

honor to be permitted to express his feelings in respect to the departed. The speaker had long been associated with the deceased, and had esteemed him for his honesty, simplicity and integrity. The sheet of wheat placed at the head of his coffin, truthfully represented his condition. He was ripe and ready for the sickle. The record he has made, his family can look upon with pleasure for his heart was in the work of God. In visiting the family this morning, I was pleased to see the cheerfulness they displayed, for it proved that they had a faith that they would soon be reunited with him.

BISHOP JOHN TINGEY

responded to an invitation to say a few words. He bore testimony to the truthfulness of the remarks that had been made in praise of the deceased. I never met a man who seemed more determined in the work of God than he was. It was his main desire in living to fight and overcome the powers of darkness. I do not grieve at his death. I would like to have had his society a little longer, but I feel glad that he has been released from his sufferings. If we were all as firm in sustaining the kingdom of God as Brother Smith was, we should now be in a different position from what we are. The old veterans are going rapidly. Are we raising up young men to take their places? If we are, well and good. God is able to raise up men to take the places of His aged servants whom he is taking to himself.

ELDER J. B. NOBLE

was grateful for the privilege of bearing his testimony to the eulogies pronounced upon Brother Elias Smith, with whom the speaker had been intimately associated. The speaker referred to the marvelous manifestations, which took place in the Kirtland Temple and bore testimony that many predictions made at that time and place concerning the Church, had been fulfilled. The speaker also referred to the ordination of the deceased as a Bishop over the Saints on the west side of the Mississippi River, opposite Nauvoo, when he chose Joseph Mechem and the speaker as his counselors. Too much cannot be said of the humility and zeal which Brother Smith then displayed. One week ago the three were living, and were the oldest quorum in the Church. The speaker referred in the highest terms to the excellent qualities of the deceased.

APOSTLE J. H. SMITH

said: It is with an effort that I attempt to speak on this occasion. While the departed was my kinsman I think I can truthfully say that he was one of God's noblemen. He was as firm as a rock in his integrity, and as faithful to his friends as ever God made man. As a husband and a father he was just, and if his sons and daughters can have as much said of them, when they have finished their work upon the earth, it will be a great tribute to them.

The speaker dwelt upon the official career of the deceased, and of his traits as a citizen and a Latter-day Saint, showing him to have been in all capacities, a wise, able and good man. He also eulogized, in eloquent and feeling terms, the pioneers of whom the deceased was one.

BISHOP ISAAC M. STEWART

felt willing to respond to an invitation to make a few remarks, though he did not feel able to add to what had been said. He believed that no man in the community had labored more zealously to build it up and provide homes for the people, than had Elias Smith. The welfare of the people was his study night and day. The speaker referred to public improvements in which the deceased had been a leader and praised the qualities of practical statesmanship which he displayed.

ELDER JOHN NICHOLSON

had listened with much interest to what had been said respecting the deceased and fully endorsed it. He had known Brother Smith about twenty years, and had always entertained for him the highest esteem. I have regarded him as a remarkable man and as having marked ability. I always admired the genial disposition he invariably exhibited. Sunshine seemed to surround him always, and those who came in contact with him could not but feel its influence. I think that if family pride is ever justifiable, a man might well be proud of so near a relationship to the great Prophet Joseph Smith, as that which the deceased could claim. Not only was he the cousin of the Prophet, but his confidential friend. The speaker expressed his admiration for the noble characteristics, among them a refreshing frankness, that were exhibited in life by Brother Elias Smith. He concluded by directing attention to the fact that his funeral service was being held on the forty-fourth anniversary of the martyrdom of his illustrious cousins, Joseph and Hyrum.

PRESIDENT A. M. CANNON

had been acquainted with Brother Smith nearly forty-seven years. Though proud of his relationship to the Prophet, Brother Smith chose to make a record for himself, and stand upon it. It gives me joy to contemplate the record he has made, and the young men of our community would do well to examine that record and imitate it.

The speaker described the modesty and other personal traits of the deceased, and narrated some incidents

which occurred during his last hours. The speaker dwelt upon the truths of the Gospel which relate to death and the redemption, and closed with an exhortation to the children of the deceased to follow his example.

The choir sang the hymn:

Guide us O thou great Jehovah,
Saints into the promised land.

Benediction by Bishop L. D. Young. The pall bearers took the coffin to the hearse, and the family of the deceased, the High Priests present, in a body, and the friends of the deceased, followed in a long funeral cortege.

On the arrival of the procession at the grave, Apostle J. H. Smith offered the prayer dedicating the resting place of the remains.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Racy Running Account of What Transpired, with Unique Interpolated Remarks and Personal Allusions, by the "News" Special.

CHICAGO, June 21, 1888. At 10 a. m. this forenoon Chairman Estee appeared on the stand, looking fresh and well-groomed, and reminding Chicago people of Carter Harrison. Few of the delegates were present, and the hall in general presented the appearance of a "thin house" in theatrical parlance. It was understood that mid-day was the time set for the resumption of business, and even some of the local papers so announced; this it was stated, caused, the sparse aspect of the hall. Or it may have been that the prospect of being treated to another primary election in Virginia deterred many persons from putting in an appearance.

Chairman Estee meant business this morning, and vigorously urged Gen. Grant's old desk gavel for order. Then the Rev. Thomas G. Green, a Chicago Episcopalian preacher

PRAYED LONG AND URGUOUSLY, and dramatically, oratorically and with sybilic contortions and spiritualistic spasms. His prayer seems to have escaped the political revision of the platform committee for he said: "Have mercy, we beseech Thee, upon this whole land; cleanse it of impurity and exalt it in righteousness. From intemperance and impurity, from dishonesty and corruption, from deceit and fraud, from intimidation and tyranny, we beseech Thee good Lord deliver us." Here is a prayer that breathes a patriotic fervor, but we must not be surprised at this; because Mr. Green is chaplain of a local base ball club. This fact accounts for his comprehensive prayer. The esthetic influences of base ball surpass the regular preacher's meeting for enlarging the mind.

After a little skirmishing McKinley of Ohio stepped on the platform and read the party

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

It is an interesting document. The dead, the dying and the living are all mixed up in appetizing whisky cocktail fashion. The Brazilians and the Irish are mentioned. That chestnut, the free ballot, is alluded to. Though, judging from the evidence furnished by Mahone and Wise, the ballot-stuffing business prevails entirely among the Republicans of the south. The existence of the present administration is attributed to "suppression of the ballot." Surely Mr. McKinley don't want to make kindling wood of the Rev. Burchard, who is charged with the honor of making one President.

The Mills bill is denounced and protection of the war era demanded. Special mention is made of wool, perhaps with the intention of pulling the wool over the eyes of Americans. Free tobacco and free rum are demanded. Foreign labor and Chinese immigration are condemned, though both of these industries were fostered by Mr. McKinley's party. The American consuls in European cities during Mr. Arthur's administration were used as labor agents. Their offices were literary bureaus for drumming up labor for the United States. Railroad contractors and coal and lumber trusts, used these consuls to encourage immigration to this country. Now the party wants it stopped.

Every schoolboy knows that Chinese labor was encouraged by Republican protected employers, in order to offset the Irish colonization of the Pacific Coast, thus making it hopelessly Democratic. Now a sop is thrown to the Irish, and Pat Egan, a man who can't possibly be an American citizen is patted and hugged.

Trusts and public lands are alluded to. This is unpatriotic and unnatural. A parent should not disavow his own children, even though they may be a plague to the community. A very pathetic allusion is made to the Territories. The Republican party is pledged to further legislation relative to the Mormon Church. The work of Mr. Tucker though it was supposed to be radical enough is completely ignored. Tucker and Burchard are both robbed of their laurels.

The public school is commended, but the action of the Dutch Catholics in this city some short time ago is not alluded to. They condemned the public schools as breeders of anarchy and socialism. It seems that a church of this kind, which openly proclaims itself in antagonism to the public schools, is more deserving of reprobation than the Mormon Church, which is essentially, radically and absolutely an American church, not professing to

interfere with anything outside its own affairs. But policy is the order of the day in party politics, and tomorrow a Dutch priest may be called on to open convention proceedings with prayer. If the party entertains the respect it professes for Romanism it certainly ought to have the benefit of a Roman Catholic prayer.

American merchant marine, foreign policy and Mugwumps are all dwelt on. We all know the marine was destroyed by Mr. McKinley's party, and as to the foreign policy of Gen. Grant, it was to get an English husband for his daughter. The Mugwumps are ridiculed. Senator Edmunds is a Mugwump to a certain extent. At least it was the disaffection to him in 1884 which led to Mugwumpery.

ON THE WHOLE

the platform reads like one of Mr. Depew's after dinner speeches. The Dutch, the Irish, the Brazilians are patted, and yet foreigners are condemned. Mormonism is condemned, and free whisky and tobacco applauded.

Nota word about drunkenness, intemperance or saloons. Is this a platform that men engaged in preaching Christ should endorse? Is this a platform that an American citizen should endorse, with its sops and its toadyisms to other peoples, other governments, and other sects? Its issue on protection is a matter for discussion, and is worthy of the attention of the people at large. Whatever vitality there is in the platform is derived from this plank.

PRESENTING NOMINATIONS.

The platform was adopted. Then the business commenced in earnest. Connecticut presented Mr. Hawley as a candidate for the Presidency. If Mr. Hawley had not dabbled in philology, and changed his name from Haley to Hawley, he might have a chance of the Irish vote. The proper name would be Joseph R. O'Haley, but then the gentleman could hardly trace his lineage to the Mayflower, with an O in his name. The O is more suggestive of Tapscott's cruisers.

Illinois next presented Judge Gresham. Leonard Swett made the nominating speech. He was in a sweat literally. The perspiration rolled down in rivulets from his brow. He read a long essay on Judge Gresham, dwelling almost entirely on biography. If the learned Judge were just deceased, the essay would make a splendid obituary tribute to his memory, but being a live candidate, it read like a funeral oration at a marriage feast. As an orator Mr. Swett has survived himself.

Davis of Minnesota seconded Gresham. Davis proved to be the flowery orator of the convention. He roamed from the "Golden Gate to Manhattan Bay." He said, "Gresham shall lift the broken standard and marshal anew the broken column." Now the best thing to do with a broken standard would be to mend it, with a prostrate standard to lift it up. A broken column, if a military column is meant, would be all the better for reorganizing rather than marshalling; if a monumental column, reconstruction would be better. His metaphor is very mixed, and a season of tuition under Ignatius Donnelly would not hurt him.

Mississippi, Massachusetts and Texas seconded Gresham. Lynch the colored orator, spoke very well. He made one break when he said "from Maine to the ocean." It was supposed he meant the German Ocean. Ingersoll was loudly called for. But it appears the chair don't want to give an atheistic color to the convention, and the gallant Bob gets shelved every time. He had been called on already immediately after the prayer.

Governor Porter, of Indiana, nominated Benjamin Harrison, of that state. Porter made a good speech. He quoted from Daniel O'Connell, which shows that he found out the royal road to good oratory. Uncharitable persons may say that the allusion to O'Connell was wholly irrelevant, and only calculated to blarney Pat Egan. It was now close to 1 p. m. and recess was taken until 3 p. m.

CROWDING AND DISORDER.

About 3:30 p. m. Chairman Estee resumed business. The hall at this time was a marvel. The hackneyed phrase "a sea of faces" would but ill express it. Every chair in the vast building was occupied. The aisles were thronged with standing visitors. The ushers and policemen inside began to fancy that the mob had obtained possession of the hall, and that the custodians outside were thrown into the lake. Sergeant-at-arms Fitz Simmons became wrathful, and proceeded to score some members who issued tickets unauthorized. It is said that a free fight occurred among the officials. Some of the candidates are endeavoring to fill the hall with beelers, so as to overawe the delegates with their clamor work. And really the unseemly conduct and disorder in the galleries and aisles brings the work of the convention to a stand-still. Sometimes yelling, howling and booing, when there is no occasion for it.

New Hampshire seconded Harrison in the person of Mr. Gallagher. The announcement of his name which was readily mistaken for Gallagher, brought out cries of "Let her go Gallagher" from every corner of the building. This is another of those revised cognomens, which suggest shoddyism, but Gallagher is his name and such homonyms. He said New Hampshire was trembling in the balance. This was a cataclysm to the convention, New Hampshire about to go Democratic. It was fearful.

Mr. Hepburn of Iowa nominated his fellow townsman Mr. Allison. Hepburn made a long speech and on the whole a good one. Of Mr. Allison he said: "You would not find him faltering about home rule in Ireland, and then consenting to that partisan conspiracy, justified only by the foot-pad's logic that disfranchises 600,000 free American citizens, retains them in territorial vassalage, and keeps the name of Dakota from the shield that designates a state." This was said by way of satirical antithesis on President Cleveland.

BAD LOGIC.

Mr. Hepburn with his logic gives one the heartburn. In the platform read this morning there was one plank for autonomy for Ireland, and another for chains and disfranchisement for Utah. The Democratic party is arraigned for keeping Dakota out of the Union. Why not condemn it equally so for keeping out Utah? President Cleveland has done nothing inconsistent with his duty as a good American either in the case of Ireland or Dakota or Utah. It has been charged that he is friendly to England. Well that may be so. But it is possible to be an Englishman, and yet be a good friend to Ireland. Gladstone, John Morley and Labouchere are Englishmen, whose patriotism cannot be questioned. Is President Cleveland to make a "Punch and Judy" show of the presidency of the United States by marching into Westminster Hall and hoisting a green flag? President Cleveland did not sign the Edmunds-Tucker bill, and that shows that he felt there was something undemocratic, something tyrannical in it. He felt that it was the result of hasty action. He felt that his party and country suffered much already from men of the Tucker stamp. Blind, obstinate, self-consumed with family pride, men who hurt party and country. Tucker has not hurt Utah, but he has disgraced democracy and polluted the statute books of the United States Congress.

MICHIGAN'S MAN.

Michigan presented a favorite son, Russell A. Alger for the nomination. Mr. Fraser made a long speech, nominating Gen. Alger. Nebraska seconded Alger in the person of Patrick Egan. Pat was a disappointment both in person and in speech. He looks like a section boss of a railroad. His oratory falls short of the standard usually ascribed to the Celt. He is as unlike Pat Collins, as Joe Medill is unlike Joe Pulitzer. Pat Collins has all the appearance of the intellectual Celt, and in grace of person, as well as in excellence of language well represents the race which produced Burke, Sheridan, Lucas and Goldsmith. But Pat Egan, though a good, practical man, who means well to his native land, is as prosaic as a Dutchman, and goes for material wealth every time.

Considerable amusement was created by a Mr. Eggers of Arizona, who came forward to second Alger. He proved a plucky fellow. If the Territories want to come in, they must make themselves heard. That is the only way to judge what talent there is in them. Maginnis of Montana, and Moody of Dakota do the best they can. At present the only territory who has a representative abroad capable of saying anything worthy of civilization is Utah. Her delegate in Congress commands the respect of all lovers of intellect and manhood. The other representatives of the territories only make laughing stocks of themselves when they speak.

Later on Sherman and Rusk were presented as candidates. This made a goodly roll, and the convention adjourned about 8 p. m. JUNIUS.

Northern Notes.

A county road has been laid off from Lewiston store directly east to the railroad. Work will ere long put it in shape for the use of the traveling public.

N. P. Nielsen, of Hyrum, was arrested on Saturday by the deputies and placed under bonds on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. His examination will take place today in the Commissioner's court.

On the evening of the 23rd, at Marsh Valley, Idaho, William Pitcher, a seventeen year old son of John Pitcher, accidentally shot himself in the calf of the leg, making a flesh wound. A telegram was sent for a doctor in Pocatello, who came on the first train and attended the wound. The patient is not considered in a serious condition.

On Tuesday last James Unsworth was before the United States Commissioner at Logan on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. After the examination he was required to furnish \$1000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

About a month ago a co-operative association was formed in Smithfield for the purpose of building a mill. The shares were placed at \$10 each, and 183 persons have subscribed for stock. No single shareholder can have more than \$200 in stock in the company. Work was begun right away, and now the rock work is about completed. The mill will be a roller mill of a capacity of 75 barrels. It will be known as the Farmers' Union Mills. The stockholders are chiefly farmers, and instead of selling their wheat, they propose to turn it into flour, and sell the flour.—Logan Journal.

Hints to Public Speakers.

I do not know of a building in the city possessing superior acoustic properties to those of the "Assembly Hall," neither am I acquainted with the average range of the voices of public speakers, who possess greater lung capacity than those who spoke at the funeral services of our late esteemed Brother Elias Smith, and yet not half of what was said on that occasion could be heard by many of the congregation. This announcement I am satisfied will produce a feeling of regret to each of the brethren who spoke, because I am satisfied that not one of them would knowingly inflict such a painful experience on so many of their friends.

In our large Tabernacle I am aware there are comparatively few who really possess force and distinctness of voice sufficient to be heard by the whole congregation, but in the Assembly Hall a moderate effort only is required to fill the whole building.

I will venture one suggestion to any who may hereafter be called upon to address large or small audiences, viz., to take sight of those who are sitting the greatest distance off, and direct the discourse immediately to them, and by raising the pitch of the voice for them to hear, the rest of the congregation will be sure to do so.

One more suggestion; to speak in a direct attitude, without turning in posture first to the right and then to the left, will be very much appreciated by those who go to meeting not only to hear, but mark, learn and inwardly digest the remarks of the speakers.

These few remarks are not the dictation of a fault-finding spirit, but are the sentiments of hundreds of faithful meeting-goers, who would rejoice to hear every word from the lips of our public speakers, even from the commencement of their remarks, for some of them begin in such a low tone at first that they can only be heard by a few.

A MEETING GOER.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 28, 1888.

At American Fork.

A correspondent "J." writes from American Fork, June 25th:

Last Sabbath morning the people of American Fork assembled to listen to Apostle Grant hold forth in the meeting-house. The speaker delivered an excellent discourse, setting forth the true relationship that should exist between man and man, both in temporal and spiritual affairs. He reasoned upon the duties of parents to children and vice versa. Let parents work with a will to establish the highest order of moral discipline and their efforts will tell in the lives of their children, and society at large will be benefited. National longevity is dependent upon the exercise of the virtue and truthfulness of its subjects, cultivated by training. Let us not falter ourselves, and reflect falsely upon those who do not profess as high a standing of religion as the Latter-day Saints. It is better to prove by a godly life that our religion is truly an embodiment of truthful element. We should not get so spiritually-minded as to relax our physical labors. Labor with diligence at your trades, in the field and at your business; become possessed of this world's blessings, and be willing to use your wealth in tithes, offerings, the sustaining of the missionaries in foreign lands, who are laboring to enlighten the darkened minds upon the Gospel of Christ.

Brother Grant's discourse was highly practical and greatly appreciated by the people.

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WASHINGTON, June 28.—Bond offerings today, \$5,309,000; acceptances, \$24,350.