

be sold as provided by law, and the funds appropriated for public buildings in common with other improvements.

LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

Sixth. Public work should be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

RAILROADS.

Seventh. Good railroad facilities are necessary to the growth and development of the city and the convenience of its inhabitants. But rights of way for steam railroads through our streets should only be granted where absolutely necessary, and then in such manner as to cause as little injury and inconvenience to the inhabitants as possible, and only on the consent of a two-thirds majority of the owners of real property fronting on the street. No exclusive street franchises to railroads should hereafter be granted, but all steam railroads coming in or going out of the city in the same direction should so far as practicable use the same right of way, and no side tracks should be allowed on the streets. Forfeiture of a franchise should follow persistent neglect to comply with its terms. No freight trains should run through populous parts of the city and no cars should be unloaded or left standing on the streets or sidewalks.

All railroads should conform to the proper grade of the streets, which should be kept graded up to the top of the rails; and the street crossings of all railroads should be planked the full width of the streets and sidewalks.

We pledge ourselves to lend our aid and influence to induce all railroad companies now here to join in the erection and use of a Union Depot for passenger purposes, and to have their freight depots on the outskirts of the city.

POLICE.

Eighth. The police force should be neatly uniformed and be extended so as to give protection to every municipal ward.

SUPPRESSION OF VICE.

Ninth. Gambling houses and houses of ill fame should be suppressed, and both male and female resorters to such places should be punished with the full rigor of the law.

LIQUOR.

Tenth. We are opposed to the traffic in liquor, and favor the highest license practicable, and the strictest execution of the laws for its regulation.

ENFORCEMENT OF ORDINANCES.

Eleventh. All the ordinances of the city should be vigorously enforced.

TAXATION AND PUBLIC DEBT.

Twelfth. Taxes should be equal and uniform, and limited to the necessities of municipal government economically administered, and to the making of public improvements essential to the well being of the inhabitants and consistent with the growth and development of the city.

It is just that future inhabitants who will enjoy the benefits of public improvements should assist in bearing the burdens of their expense.

CONCLUSION.

The People's Party pledges itself to this platform and to the maintenance and defense of constitutional principles and the rights of mankind, and will ever labor to promote universal liberty, civil, political and religious.

After the adoption of the Platform, the convention again went into executive session for the purpose of full discussion on the selection of a municipal committee. On rising, the names of the following gentlemen were reported to the convention and adopted unanimously as the Municipal Central Committee:

C. W. Penrose, Wm. Fuller, I. M. Waddell, B. F. Cummings, Jr., J. N. Pike, F. H. Hyde, R. W. Young, H. W. Wells, E. G. Woolley, Alonzo Young, F. S. Richards, John C. Cutler, James Sharp, Jas. H. Moyle and Frank W. Jennings.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that a political club be organized in each Ward to diffuse a knowledge of the principles of government and to support the men and measures of the People's Party.

Mr. Penrose made some remarks on the necessity of union, deprecated attacks on the city officials, who he claimed had been diligent and energetic in the discharge of their many duties and responsibilities, and appealed to all the members of the convention to be alive and vigilant and present a solid front to the enemy, that victory might be assured at the election next February.

On motion of Mr. Spencer the secretary was instructed to furnish to the press corrected copies of the Declaration of Principles.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The executive committee agreed to meet on Friday morning at 9 o'clock for the selection of a chairman and other necessary business.

THE TURKISH MISSION.

The following is from a letter from President F. F. Hintze, dated at Constantinople, addressed to President George Teasdale, and which appears in a late issue of the *Millennial Star*:

First of all I feel to thank God, our Heavenly Father, for His many blessings and favors in preserving me on my journey by land and by water—that I have safely arrived at our home here in Constantinople. This extensive trip of over 3000 miles has been of great use to me. I have now a better understanding of the country and its peoples, and what they may need, and how to advise the Elders.

I have found many people anxious to hear, and have borne my testimony to thousands, and feel encouraged that a work will yet be done here. Just how many may

join is, of course, a secret; but I know that if we warn the people we do our duty, and God will draw His own and give us increase.

With the Elders who came last I am well pleased; we will now be able to test our work here. After these Elders have labored here for a few years we shall be able to know if the people desire the Gospel or not. Personally I feel a great desire that they get a full opportunity. To this end I labor. Elders Smart and Simmons and Brother Dieterle are appointed to labor at Aintab. They are there now. At Aintab I remained about three months. The Gospel was well investigated by many. Two were baptized, and others claimed that they were converted, but for several reasons they were not baptized. To be baptized just now requires a good deal of courage. We have no rights, and one being baptized is liable to imprisonment and banishment indefinitely; taxes are also increased, besides the usual hatred and persecutions common to the cause of truth everywhere.

The personality of God was thoroughly discussed at Aintab; and though a stumbling block to many, yet it did much good, and I look for our labors to bear good fruits later on. Perhaps it is well that not many were baptized just yet, because the Government interfered with us, perhaps thinking our Consuls would not assist us; but we received the necessary aid, and established confidence. Then we were forbidden to preach without governmental permission. This makes but little difference, so far, as the Elders don't understand the language, and cannot be stopped from talking in their own house. Just how we shall get the necessary permission I do not know, but trust to God for guidance and help. To petition the government is a tedious job; I ought to employ an attorney. We need the permission, or we may be ordered out, and our local help is much worse off than we, having no defense whatever. Of course we have God; but He may require us to work with the government to bring out the necessary permission. May I hire an attorney to assist us? A good attorney here will, of course, not be so very expensive, but his services will cost something. We need to get upon sure footing as soon as possible. About the first question asked by the natives is, "Have you a government license?"

Brother Sjudahl reports one baptism, and some applications from the natives to be baptized. The future will tell more of that field. It is certainly a prominent one.

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Elder Locander is at Antioch. His case is an unfortunate one. He arrived on foot without a penny. I was compelled to assist him financially, as you will see from the report. I am afraid he will be obliged to leave should he not receive immediate help from home.

Here in Constantinople the work has collapsed. I will see what can be done. Three have been cut off. Brother Stauffer is here. He should