

The enthusiasm over the nomination of Grover Cleveland by the St. Louis Convention was as demonstrative and exuberant as that of any similar body that ever convened for a like purpose. The sentiment in favor of his being the nominee among the delegates has probably never been so unanimous as it is to-day. There was no room for the putting forward of a "dark horse" in that convention. From the outset there was no competition.

The election has a sound basis in the wisdom of the administration of Mr. Cleveland during the term which is drawing to a close cannot be fairly questioned. He has exhibited a self-poise and a firmness of character in his official course that have won the admiration of his party as a whole, and cannot well have elicited any other sentiment than that of respect from his political opponents. His management of public affairs has been marked by free and open policy and has therefore inspired the people with confidence in his integrity.

At this writing it seems more probable that Judge Thurman will be the nominee for second place on the democratic ticket. He is a strong man, and in case the republicans convention should nominate any other candidate than John Sherman, Ohio, heretofore Republican, would be relegated to the category of doubtful states. In the event of the nomination of Sherman, California, which would be in favor of Blaine as against Cleveland at the election of 1884, would in all probability go democratic. Mr. Sherman is a strong goldite, and California cannot tolerate a candidate of that stripe.

It is the rule for each party to proclaim unequalled assurance of victory. This is a part of campaign tactics, and has for its basis the fact that defeat is always more likely to follow any admission of weakness than to follow the result of exhibiting a bold front. Hence the public may be prepared to read and listen to the most unequalled assurances of a triumph issue from both sides.

These assumptions in relation to undetermined results are given even when in the minds of those who utter them there are strong premonitions of defeat. Political campaigns are largely impregnated with sham. But this in fact is well established that it need not be enunciated. The fluctuations of political breezes are so frequent and disappointing, however, that the saying of this is true of politics is certain. "It is the unexpected that happens" receives many illustrative confirmations. There is such a thing as being over-confident. This leads to a tendency to underestimate the strength of the foe. This is true of politics as well as of military operations. While it may be politic to assert that victory is certain, it is the part of wisdom to act as if there was a large probability of the issue having an opposite termination.

Appearances may point to the probability of a democratic walk over in the race for the presidency. This will certainly not be the case in the ensuing struggle. The republican party has two objects in view, of which the capture of the White House is but one. The other is political existence. Every body knows how men fight when their lives are at stake. When the survival of their existence is at stake, they will result they put forth all the energy which they are capable of. It is evident that should the republican party lose in the coming contest its demise and burial are almost matters of certainty. It does not have the vitality that it once had. It is being displayed by the democratic party, which, after a long series of defeats, forged ahead and vaulted into the seat of power. We look therefore for this campaign to be one of the most stoutly and even fiercely contested—especially by the republican side—of any similar struggle since the republic came into being.

Since the foregoing was in type, the dispatches convey the news of Thurman's nomination at 1:40 today, on the first ballot, for Vice-President. Cleveland and Thurman make as strong a team as the party could have selected. The Convention has made quick work of disposing of the object before it, having adjourned after a session of two days and a half.

After the meeting of the Republican Convention at Chicago will come the heat of political battle.

DEGREES OF CONSAQUINITY.
"ENQUIRER," of Rockyville, Utah, makes the following request:
"For the benefit of many readers, especially those contemplating marriage under the new law, would you please state, in plain terms, what are the first, second, third and fourth degrees of consanguinity?"

In respect to marriage, a father and daughter would be the first degree; a brother and sister the second; an uncle and niece the third; first cousins the fourth. The so-called Edmunds-Tucker law prohibits marriage between persons related within but not including the fourth degree; that is first cousins may marry, but persons more nearly related must not. On page 70 of the session laws of 1884, the degrees of consanguinity respect to inheritance are described with considerable fullness. Between the rules of the civil or Roman law, the common or old English law, and the Mormon scriptures, there is considerable variance, for determining the degree of consanguinity, there are differences. But as the subject is intricate, and an exposition of it would occupy considerable space, and as we have received the request of our correspondents, we refrain from entering further into the matter.

United States minister to Siam, Jacob T. Child, in a letter to a Richmond, Missouri, paper, says: "I regret to read of the death of Mr. Whitmer. He was one of the most peculiar men I have ever met, and even on his death-bed reiterated his lifelong assertion, to the truth of Mormonism. It was indeed strange."

Cleveland and Thurman

Will Carry the Democratic Banner at the Election in November.

The Platform Declares a Liberal Policy Towards the Territories.

Planks Inserted Endorsing the Mills Bill and Home Rule in Ireland.

Gray, Nominated by Voorhees, Receives Three Cheers and an Honorary Vote.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE THIRD DAY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

St. Louis, June 7.—The convention was called to order.

10:30 a. m.—The invocation was delivered by Dr. Frank of St. Louis.

10:45 a. m.—Henry Watterson takes the platform with the report of the committee on resolutions.

The preamble endorses Cleveland's message.

11 a. m.—The reading of the platform is concluded.

11:17 a. m.—Gorman finished speaking, and Watterson demanded the previous question, and the platform was unanimously adopted.

11:20 a. m.—The reading of the platform is concluded.

11:25 a. m.—Scott, of Pennsylvania, presents from the committee a resolution endorsing the Mills bill.

11:30 a. m.—The convention has adopted a resolution declaring for home rule in Ireland.

11:40 a. m.—The roll call began for the nomination of vice president. Tarpey of California takes the platform to nominate.

11:45 a. m.—Tarpey was interrupted by a candidate, and he has just concluded his speech. Patterson of Colorado then takes the platform.

11:50 a. m.—Patterson referred to Black's war service and to his action in the Chicago convention of 1884, then presented a resolution endorsing Black's withdrawal in favor of Thurman.

11:55 a. m.—Blizot of Connecticut follows, endorsing Thurman's nomination. Voorhees takes the platform, and is followed by Albert H. Cox of Georgia, who seconds the nomination of Gray.

12:05 p. m.—E. S. Selie of Kentucky seconds Gray's nomination, and is followed by Matt. Dryden of Missouri, who seconds the nomination of Thurman.

12:10 p. m.—Governor Green of New Jersey, J. W. Dore of Nevada and Geo. C. Haines of New York second the nomination of Thurman.

12:15 p. m.—W. Throckmorton, Texas, seconds the nomination of Thurman, also Senator Daniel, of Virginia, seconds Thurman's nomination.

12:20 p. m.—North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina and Tennessee second the nomination of Thurman.

12:25 p. m.—Maginnis of Montana seconds Thurman. The roll call is completed. The clerk calls the names of Thurman and Gray and Blaine as nominees. The voting on the vice-presidential begins.

12:30 p. m.—Alabama cast 10 votes for Thurman, four for Gray, and one for Black.

12:35 p. m.—Indiana has taken down the Gray colors and put up the banner of Cleveland.

12:40 p. m.—The roll is being called to name the members of the national committee. The meeting of the national committee will be held at 4 p. m.

12:45 p. m.—The convention has adjourned sine die.

THURMAN AND THE PLATFORM.

The Standard Triumphant.—The Principles of Democracy.

St. Louis, June 7.—Notwithstanding the number of visiting clubs and individual strangers that left the city last night or early this morning, there was little appreciable reduction in the attendance of spectators. As delegates slowly straggled in two and threes, they discussed on the respective chances of Gray and Thurman, the tariff plank and the state of the war.

Unanimity of opinion; it being entirely not. Delegation came to fill as usual, the usual battle of the delegates broke out; Thurman and Gray, and the usual battle of the delegates broke out; Thurman and Gray, and the usual battle of the delegates broke out.

The convention was called to order by Rev. Dr. Brinkfield. The chair then stated that the committee on resolutions was ready to report.

The committee on resolutions, chairman of the committee, the assembly tendered its appreciation of Watterson's report of the platform.

The suggestion of a delegate from the Old Dominion, by three hearty cheers, was adopted. The committee on resolutions, chairman of the committee, the assembly tendered its appreciation of Watterson's report of the platform.

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servative course not only averted disaster, but also secured the prosperity of our people. It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the administration touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporate greed and speculation, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000 acres of valuable land, and secured to them the right of homestead for their citizens. While carefully guarding the interests and principles of justice and equity, it has paid out more for

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES

to soldiers and sailors of the republic than was ever before during an equal period. It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving such with all nations while recognizing no man taining all the rights and interests of our own government and people, at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the provisions of treaty operation, which had been postponed by the action of the republican majority in the Senate.

In every branch and department of government under democratic control the rights and welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended. Every public interest has been protected and the equality of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

Upon its record thus exhibited, and upon the pledge of a continuance to these benefits of democracy, it invokes a renewal of the popular vote for the re-election of the chief magistrate who has been faithful, able and prudent in its exercise, and to the democracy of the entire legislative power.

The republican party, controlling the Senate, and existing both houses of Congress, by opposing the reformation of unjust and unequal laws which have oppressed the necessities of the war and are now undermining the abundance of a long peace, deny to the people that equality before the law, and that fairness and justice which are their rights. The cry of American labor for a better share in the products of industry is still stifled with false pretenses. Enterprise is flouted and sound down to some lawless and unscrupulous and unjust laws, which neither be properly amended or repealed. The democratic party will continue, with all the power conferred to it, the struggle to

REFORM THESE LAWS

in accordance with the pledges of its last platform, endorsed at the ballot box by the people.

All the industrial freedom of our land, the immense majority, including every tiller of the soil, engaged in commerce, and every citizen, are threatened by laws, which are a price of nearly everything they buy is increased by a favoritism of an unequal system of taxation.

All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of democracy that by such taxation the necessities of life should be made more difficult to all our people. The interests of the people are injured, when by unnecessary taxation, the interests of the people are injured, when by unnecessary taxation, the interests of the people are injured.

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Black, which was given for publication last week, and which was a full and complete exposure of the administration of General Black, and which was a full and complete exposure of the administration of General Black, and which was a full and complete exposure of the administration of General Black.

The following letter has been received:

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Hon. T. M. Patterson:

I have been advised by you and other friends of the situation in the national democratic convention at whose hands, in my behalf, you were about to ask the honor of a nomination to an exalted office. I hoped for the honor as a mark of the confidence of the party.

On Friday, June 5th, at 11 a. m., at No. 57, Centre Street, head of Main Street, House of vice rooms, comprising Parlor, Bed, Marble-top Bed-room, Bath, Dressing, Kitchen, and a large front porch, with a view of the city, and a view of the city, and a view of the city.

On Monday, June 11, I will begin the examination of candidates for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York City.

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Last Monday Hy Bates was blasting some rock out of a cliff and his rock fell away from the cliff and he was killed. When the rock fell away from the cliff and he was killed. When the rock fell away from the cliff and he was killed. When the rock fell away from the cliff and he was killed.

DEATHS.

BOAT.—At Mill Creek, May 21st, 1888, Thomas Boon. He was born September 3rd, 1822, at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, England, being 56 years old.

He had a family of nine children and eighteen grandchildren, and died as he lived, an honest man.—[Com. *Millennial Star*, please copy.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL persons using water from the Salt Lake City waterworks who have not paid for the same for the six months ending June 1st, are hereby notified that their water rates are due, and that if they are not paid immediately their supply of water from the waterworks will be cut off, and the same can be turned on again at a delinquent water rate must be paid, and 50 cents additional for expenses, as provided by law.

Respectfully,
ASSESSOR AND COLLECTOR OF WATER RATES,
SALT LAKE CITY, June 6th, 1888.

AUCTION: 11.

On Friday, June 8th, at 11 a. m., at No. 57, Centre Street, head of Main Street, House of vice rooms, comprising Parlor, Bed, Marble-top Bed-room, Bath, Dressing, Kitchen, and a large front porch, with a view of the city, and a view of the city, and a view of the city.

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