several thousands, that we are firmly impressed with a profound conviction that Nelson will villify, distort and suppress Democratic news of importance to the

Democracy in the nation, because of his inherent and distinctive prejudice against Democrats.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to Senator Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the national Democratic committee, with a request that he use his influence to have a fair minded man appointed as Associated Press agent in Salt Lake, as the Associated Press should be impartial and unbiased politically.

THE IMMIGRANTS.

As already stated in the NEWS, the company of Saints from Europe, to the number of, fifty-two, arrived in Salt Lake City on Wednesday, May 7th, in charge of Elder Orson H. Worthington, of Big Cottonwood.

The immigrants set sail from Liverpool on the 19th of April, at 10 a. m., in the steamship *Wisconsin*, of the Guion Line, reaching Queens-town about 10 o'clock next morning. There a stay was made for about two hours. The ship encountered heavy headwinds throughout nearly the entire voyage, and sickness was very prevalent among the passengers. There were only two days of really fine weather out of the twelve occupied in the journey, the continued rough seas having greatly retarded the ship's progress. A week or so after leaving England four immense icebergs were seen floating three or four miles distant. One of these is described by Elder Worthington as having been quite a mile and a half in length, and stood at least twenty feet out of the water; the others also had the appearance of small mountains. The day was very squally, but the icebergs were distinctly visible.

The kindness of Captain Worrall and the officers of the *Wisconsin* toward the immigrants is highly spoken of. They did everything within their power to add to the comfort and contentment of the passengers generally.

Upon the landing of the Saints in New York on Thursday, the 24th ult., at 2 p. m., they were met by Mr. Gibson, agent of the Guion line, and Mr. Tenbroke, agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, by both of whom the utmost courtesy and consideration were shown.

The customary scene of bustle and excitement ensued during the examination of the baggage by the custom house officials, but this portion of the programme was run through in tolerably good time, and after an interval of about five hours the immigrants took the boat at the Old Dominion pier, for Norfolk, the journey to which place occupied something like twenty-four hours. The baggage having been transferred to the railroad depot, the company were soon again traveling, the route being by way of Memphis, Arkansas, Denver and Cheyenne over the Union Pacific Railroad, and, as previously stated, Salt Lake City was reached at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, all well. The trip by rail was an agreeable if somewhat