

decided against the force bill. [Applause.] It asserted against the party in power from perpetuating itself in power indefinitely. [Applause.] It spoke against unnecessary taxation. It said that the least government consistent with order was the best government. The people's will spoke in that convention. They nominated the man the people demanded; a man first and foremost in the heart of the people, a man who is the embodiment of Democratic principles and is a platform in himself.

HON. MOSES THATCHER

said: The day of heroes had almost passed, but when the delegations began to gather with lightning speed about the name of Grover Cleveland, [great applause] until it became like the rolling of the sea. This great man wrote his tariff measure of 1878, when he knew it would defeat him, but patriotic as he was he signed it without a tremor in the interest of the people. His name overcame Boies and Gray and all the other favorites, and he will roll on to victory in November.

SAM GILSON

said he believed that everything in the United States should be free. Protection only makes millionaires and tramps. He would rather have a traveling sand-hiller, or a floating iceberg. Another reason he was a Democrat was because he wasn't a Tuscarora. (Laughter.) Next November when the Tuscaroras will be hovering over the darkened past they will have to shift for themselves.

HON. W. H. KING

said the Democratic party was the greatest friend the people of Utah had. The Democrats voted to abolish the Utah Commission and the Republicans voted for it. I tell you that the Democrats have always been the true friends of local self-government all over the world. Republicans believe in the centralized and paternal views that all along the sands of time have led to oppression.

J. B. TIMMONY.

"I am billed to speak on the Liberal party." (Voice, "It's rotten.")

"I want to say that with the thermometer bobbing up at the 90's and without a sanitary inspector, I do not propose to stir up the pool." (Great laughter.)

"There is no people from ocean to ocean that are interested in the election of a President as much as the people of Utah. The election of Cleveland means the end of Peeweeism. It means the end of the Utah commission. It means the end of election registrars who carry elections as they please. It is the first time in twenty-five years that I have not been out at them. With the election of a Democratic President next fall we will have a Democratic Senate within two years, and you will hear of Utah being admitted as a State."

S. A. KENNER.

Mr. Kenner's theme was the "Practical Politician," and he demonstrated his capability of handling the subject. He was given a welcome that amounted to an ovation. In years gone by we had but little use for the practical politician, but now he was ubiquitous and indispensable; the theoretical politician was like the car-

pet warrior—very fine on dress parade but no account in action. Alluding to the unfavorable weather at Chicago, he reminded the audience that Satan was the power of the air and he never did like Democrats; the ticket was storm-born and might be storm-beaten, but it would never be Republican beaten, not by 500,000 votes. At this juncture a street car came along, and while it was passing through the crowd the speaker said: "This seems to be a case of metaphysical against applied science; that car is like the Republican party, it bothers us for a while but soon disappears and goes the way of its predecessors." Referring to the local situation, he said: "We took our case to the Supreme Court of the party—the National Convention—and won it. Will the dissenters now cease their folly and join us against the common enemy?" In conclusion he said that Mr. Cleveland, on the expiration of his term, revived the obsolete but commendable custom of the outgoing and incoming President riding to the White House together; it will be repeated on the fourth of next March and by the same men. [Applause.]

HADLEY D. JOHNSON

spoke on the subject of "State Rights." We are assembled here to ratify the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson. I was not an original Cleveland man, but when over six hundred delegates favored him that settled the case with me as it does with all good Democrats, and I came here to ratify with a big R. Colonel Lett and I fought for statehood in Nebraska and we are here tonight to advocate statehood for Utah. We as sovereigns ought to have the privilege of electing our own officers. Some of my friends chided me when I favored statehood instead of home rule. Grover Cleveland was cheated out—yes, cheated out, for he received a quarter of a million more votes than 'My grandfather's hat.'" [Laughter.]

The end of the Liberal party has come. "I tell you," he said, "there won't be a Tuscarora kid in the Territory in four years. You will find O. W. Powers making good Democratic speeches four years hence. If he won't, you will find him in the Republican party—if they'll have him."

"We organized a Democratic party twenty years ago, but some of the weak-kneed feared that if we would allow the Mormons in, they would be forced into polygamy. (Laughter.) I have been here twenty years and they haven't forced me. (Great merriment.) Since the President of the Mormon Church said there should not be any polygamy these men are not afraid of being forced in—there is no force bill to do it with now." The speaker closed with marked tokens of approval from the crowd.

C. M. NIELSON

spoke on American homes for foreign citizens. He said that his countrymen had fought nobly to sustain the American revolution. They fought in the Revolutionary war and had the courage to sign the Declaration of Independence. We want to become your equals, not your superiors. We have come here not because we had to, but for the love of liberty. Most of my people have the same views as I have

politically—they are Democrats. (Applause.) We have telegrams from the East that ten of our newspapers will support Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) These were Republican four years ago. The reason of this is that the emigration commission appointed by Harrison made a report that reflected against the Scandinavian people. They will see Harrison before they will come to his support. (Applause.)

After three cheers for Democracy, Cleveland and Stevenson, the meeting adjourned.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council met in regular session June 28, President Loofbourov in the chair. The aldermen in attendance were: Rich, Folland, Hardy, Horn, Lawson, Ewing, Simondt, Beardsley, Wantland, Heiss, Moran, Bell, Karrick, Evans.

Absent—None.

The minutes of the previous regular session and the journal of the executive meeting held on Monday afternoon, in regard to paving on State street were read, amended and approved.

Before proceeding with the regular order of business Hardy called for the reading of the minutes of Council meeting of June 21st. Assistant Clerk Vandenberg was sent down stairs after them, and on his return the following from the report of the street committee was read:

Concerning the paving work on State street, we report that investigation shows that the work has been carefully watched by the board of public works and the city engineer, and that on sundry occasions the city officials have condemned stone and curbing and the same has been placed by the contractors. We believe that any attempt to cast discredit on the work is unwarranted and we are assured that the resolution was not offered by Mr. Hardy with the intention of reflecting on the quality of the work. We are satisfied that the State street paving work is a great credit to the city.

Hardy—I think that report is wrong and is virtually a recommendation of the paving work done on State street, which we know is not done according to contract. I had no intention whatever to reflect upon any officer of the city, but upon the work itself. I therefore move a reconsideration of the action of the council in adopting that report, and that it be expunged from the records.

Folland—I second the motion.

Hardy—I am informed that it is on the adoption of that portion of the report that the paving company hinge their proposed suit.

Wantland—I believe that the paving work referred to is a great credit to this city and as good as any in the west, and I don't think we should change our minds in reference thereto.

Hardy—This work is not first-class and I know it. I have seen and examined pavement in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other large cities of the United States, and I know that the work is not equal to that done in those cities.

On the motion to reconsider being