

reap drunken boys." "Young men keep your record clear—J. B. Gough." "Rum, revenge and rage." "Rum, ruins the reasoning." "Vote as you pray," and "for God, home and native land."

The legend: "We can vote but we can suffer," was carried by the women in the parade yesterday and today occupied a prominent place at each ward precinct. "We have shaken the bay-seed from our heads and mean to vote her dry," was on a standard at the headquarters of the country voters in the court yard and it caused much amusement. Many of the best people of the town were interested in the contest. The temperance people had a large celebration tonight.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 28. — The official canvass of the vote of the State has been completed by the secretary of state. The result on the vote for a congressman is as follows: Hermann, 32,820; John W. Gearin, democrat, 25,413; George M. Miller, prohibitionist, 1,974. Hermann's plurality is 7,407.

TRAVERSE CITY, Michigan, June 28. — Theodore Castor, a farmer, was attacked on his way home from Kingston last night, by three robbers named Frost, who demanded his money. He shot one dead, fatally wounded another and thinks he hit the third, who escaped.

NEW YORK, June 28. — Joseph Greenfield, who stole furs valued at \$2500 from his father's store, 479 Broadway, was charged with the theft in court today by his father and committed in default of bail for trial.

WASHINGTON, June 28. — The House today passed a joint resolution providing temporarily for the expenditures of the government.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Baker of New York moved to strike out from the free list vegetables in their natural state or in salt or brine not especially enumerated or provided for.

Brewer, of Michigan, in supporting the motion referred to the strong competition which existed between the farmers of Northern Michigan and those of the province of Ontario, and he protested against the removal of the small tariff which was now laid upon the vegetables imported from Canada.

Brown (Virginia) said the question presented was whether the farmers of this country should be permitted to feed the people of the United States or whether the farmers of other countries should be allowed to do so.

Farquhar, of New York, sarcastically expressed his admiration for the generosity of the committee on ways and means in opening the northern markets to the Canadian farmers. If that was a good American policy, let the committee follow it, but along the Canadian border there were intelligent farmers who would give their opinion of this cut-throat legislation when the November election came along.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Services by Bishop O. F. Whitney.
THE WORD WE ARE MAKING AND BY WHICH WE WILL BE JUDGED—IN GERMANY AND CHRISTIANITY.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, at Lake City, Sunday, p. m., President opening at 2 o'clock presiding. Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang:
O Jesus the Giver of all life,
Our lives to Thy honor we'd enjoy,
Prayer by Elder David A. Evans.
The choir sang the hymn:

How sweet communion on earth
With those who've realized the truth
Of water—who the Spirit's power
Receive, in genial quickening showers.

The Priesthood of the Seventh Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

BISHOP O. F. WHITNEY

was called to address the congregation. He said he felt an unusual degree of diffidence in arising to speak to the congregation. He did not say simply for the purpose of an introduction that he would have been contented to remain a listener. He trusted that the God of heaven might speak, that the souls of all might be fed and strengthened according to their needs in the good things of God. There is more importance than many seem to imagine in coming here to worship. It is one of the most important duties we have. It is here we obtain spiritual refreshment, and our souls are strengthened to perform the labors of the coming week. Here we buckle on more firmly the armor of righteousness, and burnish those weapons with which we are to win the fight of faith. This duty may seem insignificant, but we cannot afford to overlook it. Little things in the aggregate make the things that are mighty. Drops of water form the ocean, snow-flakes the avalanche, grains of sand the continents of the earth. We are required to take things as they come, make the best of our circumstances, and use all things wisely and with an eye single to the glory of God.

Man in his highest estate here is only a steward or time. He came into the world naked and naked he will go out of it, and all he accumulates of earthly things he must leave behind when he departs. All he can take is the education, the experience that he came here to acquire. It needs but a glance to convince us of the superiority of spiritual things over the temporal. We may take with us those

marks that are made on the immortal spirit, but we cannot take wealth, or even this mortal body, which must return to earth to be purified; it must be sanctified, the temporal by the spiritual, before it is fit for our eternal abode. God gives us intelligence and inspiration and with this lamp we are expected to avoid the snares and pitfalls that lie on either side of the path leading to eternal life. If we do not keep the flame of that lamp sufficiently bright to enable us to see the path, we will have ourselves to blame if we stumble and fall. God has kindled in every human heart a light sufficient to guide and by that light will each soul be judged. History is replete with instances of men and nations to whom God has given blessings and made them stewards and trustees of power and civilization. If they have wisely used their powers and possessions, blessed are they. If they have not retribution has overtaken them. No nation or individual ever abused its powers and advantages but retribution has followed.

Jesus gave to His disciples a parable of a certain lord who called his servants and gave to one five talents, to another two, to another one, and went into a far country. When he returned he called them to an account. To those who had added to their talents he gave greater things; but he who had not improved upon that which he had received, was condemned for a wicked and unprofitable servant. This is the history of the world in a nutshell. This is what we are doing day by day, either adding to the talents we have received, or neglecting them. No one will have it to say at the judgment seat, "Father, you gave me nothing, I have nothing to render up." All men have received a stewardship, and will be held accountable therefor. No man can justify himself for failing to improve on the talent which God has given him, be it little or great. God revealed to Abraham things which pertained to the earth before it was created temporarily, things pertaining to man's spiritual existence, by which it was shown that not only is the parable of the Lord and the stewards a type of time, but that it also foreshadows eternity. They who kept their first estate have been added upon, and their condition today is no less an illustration of this principle than will be their future condition if they are faithful. We are working out, in little things, the mystery of life. We are making our own record, with which we will be judged at the last day. How many stitches are we dropping in our knitting? How many pages of the book are we blotting that we ought rather to adorn.

President Brigham Young, on more than one occasion endeavored to impress the people with this fact—that they would receive only that for which they labored; that there was no such thing as a "death-bed repentance" that would enable a wicked man to obtain the same reward as a righteous man; that the Saints could not neglect their duties, spiritual or temporal, in this life and then suddenly blossom into perfection and be worthy of the society of the good and pure hereafter; that if we did not fill up our measure in this world, we must do it in the world to come; we would be restrained there till we learned what we neglected to learn here. Some will shirk the trials of this life in order to have a good and easy time, and say they will trust to the future, thinking to be received there quite as well as those who have been faithful. These will find their error. There is no favoritism with the Almighty. We will meet at His judgment seat our own record made by our own acts, not like footprints in the snow or writing in the sand to be covered up or effaced, but written with an iron pen and laid in the rock forever. There is a reward awaiting us according to the merits or demerits of our lives. Once an aged Elder was relating to me a dream which he had been told by another brother. This brother dreamed that he died, and his spirit went to the world of spirits. He there met one with whom he had been acquainted on earth—a Latter-day Saint. The new comer said, "This seems to be a nice country you are in." The reply was, "Yes, but it's nothing to the country over there." He was asked why he did not go there then, and was answered that he must stay there till he paid his debt. This man, it seems, had owed a great deal to men outside the Church, and had died without paying it, giving his money to his family instead. But he found that the God of justice required that as well as here, and required him to pay the uttermost farthing before he could go on in the march of progression.

How many are there who argue as this man did? Who think that their first duty is to themselves and their families, and shut God out of the question? These have not the faith of Abraham. Suppose he had thought first of his family, would he have offered his own son upon an altar? No matter how the requirements of the Almighty contravene our private actions and selfish desires, we must obey them. What God says today is the guide of the people, not the dead letter of yesterday. We can only escape His wrath by acknowledging His hand in all things and doing the thing which He requires in the hour and season thereof. A man's first duty is to his God, and not to his family. Some stump-speakers say, first our country, then our family, leaving God out of question. God first, and then our fellowmen, should be the motto written on the heart of every son and daughter of the Almighty. Thomas

Paine said the world was his country; to do good, his religion. That was a pretty good religion for an infidel.

Apropos of this: The fathers and mothers of Israel should be on the alert, lest their sons and daughters be overwhelmed by the waves of infidelity. It seems as though Satan were about to entrench his forces behind the breast work of atheism. It is lamentable to see how ineffectual the great majority of Christian ministers are against such a man as Col. Ingersoll. It is because they themselves are not standing upon the rock. I would like to see a Christian minister arise filled with the Holy Ghost acknowledging the Gospel as here written in the Bible, and go forth to meet this man Ingersoll; I know that if he did so in the name of Israel's God, this champion of unbelief would go down before him as Goliath before David. Truth cannot be worsted by error. But when error meets error, it is only a question as to who has the least of it, for he will be the stronger. Col. Ingersoll tells some truths, and they are a battering ram against the walls of a false Christianity. But if Christendom would base itself on true Christianity, instead of denying the Holy Ghost and the power of godliness, it would come off more than conqueror. Ingersoll's words and actions will be overruled for the glory of God, and the wrath and blasphemy of man shall praise Him. Col. Ingersoll is only driving the Christians nearer the truth, causing them to forsake untenable ground and get back to the good old Gospel they have abandoned. He and many more are engaged in clearing away the debris of the past, to prepare for a structure of which they little dream. I am willing to honor all men who are honest and sincere in their views, be they infidel or Christian. I am glad to see that some ministers are returning towards the truth of the Gospel and getting a little more light with which to meet the infidel. Not that they will give the credit to "Mormonism," even though they preach it.

How the world shouted when Theodore Parker burst forth from his pulpit one Sabbath with an invocation to "our Father and Mother in heaven." Marvelous doctrine! That we should have a mother there, as well as a father. Wonderful thought! How the world shouted in praise of the great mind that had given birth to it. But why didn't they about, years before, when Sister Eliza Snow wrote her beautiful hymn to the Eternal Father and Mother? Was it because it was only a "Mormon" that had written it? The world wondered and praised when Beecher declared there was no eternal, never-ending hell for the wicked, but wondered and praised not when Joseph Smith taught the same doctrine fifty years before. He, too, was only a "Mormon," too insignificant a person to be noticed. The jewel in the dust is despised and trampled on, but pick it up and put it in a crown, and the whole world is ready to fall down and worship it. The Latter-day Saints accept truth wherever found, and prize and honor it as such. "Mormonism" is only a nickname for the Gospel of Jesus Christ and from this standpoint the measure of truth which all systems have may be judged. This Gospel, the one unchangeable plan of salvation, has been newly revealed, and is being preached as a witness before the end comes. All religions have a measure of truth, but have not the truth in its fulness. No religion could long exist without some truth. But when the fulness of the Gospel comes we are responsible whether or not we accept it.

May God bless you all; may He give to all a living faith, and keep His people in the straight and narrow path leading to eternal life.

The choir sang the anthem
Mighty Jehovah.

Benediction by Elder Elias Morris.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

An Interesting Pen-picture of the Proceedings, by the "News" Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, June 20, 1888.

At 12:30 p. m. Chairman Thurston called on the Rev. Stephen A. Northrup to invoke the divine blessing preliminary to the business of the convention. The Rev. gentleman prayed in the manner characteristic of his class, but the political

REVISION OF HIS PRAYER

did not manifest itself until he said: "Thou hast filled our land with the finest wheat. Thou hast not dealt so with any other nation." At this point the gallant Col. Ingersoll took out his pocketbook and made a note. In this he has a good illustration of the character of the average Christian minister. He thanks God for special favors, and at the same time reminds God that the other fellow don't want anything. It is a good deal like Mark Twain's "Innocent abroad" who prayed for a favorable wind on sea, though he knew the wind favoring him would be harmful to the fellow traveling the other way.

This special allusion to wheat was a dig for California, to remind it that if it goes for Thurman wheat will deteriorate. The prayer was purely a party one, and special favor was asked for the convention and its adherents.

The chairman proceeded to business, but the affairs of the convention in committee hands were found to be in

a very undeveloped state. Half a dozen delegates volunteered themselves for speeches. It was finally resolved that the committee on permanent organization be heard from. Then Gov. Foster, chairman of this committee, came forward and announced that the names he would submit for president, vice-president and hon. secretary of the permanent organization were unanimously adopted by the committee. Among these names were two historic ones, the Hon. Webster Flanagan of Texas, of 1880 "What are we here for" fame, and the Hon.

J. J. DALY OF PARK CITY,

Utah, a kinsman of the great Rapparee, Carl O'Dawley. Both names were received by the convention with "rapturous applause." Gov. Foster's report was adopted by the convention and Chairman Thurston gave way to Hon. Morris M. Estee of California for permanent chairman. Ohio, New York and Nevada, escorted Mr. Estee to the stand, and Mr. Thurston retired.

Mr. Estee addressed the convention, and though he spoke only a few sentences, yet he showed good sense and broad religion. He told the convention that he knew nothing about the probable nominee, or about the platform. He said: "And trusting from the depth of my soul that every act may be done to promote the best interests of our common country, and to advance the great republican party." He puts his country before his party, which is more than the Christian minister did.

John A. Roche, Mayor of Chicago, presented a gavel made of gold and silver, worth \$1,000, and to be used in the present convention.

Delegate works of Illinois next presented another gavel made of wood from an old desk used by Gen. Grant, while working in a tannery in Galena, Ills. This made three gavels already presented, one being presented yesterday by Michigan. These gavels are to be used to pound day-light out of the democratic party. But

A DELEGATE FROM UTAH

says if anything in the slugging line is wanted, a black thorn stick would be just the thing to wallop the democrats. In my opinion the Usonian is right there. However, the gavels were accepted by the chairman, but a horrid fear pervaded the press department, lest every delegate in the convention brought a gavel along.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania presented the report of the committee on rules and order of business. Just as it was on the point of being adopted Senator Hoar of Massachusetts took the floor, and wanted the rule relating to alternates reconstructed. This precipitated some two hours' discussion in which over twenty delegates participated. It was a very important question, and shows the finely organized mind of the senator. It a delegate and his alternate should both get drunk, who was entitled to represent that district in the convention? In the settlement of this abstruse affair the convention manifested the marvelous executive ability in it. A colored delegate from South Carolina assumed the office of pathfinder, and led the convention out of Senator Hoar's labyrinth, by suggesting the adjournment of the convention until both the delegate and alternate

WOULD SOBER UP.

Then the original report was adopted as read, and Senator Hoar retired behind his spectacles, and Mr. Boutelle of Maine contemplated changing his name to rhyme with Aristotie.

During the discussion on the "alternate" matter, Mr. Butterworth of Ohio endeavored to cram in an amendment limiting nominating speeches to fifteen minutes and seconding speeches to ten. He failed in his laudable endeavor. So it is probable that the convention will perform its work in about two or three weeks, possibly in a shorter time. But taking into consideration the capacity for oratory among the delegates, it would not be strange if it outlasted the present session of Congress.

The report of the committee on credentials was not called for, but Alabama rose to a question of privilege. It appears Alabama cannot see or hear Maine, so beautifully arranged is the delegates' plantation. Alabama wanted delegates to mount their chairs when talking. This was about to precipitate another flood of oratory, but Mr. Horr, of Michigan, moved to adjourn. However, before adjournment arrangements were made that 200 tickets be given to G. A. R. men to visit the convention during sessions. The motion to adjourn until 8 p. m. was unanimously carried.

The hall was packed to its utmost capacity. The heat is even more intense than it was in St. Louis, but the oratory is not as good as the St. Louis oratory. A Dorsey would be hailed with the greatest delight here. There is no poetry in this convention, but there is a lot of hair splitting.

At 8:25 p. m. Chairman Estee called the convention to order. His announcement that speeches would be strictly limited to five minutes, except in nominating, was received by the sweltering mass of humanity around him with pleasure.

Mr. Wellington of Maryland presented a resolution of sympathy with the German people for the loss of the late Emperor. He made a speech and proved that the old Germans actually ate up the Roman legions that invaded Allemania. The orator who thinks a

German can be caught with blarney is a poor student of ethnology. Flattery will be swallowed in Maryland no matter how thick it is issued, but laid on too thick in Dutchland it is apt to be dreaded.

Resolutions of regret for the death of Grant, Logan, Arthur and Conkling were unanimously adopted. Then

PANDEMONIUM SET IN.

The hall became a regular Donnybrook fair. Chairman Estee broke a table with Mayor Roche's gold gavel before order could be restored. Neither the committee on credentials nor the committee on resolutions were ready with their reports. Then it became a question of adjournment or oratory.

Bayne of Pennsylvania endeavored to have some business done, but the cry for Orator Bradley of Kentucky prevailed and the gentleman took the platform. He proceeded directly to wipe the floor with Grover Cleveland and democracy. During his speech he mentioned the name of Blaine, and the cheers which greeted it were roof-raising. The speech was like Parson Northrup's prayer, entirely a party one.

Another period of disorder followed this speech. No business could be done. Gov. Foraker of Ohio was called on for a speech. As he ascended the platform he was received with cheers. His speech was of the usual kind delivered by republican party orators. He wants a man who serves his party best, for President. He banged at Grover Cleveland right and left. He dwelt on Oregon, and hinted that the key to the situation lies with protection.

Another period of confusion followed this speech. Depew and a dozen others were called for, among whom Ingersoll seemed to be the favorite. Another attempt at business was made. Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the committee on credentials, presented a report which comprised nineteen contested cases.

The Wise-Mahone contest was the most serious. There was a majority and minority report on this. For nearly two hours the convention was kept in an uproar. It looked more like a

MOLLY MADGIRE MEETING

than a convention of grave and intelligent persons, full grown and apparently of average intellect. Those persons who admire difference of opinion in a party or sect should study the Virginia case. The republican party there is just in a condition for the admirers of discord.

When the convention adjourned it was close on to midnight, and the weary makers of presidents fled out into the streets, satisfied that the Republican party was a harmonious, united one; and that there would be no more Mugwumps.

Seriously reviewing the work of the present convention, one cannot help wondering how a party with such material could achieve what it did, or hold itself in power so long. The late General Grant used to say that the blunders of the Democratic party always helped the Republican. However, taking both parties as represented by their conventions, the Democratic would seem to have the most executive ability in it. The factionism or boss worship in the Republican party is vicious. Even Bradley of Kentucky has a following. And when called on to speak this evening it was supposed that a genuine outburst of Kentucky oratory would be heard. But what was the surprise of the convention when Mr. Bradley came to the stand prepared and armed with the inevitable manuscript. Then it was plain that Mr. Bradley had his coppers in the hall, and that they were under his leadership.

Foraker, Ingersoll, Fidler and a number of others have their healing hands. If any recognition is given to one of these more than to another, then a free fight ensues. Why hear Bradley and not hear Ingersoll?

Mr. Estee makes a good chairman, but having obtained the honor more from sectional "availability" than from competency, he seems afraid to choke off much of the tempest, which he ought to do. It is no easy matter, certainly to keep in check the

ARROGANCE, POMPOSITY AND SELF-ASSURANCE

of Kentucky, the blindness, the bourbonism, the old cavalier stupidity of Virginia, and the triviality and superficiality of New England.

Every candidate, and every prominent man in the convention has brought a personal following. The henchmen are paid for traveling, with hotel expenses all paid. They are ready to march, or snout, or fight at the first call. These clans are more bitter against one another than the Indian tribes have ever been. The riddle is, how can a party with such marked symptoms of savagery and anarchy in it, hold together. Though it is a fact, that the general opinion of close observers predicts victory for tariff advocates, yet with the chastic elements in the tariff party, it is difficult to see how the republicans can achieve a victory.

JUNIUS.

The eccentric George Francis Train is again in the lecture field. One of his subjects is, "The Downfall of the American Republic," and another, "Monopoly and the Monopolists."