

the year 1900 a constituent convention is to be held for the purpose of forming a more perfect union.

All this points to the end of unfavorable conditions which have long existed among the minor states of Central America. It presages settled, stable government, and the prevention of political intrigues and conspiracies which have made that part of the world so fruitful of revolutions and civil wars. The improved political conditions which must result from what is now being done, will be followed by improved social conditions, better schools, more complete religious toleration, and an advanced condition of society generally. The overwhelming majority of the populace who will be thus benefited, belong to the Lamanitish race; probably nine-tenths of them have that blood in their veins; and when such great and rapid strides as those we are now noting are being taken for their advancement, the believer in the Book of Mormon has his faith in that record, and his expectations of the future glorious career of the aboriginal race of America, confirmed.

It is noteworthy that, during the last few years, the star of the aboriginal race of the western world has begun to ascend. In our own country, philanthropists and legislators are showing an interest in behalf of the Indian, and a desire for his education and advancement, never displayed before. The trend of events in almost every country where people of the same race are found is in a progressive direction. Every country of South America, it is believed without an exception, is making earnest efforts for advancement. They all seem to desire better government, better laws and better schools, and there is a marked tendency in favor of a broad, religious toleration. The aboriginal race forms the majority in all these countries, and hence, in point of numbers, will be the greatest gainers from any improvements that may be accomplished.

#### A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

THE grand parade of the People's Party January 10th was a brilliant success.

From seven o'clock till half past nine the city presented a scene of unparalleled animation. For nearly one hour before the striking of the signal for the moving of the mammoth procession, the whole town appeared to be filled with columns

of gaily uniformed footmen and horsemen, marching from every direction of the compass; with national flags and beautiful banners flying, while brass bands, fifes and the "spirit-stirring drum" made the air resonant with the sounds of music.

The procession was of mammoth proportions, extending along a distance of a mile and a quarter, four abreast. The enthusiasm was great and never flagged from first to last, while the great popular demonstration passed off without any disagreeable feature. Even the weather accommodated itself to the occasion. Snow had fallen all day until a short time before the gathering of the divisions to be in readiness to fall into the line of march, and continued as fine as could have been desired.

Near the close of the parade, the scene on Main Street was positively grand, as viewed by the spectators. The two long columns of uniformed torch-bearers extending downward from South Temple, the blaze and glare of red fire, throwing the buildings into strong, warm relief by deep contrasts of light and shade, the flying balls of fire as they shot into the air, the resounding music and shouts of the populace, made the picture a most impressive one.

The constituents of the parade made up a notable feature as contrasted with similar demonstrations of the opponents of the people. Those who composed it were *bona fide* residents of Salt Lake City, members of the ward political clubs, all known to their several captains. There were no importations among them. They were solid, permanent citizens, representing every branch of industry, and every social condition, from the rich successful man of business to the industrious plodder, who earns his living by daily toil. In that long line of marchers was an aggregation of brains, bone, muscle and morality that could scarcely be shown by another city in the Union, especially in the last named feature. There were no gamblers, speculators, adventurers or carpet-baggers. The parade was composed of real, substantial citizens, the residence of not a few of whom covers the entire age of the Territory. Besides being themselves people of the substantial and reliable sort, they formed a section of the overwhelming majority of the same class of citizens, who object to this city being turned over, by unfair, dishonest methods, to the rule of political tricksters, their aiders and

abettors. They propose not to permit such a calamity to be precipitated upon an upright community if they can help it, and they think they can. A tremendous amount of resoluteness and courage were embodied in the constituents of that parade, and they represented a great deal more than was not formed into line in the column.

The dispersion of the elements of the procession was of the same character as the gathering to the centre of the town. It was characterized by perfect order. There was no lingering around saloons, no carousing, in fact not a single element that was low or objectionable. The various divisions simply detached themselves from the main column and marched gaily toward the quarters of the town from whence they came. These divisions, as different directions had to be taken by the several clubs, segregated into more minute parts, each taking its appropriate line of march to the initial point, where the companies broke up and the paraders hied to their respective homes, when the city resumed its normal appearance.

The effect of the parade upon the People's Party is necessarily excellent. They were confident before it occurred of carrying the approaching election; that assurance is, if possible, increased. Their resolution to defend their rights—the rights of the overwhelming majority of the people of this city—is augmented. They are determined to prevent, by the potency of popular sovereignty, the turning over from honest and good government to misrule and mismanagement this municipality. They have excellent ground for the belief that their efforts will be crowned and rewarded with success.

#### WATERS OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

LONG before white men first trod the shores of the Great Salt Lake, strange stories of this inland sea had found their way into the civilized regions of our own land, and even beyond the ocean. The earliest record of the lake was made in 1689 by the traveler, Le Hontan, who relied for his information upon the wild tales told by the Indian tribes of the Mississippi Valley. In 1843, however, the lake was visited, its shores explored, and its waters navigated, by Gen. Fremont, of extensive fame. Six years later (1849-50)