

damaged, but the rains have been a great benefit.

**Kanab**—Everything growing lovely; fine showers of rain commenced on the 8th and have continued every day since; thunder and lightning but no floods; showers very gentle; no damage.

**Ranch**—The drought has been broken by showers that have done much good. Good weather for grain and everything is growing nicely.

**Gunlock**—Our rain has come at last; we had a fine shower night of 13th. Water was getting very scarce; we now have a fresh supply; vegetation doing well.

**Lehi**—The past week has been rainy with floods from the mountains. Everything wet; growth very rapid; some hay spoiled by rain, floods and debris.

**Huntsville**—The rain of last Monday and Tuesday, although only a small amount fell, did a great deal of damage to lucern hay.

**Croydon**—The heavy rains stopped all farm work for the whole week. Rain on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th. The worst rainstorm that did the most damage to crops came on the 14th. Much of the grain is knocked down by the rain. The hay that was cut is ruined, and the uncultivated is in bad shape for cutting.

**Brigham City**—Harvesting commenced on dry farms. A large crop of hay is being cut. The night of the 12th was wild and stormy; rain .76 of an inch; at noon of 14th, thunderstorm with strong wind; rain .50 of an inch; heavy grain badly lodged; some hay damaged by rain; week ends with fine weather.

**Joseph**—A week of rain, thunder, lightning and cloudbursts, flooding the whole precinct; streams bringing hundreds of cords of wood from the mountains, filling irrigating ditches full of debris; all of the lucern knocked flat to the ground; wheat the same; the lucern cut and lying in the field all ruined; stacks wet down from two to four feet; outlook for first crop of lucern bad.

J. H. SMITH,  
Section Director.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.

### ITEMS FROM DIXIE.

SANTA CLARA, July 20, 1896.

The people here have just witnessed the heaviest rainfall at Clara since the settlement of the same—nearly forty years. The storm has wrought damage to the amount of about a thousand dollars; roads were washed out, making them almost impassable, fields completely covered with mud and sand, fences washed away, grain and hay stacks damaged, and cellars filled with water. One cellar belonging to John S. Stuckl ran over and almost into the house. Buckets were used freely, and before the day was gone the cellar was cleared of its contents. The city ditches were filled level full of sand and mud, so that it will take almost a week to get the water in town again. Jacob Lani having lucern just ready to cut, was relieved of the job, the large flood covering it one or two feet deep with sand etc. A large flood found its channel down through the main street. No lives have been lost. Hay fell as large as quail's eggs, or nearly so. Thunder and lightning accompanied

the storm. The flood in the Santa Clara creek was the highest it has been for some years, tearing out dams, fences and destroying pastures.

The rain has, however, been a great blessing, having soaked our cattle ranges, so that perhaps the grass will grow enough to save some of our poor cattle. It has also irrigated some of the land that the drouth had almost burnt out.

The people in general are enjoying pretty good health at present. Grain threshing has commenced. Grain will turn out fairly well, even if old Jack Frost has been very hard on it. Lucern is being cut for the second time. The people of Clara will not have much fruit to put to the market this season. Vegetables are already on the market, such as cabbage, corn, onions, peas, etc.; potatoes are a failure this year—the adjacent mining camps will go hungry for them. Tomatoes and melons are getting ripe. There will be a good grape crop this year if Mr. Frost will not claim them, as he claimed the rest of the fruit.

The Fourth of July was a success in every way; no disturbance of any kind. The program for the Twenty-fourth is as follows: At 4 o'clock a.m. serenading by the brass and string bands. At 10 o'clock a.m. an entertainment. In the afternoon a grand picnic, children's dance, amusements on the square—all to wind up with a grand ball in the evening.

We have as yet made no headway on our new meeting house.

Your paper is an ever welcome visitor. More anon.

A SUBSCRIBER.

### THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The day for the opening of the two national conventions broke clear and bright—in striking contrast with the dark, gloomy dripping the past two days. The crowds in the corridors of the hotels, where headquarters are located, were noisy, but there was a striking absence of brass bands. Before 10 o'clock the crowds began moving toward the convention hall.

The Bryan and the "middle of the road" factions, both claimed the victory.

There was little public interest in the silver convention. Although the "middle of the road" men were incensed last night at the statement of Senator Butler that he was in favor of Bryan's nomination conditionally, they had not decided, up to 9 o'clock this morning, whether they would fight his selection as temporary chairman.

The hall in which the Populists meet was the same in which the national Republicans met. There was the same arrangement as to seats. The state delegations were located in the pit. The platform front was flanked by press benches. The decorations were practically the same as those of the Republican convention. The delegates began to struggle in before 10 o'clock, but the spectators were slow in arriving. When the pit was half filled there were not two hundred people in the galleries.

The chairman introduced Governor Stone of Missouri to make a welcoming address. His welcome was most cor-

dial and couched in choice words. He ventured upon a few general remarks upon party freedom of opinion, press, speech and the ballot, which must, he said, find applause, be preserved at all hazards.

It would be considered not improper, he said, for him to express the hope that everything that should be done would be done with an eye single to the felicity of the people and public influence. He expressed the hope that the day would soon come when the national flag would be the emblem not only of national unity but national prosperity.

While Governor Stone was speaking the Texas delegation raised an immense flag.

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota responded to Stone's speech. Donnelly spoke gracefully, paying a high compliment to St. Louis and the vast country tributary to it, but avoiding adroitly any allusion to the subjects upon which the delegates below him were divided. The movement this convention represented, he said, was the growth of the farm. It had been conceived in the distress that prevailed among producers. The people had felt the effects of misgovernment. If there was any movement on the face of the earth called up by the veritable hand of God, it was the People's party. He declared the spirits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln were floating above this convention.

The delegates cheered lustily.

"God save the people," said he; "upon that we stand. We are devoted to their cause. Let us never forget in our work that we are a band of brothers waging war against the enemies of mankind. We must stand together whatever we do," he went on, while the "middle of the roaders" shouted. "The People's party won't die, it needs to live. I stood at the cradle of the Greenback party; I stood at the cradle of the People's party, and God forbid that I should be here now to attend a funeral. This is the great work of the century. Let us do our duty, first determine that we will neither desert nor destroy our party."

There were more cheers when Donnelly finished.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease got a demonstration as she ascended the stage just before Chairman Taubeneck introduced Senator Butler as temporary chairman.

In introducing Senator Butler, Taubeneck said he had been selected by the national committee without a dissenting vote, and added the belief that the convention would act in as great unanimity as had the committee, in choosing him for chairman. At the suggestion of Committeeman Washburne, three cheers were given for the young senator.

"We are here," said the senator, "because there is need for us to be here." He referred to the fact that two parties had held the charge of the government for twenty-five years. These parties had brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. The leaders of both had been unfaithful to their trust. Hence the need of the People's party. He referred to McKinley as the candidate of "aggregated capital and combined greed." He declared both the old parties for