

A VERY USEFUL WORK.

IN the educational movement in politics now in progress throughout this Territory, we know of no more useful work than the little book recently issued from the press under the title of "The Practical Politician." It gives a succinct account of the foundation and principles of the great political parties of the country and fairly defines their differences. This is not done in a party spirit, but with a view to convey the very information that many new students in politics desire. Present issues and also past disputes between the parties are treated of. A list of the chief officers of the nation, from the beginning down to the present, forms a useful feature of the work. The manner of electing the President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives is clearly described. And the closing part of the book is devoted to a narration of the organization of parties in Utah, and a review of the local political situation. It is written in good style and the book is neatly bound. All the political clubs in the Territory should secure it, and our young people, particularly, will find it a profitable book to read. It is written by Mr. S. A. Kenner. We recommend it to everybody interested in the subjects of which it treats.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WHELEW REID, the Republican party candidate for vice-President, was born in Ohio in 1837. He graduated from the Miami University in 1856, and in that year made speeches in support of the new Republican party and its nominee for President, John C. Fremont. He began life as editor of the Xenia (O.) News, and in this capacity soon made himself felt. In 1860 he pronounced for Lincoln in preference to Chase for the Presidency. Lincoln during the campaign visited New York, and on his return west met Reid at Columbus, Ohio. Both proceeded to Xenia, where Reid introduced Lincoln to his townsmen, and ever since the former has been a prominent figure in Republican party politics. He wrote for several Ohio papers, and finally became city editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. At the breaking out of the war he went to the front as correspondent for that paper, and soon acquired a national celebrity.

Mr. Reid's success as war correspondent under the nom de plume of "Agate" brought him offers from other papers. The Gazette people learning of this gave him a proprietary interest in the paper, which became the foundation of his immense fortune. In 1862 he went to Washington and corresponded for the Gazette and also for the New York Tribune. Here he became acquainted with Horace Greely and a warm friendship sprang up between them.

At the close of the war Mr. Reid engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana. In 1866 he published a work entitled "After the War." In 1868 he published another work entitled "Ohio in the War." This latter is accorded a high place in the literature of the civil war

period. During the impeachment of Andrew Johnson he was Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, and in this capacity added new laurels to his fame as a journalist and historian.

While in Washington this time Horace Greely induced Mr. Reid to accept a position as editorial writer on the New York Tribune. From writer he soon became managing editor, succeeding John Russell Young in that place. In 1872 Horace Greely died, and Mr. Reid then became chief editor and principal owner of the Tribune, which was at the time, perhaps, the best newspaper property on the Atlantic seaboard. He soon became classed as a millionaire in wealth.

In 1880 Mr. Reid was a Blaine supporter, but after Garfield became the nominee the latter was warmly supported by the Tribune. In 1884 Mr. Reid again espoused the cause of Blaine, and fought for him all through the campaign. In 1888 he supported Harrison, and had the satisfaction of seeing his political idol come out triumphant.

Mr. Reid never held any public office until appointed minister to France by President Harrison in March, 1889. He had been offered places by both Hayes and Garfield, but declined. It should be stated, however, that he was elected a regent of the University of New York in 1878, by the State legislature. As minister to France he succeeded in securing the admission of American pork into that country, from which it had been excluded for years.

In 1881 Mr. Reid married the daughter of D. O. Mills, the Californian millionaire. In 1886 he purchased the Villard mansion, on Madison avenue, New York, for \$400,000, though its original cost was \$1,000,000. He also has a magnificent country estate outside of New York city. He is well known as a society man, an after dinner orator, and a natural born politician. He acted for years as president of the Lotus club, of New York, a 400 organization of the most azure tint.

A CONCILIATORY POLICY THE BEST

THE Republican ratification meeting held in the Theatre last night was large and enthusiastic. Its object, according to the statement of one of the speakers, was two-fold. The meeting was not only convened to ratify the Presidential ticket nominated by the Minneapolis Convention, but also to endorse and emphasize the action of the same body in its recognition of the division in this Territory on national party lines. The National Committee and the Convention have decided, by recognition, that the non-"Liberal" Republicans are the only members of the party in this Territory, and it was therefore fitting that this act should be ratified in connection with the enthusiastic endorsement of the selection of Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid as candidates for the support of all good Republicans at the election in November.

The complexion of last night's meeting indicated strongly that many who have heretofore divided on mere local issues, will soon wheel into line with

the national party. It is logically impossible to see how those of them who wish to be identified with Republicanism can do otherwise. By remaining disconnected with the national divisionists they simply maintain a position of self-alienation and repudiate an action taken by the representatives of the party at large, and they can have neither lot nor part with the great organization.

It appears that the factionist delegation to Minneapolis was thoroughly convinced that this was the situation, while the convention was in progress. Reliable statements to that effect have already appeared in this journal. They have been of such a character and from such sources as to be beyond the reach of successful refutation. It has also appeared that the real Republican delegation met this recognition of the status in the only consistent disposition that could be exhibited—the spirit of conciliation. Steps were taken in the interests of peace, that the way might be opened for an understanding to be reached upon local differences, which have kept men apart who ought to operate in unison.

We do not believe that any other course than that inaugurated by the regular Republican delegation to Minneapolis will be conducive to the rapid and healthy growth of the national political division—with reference to either of the two great parties. Political utterances of "regulars" with reference to factionists ought to be temperate and conciliatory. They should be free, as was almost entirely the case with the speakers of last night's gathering, from the spirit of coercion. Anything in the shape even of an implied threat at once arouses the antagonism of the persons against whom it may be directed, and the effect is to retard the amalgamation of party forces.

There is one feature of the proceedings in the Minneapolis convention which was significant. It ought to have due weight in this Territory. That body signified that the party as a whole is opposed to the existence of political distinctions on religious lines. The convention had an excellent opportunity to assert itself in that regard so far as the "Mormons" are concerned. The statements of the "Liberal" delegates were of such a character that one of the gentlemen belonging to the regular representation from Utah was, by the natural course of the proceedings, impelled to make the declaration that he was a "Mormon." That great body, representative of the Republican party, showed that it did not consider that the religious position of the gentleman was a matter that affected his political status. He was entitled to sit with the convention on his political merits. This fairness and justice ought to have weight with the class who have been agitating the old threadbare anti-"Mormon" question. Nationally it has no existence in either of the great parties. Local conditions must necessarily conform to the consistent disposition of the national political organizations. The growth in that direction will perhaps be gradual, but each progressive step of the parties as a whole necessarily gives it a fresh and irresistible impetus. Let the good work go on.