

Mr. Branch then introduced Hugh Cavanaugh of Ohio, secretary of the resolution committee; who read the following resolution unanimously adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester and declares it the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by said manufacturers or patronize any merchant who sells such goods.

Mr. Peters of Texas moved to table the resolution, and Mr. Dean of New York to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. "This is a political convention," said he, "and the latter part of the resolution is out of order."

General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor declared that sympathy was not what they wanted. The Knights of Labor demanded a boycott.

Mr. Cator of California earnestly supported the resolution, and entered upon what he described as the scientific basis of the boycott, and pointed up the action of Moses when the children of Israel were oppressed, to show its ancient character. "Boycotting is not human, but divine," said he.

"Cyclone" Davis of Texas was for the boycott.

After some further debate Ignatius Donnelly took the platform. The resolution, he declared, was in keeping with the spirit of the preamble to the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day. The Rochester clothing manufacturers have said to 18,000 of their workmen that they could not gain the means of livelihood without yielding their rights as American citizens. Mr. Donnelly said: "On this there can be no compromise. The agriculturalists of the country must stand by their brethren and we will crush all men who seek to oppress their fellowmen. Here there can be no hesitation and no compromise. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. (Loud cheers.) I trust that those who have staggered away from this resolution because of the opprobrium that a hireling press has applied to the word 'boycott,' will withdraw their opposition and the resolution be adopted by a rising vote." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Mr. Donnelly's address, Messrs. Powderly, Hayes and others grasped him warmly by the hand.

A Kansas delegate moved the previous question, but the chairman stated that a colored brother desired to say a few words.

"I won't yield to any brother," said the Kansan, and on rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott clause was overwhelmingly defeated and the resolution adopted by acclamation. The colored delegate protested against the action of the convention in ordering the previous question.

"I don't think it is right," said he, "after you all had spoken that you should call for the previous question. You expect us to help you out with our votes."

During the Knights of Labor dis-

cussion the Gresham movement received a coup de grace by the following

DISPATCH FROM JUDGE GRESHAM.

CHICAGO, June 4, 1892.

To J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Ben. Terril, John W. Hayes:

"I have just returned to find your dispatch of the first. I must stand by my dispatch to Mr. Orr of the second. Accept my grateful acknowledgments. W. Q. GRESHAM.

Immediately on receipt of this the Gresham boomers accepted the inevitable.

"That settles it," said Donnelly, "Gresham will not accept."

Powderly, Hayes, Terrell and others expressed the same opinion. The resolution declaring against the presence of public officers at the conventions was prepared by Mr. Cator of California, and was reported from the resolution committee. It provided that no person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument under the Federal or any State or municipal government (including Senators, Congressmen and members of the Legislatures of the States and nation) be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party. It was adopted with a whoop.

General James B. Weaver was placed in nomination by Delegate Manning of Alabama. The nomination was seconded by Morris L. Wheat of Iowa and Mrs. Lease of Kansas. S. F. Norton of Chicago nominated Senator Kyle of South Dakota. The nomination was seconded by Messrs. Washburn and Schilling. General Weaver was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 965 votes to 285 for Senator Kyle. Dr. Field was nominated for Vice-President. Weaver and Field each made spirited addresses and at 3 a. m. the convention adjourned, sine die.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Carl Hansen, of Salina, Sevier County, returned to Utah today after an absence from the Territory of a little more than two years. He left home for a mission to Europe on March 15th, 1890, and labored continuously in the North German Mission until his release to return home.

Elder Hansen reports that part of the European Mission is in excellent condition. He enjoyed the best of health and spirits.

Today we had the pleasure of meeting Elder James Cook, of South Weber, Davis County, who returned a few days ago from a mission to Great Britain. He left home for that country on the 4th of June, 1890, and was appointed to labor in the Scottish Conference, part of the time in the Edinburgh district and the balance of the time in Aberdeen and surrounding country. He reports the prospects in Scotland as not encouraging for additions to the Church, the people as a rule turning a deaf ear to the Gospel. He succeeded in tracing the genealogy of his forefathers back for several generations, however, and will be able to do some work for the dead. He was also successful in obtaining considerable information of that character for other members of the Church. Elder Cook returns in good health, after performing a faithful mission.

ST. GEORGE.

On the 9th of April last, I "descended" from the cool and elevated regions of Pine Valley, where

The pure breezes blow
And the clear streamlets flow

to the lower country, where St. George, the metropolis of Southern Utah, with its beautiful gardens and green lawns, nestles amid the sands and black, volcanic formations of "Our Dixie." The descent was a most interesting one to me. Leaving Pine Valley, covered with snow, I crossed a ridge, from the top of which the traveler, in looking in a northwesterly direction, sees the rough mountain road winding its way over the rocks and dugways down a steep grade for miles ahead. As I went down I was obliged to take part of the mountain with me in the shape of dark sticky mud, which fastened itself upon the wheels and other parts of my vehicle with such a grip that when I finally, a week or ten days later, "navigated" the Rio Virgen for the express purpose of getting rid of it, it took along polish and paint with it. On reaching Foster's place on the Santa Clara the roads were dry and dusty, and before getting to St. George, the heat and burning sands of Dixie almost made a person wish himself back in Pine Valley.

St. George, the headquarters of the St. George Stake of Zion and the county seat of Washington county, Utah, is divided into four Bishop's wards. The First ward embraces the southeastern part of the city, including the Temple and grounds, and consists of 312 members or 67 families, presided over by Bishop Thomas Judd, Jr., member of the well known firm of Woolley, Lund & Judd. Walter Granger, a Church veteran, presides as Bishop over the St. George Second ward, which embraces the southwestern part of the city and numbers 33 families or 167 souls. Over the Third ward, which embraces the northwestern part of the city and consists of fifty-six families, or 288 members, young Andrew N. Winsor, son of the pioneer, A. B. Winsor, presides as Bishop, and Elder Thomas P. Cottam presides as Bishop over the Fourth ward, embracing the northeastern part of St. George, including Middleton; this ward has a population of 105 families or 625 souls, and includes the business part of the city. From the foregoing it will be seen that the total "Mormon" population of St. George foots up to 261 families, or 1892 members, which represents nearly all the inhabitants in the city, as there are only a very few non-"Mormons" there. In the good old times, when the late President Brigham Young and others of the general authorities of the Church spent part of their time in southern Utah, St. George was a more prosperous place than it has been during the last fifteen years, but the prospects are brighter now. The famous St. George and Washington canal and dam, on which already nearly \$50,000 has been expended, bids fair to become a decided success, in which case the farming facilities of the place will be very much improved and extended and prosperity necessarily follow. Also the further development of the mines located in the Beaver Dams mountains west of St.