

name of Judge Loofbourow for the position. There are a number of gentlemen who are well qualified for the position but for the fact that they have been connected with the case in some way or other, owing to the protracted legislation.

F. S. Richards—On behalf of the appellants, we suggest the name of Judge Sutherland, who has had no connection whatever with the case. Should he not be acceptable, we suggest the name of J. L. Rawlins, who was connected with the case a good while ago, but his knowledge of it would be an advantage rather than a disqualification.

Upon the court re-assembling in the evening, Judge Zane said: In the matter of the appointment of a master in chancery in the Church suits, a majority of the court has decided upon the appointment of Judge Loofbourow. Will you draw the order Mr. Varian?

Mr. Varian replied that he would draw it today.

The court then took an adjournment until September 12th.

### STAKE CONFERENCES.

#### ST. JOSEPH.

The regular quarterly conference of the St. Joseph Stake was held on Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th of June. The weather was pleasant. The conference was presided over by the Stake Presidency. Most of the Bishops and High Councilmen were present. The general health is good, only one death being reported in the Stake in the past three months. The speakers exhorted the Saints to become more united, spoke on the principles of tithing, the word of wisdom and the duties of the Saints generally.

The general and local authorities were presented and sustained by a unanimous vote and the conference was adjourned for three months.

J. PERCIVAL LEE, Stake Clerk,  
St. Joseph, A. T., June 19, 1891.

#### MARICOPA.

The Maricopa Stake conference was held in Mesa June 21st and 22nd.

The ward and Stake reports were the most encouraging ever given. The report by President Rogers of the progress of the work among the Lamanites and of the desire they manifest for more light was especially interesting. During the dry, hot weather it is impracticable to carry feed and water and visit these people at their homes; hence we find them traveling many miles to our settlement seeking baptism at our hands.

President Robson followed, reviewing the reports and instructing the Priesthood in their duties.

A pleasant feature of our conference was the arrival at the "eleventh hour" of President A. F. Macdonald. Elder Passey, who was speaking, immediately gave way for our visitor, whose familiar voice and sound doctrine were listened to with much interest.

GEO. PASSEY, Clerk.

MESA, Maricopa county, A. T., June 2nd, 1891.

Foreign interest in the World's Fair seems to be growing. Japan and Jamaica will take part. China, Canada and Russia will also take part.

### TO MAKE A SPEECH.

All the world wants to know how to make speeches, particularly short extempore addresses. Colonel Higginson has for one of his rules this, Never carry a scrap of paper before an audience. There is no doubt that a speech loses at least half by being read. When a speaker is reading his manuscript he has no chance to fix the audience with his eye and thus control it. A speech, however, needs none the less careful preparation because it is to be spoken. On the contrary, it needs more.

There is no such thing as really extempore speaking. The only way to get a reputation for it is to be always ready. When you expect to speak, prepare your remarks very carefully beforehand. Sit down quietly and preach it all over to yourself. Do this several times if you are a novice. Put down nothing on paper beyond the mere heads and make them very short. Then, when you are called, rise and say what you can remember of the brilliant oration you had all prepared in your mind. You will probably forget half of it or more at first, but your audience will not know that. Wendell Phillips said he never made a speech in his life that he did not forget and leave out the best points in it, and if that was the case with him, others need not be discouraged. It is better to leave out some than to read your speech from paper. As you progress you will find that you forget less and less.

Professor Churchill, of Andover Theological seminary, gives some valuable suggestions on public speaking, as follows:

As you rise to speak cast your eyes easily over the audience for a few seconds, then fix them upon the farthest auditors directly in front of you, and begin to speak in a pleasant tone of voice and with an easy naturalness of manner.

Regulate the "pitch" and "force" of voice by actually talking to your farthest auditors. The introductory matter should be delivered as if conversing with people at that distance. At the opening of your address you do not need to attempt anything more than to make the most distant listeners hear you distinctly and without effort on their part. In order to do this:

Enunciate deliberately—that is, take sufficient time to utter every syllable that a correct standard of pronunciation demands should be enunciated. The great Mrs. Siddons' prime rule was, "Take time." Be especially careful to "take time" during the delivery of the first half dozen sentences. The characteristic of good speaking in the introductory matter is deliberateness. Much of your success will depend upon starting right.

As to style, be natural, be yourself at your best—that is, talk to the people in your own way, only with the increased earnestness that arises from your deep interest in the subject and your desire to benefit your audience, and with the effect which comes from the reflex influence of the sympathetic attention of the audience upon your feelings.

The perfection of public speaking is the perfection of talking to people earnestly. It is the tone and manner of good conversation raised to its highest power.

The man who can make two hairs grow where only one grew before may not be the greatest man in the world, but with judicious advertising he can make a lot of money all the same.

### DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Democratic Convention for Salt Lake County, called at the Exposition Building for the purpose of nominating candidates, to be voted for at the general election, to be held on Monday, the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1891, was held Monday, July 6th.

Governor West called the convention to order at 12:30. He spoke briefly, explaining the duties to be performed, and congratulated the delegates on the outlook, claiming that it was in the best interests of all classes.

On motion of S. A. Merritt, Governor West was elected temporary chairman amid applause.

D. C. Dunbar was nominated for temporary secretary and elected.

J. H. Paul moved the appointment of a committee of five on credentials. Carried, and J. H. Paul, S. E. Mackey, B. Quinn, G. S. Spencer, W. W. Riter were appointed.

Judge Judd moved the appointment of a committee of five on permanent organization and order of business. Carried, and J. W. Judd, F. H. Dyer, Francis Armstrong, W. C. A. Smoot and D. O. Rideout were appointed.

While the committee were out Mr. Merritt was called on and made a short speech, being frequently applauded. The people of Utah and the whole country were congratulated upon the formation of the national parties and was proud of this occasion, in which men of all shades of religion had assembled and buried their differences in the common cause. "I want no office—I have held one office too many now." (Laughter.)

W. Van Cott was called for and responded. He thought the most important thing in this connection was the number of Democrats in Southern Utah. He reported great interest in the cause there, and many converts made.

Judge Sutherland made a few remarks, which were well received. His first vote was Democratic and every other since had been. He voted in 1840 for General Jackson, but in Utah, where we have had no rights, we have been deprived of that privilege. The Democrats should have a thorough organization and elect as many officers in the Territory as possible. We want to make up for lost time, and unless I vote often, at my age, my privileges may still be abbreviated." (Laughter.) He explained some of the principles of Democracy and received considerable applause.

A. G. Norrell was called on and responded, "A new era has set in in this Territory. It would be as wise as to try to stem the tide of the Mississippi as to try to stop this movement." He warned dissenting Democrats that they had better come aboard or they will be left. "The boat is floating smoothly, it is well officered, and can't be stopped." [Applause.]

F. S. Richards made a brief speech, announcing his faith in the movement, saying his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather had been Democrats; he believed all the Richs had been Democrats; he never heard of but one who might have been otherwise and he was doubtful. [Laughter.] He counseled harmony and the selection of the best men.

Col. Lett took the floor in response