SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Friday, June 10, 1892.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

John Weaver and Mrs. Garlick Sustain Serious Injuries in a Runaway.

About a quarter of a mile beyond the Hot springs, at 8 o'clock last night Mr. John Weaver of Layton and Mrs. Garlick of the same place met with a frightful accident. They had been in this city making purchases during the day and were on their way home at the time. The accident was caused by the carriage jole dropping on the ground and frightening the horses which sprang into a run and overturned the conveyance. The occupants passed under the ground beneath the vehicle with great violence. The horse became detached and continued their mad run for a considerable distance, Mr. Weaver and Mrs. Garlick were picked up in an unconscious condition and conveyed to a farmer shanty near by. Drs. Bleuler and T. E. Power who were at the springs at the time were summoned to the side of the injured persons. It was found upon examination that Mr. Weaver's right thigh had been dislocated, his nose broken and his head and face badly cut and bruised. Mrs. Garlick sustained a fractured skull, and was internally injured.

Neither of the victims of the accident could be removed and are still lying at the shanty. An effort, however, is to be made tonight, to remove them to more commodious quarters.

ZANE ON THE SITUATION.

A Review of the Rise of the Utah Republican Party.

IT WILL NOT FALTER OR RECEDE.

He Favors Statehood.—The a Fight for a Straight Republican Delegate to Congress.

A representative of the News called upon Chief Justice Zane this afternoon with the object of ascertaining his views upon the recent political situation as affecting Utah. His honor answered freely and frankly the questions addressed to him, as will be seen by the following:

Asked "What do you say, Judge, in regard to the action of the convention in seating both sets of delegates from Utah?"

"Well, I will say that I do not think it will have any permanent effect. It has disappointed some of the straight Republicans of Utah, no doubt, but I will state that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints having abandoned polygamy nearly two years ago, and the People's Party—a political organization composed of the members of that Church and those disposed to be favorable to it—having dissolved more than one year ago, many Republicans believed that the common good demanded the organization of their party, regardless of religious beliefs and creeds. And so they proceeded about a year ago to organize a party throughout the Territory. The "Liberal" party, as it is termed, opposed it, but the Republican party was organized, and at the only Territorial election since that time had a delegate in the field. It has also had a delegate in every county and city election in the Territory since. It has been recognized by the National Republican Committee. It has held two Republican Territorial conventions; it selected two delegates to the National Convention now in session, and they were admitted to seats. Thereby the national Republican party approved of the organization and said to the straight Republicans, "You have done right." We will have another Territorial Republican convention soon and place a candidate for delegate to Congress in the field, to be voted for by all Republicans and such others as favor the election of the man. There will be no hesitation, or halting or backing down at the bidding of any other party or set of men. The party will have a ticket in the field at all elections in Utah hereafter. This Republican party is not in the field merely for a day or a year, but for all the future of Utah as a Territory and as a state. We are for Statehood for Utah, as I understand it. I am for it now and will be so when it is obtained and then I shall be for the State afterwards. I have no doubt that the petty spirits now buried at Republicans will be forgotten and forgiven, and the new prejudices and hatreds which in not the hour will be expelled by reason, moral power and true religion, and a fellow-feeling, good will and charity will take their place. We endorse the Republican platform, as I understand it, and especially the following plank:

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of manhood irrespective of with, color or nationality. It now congratulates with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of Jews. The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and maintenance of the union of states.

We therefore endorse our declaration in favor of Hawaii, and commend our system of government to the attention of the Republics of the world, for adoption, and we invite the people of the Territory of Utah to the enjoyment of the blessings of the Republic under the Constitution, the law, for which we bring as the fullest measure of prosperity. Finally, we are opposed to any scheme of Union and Alliance.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories of the earliest possible date, having due regard to the wishes of the people of the Territories and the United States. All Federal officers appointed for Territories should be selected from some Territory thereof, and from none other, and appointment should be made as far as possible.

The reporter next inquired: "What do you think, Judge, will be the effect of the action of the convention in the case of the Utah Republicans referred to upon the Straight Republican party of Utah?—will it injure the prospects of the party in Utah, and do those people now have to sell themselves to either party?"

"It may have a tendency to do that, for a time," replied the Judge, but after a brief pause, "no, I think that they will act upon principle, and will not be driven into any other party by this mere fanatical action of that they probably wished."

"Have you heard anything about the recent appointment of Mr. Varian as a National committeeman for the Republicans?" was the next interrogatory propounded.

"I have heard it stated that he has been appointed, but whether it is so or not I do not know."

"If the report be true," next inquired the reporter, "what do you suppose will be the effect?"

To this the chief justice answered—reply, I presume that Mr. Varian, as soon as he thinks that the Republican party is permanently organized will join that party. He is a man who has always professed to be a Republican, and I presume that he is. "Have you anything to say in regard to Justice, in regard to the political situation?"

"No, I don't think that I have anything more to tell you." It might say, however, I presume that the Republicans will ratify the nomination for President when made—that the Republicans will ratify the action which was made in connection with those the Republicans of Utah will be satisfied."

Notice to Sunday School Superintendents.

Please give notice in your schools next Sunday morning, and invite not only every Sunday School officer and teacher, but all the members of the theological classes, to attend the course of six special Sabbath School lectures to be given by Dr. Karl G. Maeser, in the Assembly Hall, every evening of next week, commencing at 8 o'clock. The lectures are of special interest to every Sunday School worker and embrace the following subjects:

Monday, June 13th. Introduction—The Sunday School Teacher, the Church Department—Place of the Primary Church.

Tuesday, June 14th. Grading the Lesson—Lesson Plans—Text Book—Supplementary Lesson.

Wednesday, June 15th. The Theological Class.

Thursday, June 16th. Officers of Sunday School—Characteristics of a Religious Teacher—Relation of the Sunday School to the Ward—Relation of the Sunday School to the Ward Teachers' Meeting—Duties of Ward Officers.

Friday, June 17th. Management of Sunday School—A Model Sunday School Concert—Sunday School Statistics—Duties of Stake Officers.

The General Board of the Union, desirous to give thanks

T. C. GEORGE, Stake Supt.
J. H. PARRY, Sec.

IT IS ARTHUR BROWN.

The "Liberals" are Knocked Out.—Varian is Not In It.—The Straights are Victorious.

A private dispatch informs us that Arthur Brown has been elected member of the National Republican Committee for Utah.

HARRISON THE MAN.

The President Renominated on the First Ballot Amidst Wild Cheers.

MCKINLEY PROPOSES UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.

The Figures: Harrison, 535; McKinley, 182; Blaine, 170; Reed, 40, and Lincoln, 1.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.

The Choice of the Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Harrison is nominated.

The opening of the convention was delayed by the noise and crowding of the delegates in groups in various parts of the hall. Both sides seem confident of all those possible to get their forces ranged into something like a fighting line. The combination making had the chief centres near the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Indiana and Kansas delegations. The dark horse gossip grew with every moment.

At 11:40 Chairman McKinley rapped sharply with his gavel for order. When something like order was established, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis, offered prayer. At its conclusion Senator Quay moved, seconded that Hon. David Martin, of Philadelphia, was elected the Pennsylvania member of the national committee. Then the chairman announced that Quay, of Pennsylvania, rejoice, on the part of those opposed to the majority report of the committee on credentials, that they will not now be opposition to its adoption. Prolonged cheers followed the announcement and the report was adopted by acclamation.

A separate vote was demanded by the Mormon contesting delegation of Utah on their case, but the majority report was adopted.

At the request of Chairman Duffield, the Alger manager, the Michigan delegation was allowed to retire for consultation.

A communication from the Woman's Republican Association of the United States was presented by ex-Senator Miller, New York, and read amid applause, and the association was recognized as an auxiliary to the Republican party. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, then spoke amid the enthusiasm, with the issues in the state and the unusual spectacle of a woman addressing the Republican National convention was welcomed.

Annance reported disagreement over the selection of national committeemen but they were given time to settle the differences. The chairman then announced the next thing in order was the presentation of names of candidates for the Presidency.

Amid great cheering presentation of candidates began. When Colorado was reached, Senator Wolcott took the platform to nominate Blaine. Wolcott was the man who in Chicago in 1884 gave the great address second favor of the republican party, James G. Blaine (loud cheering.) Wolcott and Blaine had acted together (continued cheering.) "Blaine," he said, "the will be." (Great cheering.) It could be stated that he was prepared to vote for a man who stood strongly and boldly for his country, more for himself.

At the conclusion of Wolcott's speech the cult of Blaine was resumed and the demonstration was marked the two senate Richard W. Thompson, secretary of the navy now in his cabinet, was called upon in response to the demand to take the platform. When he still only shaked to "Honesty speech by saying, "the candidate whom he (Blaine) had put in the world, (cheers) not the distinction of any other good Republican," continue—(cheers) cheers of approval. I nominate for President the man who has never been nominated, "the Warrior and statesman." Benjamin Harrison.

The speaker was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, many delegates standing up waving handkerchiefs and flags and the audience generally yelling loudly. With no opinion for the result and leaving it to be seen whether comparative indifference was shall be chosen to lead the Democratic hosts, but we trust they will again nominate their tried and faithful leader, Grover Cleveland, in order that we may demonstrate how short the tariff question and economy; that our country may rejoice in a tariff for revenue only and that we may sleep with the end of final disappointment the policy which could lead only to impoverishment at home, and which would place our country and our home school. There is a practical agreement among the delegates of this convention, and seriously considering the question of the platform should be followed. The delegates from Republican States—to who our leader shall be last cheering and yelling—the delegates from Democratic today became almost unanimous vote were it not for a mistaken feeling among some of our associates that the leadership of Mr. Cleveland is essential to the welfare of our beloved party. Mr. Chairman, is of infinitely greater importance.

Senator Wolcott finished there was renewed cheering, many of the delegates on their seats crying "Blaine, Blaine." When Indiana was reached the chairman called Colonel Richard Thompson took the platform to present the name of Harrison amid great cheering.

Thompson said he proposed to present a man who does and seek success by the declaration of any other great Republican. "I nominate for President, General Harrison." (Great cheering, more general and prolonged than that for Blaine.) Most of the Massachusetts, Connecticut and Minnesota delegates remained seated. Michigan was called, and Michigan was not. When Minnesota was called, Eustis took the platform to second Blaine.

A counter demonstration that so far as the Blaine delegates were concerned surpassed the Blaine greeting, followed Thompson's speech. Nearly two minutes before Harrison's cheers subsided, the call of Minnesota was renewed. When Michigan was reached, there was a breathless pause, but no response from the Michigan delegation. "What is the matter with Michigan?" shouted a Southern delegate. "Not in it," a voice replied.

Eustis (Minn.) seconded the nomination of Blaine. "The Republican party honored its great leader," he said, "but above all stood one man, every name on which we must win, perpetuated in his name."

At the close of Eustis' speech the chief Blaine demonstration of the day took place. It seemed to have no fault. The crowd waved their handkerchiefs and threw their hats in the air, danced, cheered, and when it seemed that human power must overcome itself the band began playing "Hail to James G. Blaine," swung through the audience.

The manifestation was a most sensational one. In prolonged endurance, intensity, it probably equalled anything ever seen in a convention. At twenty-three minutes the band began to play, but a roar came again and the stamping was renewed. McKinley began rapping with his gavel and finally the storm spent itself at the end of thirty-one minutes.

The demonstration for Blaine, began in enthusiasm, seemed as vigorous as at first, the ladies taking a most conspicuous part in it. The Blaine force finally spent itself and Mattson, coloring his face with a blue handkerchief, seconded the nomination of Blaine. He was followed by Depew, seconding Harrison's nomination, and great cheering all over the hall.

W. E. Mattson, colored, from Mississippi, seconded the nomination of the greatest citizen of the world, a man of great talents, of great judgment, a man, the greatest of Americans, the greatest living Republican, James G. Blaine."

New York was then called, and Depew came in the midst of mighty cheers.

DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—The peculiarity of the Republican National Convention is that each one of them had a distinct and interesting history. We are here in great conditions and solve problems which make this gathering not only an exception to the rule, but substantially a new departure. That there should be strong convictions and their warmest expression, and preferences and choice is a characteristic of the individual judgment which is a fundamental principle of Republicanism. There have been occasions when the result was so sure that the delegates could freely indulge in the luxurious privilege of self-effacement and friendship. Today they are called upon to meet an opposition more aggressive, determined and strong than ever before. It starts with fifteen States secure without effort, by processes which are a travesty upon popular government, and, if continued for a generation, will be substituting the founded upon popular suffrage. It has to win four more States to a fair fight, States which in the vocabulary of the Democrat are "doubtful" and "financial." The Republican party must appeal to the conscience and judgment of the individual voter in every State in the Union. It is in harmony with the principles upon which it was founded and the objects for which it contends. It has accepted this issue before and fought it out with extraordinary continuance of success.

The confidence of Republicans victory from that to 1880 were expressed by Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. They were that said Republic should be run by its servant, expansion of duties and reconstruction of the States, the recognition of those, who had fought to destroy the Republic, back into its fold, without penalties or punishments and to an equal share with those who had fought and saved the nation, in the solemn obligations and inestimable privileges of American citizenship. These were the sentiments into which the republican principles for which two millions of men fought and half a million died.

They were the restoration of public credit, the resumption of specie payment and prosperous condition of society and business. For twenty-five years there were issues with which to conjure, and events took in perspective and mind, which gave stupendous. It needed more than a record of the glorious story, its heroes, and its sacrifices and its services to the Republican party to inform the rank and file of the people. But now a desire for a change which is characteristic of the great conservative Democratic party, and they come a score to the courtesy of the Republican party, and for four years a Democratic administration, the Democratic party has taken to the rules of history the powers, and conceded no fear to face with what Democracy, its professions and its practices mean today. Abused names which were a blessed the rule of Republican as courage and actions are still potent and popular. The great records of the Republican party are with the best part of history of the country. Unequaled and unexcelled, the story of Republicanism in its processes and accomplishments stands alone in the record of parties in governments which are free. But we have to deal with practical issues, having questions before which affect business, wages of labor and the prosperity of party. The campaign will be won or lost, and upon the issues of Jackson and Van Buren, of Polk and Pierce, or James Buchanan, not upon the gold record of Lincoln or Grant or Arthur or Hayes or Garfield. It will be won or lost upon the tariff, upon the and domestic, industrial measures and administrative ceo of the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Whatever reserves he may have, the Republican nation will rest upon the judgment of the people, as to whether they have been more prosperous and happy, whether the country has made a better and more rapid progress, and stood more honestly abroad under these last four years of Harrison and the Republican administration, than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and the Democratic government.

Not since Thomas Jefferson has any administration been called upon to face and solve so many of such difficult problems as those which have been exigent in our administration. No administration since the organization of the government has ever met the difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people. Chile has been taught that we commanded and prolonged than that for Blaine.) Most of the Massachusetts, Connecticut and Minnesota delegates remained seated. Michigan was called, and Michigan was not. When Minnesota was called, Eustis took the platform to second Blaine.

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