

called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by a Rev. R. G. Brank of St. Louis. This gentleman has a good vocal apparatus, and good articulation, and succeeded in making himself heard as far as the centre of the delegates' corral. The Utah delegates did not hear him. They were situated on the rear row of the corral. The reverend gentleman prayed God to "make us a united people, a truly patriotic people, a people worthy of our magnificent estate and of our grand opportunities." Yes, there is no more marked attribute of God's care and attention than that shown by a "united people," and above all when united for the public welfare, and for the welfare and salvation of the human race in general. Some of these statesmen who charge it is a crime against Utah, that she has a great united people, would do well to read Mr. Brank's prayer in full.

AN ORATORICAL SPREAD.

Henry Watterson next appeared, bearing the resolutions unanimously adopted by the platform committee. Henry is a heavy, stocky built man. His brow is not heavy, though it looks so. It is rather the result of a scowl, perhaps intended to be Byronic. When he laughs the scowl is not very perceptible then. A very little man, with a very big voice read the resolutions. He was a plucky little man, though he had a very common-place face, and a tip-tilted nose, such as Gath would ascribe to a New York ward politician. This little man was not from New York, but from Kentucky. He read the platform as if it were a speech of his own. In fact he threw into it bits of pathos, and he actually indulged in oratorical gesticulations. It looked more like his own speech than did those of some who read from manuscripts.

THE PLATFORM

is a good one. Republicans will interpret it to mean free trade absolutely; because it was fathered by Watterson. The Utah Democracy, if there really is any such, voted for Watterson through Williams, for chairman of the platform committee. Utah Democrats then must be absolute free-traders.

One little plank in this platform should not pass unnoticed. It says: In every branch and department of the government under Democratic control the rights and the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended; every public interest has been protected, and the equity of all our citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, has been steadfastly maintained.

We can't very well object to this plank, because it is really true in every particular. If it is read "race or color or religion" then the people of Utah could say that it was doubtful. Very little regard is paid to law in Utah, and I believe there is less paid to equity.

THE HATCHET BURIED.

When the platform was finished Mr. Watterson delivered a very appropriate little speech, contriving in the middle of it to introduce Senator O'Gorman of Maryland, both then shaking hands, and giving the convention to understand that the hatchet was buried. O'Gorman has a very agreeable face, soft, smooth and silky. He is clean-shaven as a monk. His nose is prominent, which gives his chin an appearance of weakness. O'Gorman made a short speech, but his lungs were not equal to the affair, and only those around the stand could hear him.

THE TERRITORIES.

Scott of Pennsylvania presented a resolution asking for the passage of the Mills bill now before Congress.

Mr. Lamon or Lehman of Iowa presented a resolution relative to the territories.

Resolved, That a just and liberal policy should be pursued in reference to the Territories; that the right of self-government is inherent in the people and guaranteed under the Constitution; that the Territories of Washington, Dakota, Montana and New Mexico are, by virtue of population and development, entitled to admission into the Union as States, and we unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Republican party in refusing Statehood and self-government to their people.

Why did he not include Utah? She is better fitted for self-government than any of the provinces mentioned. Her people are peaceable, prosperous, united, stable, and what is a better recommendation than all, agricultural. The reckless miner, whose home is only where the vaguest chance of catching gold exists, does not predominate.

Mr. Lamon shot on the stand as if placed there by theatrical appliances. He is a short, square-built little fellow; in fact he looks like a parallelogram with a large mushroom on top of it. However, he is a business fellow, and did his work satisfactorily, even though he ignored Utah.

Governor Abbott of New Jersey presented a resolution expressive of

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND

and endorsing Gladstone and Parnell. This resolution was unanimously adopted, though in the territorial delegates' bench, it was noticed that only Montana responded to the aye. It was in this district also that a few delegates remained seated when a standing vote was asked for the Sheridan resolutions of sympathy and condolence. The Utah delegation was charged by several on-lookers with being G—d—Mormons and having no sympathy for Ireland, for General Sheridan, or for Gladstone or Parnell.

The fact is there was not a Mormon in the Utah delegation.

A MARKED PERSONAL DESCRIPTION.

Mr. Tarpey, of California, commenced the talking in dead earnest. He has a commanding appearance, but he does not represent the intellectual Irishman by any means. In fact he is built more on the Dutch model. His chest is too near the suspender buttons of his pantaloons, and that is a serious drawback in oratory. Besides he read from manuscript. A man who would read a speech from manuscript before an audience in Ireland would be openly charged with having that speech written for him by somebody else. However, Mr. Tarpey did good work. He nominated Thurman, and that in itself was a great work.

Patterson of Colorado and Piggott of Missouri made good speeches, but a little too long for an occasion of this kind.

FOR GRAY.

When Indiana was called, up stepped Daniel W. Voorhees, a man now talked about all over this land. The first question one asks himself on seeing Voorhees is, why was Voorhees called the tall sycamore of the Wabash? The fact is, there is nothing in him to suggest sycamore, pine, or hemlock. There is nothing in him to suggest anything in the horticultural kingdom.

He is a large, powerful, well built man, not by any means presenting the physical development usually ascribed to him. He seems to be built on the old English gate-stone pillar plan, strong, stout, cylindrical, and capable of sustaining immense weight. He placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency Gov. Gray of Indiana. He made a good speech, dwelling entirely on "availability" and on the necessity of carrying Indiana. He was well received, and for the time the bandana seemed to be swallowed up in the grey plug hat. But it was only for a time, the bandana again waived in a thousand forms, and Thurman was evidently the man.

Georgia seconded Indiana for Gray. Kentucky was called and brought forth a long-winded orator who seconded the nomination of Gray. He went into such a rignarole that the delegates had to call him to time. He could not be suppressed then, and it was not until the sergeant-at-arms was threatened at him that he subsided.

RHETORICAL INCONGRUITIES.

Dryden of Maine and Green of New Jersey in short speeches seconded Thurman. J. W. Dorsey of Nevada was the next speaker. He turned out to be a veritable well of metaphor, hyperbole, pathos, in fact a rhetorical Mississippi, and just as mixed, as muddy and as miraculous. The convention was in no mood for orators of this stripe, and there had been nothing worth hearing said since Collins and Dougherty spoke two days ago. It was proving a "long time between drinks" and when Dorsey got to rattling mountains and ever-verdant pastures "and where the orange blossoms shone," this was the climax. The chairman had to rap for order. Dorsey still held his ground, but he asked for leave to say something. It was granted. He seconded the nomination of Thurman.

Raines, of New York, made a long speech, dwelling principally for his illustrations of heroism, purity and patriotism, on the old testament, and its theocracy. It is strange, but true, those men and speakers who inveigh most loudly against a theocracy in modern affairs, are the very persons who in trouble or in corrupt times go back to the theocracy of old times for argument and models.

Powell, of Mo., spoke, but had to be muzzled before he would stop.

Dawson, of S. C., Thompson, of Tenn., Breckmorton, of Texas, made short speeches, seconding Thurman.

When the roll of states was called for balloting, it was found that Thurman was beyond all the favorite, Indiana and Colorado, then withdrew Black and Gray, and Thurman was unanimously chosen nominee for the Vice-Presidency of the United States by the St. Louis National Democratic Convention of 1888.

During the confusion that followed the final announcement of Thurman's selection, a St. Louis friend of mine, and myself moved from where we were in the press district, to the rear of the delegates' district where the Utah banner was visible during the session. By the time we got there, the hall was comparatively empty, and the delegations were all crowded around the platform. The rear portion of the delegates' district was all empty. I looked for the Utah banner, but could not see it. My friend noticed a banner lying in the dust and in the tobacco juice, right at the foot of the Washington banner. He took it up,

IT WAS UTAH.

But it made me feel sore to think that the banner of Utah should fall into hands who would not watch over it. My friend concluded to take possession of it, and if no owner came forward we would send it to Utah. We waited for fully 20 minutes. Then a tall young man wearing a full beard came along and claimed the banner. This young man was a gentlemanly person, quiet appearing and indeed modest looking. My friend, who is a large, muscular person, with the proportions of a pugilist, was instructed by me to interview the Utanian on democratic grounds.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

My friend introduced himself as a

democrat, and presented a badge of the Hendricks Association of St. Louis. He asked the gentleman's name. A card was handed in reply. It read:

E. A. McDANIEL,

OGDEN, UTAH.

Representing Salt Lake Tribune.

My friend held a few minutes conversation regarding Utah, the substance of which I here subjoin:

"Utah Democrats are opposed uncompromisingly to Mormons. Utah Republicans, ditto. Mormons won't elect any man to office but one of themselves. The Church buildings and property must be confiscated. The franchise must be taken away from Mormons. The Mormons are not Democrats. They are not Republicans. They would not vote when we put up a Democrat for Congress and elected one of their own. They put two gentiles in the Council for policy." This is the substance of what Mr. McDaniel said. But Mr. Mac did not have all his own way. He was asked how he could represent God and the Devil, the Democratic party and the Salt Lake Tribune. He made no reply. He was asked why he thought it policy on the part of the Mormons to give two gentiles office; and if policy did this much, why it would not go further and give two senators and a dozen representatives to the Democratic party or to the Republican. No reply. He was asked did he consider the Parnell resolutions of Gov. Abbott policy to catch the Irish vote. He colored crimson and did not say a word. The Utah delegation was silent on this resolution when it was put, and they remained seated when General Sheridan's name was mentioned. Mr. Mac had not a word to say to all this. He is one of these men who if he had not a Mormon to despoil, would hunt up the Irishman as the know-nothing did.

Here are men coming here to

MISREPRESENT AND MALIGN UTAH.

Many of these men are patronized and dealt with in Utah by Mormons. This is the return. The Mormon who would put one cent in Mr. Mac's way, or any Mr. Mac of his stripe, is a Mormon that ought to kick himself around a ten-acre lot, if he understands the circumstances thoroughly.

JUNIUS.

OGDEN ITEMS.

The "Boom" Over.—Damage by Rains, Etc.

OGDEN CITY, June 12, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Since the excitement caused by the boom inflation in real estate has subsided, the realty business has settled down to its normal status. A number of the penniless speculators have closed out and left for "other fields and pastures new," and there are scarcely any other than legitimate resident real estate agents here, who have an interest in the permanent growth and prosperity of the Junction City. Our town has been "boomed" so much for some months past, that it has been a fruitful field for foreign journalists who were anxious to advertise our greatness, and through the columns of their journals, ask men of capital to rush to Ogden and expend their wealth and develop our immense mineral and other boundless resources; to establish industrial institutions, while we look on with our pockets buttoned up, until our greatness is thrust upon us. They have succeeded in carrying off the ducks, but the "booming" help they have rendered this city in return has given but meagre satisfaction. It is an old and tried, but true, saying, that "God helps those who help themselves," and until Ogden's citizens act upon this aphorism, they need not expect much help from outside sources. The men of this age are practical. They want to see a prospect, at least, for early returns for every dollar they advance for developing the resources of or building up any community. We have the wealth, the talent and the skill to develop and make ours a flourishing commercial centre, if we will invest to this end.

THE UNION DEPOT

Of which so much has been said and written, is still in the condition in which it was left when the operatives quit work on the foundations, "a long time ago." But there is a prospect of something being accomplished in the near future in the erection of a structure that will give satisfaction to our citizens. The depot will not be of such large dimensions as was first intended. The length of the buildings was to be 390 feet. This length has been made shorter by 150 feet. There is to be no hotel at the depot.

Work has actually begun on the grounds. Today a man was riddling sand to mix with other ingredients, with which to cement the structure together. Others were "choring around" preparatory to settling down to steady work—when they receive orders to do so.

THE LATE RAINS

have done a great deal of good and some injury. There is no happiness without alloy in this world; some of the rural citizens complain that the rain has fallen so copiously as to injure some of their strawberries. At South Weber a little over a week ago the great hail storm and heavy rain falls caused a breakage in the canal banks, when the floods rushed in such

torrents as to wash the banks of clay and sand from the side hills down to some of the farms below. Many acres of rich bottom lands with crops of grain and vegetables are completely covered from sight. The damage thus done to some of the farms is immense and irreparable. The land will be useless for cultivation for some years to come. Among those who have sustained losses from these outbursts are Bishop David S. Cook, Thomas Peek, B. Bright and others.

THE PROSPECTS.

for grain and general field crops are much better than they were a few weeks since. The outlook for fruit is also more encouraging. There is a much better crop of delicious strawberries than it was feared there would be earlier in the season. Other fruit, such as raspberries and blackberries, will be plentiful. There is also a good prospect for an abundance of cherries, apricots, apples, etc. If the coding moths have not done their deadly work with the apples—and I have heard but little in that direction—there will be a plentiful crop of that healthful fruit.

On Friday, the 15th inst., the fourth term of the public schools in this city will be brought to a close. The closing exercises will be held in the morning of that day, and doubtless will be highly interesting to all who witness them. At night there will be a grand ball at the pavilion in Lester Park. The principal of the school, Prof. T. B. Lewis, is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

On Thursday night there will be a strawberry and ice cream festival, given by the members of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Improvement Association of the Fifth Ward. It is intended to make the occasion a social reunion. Members of the other associations of the city are expected to be present. A good programme is prepared consisting of songs, recitations and speeches. A happy time is anticipated by all who expect to participate in the affair.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the late

ELDER W. G. SAUNDERS

were brought from Utah and committed to their last resting place in the Ogden cemetery.

Elder Saunders, it will be remembered, was incarcerated in the penitentiary where he served a term of six months for living with his wives according to the Abrahamic order. He had been confined to his bed with sickness for a long time previous to his death, and was again under bonds at the time of his demise. His trial was postponed in consequence of his inability to appear.

O.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

Relative to the Disposal of the Sewage.

June 9th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

I see by minutes of last City Council the committee on sewerage "have decided that the main sewer for the disposal of sewage may be built from a suitable initial point in the northwest of the city, running thence west to a point at or near Seventh West Street; thence northerly through the western limits of the city, and between the Hot Springs Lake and Jordan river to some point sufficiently remote," etc.

Doubtless, under existing circumstances, they felt compelled to recommend something rather than nothing, having called in an engineer. Engineers, like doctors, are supposed always to have advice in stock, and when called upon are supposed to give the best they have, which, no doubt, has been given in this case. But in the absence of a survey a

BETTER AUTHORITY

in that matter and in that particular locality, to my mind, would be the men who have taken observations and had the peculiar experience of water-masters and canal cleaners year after year in that locality. It probably is well known by them that the fall is so little from about Sixth or Seventh North streets in the neighborhood of Seventh West Street, as to render the water at any stage unable to carry the ordinary sediment any considerable distance.

The experience of city watermaster Wilcken and local watermaster Col. R. Smith might be of value to the committee. If the constant force of a considerable body of water running through Mr. Pugsley's millrace would not carry the ordinary sediment into the Hot Spring Lake, it is

DIFFICULT TO SEE

how the limited amount of water that can be spared by Salt Lake City in the direction indicated by the committee, can carry the sewage of the city a longer distance in the same direction; especially considering that the high waters of each year flow higher in that locality back into the city than any outlet can be found, unless it is taken into Davis County, to which there might be some objection. And then the question is, how to get it there on so level a plane.

The plan proposed, if it was possible to carry it out, would, in all probability, between high water and low water, operate a good deal upon the principle of a man filling up his stomach with food for a period of time, with a view to the stomach, after several weeks, clearing itself. If it should succeed, it would be, to say the least

of it, somewhat contrary to nature. Most people would think it a dangerous experiment.

It is quite possible, if the committee look around in every direction, chemically as well as geographically, that they may decide to recommend an entirely different system, and it might be quite in keeping with the age. That revolutions should take place in sanitary matters or systems should not be startling. It might possibly be discovered that Moses was not only a good legislator but also understood how to combine the elements so as to produce the best

SANITARY RESULTS.

"Oh," says one, "Moses did business on a small scale." He did eh? What is said on the subject is only a key to it. There were a great many more of his followers than there are citizens of Salt Lake or will be, and as to the scale, there is any amount of room to enlarge it, if in your minds it looks too small.

I have noticed among other things that the Scripture writers had a peculiar knack of not telling quite all they knew, nor quite all they did. They have left a good deal for somebody to find out.

Another thing I have noticed, where the people of Salt Lake have tried the dry earth system, it has been found very satisfactory; and still another thing that has come under my observation, is that where anything can be done satisfactorily and effectually in one family it can be done in millions of families upon the same principle. Enlarge your scale, prepare your facilities, and you have the system complete.

Yours truly,
AN OLD CITY COUNCILOR.

The Exposition Car.

Yesterday morning the Utah exposition car arrived at the Union Pacific passenger depot, and during the day it was visited by hundreds of curious people. As an advertisement of Zion's resources and industries it is unique and effective.

The car's exterior is covered with cleverly executed oil paintings of Utah scenery and fruit and vegetable products. The landscape work is exceptionally well done. The scenes include "Pillars of the Wasatch" and "Lake Minnie" by Culmer, "Sunset on Salt Lake" and "Castle Gate" by Lambourne, and "Sunset in American Fork Cañon" by John Tullidge. The still life paintings extend over much of the space, and are from the brush of Dan Weggeland.

The interior of the car is filled with tastily arranged exhibits. The space devoted to the exposition is 9x30 feet; a 9x9 space in the rear of the car is given up to the living apartment, occupied by H. L. A. Culmer, who has charge of the car, and is demonstrator, Douglas White, transportation and press agent, and Junius Brutus Young, the porter. In the exhibit part, glass and nickel cases line the walls for 250 square feet, and there are forty-eight feet of large photographs in silvered frames. In the car centre stands a 2x14 glass case filled with specimens, and there are numerous pockets, shelves, cubby holes wherein to store the numerous bottles of water, Hot Sulphur Springs water, lake sand, Utah cereals in bags, etc., that are given away. The floor is covered with Brussels carpet, and every care is taken to make the car comfortable and convenient. The 9x9 apartment is a gem. The walls are hidden in crimson hangings, and further decorated with oil paintings by Harry Culmer. Then there is a big velvet Pullman settee for a double bed, folding tables and chairs, desk, wardrobe, toilet stand, ice chests, etc., all of the best and most convenient makes. The car windows are handsomely draped in colored lace and curtains are set beneath. Underneath the car are two 3x5x10 foot cellars to hold printed matter, tools, extras, etc. The thoroughness of the work done by the car dressers, was shown by the fact that notwithstanding the jolting of the car on the road, not an exhibit was jarred from its copper wire and board fastenings.

The car will start this evening for St. Paul over the Milwaukee road. Thence it will proceed to Minneapolis, Chicago and through to New York.

Everybody is invited to inspect the car and its contents today, and the invitation will doubtless be unanimously accepted.—Omaha Herald, June 6.

Nephi Notes.

Deputies McClelland and Norrell have been making themselves conspicuous again about Nephi. They caught in their meshes Richard Jenkins and L. A. Bailey, charged with unlawful cohabitation.

L. A. Bailey's case, which was brought before Commissioner Morehouse on Wednesday, was continued until the 2d of July because of the failure of the deputies to get witnesses.

John C. Ostler met with a very severe accident last Monday evening. He was leading a horse from one portion of the field to another. The horse made a lunge forward and pulled Mr. Ostler to the ground. Just as he was falling the horse kicked, striking Mr. Ostler squarely in the face with both feet. The horse was shod, but luckily no bones were broken. Mr. Ostler's face is in a very bad condition, but he is progressing favorably.—Nephi Ensign.