

business interests of the Territory by creating false alarms and endeavoring to present false issues.

The question of statehood for Utah is not involved in the present political issues, or in the present movement for a division of the people of this territory on national party lines, and discussions of that question are premature.

At present political action should be wholly preparatory. Among the preparatory agencies are the discussions and controversies appertaining to party politics.

8.—We endorse the sentiments of our eminent Chief Justice Zane, as expressed by him on the 8th day of July, 1891, before the county convention held that day at Salt Lake City. We will use all honorable means to forward the best interests of our territory, and its educational, social and material development, and especially in the building up of our public school system, which we regard as the very foundation of republican institutions.

To this end, suitable provision to aid in the support of the common schools of the Territory is of the highest importance, and the Republican party pledges itself to use its influence to obtain from the general government grants of land or of the proceeds of the sales of land adequate to give to Utah when it shall become a State, a school fund equal to that received by other States from the bounty of the government, and in this work we invite the co-operation of all parties.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Brown to the effect that the platform advocate that the legislature make a liberal appropriation for the World's Fair at Chicago. The amendment was lost.

The following amendment, offered by Mr. Balderston, was adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a personal registration law and a ballot law, that we are absolutely fair vote and correct count in every election to be held in Utah.

The following were presented for the council: John T. Lynch, Robert Harkness, James Sharp and George A. Lowe. Mr. Lynch declined, and the other three were elected on the first ballot.

The following names were presented for representatives in the territorial legislature: E. B. Critchlow, James Devine, A. W. Carlson, Nicholas Treweek, Daniel Harrington, Arthur Brown, Joseph Geoghegan, Walter Beatie and Heber M. Wells. Mr. Wells declined. On the first ballot the first six named were elected.

Mr. Critchlow was called upon for a speech and responded, thanking the convention for the nomination.

Mr. Sharp next thanked the meeting for the nomination. He thought the Republican ticket would stand well by the side of the others now in the field. He firmly believed that a vote for the Republican ticket was not a vote thrown away. There would be some startling revelations on the 3rd of August.

Mr. Treweek thought that although the Republican infant was a small one, it would grow to proper proportions in time.

James Devine said he knew that the Republican party would be successful, and would not forget those who first joined in the struggle.

Mr. Cohn was sure the party would keep on until the greatest victories were attained for the Republicans in Utah.

Mr. Harrington said that if he were defeated he could say for one with the revolutionary orator, he would rather be right than be President.

*H. G. McMillan was appointed chairman of the district committee and the committees of one from each precinct were as follows: First precinct, C. O. Whittemore; second precinct, Joseph Gates; third precinct, J. W. Summerhays; fourth precinct, Arthur Pratt; fifth precinct, Harmel Pratt.

The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THE CANADA SAINTS.

Editor Deseret News:

To those of your readers who are interested in the extension of the borders of Zion, a few lines from this frontier village, located on British soil fourteen miles north of the national boundary line and twenty-five or thirty miles east of the mighty backbone of North America, the Rockies, might be of interest.

When the first settlers arrived here four years ago they found a country which presented to the eye one vast rolling plain covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch and lowland grass and dotted here and there with ponds or miniature lakes.

Selecting a camping place on Lee's Creek, a beautiful little stream which empties into the St. Mary's river, they commenced planting and sowing, and with characteristic Mormon industry made wonderful progress.

The soil was found to be a dark, rich loam, quick to germinate seed if applied properly and in due season.

Roads were built, land fenced and cattle turned loose to graze in one of the finest ranching districts both for agricultural and grazing purposes to be found in the Northwest Territories.

Though it was late in the season for the planting of some kinds of cereals and vegetables, so great was the energy displayed by them in the cultivation of their claims that before the close of the year 100 acres had been profitably utilized, a transformation scene that was eagerly watched by the government officials and others in the neighborhood.

The first habitations were either wagon covers or tents. Now the houses are built entirely of pure logs, roofed with rough lumber, sheathed with tar paper and covered to a depth of six inches with sod. Yet with these rude materials many are so neatly constructed as to put to shame many of our western homes.

The summer following the first settlement here about seventy-six Latter-day Saints arrived overland from Utah and their entrance was marked by agricultural operations, which began almost immediately after their arrival here. Seeds of various kinds were sown. Crops were irrigated and under experienced management proved a great success.

Four years has made a great change in the appearance of this village. Many roads have been made and well graded; large quantities of trees were planted and are now doing nicely, while the gardens are thoroughly worked and in the best of order. Some of the best peas, radishes, lettuce, potatoes and onions to be found anywhere

are raised in this country, which was long supposed to be doomed in a great part to eternal sterility from the severity of its climate.

The area of land now under cultivation in Cardston is about 1200 acres, averaging about twenty acres to the man. Of these 1000 acres are cereals, chiefly wheat and oats, 100 in roots and vegetables, and the remainder in clover, alfalfa and other kinds of grasses, some of which has been planted for experiment.

Canadians claim that the wheat area of Canada is much larger than that of the United States; that two hundred millions of people can be richly supported north of the 49th parallel and that for five hundred miles north of the national boundary line you can sow wheat earlier than you can in Dakota.

The dwellings of the farmers are grouped together in early Utah style, four families on a block, each block containing a fraction over seven acres, allowing about one and three-fourths acres to each family. The streets run at right angles to each other and are six rods in width.

The chief source of revenue for the people is derived from the sale of produce. Usually first-class butter sells for 25 cents and 35 cents, but lately only 18 cents per pound has been received for it after being hauled forty-five miles. To remedy this a cheese factory was erected, an expert from eastern Canada engaged, and now the surplus milk is being converted into cheese at the rate of 500 pounds daily. About 500 gallons of milk reach the dairy every morning, and as 8 cents per gallon is paid for the milk and it requires three gallons to make a pound of butter, the people are well satisfied.

President C. O. Carl, the leader of the community, and his amiable wife are greatly beloved, for to them, more than any one couple, are due the gratifying results that have attended this little colony of 350 souls.

Sunday last, July 5th, the funeral of Bro. Morgan L. Hinman, who died on the 3rd inst., after a lingering illness, was held.

The Saints find so much to do in this new country that but little time is found to reply to the accusations of jealous neighbors and distant enemies, who influenced by evil reports concerning the co-religionists of the Cardston people are resorting to means whereby they can secure legislation preventing the people from forming into a corporate body.

A good spirit prevails among the Saints here. They have put their trust in their adopted country under whose fostering influence so many have attained happiness and property. The good heritage which they now own is the result of unremitting toil and neverfailing patience, and summing up the achievements of the past they can well look hopefully forward to the future.

BERNARD, Jr.
CARDSTON, Alberta, N. W. T.,
Canada, July 9, 1891.

The clergymen of St. Paul preached sermons on prizefighting recently. It had the effect of raising the price of tickets to the Fitzsimmons-Hall fight to \$15.00 each.