CANNON CHOSEN

As The Republican Candidate For Congress.

A LONG AND BITTER FIGHT.

Frank J. Cannon, Judge C. W. Bennett and George Sutherland the Principal Contestants.

GENERAL PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

A Resolution Endorsing Governor Thomas' Exercise of the Veto Power Adopted But Afterwards Withdrawn.—Amnesty Motion.

The afternoon session of the Republican convention was called to order at 4:30 yesterday. The Theatre was well filled with visitors.

George M. Cannon reported a list of a few more than four hundred delegates entitled to seats in the convention.

Mr. Bagley of Weber moved to adopt the report except as to such counties where proxies were given, and that such proxies only be recognized when they lived in the counties they purported to represent.

Isidore Morris moved as a substitute that the report be adopted and the committee discharged.

Bagley again took the floor and spoke in favor of his motion. He said the convention should be careful not to establish a dangerous precedent, especially at this time. He wanted to know if the proposed proxies represented Salt Lake or some other county. He did not say there was anything wrong, but it looked suspicious.

George M. Cannon, in behalf of the committee, stated that in cases where the county conventions had named the men they should be recognized here though not residents of the county they purported to represent.

Judge Harrison said he was opposed to the motion. If there was any justice in the motion made by his friend Mr. Bagley, why should they be cut off? He knew that Box Elder county had applied during the day for three or four proxies from Weber county and they were promised them, too.

"Name them! name them!" yelled a score of delegates from different parts of the building.

Harrison—I cannot, but I know that it was done.

Smith—From this side of the house we hurl the insult and insinuation of jobbery. He declared there was no motion before the house and was sustained.

Devine said that this was the first formal Republican convention ever held in Utah. Precedents established now would have great weight upon conventions to come. Every part of the Territory should be represented.

Col. Allen Miller said he had been chosen as proxy for Morgan county and he wanted to be recognized.

Col. Sells said that this was not the first formal Republican convention. The party had held a convention every four of the twenty years he had lived here.

Frank R. Stevens was in favor of giving representation to every county in the Territory.

More discussion followed and finally the chair held that alternates would be recognized.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on permanent organization, by its chairman, Charles Herman, submitted a report which named Hon. Elias Sells for chairman, J. M. Handeshot, secretary, and announced as an order of business:

1. Report of the committee on credentials. 2. Organization. 3. Installation of officers. 4. Prayer by John Henry Smith. 5. Report of committee on resolutions. 6. Nomination of delegate. 7. Selection of territorial committee. 8. That the rules of the Fifty-first Congress should govern this body; and recommended, that a majority of all the votes cast be necessary for a choice of delegate; that the territorial committee consist of one from each county and have authority to select an executive committee of five.

A number of the Salt Lake delegation moved that three vice-presidents be named, one each from Utah, Weber and Cache.

COLONEL SELLS

came forward and made a speech, after which the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock p.m.

NIGHT SESSION.

Prayer was offered by Chaplain John Henry Smith, after which a Republican quartette, consisting of Messrs. James Spencer, Spry and Harleigh, sang with spirit a protection campaign song which was applauded to the echo.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

The following resolution of sympathy was read by S. J. Kenyon:

We extend to President Harrison our sympathy in this time of his affliction with the heartfelt hope that Mrs. Harrison, who has for four years made the White House a model American home, may long be spared to share the honors and responsibilities of her husband's [illegible].

Adopted by a quiet rising vote.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

[illegible]

every article, the domestic production of which has received adequate encouragement at the hands of Congress. The McKinley bill has stimulated manufacturing, lowered the price of home articles, raised the standard of wages, lowered the price of living and put almost the entire working force of the country in position to earn good wages.

We endorse the principles of this great national party, as enunciated in its platform adopted at the Minneapolis convention in June last, and hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the party and pledge thereto our best efforts and devotion.

We congratulate the people of the nation at the first manifestation by the Democratic party of the courage of its convictions, in its advocacy of free trade, so long hidden and sheltered under its former hypocritical cloak of "tariff reform." Its true position upon this great economic question, now thoroughly known, may safely be left to the intelligent discernment of the American citizen.

The contest between the two great parties at the present time involves the maintenance of American wages, American homes and general prosperity on the one hand, as against their destructive downfall to the level of foreign wages, foreign homes and prevalent poverty on the other. The policy of the Democratic party, should it become dominant in this country, is destined to inflict tremendous disaster upon our domestic industries, throw a vast number of men and women out of profitable employment, retard our progress and blight our prosperity.

The song of spindles and looms, of hammers, anvils, saws and of every industrial machine, the hum of the mower, the reaper and thresher, the rumble of the railroad train as it passes jobbing towns and villages, passes [illegible], mills, factories, mines and smelters, in its grand mission of the interchange of products, are all pregnant with the mightiest inspiration to maintain the protective system of the Republican tariff.

We unqualifiedly denounce the un-American course of the late Democratic legislative assembly of this Territory in attempting to strike down the great sheep industry, for its failure to further encourage the production of Utah sugar, for the open hostility it displayed to the policy of developing the manufacturing industries of the Territory, for its desperate attempt to divert the money appropriated for the use of the Logan agricultural college to partisan uses and purposes, and for the other flagrant legislative [illegible] upon questions of vital interest to the people.

We denounce the free wool bill as passed by the late Democratic Congress and demand that the wool schedule as now adjusted by the McKinley bill be maintained until such time as the increased production will meet the demands of home consumption.

The people of Utah are particularly interested in the maintenance of Republican institutions and Republican principles. Her principal productions, wool, lead, silver and farm products, are peculiarly products from the result of Republican protection. And yet these same productions receive the constant, open and malignant hostility of the Democracy.

We are unalterably opposed to the removal of the Indians from Colorado to Utah, but we favor the giving of sufficient lands of the several reservations to the Indians thereof in severalty, and that the balance be made subject to settlement under the homestead laws, and particularly the Uintah reservation in Utah.

We are in favor of the cession of the arid lands of the several States and Territories to such States and Territories respectively.

We are also in favor of such amendments of the land laws as will enable resident citizens of the Territory to take from the public lands thereon the necessary timber for all domestic purposes.

We endorse the administration of President Harrison, and particularly commend the course pursued by him and his advisers in maintaining the dignity of America and American institutions, both at home and abroad. We particularly commend the President's efforts to enhance the value of silver, and to extend its use as money of ultimate redemption, through the agency of an international monetary conference.

We favor free and unrestricted coinage of American silver, and demand that it be restored to the position it held prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

We reaffirm our loyal attachment to those principles of the Republican party under which it strives to build up the American merchant marine and the American navy, to protect the right of franchise, to maintain free schools, to encourage temperance, to maintain the honor of the American flag, to protect American citizens at home and abroad, and to secure proper and adequate pensions for the veterans of the war and for the dependent families of deceased soldiers.

We assert and recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interest; that home laborers and producers, who contribute to the public funds, are justly entitled to the preference in all public works; that Utah work should go to Utah workmen, and that in all public works only Utah material and Utah products shall be used, if procurable. We condemn the attempt of the board of public works of Salt Lake City to give the contract of street paving to a foreign corporation using imported material.

We favor the eight hour system of day's work upon all public works.

The Republicans hold that all political power is of the people; that national authority is derived from the people of all the States and State authority from the people of the particular State; that the government of the United States possesses the power named in the constitution and those necessary to their exercise; that the people of the State possess the power not so conferred or denied them by that instrument; that the State government may exercise such powers as consist with its people as they have have not in their constitution forbidden the use of; that the national and State governments are sovereign in their respective spheres, and that there can be no conflict between their rights so bounded. And we further believe in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "in a government of the people, for the people and by the people," and that all matters of public concern should be submitted to the people when it can be done.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into the United States of foreign contract labor and Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and to our constitution, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores.

We again affirm our opposition to the disfranchisement of any citizen except for crime, of which he shall have been convicted by due process of law, and we favor the free exercise of the power of amnesty to all citizens disfranchised on account of polygamy or polygamous relations, who will obey and uphold the laws of the United States.

We recall the policy of the National Republican party that "The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union. Therefore, whenever the condition of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a stable local government therein, the people should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments, and be admitted into the Union."

We again deny that the Republican party in Utah was organized to unduly hasten statehood. The question of statehood for Utah was not immediately involved in the division of the people of the Territory on national party lines. But in view of the many changes which have recently transpired in our midst, affecting the political and material interests of the people, and believing the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality of this Territory are such as to insure a stable local government therein, we pledge ourselves to the people of this Territory that our best efforts shall be exerted to form a State government for Utah and to procure her admission into the Union of States.

We regret that in our efforts to redeem the people of this Territory from the yoke of Democratic bondage, and to prepare the Territory for admission into the Union as a Republican State, we have been hampered and beset by the active hostility of federal Republican officials acting in their capacity of appointees of a Republican administration.

This convention respectfully reminds the President that all future appointments to office in this Territory should be of recognized members of this party. We believe such action by the President will prove beneficial to the party, both Territorial and national.

Jones of Provo arose and offered a minority report amending the original resolutions by inserting the following:

But in view of the many changes which have recently transpired in our midst, affecting the political and material interests of the people, and believing the conditions of the population, material resources, public intelligence and morality of the people of this Territory are such as to insure a stable local government therein, we pledge to the people of this Territory that our best efforts shall be exerted to form a State government for Utah, and to procure her admission into the Union of States.

GOVERNOR THOMAS ENDORSED.

Crane of Millard offered the following, which was adopted:

That this convention heartily endorses the action of Governor Arthur L. Thomas in his efforts to protect and further the interests of the Territory in his recommendations and by his exercise of the veto power.

ARTHUR BROWN.

The question of statehood is an important one. A year ago we pledged ourselves that we would not ask for immediate statehood. Has anything occurred since that time that justifies us to ask for it now? We should be consistent. A little more than two years ago a handful of men went down to Washington asking for statehood with a disfranchisement clause in it. They would disfranchise a majority of the best citizens of this Territory. With the menace of a "Liberal" victory and "Liberal" party in power, a party that resorts to every subterfuge to gain votes and hires men to work on the street and in dark alleys, and even declare all the week long to Sunday, am I in favor of statehood? Yes, when conditions are ripe for it, not before.

JAMES DEVINE.

I desire to speak against the minority report. I do so because I believe it is cowardly. I do not attribute such feeling, however, to my friend Brown because it does not apply to him. I oppose it because it is contradictory to actions taken by the Republican party in the past and will therefore favor the majority report.

The previous question was called for and voted down, after which S. J. Kenyon was recognized by the chair. He presumed that he belonged to a party of honor. He believed that he was associating with honest men. The so-called minority report was only a motion which embraced the ideas of Mr. Jones. He advised the Republicans to stand by their colors and not advertise themselves as a body of deceptive, dishonest rogues. The enabling act introduced into Congress by the Republicans of Utah last winter should be conformed to.

Jones said he wished to correct a statement that had gone forth that his ideas alone were embodied in the resolution. One other, a gentleman from Millard, agreed with him. It was the Democratic party that first broke the faith made a year ago with reference to not asking for immediate statehood.

Isidore Morris offered an amendment, which carried, calling upon the President to take speedy action on the amnesty measure.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

The committee on campaign literature reported that the national committee and tariff league published a number of books, but that but few of them treated in detail on Utah products that needed protection, and recommended that some works on the subjects of wool, lead, silver, sugar, etc., be selected by the Territorial committee. The committee also highly recommended a "Handbook of Republicanism," edited by Calvin Reasoner.

The platform and amendments noted then carried.

NOMINATIONS BEGUN.

A Beaver delegate nominated Presley Denny.

A Sanpete delegate nominated Jacob Johnson.

JAMES DEVINE

said he presumed that he was living in the year 1892. He rose to nominate a man who was destined to represent the Republican party of Utah in the next Congress of the United States. He knew that he had chosen wisely and well. He had not gone over the Wasatch in the East, nor the Sierras in the West. He had found in the fastnesses of these mountains a man who was a shining jewel, the brightest gem in the crown of young Utah. He first saw the light of this life in this city, thirty-three years ago. He was a bright child and is an able man. At the early age of thirteen by his own industry he left the district school and entered the University of Utah, where he graduated with high honors. Next we find him at the printer's case and then an able and fearless editor; the chief of the greatest Republican paper in Utah. He was the first to come out of the old People's party. He was the diplomat the statesman and orator that should represent Utah. He was the Napoleon of the Republican party, the Moses who would lead the Republican party to victory. His name was Frank J. Cannon. (Applause.)

ARTHUR BROWN

said the question that confronted the convention was an important one. It was one that should be discussed carefully, calmly, dispassionately. Neither friendship nor hatred should cut any figure in the selection of a delegate who should represent the loyal people of the territory in the councils of the nation. A man should be nominated who would represent all of Utah. A man who could draw heavily from the "Liberal" party was preferable. It seemed to him that a man who could reach out and capture that vote should be chosen. It was not difficult to find such a man. He should be a man that could command influence at Washington, with the Republican influence in the East. If such a man was not selected the appointments would go to "Liberals." The Salt Lake delegation had instructed him to nominate an old man, an able lawyer and wise jurist, a veteran that was with Grant when he was elected to the presidency. He had a national reputation—the noblest Roman of them all. (Great applause.) He has fought for us; should we not fight for him? He has not applied for the office, for he is not an office seeker. It made no difference from whence he came as long as he was a resident of the Territory and a representative of the people of Utah. The speaker nominated Judge C. W. Bennett.

COLONEL SELLS

said he did not think anyone would question his right to speak because he occupied the chair. He seconded the nomination of Judge Bennett.

HON. JOHN E. BOOTH,

of Provo, made a characteristic speech in which he nominated George Sutherland of Provo.

Halsteald and others of Weber County seconded Cannon's nomination.

BEN E. RICH

said he would be ashamed to return to his home without paying a tribute to a man whose name would arouse a whirlwind of enthusiasm in this Territory. With the brilliancy and energy of genius he had climbed to the utmost round of the ladder. He was an unconquerable brain worker. His name was Cannon.

JOHN HENRY SMITH

said it was not his purpose to reflect upon any candidate whose name had been presented to the convention, but the crisis had arisen when the right man should be selected. He seconded the nomination of Judge Bennett.

Sam Kenyon moved that the first ballot be an informal one. Lost, and the first ballot was ordered, each chairman announcing the vote of his county.

THE BALLOT.

COUNTY.	Cannon	Bennett	Sutherland	Johnson
[illegible]				

Total number of votes, [illegible]. Necessary to choice, [illegible].

When the result of the ballot was announced the wildest scene imaginable occurred. Many of the delegates sprang over chairs and yelled themselves hoarse. It was a veritable pandemonium. Cries of fraud filled the building and after the noise had subsided a second ballot was ordered and resulted as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

COUNTY.	Cannon	Bennett	Sutherland	Johnson
[illegible]				

Total vote, [illegible]. Necessary to a choice, [illegible].

It was now midnight and cries of escaping gas caused the convention to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning, an account of which will be found on the Eighth Page.

ALFALFA BLOAT.

Mention of Various Ways for Affording Relief to Horses.

When alfalfa is likely to be frosted in the early morning, cattle that are carelessly turned onto it are subject to bloating, and unless prompt and effective remedies are at hand loss of animals may be quite serious. A few remedies are herewith appended, and it will be well to preserve this paper against a time of possibly pressing need. It is well known that bloat is the name given to a superabundance of carbonic acid gas in the first stomach, creating such a distention as to destroy the action of certain vital organs, resulting in speedy death if not soon relieved.

Remedies are certain substances that possess properties calculated to absorb or neutralize the gas, and if such remedies are given in time relief is certain and speedy. Liquid ammonia is a remedy most likely to be at hand; two ounces of it in a quart of pure water, given every fifteen minutes for two or three times, rarely fails to afford relief. Giving the animal something to chew on, as a wisp of hay, will facilitate the escape of gas. A long, flexible tube, a piece of garden hose, for instance, pushed carefully down the throat, is also an effective mechanical appliance. Three drams chloride of lime, or chloride of soda, in a pint of water, given at one dose, will prove efficacious.

Mr. Burns, of the Westfield stock farm, near Denver, who owns the finest herd of [illegible] in the state, has had considerable experience with bloat. He finds that [illegible], potash and sulphuric ether are often used with good effect, though chloride of lime is regarded by him the best of all, and if applicable should be given the preference. Puncturing the paunch with a trocar is sometimes resorted to, but if chloride of lime is at hand that proves to be seldom necessary. The latter is the remedy for cattle men and is usually depended upon as a last resort. We have sent out many of these to stockmen who could not buy them at home.—Field and Farm.

The contemporaries of Christopher Columbus thought he was suffering from a dog days' delusion when he sailed westward in August, 1492.

THE OGDEN MURDER TRIAL.

Taking of Further Testimony on Behalf of the Prosecution.

WITNESSES DESCRIBE THE SHOOTING.

Whetstone's Wife Was Present During the Progress of the Case Yesterday Afternoon.

When the Whetstone murder trial at Ogden was resumed yesterday morning, the further cross-examination of Deputy Marshal St. John took place. Witness described the manner in which McLellan arranged his pistol. McLellan was sitting in such a position he had full view of the hallway and while in that position talked with Hiles. McLellan got up and went to the bar and shortly returned toward the back room and almost immediately witness heard the report of a pistol. Witness was the first at McLellan's side after he was shot and assisted in carrying him into a room. He did not examine the wound, but searched for his pistol and found it in the front of his pantaloons, near his left side.

On re-direct examination witness said that McLellan exclaimed after he was shot, "Whetstone has murdered me, why did he do it?"

The next witness was Constable H. E. Steele. He said he saw McLellan on the night of March 5th last, in Shurtliff's saloon on Twenty-fourth street; witness was playing seven-up at the time, but Whetstone did not join in the game. Whetstone came in but presently returned and said, "Henry, I want to see you a minute." Witness went out to the bar and Whetstone wanted him to go around to Keck's saloon; at that time James Harracks came in and defendant also asked him to go with them. Defendant said he would be around shortly and witness and Harracks went around to the place. When they went in they saw Mr. Keck behind the bar; they spoke to him and then went back to the wine room, where they found McLellan, St. John and Hiles. Witness remained there about ten minutes and then went out to a back room, where he found Mr. Keck and the defendant. Mr Keck was endeavoring to get Whetstone to go home, and he refused. Keck told witness that McLellan and Whetstone had had some trouble. While they were talking McLellan came out of the room and went toward the bar, shortly after he heard someone walking and then saw McLellan standing in the center of the hallway. Witness heard the defendant say, "Stop there, McLellan, stop!" Almost immediately the firing began. Witness tried to get Whetstone's gun, but was too late. Witness did not see where Whetstone went.

Cross examined—Saw no preparations for the shooting. There was no light in the room, except from the front of the saloon.

Re-direct—Was also a friend of McLellan. Did not know latter was in the saloon when he went in.

Reuben Eggleston—On night of March 5 was tending bar for H. W. Shurtliff on Twenty-fourth street. Whetstone came into bar after 11 o'clock, about ten minutes before the shooting occurred. Asked witness if he had a gun and witness said no. Defendant said nothing in reply but went into card room. Saw Steele come out of card room after Whetstone had come out. Steele went out of front door and Whetstone out of side door immediately. Heard shot in rear about five minutes after Whetstone went out. Witness went out of side door and looked up and down the alley to see where shot came from. Saw a man standing back of Keck and Babe's saloon. Smelled powder, but could not see smoke. Officer Smith went from front of alley to rear. Figure of man went west, away from rear of Keck's saloon.

Frank Mitchell lived in Ogden three years; was here in March last and was police officer on duty the night of March 5th. Knew McLellan and Whetstone; had seen neither of them that night; did not hear shot in rear of saloon; heard shot fired in saloon; was in front at time. He and Geiger went to back door through his saloon; turned around, went out of front entrance and around to alley on Twenty-fourth street; reached McLellan's body in ten seconds after shot was fired. McLellan said: "Did you get Whet? he did it." (Objected to; objection overruled.) Went to front of alley on Twenty-fourth street; saw Whetstone and asked for Whetstone's gun. Got it and Whetstone said: "This is bad business and I'm sorry for it." Took Whetstone to the city jail. Examined pistol. There were four loaded shells and two empty ones. All caps had marks as if the caps had been snapped. Gave pistol to Joe Bazier, city jailer. Prosecution offered shells in evidence. Objected to. Overruled. Exception noted.

Cross examined—Witness said the statement of Whetstone that the shooting was forced on him was made at the police headquarters. The defense then tried to show continuity of the conversation between Whetstone and the witness from the time of the arrest up to the conversation at the jail. Judge Anderson also asked some questions of the witness to help him decide. The prosecution objected to all evidence showing conversation at the jail, and the court sustained the objection. Exception noted.

A. M. Smith, police officer, was next examined, and in cross-examination said he heard McLellan exclaim, "My God, Whetstone has shot me. My poor wife and children. I wouldn't have done him this way." Don't remember that the deceased said "Whetstone has murdered me." The last witness saw of McLellan after he turned away after the conversation in the main saloon was McLellan just at the curtains, with one hand raising the curtain.

Court adjourned until this morning.

WONDERLAND

The SKELETON Dude,

The Thinnest Man Alive!

The Marvelous

THREE-HEADED SONGSTRESS!

R. K. THOMAS

THE SILK HOUSE

26, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

FALL OPENING

LADIES' CAPES and JACKETS.

ONLY $13.75

For this Handsome COAT, made in Tan, Full Roll and Loops of natural oppossum; half silk lined. AN IMMENSE BARGAIN.

616

READ THIS.

A Lot of Ladies' Cloth Jackets, worth from $5.50 to $6.75, Your choice for $2.25

Our $3.50 Jersey Jackets for $2.25.

A large assortment of Young Ladies' Jackets, 14, 16 and 18 years, at $3.50 and $6.75.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Children's Jackets, from 4 to 12 years, at half regular price.

BABIES' CASHMERE CLOAKS.

CHILDREN'S COATS.

Two hundred Children's Coats, Fancy Cloths and Flannels, trimmed with Velvet and Gimps. Immense Assortment. Not one worth less than $5.00. Your choice for $1.50.

One lot worth $4.25 for	$2.00
One lot worth $5.00 for	2.50
One lot worth $6.25 for	3.00

YOU CAN SEE THESE VALUES IF EARLY.

A $2.50 Cashmere Cloak for	$1.75
A $3.00 " "	2.00
A $4.00 " "	2.75
A $4.25 " "	3.00
A $5.00 " "	3.50
A $5.75 " "	4.00
A $7.00 " "	4.50

This is Baby's Chance.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS,

Cashmere and Silk Embroidered.

Twenty-five dozen of them at one-third regular price.

All New Goods bought for a run.

568

BABIES' BONNETS

Fifty dozen Children's Hats, Bonnets, Caps, Tam O'Shanters and Hoods in Plush, Cashmere, Fancy Silks and Flannels at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1. Worth just three times these prices. Come and judge for yourselves.

BLACK SILKS.

300 PIECES BLACK SILKS, ASSORTED WEAVES, AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES THIS WEEK.

Surahs, all Colors .... 25c.

DRESS GOODS

Our Dress Goods Department is more attractive than ever before, filled with Staple and Foreign Novelties. We are headquarters for Dress Goods.

SHOES !!

We carry a line of SHOES surpassed by none.

LADIES', MISSES', MEN'S, and BOYS'

509

Those Children's BONNETS, HATS, HOODS, Etc., Etc., Mentioned above will be placed on our front tables this week.

Remember they are Fall Goods.

The Best BARGAINS you ever saw.

COME AND SEE US.

R. K. THOMAS