

in conversation and in the neatness and cleanliness of your person, that your bodies may be fit temples for the Holy Ghost.

The Saints kindly provided both food and shelter for the Elders and withal the conference was a very agreeable affair. Very Respectfully,
A. CAZIER.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT SAYS SOMETHING ABOUT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AND KINDRED TOPICS.

CHICAGO, June 9th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

The stranger visiting America at the present time, if he only sojourned in Chicago last week would have a splendid opportunity of forming an estimate of the intellectual and political worth of one of the great parties. The convention represented the attributes of the republican party faithfully enough. Noise, turmoil and

BUNCOMBE ORATORY

were the most noticeable characteristics, and were made to supply the place of intellect, order and principle. The dearth of any scintillation of intellectual superiority must occasion grave fears for the future of the people. The chairman, Mr. Sabin, who opened the proceedings read from manuscript a few old platitudes about Grant and Lincoln that any schoolmish in the country would be ashamed of.

THE YOUNGER PITT.

from New York, was called for, but the disappointment he caused in the audience was not greater than the chagrin the Irishman felt when he discovered that Messrs. Lynch, O'Hara and others were negroes. The Younger Pitt, whose name has made such a noise in connection with New York legislation is an amusing creature. His real name is Roosevelt, but in future it is likely to be Dennis. It is a pity Dennis don't rhyme with Pitt. Bob Ingersoll was so much ashamed of the crowd that he would on no account go on the platform. But

MR. STORRS

who is hunted out of the party managed to speak his piece. He has one speech and he makes it answer every purpose. He tells about the shoe and the shoemaker every time. He branches into music. In a political speech it is lands and war clariens, but in bringing a thing from the gallows it is warbling birds and purring streams. He talks of dishonesty in Tilden. But Mr. Storrs paid his tailor's bill when Lord Coleridge's banquet was attached. Just before the convention the publishers of "Bench and Bar in Chicago" had a bill for \$280 for advertisement, but Mr. Storrs had to pay it or run the risk of being presented with the bill on the rostrum. The party managers tried hard to keep Storrs in the back-ground, but Storrs must have his say. Mr. Storrs is going to live in New York City. No Tom Campbell's will be tolerated here.

A HEARTLESS JOKE.

The *Evening Journal* was never yet accused of perpetrating a joke until the eve of the opening of the National Republican Convention, when it attempted a most cruel and heartless one on its own party. In an article on the business situation of the country, it maintains that we have known no such prosperity since the war; that the few financial wrecks were mere balloon adventures; that Wall Street was a mere local affair; that labor, industry, commerce, etc., were never on such excellent foundations. It congratulates the republican party on the auspiciousness of its prospects on account of this unprecedented national prosperity. If this is not the grimmest kind of humor ever attempted by a party organ towards its own party, with Mr. Sabin in the chair, and Gen. Grant not a refugee from Justice, with all the general interests of the nation in jeopardy, there is no attempting to define what humor is. So there are no orators in the party, it must depend on its vast command of journalism to help it out. This with the

ARMY OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

who know no principle or care to know none, but their bread and butter will make a terrible fight. It is no use, Blaine won't save them. Though Blaine is a man of intellect, and not like the horde of school-master statesmen, who, like him, got a start in the South. But the fact is, we have had enough of the pedagogues in politics. One time these pedagogues used to go South to teach ostensibly, but really to marry widows and steal slaves. What is in store for them they cannot tell themselves, but Blaine won't save them, like his anti-type Henry Clay, he will be pushed to the wall.

THE PLATFORM

is worthy of the representative assemblage which promulgated it. It has all the ambiguity without the mystery of a Delphian oracle response. It embodies the hopeful comprehension of a ward politician, while it promises to rival in specific universality the nostrum of a New England mountebank. It commences with the usual turgescency about liberty and equality, and the dignity of labor, and legislative purity, and executive responsibility. It lamented the death of President Garfield, but passed over unheeded the miserable factionism which produced it. Remarkable national prosperity is credited to the Arthur administration and yet Mr. Arthur is sheltered. It im-

peratively demands for the working man a share in the national prosperity, while the bankrupt chairman of the national committee is an extensive dealer in prison labor. It demands protection of industries, while it calls on Congress to remove the obstructions to the formation of a merchant and naval marine. It says the wool interests are threatened with destruction, but wisely refrains from attributing this fact to the republican party. Money and commerce it proposes to regulate as also railway corporations, though a candidate for the Presidency is the hired advocate of these interests. It proposes protection to American citizens abroad, but it favors a policy of non-interference in foreign affairs. It swallows the Chinese measures of Dennis Kearney, though on a former occasion Mr. Conkling commended Gen. Grant for refusing to receive Mr. Kearney on the grounds of communism and foreign dictation. It favors further prosecution of civil service reform in the spirit already indicated by the party, though it is well known nobody is ever called after the examination unless he is a well-known heeler or the protégé of one. It favors the distribution of public lands to small holders when corporations and companies have all the lands gobbled up under republican administrations. It offers thanks to Union soldiers, while it moves soldier Clayton to make room for an Irish-African named Lynch. The United States are a nation not governed by Massachusetts divorce courts. That institution known as the Mormon church must be removed, on the grounds of constitutional jurisprudence, it being distinctly prohibited by Vermont authority that no native of Vermont should hold communication with heaven or receive any mandates, instructions or revelations therefrom. This being the exclusive privilege of Asiatics, the American policy favors non-infringement on foreign endowments. It maintains that the perpetuity of our institutions can be upheld only by suppressing the democracy and placing the administration of State affairs in the hands of New England schoolmasters and missionaries and self-educated Africans. The right hand of brotherhood is extended to the office-holders and carpet-baggers of the south, though their candidate, and with him their bread and butter, are all consigned to the limbo of buncombe platforms. Surely this is a platform to suit everybody and every demand.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

Connecticut comes first with a one horse man propped by incalculable wind-power. Mr. Brandegee nominates Joseph Hawley for the chief magistracy of 38 States and 55,000,000 of people. A speech in keeping with the importance of the occasion was read. The last part of said speech was purloined from Curran's oration in behalf of Rowan but falls short of the original. Curran in his peroration on British liberty approaches the sublime, Mr. Brandegee in his plagiarism of this approaches the burlesque. In Curran's case the enfranchisement and disenfranchisement were the result of good sense and stern probity; in Mr. Brandegee's case they were the result of suicidal madness and unreasoning fanaticism. Then Mr. Brandegee pursues a train of ideas all according to General Hawley attributes fitting him for the Presidency. The orator further says: "Gen. Hawley was born in North Carolina. He draws from Southern blood and Southern soil, and Southern skies, the generous chivalry of a nature that abhors cant, and hypocrisy, and falsehood, and feels a stain like a wound." We are to infer from this that cant, hypocrisy and falsehood are Northern characteristics; and that a Yankee can't feel a stain unless it is made by the falling of a house. Certainly, if Gen. Hawley still holds his native attributes after 34 years residence among wooden nutmegs and patent medicines, he is fitted for the presidency. The orator says Gen. Hawley was the last man to leave the field of Bull Run. This is another fact in support of Southern origin. If Gen. Hawley were a native of Connecticut he would be in the first batch to run from danger. The orator says Gen. Hawley kept on fighting, not running, until the day the Democratic party laid down their arms at Appomattox. This was astounding intelligence, because it was understood that in the disgraceful defeat at Bull Run it was the Democrats who remained to be slain or captured. And all through the war it was Democrats showed the Yanks how to meet death. In a strain of the typical lip-bravery style the orator was proceeding when a western delegate, some said a Mr. Gallagher from Utah, shouted, "Woh, Gee, Brandy." The fact that a bull-whacker had obtained admission to the Convention startled the audience and spoiled Brandy's belov-

In this strain most of the

NOMINATING SPEECHES

were delivered. One orator talked about Epaminondas at the battle of Mantinea. Another talked of Henry of Navarre and his white plume, and still another talked of this same Henry of Navarre, another talked of Trelawney, etc. This last seems a stock article of Republican oratory. But the Appomattox was lauded to the stars, while the poor hero himself was chewing the bitter end of unfortunate caperism, and his great rival Dennis Kearney a correspondent of the *London Times*, and a successful labor agent. Republican humor is a strange kind of commodity. The convention not to be charged

with lack of Unity in its dramatic whole, closed the nominating roster with a

ONE AND A HALF HORSE POWER CANDIDATE.

from Vermont. The oratory which supported him was not so windy or gusty as that used in favor of his compatriot of Connecticut, but it was much more abounding in sophism and inflated cow-boy logic. Mr. Curtis, of New York, in seconding the nomination of Senator Edmunds said: "We are confronted with the democratic party, a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoil." Such language as this coming from the regular party hacks would be unworthy of comment. It is different in the case of Mr. Curtis. His admirers say he would be a credit, both in appearance and intellect, to the English house of commons. The gentleman wears side whiskers, and perhaps he really thinks he looks like an English gentleman, but let not Mr. Curtis flatter himself too earnestly on this head. The fact is he looks more like a London peeler out for a holiday, and if Mr. Curtis would be advised he had better keep out of Dynamite crowds, or else his side whiskers will cost him a gentle greeting from pre-fervid Hibernians. As to his charge that the Democratic party was and is an enemy to the Union, it is a men, skulking subterfuge and deserving of the severest condemnation, when a man who pretends to be literary and esthetic makes a charge of this kind for party purposes, and in support of a fossilized candidate who is an avowed enemy of the Union and an enemy, and worse than all a mercenary enemy, of the interests and heritages of the American people, present and prospective. Douglas received 1,291,574 of a popular vote, while Lincoln received 1,866,452. Are all Douglas supporters to be put down as rebels? Did not a larger percentage of Douglas men go into the war as soldiers than did those of Lincoln? The democratic party never did say a word against the Union. On the contrary, when Massachusetts wanted to get a divorce from what she considered the unhallowed Union, the democratic party repudiated the project—the vile, pusillanimous, cauting proposal. When the Southerners were driven to extremes by their own folly, and New England spread-eagleism, they ceased to be democrats, but when they (the Southerners) were received back into the Union some became democrats and some republicans. Even one of these recalcitrant democrats and one was a very active rebel and a soldier who displayed more science in war than the Yankees did skill in peace, was, during the convention, complimented on saving the Senate. This was Mahone.

EVEN LOGAN

went into the war a democrat, some say he offered his services to the rebels but they ignored him. There is an object in raising this cry of rebel against the democratic party, and that is to mislead foreign-born citizens and the rising generation who are not sufficiently posted in the history of parties. Even Mr. Blaine himself in his history says: "In the whole history of the American people there is no epoch which recalls so much that is worthy of regret, and so little that gratifies pride." And if the matter is examined impartially and in the light of history and precedent the action of the Southern people, though on the face inexcusable, cannot be entirely construed as the deliberate decision to uphold slavery for its commercial import alone. This institution was established for more than two centuries. It failed in the North because the cold climate and sterile hills of New England would not make it profitable. However,

SLAVERY IS GONE

and may the tongue that would advocate its re-establishment cleave to the roof of the mouth, and may the hand that would endeavor to re-impose it be withered to the shoulder. The Southerners themselves would be the fiercest opponents of any such measures. Ever since reconstruction the South has been so unfairly dealt with that any other people but themselves would be driven into a second revolt. They were received into the union and are constantly being taunted with their former misfortunes. The franchise inconsiderately conferred on a portion of humanity scarcely conscious of a personal responsibility. A horde of adventurers and carpet-baggers trading on the ignorance of the negro, as well as on the sensitiveness and humiliation of the southern. There is not another people on the earth would have submitted so tamely under such conditions but the southern whites themselves.

MACAULEY PREDICTED

a long time before the war, that if such a conjunction would ever come to pass, the condition of the Norman and Saxon in the 11th century and the condition of the Celt and Saxon in the 17th would be naught as compared with it. The fact is his prediction is a failure. The earnest conservatism of the Southern and his respect for the old Constitution have never died out, and until they do, the South cannot be a disintegrating agent. If Mr. Curtis and his party mean well to the republic, they will cease their lip-liberty. The people are reading, comparing, criticising and foreign-born citizens who were

entrapped with the cry of liberty, see its hollowness in the acts of the republican party. The people begin to see the utter

HYPOCRISY OF THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Senator Edmunds and his corporations with their land-grants and swindles, urged on by worse motives than rebellion contracted for Chinese coolies until the national statute law of America had to be disgraced by the enactment of prohibitory immigration. Now, this same party claim the popular support on this very legislation. If there is a working man in America or a citizen who understands the duplicity of the party, each and all should register a vow before heaven to wipe the vile machine from the land. This party that bids for support on the cry of liberty, while it has caused the demoralization of a nation, and retarded by its perfidy the cause of popular rights in Europe. This party which despots hold up as the emblem of what popular irresponsibility and universal enfranchisement have done. This party which has degraded humanity by producing two such men as Grant and Guiteau. And this is the party that poses now as the moral

EXTERMINATOR OF MORMONISM.

This party that is driven to find some sensational subject for its canting preachers and praying sleuth-hounds. This party now cognizant of democratic respect for personal rights, religious toleration and private sanctity, and knowing this, trying to force on it the open advocacy of polygamy as they the republicans picture it. This party that opens correspondence with foreign nations on Mormonism, just to pose in Europe as the party of religion and morality. Of course democratic leaders see the vile chicanery of such proceedings, and while the democracy has nothing to do with Mormonism as a religion it must consider the rights of American citizens and the equity of the National Constitution. With Mormonism or Jesuitism or any other ism, we have nothing to do, and it is none of our business to determine which ism is in communication with heaven, but it is our business to protect our liberties both here and in Utah, and if there are any individuals who transgress laws let them be proceeded against in accordance with the provisions of civil and judicial administration. Individually we go to the polls, but in going to heaven we can go in car-lots or any way we choose. JUNIUS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MANTI, June 19th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Several communications in the Salt Lake Herald of June 18th, in regard to the "Hept miscarriage," have aroused the inquiry within my mind, "Are the three eminent Judges of the Supreme Bench of Utah justly entitled to the condemnatory strictures of the majority of the press and private effusions on this exciting topic so lavishly indulged in of late?" And far removed from the scene of excitement, quietly thinking, reviewing with an unbiassed mind the events as they have transpired, studiously and carefully pondering over the productions referred to, of the 18th, reason comes to the rescue and my query is answered by a silent, but emphatic No.

A scroll is unfolded upon which is recorded the following:

A person is on trial for his life, for a foul and brutal murder, is found guilty, appeals to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and from there to the highest tribunal of the land, all of which is strictly in accordance with law. A stay of execution in the meantime is asked for and refused by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory, who, like wanderer on a great ocean of sand without a landmark or haven mark to aid them, no guide, no established precedent, for the like never happened before, in the history of this country's jurisprudence, never can happen again only in this Territory and that during Utah's vassalage, those Judges conscientiously believing that the case is removed from under their jurisdiction by writ of error, and realizing with honor that a human being under the protection of the law, be he ever so vile or deserving of death, in illegally exhausting the remedies vouchsafed him by the constitution and laws of our common country, may suffer death unheard, for he has been heard only in part, they (the Judges) in the humanity of their hearts, and this dire distress, cry out to the executive to interpose where they are powerless under the law. Not for the sake of shirking duty, nor for the lack of moral stamina, but that we, the people of Utah might be saved from ourselves. That our fair escutcheon might not, by snatching a few months respite from a miserable assassin, be forevermore stained with the foul blot of a judicial murder, perpetrated by public clamor, smarting under the sting of justice long delayed.

I quote from the letter of one of the gentlemen referred to in the Herald: "Every intelligent citizen in the Territory of Utah, acquainted in the least degree with the history of the case, attribute the delay and defeat of justice to an overbearing desire by all classes of people, irrespective of political or religious distinction, including even the courts of the Territory to obtain conviction and insure the execution of the perpetrator of that awful crime." This requires but little comment, if

any, as it will be conceded by all to be the true condition of things. All, all had a portion of this overbearing desire to obtain conviction, courts, public prosecutors, witnesses, the public, all, all contributed to the errors which have caused this putting off of justice, and now they do not want wisdom to step in and govern, but this "overbearing desire for conviction" must pursue to execution and finish in a tragedy of errors.

From the same letter I quote further: "As a citizen I was in favor of the execution taking place strictly in pursuance of the sentence, honestly believing that to be the way, and the only way to vindicate the law and protect society against a reign of terror."

Is it possible? Can the gentleman (for whom I have profound respect), believe that this would have been the only way in which the law could have been vindicated? If so, then let us petition to have the doors of the penitentiary thrown open and an invitation extended to the arch-fiend Hopt, to walk free and unmolested. "We cannot shoot you legally. We dare not as lovers of law and order do it illegally."

But we are not, nor will we ever be driven to this dire necessity. Let us bide our time in patience, if in suffering, remembering that we have contributed in a great degree to our own disappointment by this overbearing desire, and should a new trial be granted, let us learn by our past follies and avoid the errors which "desire for conviction" has led us into, and justice will be meted out to the murderer. The law will be vindicated in the way in which it only can, by an observance of law, and Utah be saved from future sad reflections.

W. K. R.

SOMETHING FROM SPRINGVILLE.

SPRINGVILLE, June 20, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

News continues to reach here of wash-outs on the D. & R. G. and of the extremely high water east of this place, so that no through trains have been running for a long time, and none may be put through for some time to come.

The farmers are busy cutting and caring for their lucern, of which they have a very abundant crop. The worms are attacking it to some extent, but not to injure it much. This town has not suffered from the ravages of the pests as much as some of its neighbors.

Garden and field crops promise a bounteous yield. If profitable market can be found for it the husbandman will have abundant reason to rejoice. The cry of dull times is heard everywhere and yet some of the merchants are doing a good business, so they say, though money is very scarce through the country. The small fruits of this town are excellent, and Brother W. H. Kelsey alone expects to gather at least 3,000 quarts of strawberries in his garden, that it has fallen to my lot to see. The cultivation of small fruit should be encouraged in this country, as in no part of the world can they be produced with better flavor or to greater profit. Their culture would give employment to many of our young people who are now in want of labor. With the more extensive culture of such fruits, the canning and bottling industry might be combined, and importation in that line very materially decreased, if they could not be put up for export. Everything that can be produced here should receive the material aid of the people, as the home products are really what build up and enrich the country. VISITOR.

A German paper says that a roof can be made fireproof by covering it with a mixture of lime, salt and wood ashes, adding a little lampblack to give a dark color. This not only guards against fire, it is claimed, but also in a measure prevents decay.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS and DISORDERED LIVER.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Erection of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine, TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt, removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work, and are a perfect ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.