

crats, as the advance guard of a grand army sent forward to blaze the pathway to victory.

How momentous is your responsibility, I need not tell you. If you work in wisdom, millions toiling in the shop and mine and field will rise and call you blessed.

The roll call of the Republic attests that its heart and conscience are with us in our war with the representatives of greed. The best thought in our party is the platform that challenges approbation and invites the support of the people. We can succeed; but we must do more; we must deserve success. Above the wreck; if need be, of selfish combinations, we must rear a temple to plain people and build a shrine so broad that every lover of his kind may kneel. The burden must be lifted from the back of toil and to that end, it has a right to demand that whoever bears our banner must lift it above the smoke of conflict and the din of faction; that every Democrat of the Union may follow its lead in the exultant and irresistible combat. Let us not mistake the gravity of the situation. It demands the broadest patriotism and every needful sacrifice.

"Our work but begins here; under the sun of summer and in the frosts of autumn, we must carry it forward with unflinching courage to a triumphant close."

The speaker proceeded to characterize the coming campaign as one of education, to teach people everywhere their true relation to the tax gatherer. They must learn that no railroad presidents can champion the tribunes of the people, and no task-masters write our tariff bill. They must learn that for personal and political advantage their country has been menaced by threat of war, and will learn with shame and regret that on the day the warlike message of their President was read in Congress, the peaceful response of the little eight-by-ten republic, Chile, accepting the terms of the Presidential ultimatum was read in every capital of the world.

The speaker proceeded to denounce the billion dollar Congress and closed as follows: "Impelled by the one purpose of the public good, we will free ourselves from the dickerings and heart-burns that characterized the Republican party when its Marshal Ney went down at Minneapolis before mailed legions of the bread-and-butter brigade."

At the close of Owen's speech, on motion of Delegate White, of California, the roll was called for the constitution of the committee on credentials, rules, order of business, permanent organization and resolutions. All resolutions and communications were ordered referred to the committee on resolutions.

CHICAGO, June 21.—[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—The first victory is won. The Democrats are seated and tickets have been issued for the Straights. The prospects are good for complete victory, as the members of the credentials committee are chiefly for the Regulars. The Tuscaroras are gloomy.

The controversy between the Democrats and Tuscaroras turns on the question as to which is the Democratic party of Utah. Both sides agree that up to May 5, 1888, the party was regu-

larly organized; that then S. A. Merritt was chosen Chairman of the Territorial Central Committee and A. G. Norrell secretary. That committee was composed of twenty members. At the convention of 1888, no Mormons were admitted. After the manifesto was issued both Democrats and Republicans made overtures to the members of the People's party. That party was thereupon disbanded, a movement that had been discussed by it for several years. On June 20, 1891, the Territorial Central Committee met on regular call. Seventeen of the twenty were present. One having removed from the Territory—Ben Shooks, and one having died—C. W. Zane, their places were formally filled in the committee; one old member was absent, leaving nineteen members present.

At this meeting it was resolved that as the People's party had dissolved, its former members, who so desired, should be cordially welcomed into the party. Five members dissented and tendered their resignations, which were not accepted but they left the room.

The Chairman of the Committee was authorized to call a convention when necessary. A convention was duly called for July 20th. This convention was composed of Mormons and Gentiles. A new Territorial Central Committee was organized with S. S. Merritt as chairman and E. A. Smith as secretary.

On April 2, 1892, a meeting of the Committee was called at which the five members of the old committee, who bolted in 1891, presented themselves—two in person and three by proxy, and demanded recognition. They had been displaced entirely by this time, a new committee having been organized. But not receiving recognition from the chairman they withdrew, went to the office of O. W. Powers, who was one of the proxies, and attempted to reorganize the old superseded committee, by constituting themselves said committee, eliminating S. A. Merritt and others and filling their places up to ten members, which they supposed made a majority to form a quorum. But they did not even know the number of the old committee of which they claimed to be members. As we have shown it was composed of twenty, but only nineteen were present when the five bolted; so they, thinking the number was nineteen made a committee of ten only. And with this number they proceeded to call a convention at which O. W. Powers and Fred J. Kiesel were chosen as delegates to Chicago.

These Tuscaroras claim that the committee of 1888 was chosen for four years, and on that supposed technicality they base their right to still be members of it. The record shows that the committee of twenty was simply elected. It also shows that fourteen out of nineteen called the convention at which a new Territorial central committee was duly elected. And this leaves the sham committee without a peg to hang a claim on.

The Democratic Convention at Ogden, then, was regularly called by the regular successors of the committee which all agree was properly constituted and that convention elected Judge H. P. Henderson and Hon. John T. Calne delegates to Chicago.

All booms but Cleveland's are dying. It is likely that Cleveland will be nominated on the first ballot.

The heat is intense. Thousands cannot enter the Wigwam. The exclusion of National Committeeman Ferry is a new thing under the sun. Work has been hard and incessant.

(To be continued.)

RATIFICATION AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

To be disappointed is sometimes very serious, usually vexatious and agitating.

At the expense of considerable effort to overcome distance and adverse circumstances, I put in an appearance at the Republican ratification meeting, expecting to see and hoping to hear from that individual who was known in the late Minneapolis convention as the man who had lived in Utah since the time when "those who differed from the Mormons were destroyed," and "he would have been killed if the Mormons had dared." To see this prodigy of a man over whom the vilest plottings for his life had been fruitless plotting was to me the great anticipated interesting feature of that occasion. I was disappointed.

Since then I have been endeavoring to reason out the character of such a man. Not knowing what star he was born under, that his life should be secured to him under such desperate conditions, I am under the necessity of adopting the plan of reasoning from cause to effect, as when one fact is established reason may justly arrive at other facts as deducible from the established premises or ultimate fact acquired.

Being personally a stranger to the gentleman in question, I have no other means at command of forming satisfactory conclusions to take the place of disappointment.

As to his physical appearance, I am satisfied he must be very care-worn, gaunt, weak, lean and meagre, as no one under ordinary conditions could possibly endure so many years of constant excitement under anticipations of being waylaid by the innumerable assassins who were inflicting death upon all "who differed from them." These years must have been full of mental excitement, leaving its furrows of care upon the ghastly visage that was able to carry them, demanding the pity rather than the contempt of every beholder. I trust that today his appearance is not "a living lie" to the declarations in which he has so freely indulged. He certainly must have something to show for the fearful apprehensions which have ever attended him in the midst of veritable assassins. The agony of soul which he endured must have been excruciating, and have left visible marks of despair upon both countenance and conscience.

But what of his mental condition? It is painful to contemplate the activities of the mind which must have been his constant tormentor, lest some one should so far forget as to "dare" do the terrible deed. Imagination takes in these years of sleepless, dreamy nights, and the terrible exercise of that conscience that never sleeps gives him no rest, but makes his couch of repose one of despair and inconceivable wretchedness.