

turns and certify to them, are members of the same party, but yet they live in the territory. If they did not live there, therefore, since their appointment to office, at least they have become domiciled in the territory. They know the people, they know their sentiments, and it is more agreeable to any class of people in any section of this country to have that class of officers placed over them than to bring officers from two to three thousand miles there to perform these inferior duties. I hope, therefore, the Senate will not adopt the suggestion of the committee on appropriations and strike out the provision as provided in the other House, or support the amendment reported by the committee on appropriations.

MARICOPA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of this Stake was held at Mesa on the 19th and 20th inst., Presidents Robson, Rogers and Hakes presiding. There was a good attendance and an excellent spirit prevailed.

The strict observance of the Sabbath, union, and the necessity of laying a good foundation upon which to build our moral and spiritual structures were the subjects treated.

The usual business of the conference was attended to during Monday forenoon, when an adjournment was made to allow those going to Pine Top to make preparation and start during the afternoon. Presidents Robson and Rogers with a number of the brethren and their families will visit the conference at the latter place.

Weather is fine, crops excellent, and harvesting and threshing in full blast.
GEO. PASSEY, Clerk.

MESE, Maricopa Co., A. T., June 22, 1892.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The platform was the cleaver which threatened at one time to split the party, but tonight the National Prohibition party is united and to all appearances harmonious. The platform which caused the trouble, is a brood, radical document. The absence of a free and unlimited coinage plank is noteworthy, however, for the convention refused to accept the plank of the majority of the resolutions committee, and struck it from the platform without replacing it with any declaration on the silver question.

The platform was completed at 2 o'clock. The majority report was taken up section by section, and no serious trouble occurred until the financial and silver planks were reached. An effort made to substitute the minority plank caused a parliamentary tangle, which was further complicated by an amendment offered by Mr. Martz of Illinois, having in view as a substitute both a declaration for the free coinage of the product of American gold and silver mines. Professor Dickie endeavored to cut off debate, but Ex-Governor St. John demanded that it continue. The chairman recognized Dickie, but on an appeal from the decision of the chair it was reversed by a vote of 482 to 453, and there was a warm discussion on the silver question, St. John

and Hitt of California championing free coinage and Carscaddon opposing it. Finally Martz's amendment was beaten and the minority report was defeated by a vote of 337 to 317.

Plank No. 3, relating to finance, was then adopted without division. A vote by States was then taken on the fourth plank, it being rejected by a vote of 335 to 296. After the free coinage men had been beaten an effort was made to strike out "unlimited" and adopt a resolution for "free coinage," but was ruled out of order.

The tariff fight followed but it took only a few moments to defeat the minority plank and adopt the majority.

The other planks went through without amendment, though meeting with opposition. Rev. George Woodley, a colored delegate from Nebraska, offered an addition to the "Mob Rule" as follows:

Believing in the purity of the ballot and the freedom of elections, we denounce the two old parties for purchasing votes, fraud and intimidation.

The amendment was defeated. The passage of the public school plank was greeted with vociferous cheering.

THE PLATFORM

as finally adopted is as follows.

The Prohibition party in National convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and His law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, present the following declaration of principles:

First—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, an arch enemy to popular government, and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade nations, home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver the country into the hands of rapacious class interest. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic, or make the government share in its ill gotten gains, are "vicious in principles and powerless as a remedy."

We declare anew for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this end. Any party that fails to recognize the dominating nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the general government, and only in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give a full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an in-

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

crease in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

Fourth—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

Fifth—Tariff should only be levied as a defense against foreign governments which levy a tariff upon or bar our products from their markets, the revenue being identical. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration should be raised by levying the burden upon what the people possess, instead of upon what we consume.

Sixth—Railroads, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people and no higher charges allowed than are necessary to give a fair interest on the capital actually invested.

Seventh—Foreign immigration has become a burden on industry—one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. Time of residence for naturalization should be extended and a naturalized person should not be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eighth—A non-resident should not be allowed to acquire residence in this country, and we favor limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies and other corporations should be reclaimed.

Ninth—Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the Republican and Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

Tenth—All men should be protected by law. It is their right to one day's rest in seven.

Eleventh—Arbitration is the wisest, most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Twelfth—Speculations in margins concerning grain, money and products, and the formation of pools, trusts and combinations for the arbitrary advancement of prices, should be suppressed.

FAVORABLE TO PENSIONS.

Thirteenth—We pledge that the Prohibition party, if elected to power, will ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the Union army and navy and their widows and orphans.

Fourteenth—We stand unequivocally for American public schools and are opposed to any appropriation of public money for sectarian schools. We declare that only by the united support of such common schools taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain a homogenous people.

Fifteenth—We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders, as faithless to the principles of their illustrious leaders in the past to whom they do homage with lips as recreant to "higher law" which is inflexible in political affairs as in personal life, and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people, or inviting confidence of enlightened progress of patriotism. Their protest against the admission of moral issues in politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority that municipal misrule is "one of the conspicuous failures of