THE CONVENTION.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—HON. JOHN T. CAINE NOMINATED.

At 12 m. to-day the Territorial Convention of the People's Party reassembled in the City Hall, Hon. James Sharp presiding.

Roll called, quorum present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The minutes of Monday's proceedings were read and approved.

Mr. Smoot withdrew his motion to proceed with the election of the Territorial Central Committee.

Mr. Woolley, in behalf of committee on platform, announced that they were not ready to report and asked further time.

On motion of Mr. Kirkbride, the committee were given till 1:30 p. m.

Mr. Graham moved that Hon. S. R. Thurman, a regularly elected delegate from that county, be allowed to take his seat in this convention. Carried.

Mr. Speirs moved that the convention take a recess till 1:30 p. m. The motion prevailed.

At 1:30 p.m. the motion pending before the Convention to elect a Territorial Central Committee was withdrawn.

The committee on platform reported as follows:

October 12th, 1886.

Mr. President:

Your committee on resolutions or platform beg leave to report for adoption by this convention the accompanying

PLATFORM.

The People's Party of Utah Territory, by its chosen representatives in regular convention assembled, solemnly proclaims for the careful consideration of all just men the following

DECLARATION OF FACTS AND PRINCIPLES:

First—We believe that the protection of life and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, should be the object of free government; that the Constitution of the United States represents the highest form of political government yet devised, and that under its provisions the greatest possible liberty consistent with safety is guaranteed to every citizen.

Second—We believe that free government can only exist where the people governed exercise the unrestrained right to choose their own officers; and that the doctrine that citizens resident in the Territories have no political rights inherent in themselves is at variance with the spirit and genius of our great charter, the Constitution, and is repugnant to democratic principles and the liberal spirit of the age.

Third—We believe that any party or faction of a political community that seeks to obtain political control by any other means than the ability to cast a majority of votes into the ballot box, is guilty of the grossest of political crimes, and should be branded as an enemy to human freedom.

Fourth—We believe that interpretation of the political and legal rights of the citizens under the Constitution should be made in courts free from local or general prejudice, and that justice should be evenly administered to every person, regardless of the class to which he belongs.

Fifth—We believe that the right of trial by a fair and impartial jury is one of the strong bulwarks of liberty, and the trial of any one by a jury who have strong prejudices against the accused is a violation of well established principles and is a dangerous precedent which we solemnly denounce.

Sixth—Any effort of the government to manage church property is a violation of the spirit of the first article of the amendments to the Constitution, and is practically a union of church and state. And we denounce any attempt of the church to dominate the state, or of the state to dominate the church as being dangerous to the liberty of the citizen. We also assert that any proposition looking to the disfranchisement of a class of citizens because of their belief in or adherence to any religious faith is in direct contravention of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution in regard to religious liberty, and seeks to punish citizens for their religious belief. Such a doctrine, when we consider the difference of enlightenment of the ages, is more infamous than the decrees of the Spanish Inquisition.

Seventh—We declare irrevocably in favor of woman suffrage; that the benign and purifying influence of wives and mothers may be manifest through the laws for the protection of our homes and country.

Eighth—We approve the administration of local affairs so far as the people are permitted to exercise the rights of self-government. We assert that we have proven our ability to control the business of the state economically, progressively, and justly to every citizen. We point with pride to the fact that the taxes in Utah are lighter than in any other Territory. The Territory is out of debt, and the counties are practically in the same satisfactory condition.

Ninth—We emphatically deny the charge of disloyalty to the national government made against the people of Utah. We affirm that it is the duty of every American citizen to render obedience to the Constitution of the United States, and laws enacted in pursuance thereof. We pledge ourselves as a party to the maintenance and defense of constitutional principles, and of the natural and inalienable rights of mankind.

Tenth—We believe that Utah is entitled to sovereign statehood. Her citizens have an equal right to free government with the most favored children of this Republic. The National Congress is bound, by every consideration of equity and lawful precedent, to remove the chains of territorial bondage from this community. Our population is nearly two hundred thousand souls, with a greater proportion of native-born citizens than is possessed by many proud and worthy States of the Union. If we can properly be kept in this enthralment, a population of two millions of free-born and law-abiding citizens can be held in similar subserviency. Utah has for years possessed every requisite for statehood. The failure of Congress to recognize this right has propagated a hideous train of evils, from which the land can never be freed, while this political wrong continues.

Respectfully,
E. G. WOOLLEY,
Chairman.

James Watson moved the adoption of the platform as reported by the committee. Carried.

W. W. Riter placed in nomination one of Utah's tried and patriotic citizens, the

HON. JOHN T. CAINE,

for Delegate from Utah to the Fiftieth Congress.

The nomination was greeted with applause, and was seconded by E. G. Woolley.

No other name was presented, and Hon. John T. Caine was nominated by a unanimous vote.

The question of electing a Territorial Central Committee was then taken up.

W. W. Riter said he was not usually in favor of nominating committees, but as the selection of the central committee required some consideration, he moved that the president appoint a committee of five to present names to the convention.

A. O. Smoot, Jr., opposed the motion, arguing that it would expedite matters for the convention to make the nominations.

The motion was amended in accordance with the latter suggestion, and was carried as amended.

The following were elected as a

TERRITORIAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

Beaver County—P. T. Farnsworth.
Box Elder County—O. G. Snow.
Cache County—Geo. W. Thatcher.
Davis County—Thomas F. Roueche.
Emery County—Orange Seeley.
Garfield County—David Cameron.
Iron County—Edward Dalton.
Juab County—F. W. Chappell.
Kane County—John Rider.
Millard County—J. V. Robison.
Morgan County—James R. Stewart.
Piute County—John R. Young.
Rich County—Wm. H. Lee.
Salt Lake County—John Sharp, E. A. Smith, Angus M. Cannon, Feramorz Little, John T. Caine, J. R. Winder, Junius F. Wells.
Sanpete County—Wm. T. Reid.
San Juan County—F. A. Hammond.
Sevier County—Geo. W. Bean.
Summit County—Alma Eldredge.
Tooele County—H. S. Gowans.
Utah County—S. R. Thurman, Warren N. Dusenberry, A. O. Smoot, Jr.
Uintah County—C. C. Bartlett.
Wasatch County—Abram Hatch.
Washington County—John M. Macfarlane.
Weber County—L. W. Shurtliff, Thomas D. Dee.
At large—Emmeline B. Wells, M. Isabella Horne.

On motion of J. T. Hammond, the Central Committee were authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur in their number.

A vote of thanks was returned to the officers of the convention and the committee on platform for their services, and to Salt Lake City for the use of the hall in which the convention had met.

The President and Secretary were instructed to notify the Hon John T. Caine of the action of the convention.

The President and Secretary were also directed to furnish to each member of the Territorial Central Committee a certificate of election.

After the reading of the minutes, the convention, at 2:45 p.m., adjourned *sine die*.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

JUDGE BOREMAN REFUSES TO DISCHARGE THE PETITIONERS, BUT DECLINES PASSING POSITIVELY ON THE POINTS.

At the conclusion of Judge McBride's argument yesterday afternoon, Mr. Moyle replied briefly, setting forth his points. Judge McBride followed in a few remarks, and Judge Boreman announced that he would render a decision at 10 o'clock this morning. Shortly after that hour, the defendants, with their attorney, appeared before Judge Boreman in chambers. The city was represented by Mr. Moyle. The Judge proceeded to give his ruling. Cited Sec. 1996, Compiled Laws, which is the same as the ordinance. The practice in a place where he was once city attorney was that such an ordinance is void. Any other ruling would lead to confusion, as there cannot be two prosecutions for the same offense. But here the Legislature provided for the fines from such sources to be paid into the Territorial treasury; but it is not clear that it was intended to take away power entirely from the city government; the two laws can stand together. As to the complaint, the substance of the ordinance should be inserted, but but whether it is absolutely necessary I would not like to say. It would prevent controversy if it were inserted, but I regard it as an irregularity not in itself vital. The police court, I think, has jurisdiction, notwithstanding the fact that no jury was had, because it could be had on appeal. The Supreme Court held that jurisdiction was not what was commonly held at the time of the passage of the Organic Act, it might properly have been enlarged since, and where the penalty does not exceed what is therein provided for it is, in my opinion, at present, no excess of jurisdiction. The Legislature was authorized to grant it, and the defendants will therefore be remanded. I would not feel justified in discharging in the face of the statute, but would like to have these cases tested in the Supreme Court, and be settled there, so as to be conclusive.

The defendants were permitted to go, however, until Judge McBride decided upon what line of action he would pursue to get their cases before the Supreme Court, and they walked out of the court room as serenely as though they had never done anything wrong.

When the NEWS went to press, nothing definite had been done. As the case, if appealed to the United States Supreme Court, cannot be heard for at least two years, perhaps much more, and the bond will be heavy, and the "soiled dove" cannot be relied upon for so lengthy a stay, in our midst, to get bondsmen to risk their money on so uncertain a chance is a difficult task. It looks as if the case of virtue vs. vice was likely to result in favor of the former, and that the municipality will not be entirely deprived of the right of purging itself of harlots and their henchmen.

THE SUIT FOR BONDS.

THE DISPUTE IN THE EVIDENCE—WAS THE CLERK'S ENTRY FAI.

In the Third District Court to-day, the suit of the United States vs. H. S. Eldredge and Francis Armstrong was taken up, Messrs. Young, Richards and Sheeks appearing for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney Varian for the plaintiff. The action is brought on two bonds of $10,000 each required by Commissioner Critchlow for the appearance of President George Q. Cannon. The bonds were given under protest, the defendant claiming that the offense being segregated would render them invalid.

When the case was called to-day the defense raised the point that the law had not been complied with in filing the bonds; in fact that the forfeiture had been declared before the bonds were filed at all, and therefore the default was not good. The statute requires that the papers in the case should be filed without delay, with the clerk of the court.

On this point Commissioner Critchlow was called and testified that the papers in the case, including the undertaking for bail, were in his possession until a few days before the commencement of the suit, which was on August 2nd; he was sure they were not delivered more than ten days or two weeks prior to that time; they had never been filed with the clerk before then, and there was no filing endorsed on them; there could not have been any indorsement made on them unless they had been surreptitiously abstracted from the witness' office.

This testimony staggered Mr. Varian. The defense claimed that if the bonds were not in court when default was ordered, the action was invalid. The Court agreed with this view, and remarked, severely, that if a commissioner neglected to file the papers as required it would be a sufficient cause for his removal from office; such an oversight was a very serious thing where such a large amount was involved.

The original bonds were offered in evidence. They were endorsed "Filed March 20th, 1886." On one of them, however, "July 29" had been written, and "March 20" written over it. The forfeiture had been declared on March 29, and the bonds were given February 16.

H. G. McMillan, deputy clerk of the court was called and testified that he had filed the bonds; he was satisfied he had them in his possession on March 20th, but had not filed them until afterward; he could not explain the erasure of "July 29;" received the bonds from Mr. Dickson, it might have been July 29th when he endorsed them, but was confident they were in his possession from March 20.

Commissioner Critchlow was recalled and said he could not remember when he gave the papers to Mr. Dickson.

Mr. Young asked that the case be continued until District Attorney Dickson could be called as a witness as to when he received the papers. This was strenuously opposed by Mr. Varian, who wanted no further testimony on this point.

The court refused to postpone the case until Mr. Dickson's return, and accepted the fact of the clerk's assertion that he "was confident they were in his possession since March 20th, notwithstanding Commissioner Critchlow's testimony as to when he gave them to Mr. Dickson, and judgment was given for the plaintiff. A stay of twenty days was allowed pending a motion for a new trial.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 14.

Primary Hymn Book.—This little work, designed for use in Primary Associations, Sunday Schools, etc., has been out of print for some time, but a new edition is now on sale at this office; price 15 cents, or two for 25 cents. Orders for it will be promptly filled.

The Style.—Old Kelly says, "Dubois has done a thousand times more for virtuous womanhood" than Mr. Hailey. In October, 1885, a lewd woman was ordered out of the hotels in Blackfoot on account of disreputable conduct. She was kindly taken to the marshal's office and kept there. Twice a day—early in the morning and late at night she was taken to her meals by a deputy marshal. They passed along a back street. This was when he (Dubois) was "risking his life" to capture cohabs. He was trying to reform that woman. Such efforts in the interests of "virtuous women" have been related of him in every city he visited officially.—*Idaho Democrat.*

Book of Mormon Catechism.—There has been issued from the press of the *Juvenile Instructor* office an exceedingly useful little book of over 60 pages, specially designed to be introduced into Sunday Schools. It is entitled the "Book of Mormon Catechism," and is the work of A. H. Cannon. When the important figure that that sacred record cuts in connection with the work of the Lord is considered, the importance of placing this little book in the hands of the children of the Saints will be seen at a glance. There is too little information upon the subject among people of all ages, and therefore the new publication is specially welcome. It is retailed at 20 cents.

The Institute.—The following is the programme for the next meeting of the Teachers' Institute, to be held in the Fourteenth Ward schoolhouse, October 26, 1886:

First—What are some of the most suitable books for pupils to read in order to cultivate the imagination, observation and the reasoning faculties in general?—G. W. Mumford.

Second—How shall we introduce physiology into the primary department?—Rachel Edwards.

Third—Song, by Miss Bessie Dean.

Fourth—How do you prevent the use of bad language on the school grounds? Miss Emma Finch.

Fifth—Should boys and girls receive the same physical training in the school room?—General discussion.

J. B. MORETON,
Secretary Programme Committee.

An Inquest.—To-day a number of gentlemen went out to Tooele with Sheriff McBride, to be present at the inquest to be held there over the remains found on Monday. But few additional particulars to those given in last evening's NEWS could be learned. It is probable, however, that the body is in reality that of Mr. Farmer, as the description tallies very closely with his general appearance. What flesh remains on the body has changed color considerably, being much darker. The filling in the teeth is identical with that recorded by Drs. Chapman and Whytock as having been done for the missing man. The result of the coroner's inquest will probably be known to-night, or at the latest to-morrow morning, when the question as to the fate of Mr. Farmer may be finally settled. The reward of $500, which was offered by Cohn Brothers four years ago for the recovery of the body has never been withdrawn.

Commissions.—The following commissions have been issued from the Executive office:

James Wiley, justice of the peace, Circle Valley precinct, Piute county; George Webb, justice of the peace, Lehi, Utah county: W. P. Wilson, justice of the peace, Kanarra, Iron county: Charles E. Walton, justice of the peace, Bluff precinct, San Juan county; J. B. Wilson, justice of the peace, Midway, Wasatch county; Eurice Bronson, constable, Midway, Wasatch county; Joseph F. Barton, superintendent of district schools, San Juan county; Jedediah Mercer, constable, American Fork, Utah county; Peter Allen, county surveyor, San Juan county; Hanson Bayles, selectman, San Juan county; Joseph F. Barton, probate judge, San Juan county; Charles E. Walton, county clerk, San Juan county: Peter Allen, assessor and collector, San Juan county; Charles Carroll, assessor and collector, Kane county; Reuben Jensen, constable, Kane county.

The "Manuscript Found."—This is the title of a work that has proven to be the bomb which has exploded the last fragment of foundation in which any corner of the old "Spaulding story" of the origin of the Book of Mormon could be made to rest. It is, in short, the romance itself which Rev. Solomon Spaulding wrote, and which the opponents of the truth for so many years claimed was the work from which the Book of Mormon was created. This office has lately published an edition of the romance, printed from a verbatim copy made expressly for the purpose, from the original now in the possession of James H. Fairchild, of Oberlin College, Ohio. It is a work of 115 pages, and possesses considerable intrinsic interest from the quaint and imaginative style in which it is written. But to every Latter-day Saint it has a special interest in consequence of having been so long regarded by so many people, as the foundation of the book which they receive as an inspired history of the American continent. The "Manuscript Found" is printed in clear type, on good paper, and orders for it will be promptly filled by this office; price 25 cents.

Correction.—The following, dated Alpine, Oct. 6th, has been received for publication:

Editor Deseret News:

I hasten to correct a statement made in a letter written by myself to Sister E. R. S. Smith, and which appeared in the NEWS brought by yesterday's mail, concerning the party who leased Bro. Hamblin's cows. My informant—who was considered reliable—it seems was mistaken in regard to the matter. A son of Brother Hamblin, who lives in this place, and others acquainted with the transactions, state that he drew upon the stock at different times, and that if there was any failure on the part of the lessee to fill his agreement, it could not be attributed to dishonest motives. Most of the stock thus drawn by Brother Hamlin either died or was disposed of before his death, consequently his family is in about the condition before stated. I send this correction in justice to a person who is a total stranger to me, and on whose character I have unintentionally cast a stigma.

Respectfully,
E. B. COLEMAN.

To Country Visitors.—For years, past complaints have been made—and justly, too—of parties being allowed to camp, with their teams, on East Temple Street, especially on the east side of the Temple Block, there by creating a most objectionable nuisance. These parties were mostly people who came in from the settlements surrounding this city, to do their marketing. When they were ordered to cease the practice, the question was asked, where could they go? Washington Square was too far away from any place where they could do their shopping and transact their business, and leaving their teams unguarded at that place was very unsafe. So the camping was tolerated, annoying as it was.

Now, however, the City Marshal has made an arrangement by which it can be at least partially done away. On the north side of the Temple Block, a fence has been erected along the culvert, where parties coming to the city to do their trading can hitch their teams for a short time, and be close to the centre of business, and all who locate themselves elsewhere in the street are liable to prosecution for violating the city ordinances. But North Temple Street is not to be made a "camping ground," part of Washington Square still being reserved for that purpose. At the former place people may fasten their teams and let them remain sufficient time to attend to shopping, but the Marshal says that feeding animals or "camping" will be absolutely prohibited there, and all offenders arrested and punished.

Thus far the provision made by the Marshal is better than the old condition of things, and should clear away the unsightly heaps of rubbish and remove the offensive odors that have been the cause of so much complaining. Now comes the question: How will the residents on North Temple Street like it?

JAMES I. STEEL'S SENTENCE.

BECAUSE HE PLACED NO OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE WAY OF THE PROSECUTION, THE COURT INFLICTS ALL THE PENALTY IT CAN.

To-day James I. Steel, of Lake View, Tooele County, was called for sentence, when arrested, he testified against himself, putting the officers to no trouble, and pleaded guilty to a two count indictment charging him with cohabitation with the two ladies who had been his wives for thirty years.

Mr. Moyle stated to the court that no obstruction had been put in the way of the prosecution, and asked that some leniency be shown on that account. Mr. Varian seconded that suggestion by saying that the facts cited by Mr. Moyle were correct.

The Court then asked the defendant—"What means have you to pay a fine?"

Mr. Steel—I have no means. I transferred all my property six months ago.

Court—To whom did you transfer it?

Mr. Steel—To my children who are under age.

Court—What was it worth?

Mr. Steel—Well, altogether, it was worth probably $1,000. That was my homestead.

Court—Have you any personal property?

Mr. Steel—I have some farming machinery.

Court—What is your intention as to the future? Will you obey the law?

Mr. Steel—I prefer to be placed under no obligation as to the future.

Court—I do not ask about your belief. I ask you what is your intention as to your acts.

Mr. Steel—I prefer not to make any statement in reference to that.

Court—Do you intend to violate the law or obey it.

Mr. Steel—I do not intend to violate any law. But I will not violate my

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