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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

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EASTERN DISPATCHES.

The Philadelphia Platform.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—In the convention to-day, when the chair announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, General Hawley read the platform as follows:

The Republican party of the United States assembled in national convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country: First, During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated 4 000,000 slaves, decreed equal citizenship to all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railway and similiar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens' rights has been secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained, and new bonds have been negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual reductions in rates of taxations, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's Presidency at the rate of $100,000,000 a year. A great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in sight throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted any step of this beneficial progress.

Second: Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens, by reason of race, creed, color or previous condition of servitude.

Third: The recent amendments to the national constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth: The national government should seek to maintain a honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens every where, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth: Any system of civil service under which a subordinate position of government is considered a reward for mere party zeal, is demoralizing and we therefor favor reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth: We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh: The annual revenue, after paying the current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenue, except so much as may be decided from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties on importation, the dealers of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers, and promote industries and the growth and prosperity of the whole country.

The resolutions of the platform were eighteen in number. Here is the grist of the remaining eleven. Farther bounty by the government should be extended to the soldiers and sailors of the late war; that the American doctrine of naturalization should be maintained, the franking privilege abolished and postage reduced; that the relations of labor and capital should be recognized and protected; that the public credit should be preserved and specie payment resumed; that the claim for woman suffrage should be treated with respectful consideration; approving the amnesty action of Congress, and the anti-Ku-Klux legislation; that the rights reserved to States must be protected; and finally confidence is expressed in the modesty, patriotism, earnest purpose, sound judgment and practical wisdom of U. S. Grant. Resolutions were added declaring it the duty of the general government to adopt such measures as may tend to encourage the restoration of American commerce and ship building.

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause, and on motion of General Burnside the platform was adopted with only a few dissenting votes. Noyes, of Ohio, came forward and seconded the nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice President. The roll was then called and the vote stood 364½ for Wilson, 321½ for Colfax. Before the result was announced Virginia changing its vote to Wilson, secured his nomination. Tremendous confusion arose, States changing their votes rapidly.

CALIFORNIA SILK CULTURE.

Why the Plantations at Sacramento have Failed—Conditions of Success.

The abandonment of the culture of the mulberry as food for the silkworm in this neighborhood is not a matter of as much significance as persons unacquainted with our State and the silk business might infer. If some of our once enthusiastic silk advocates have pulled up their mulberry plantations and are going to devote the soil to something else, it does not necessarily follow that silk cannot be cultivated in the country, or that it cannot be raised profitably. It only proves one of a few things—that the soil around Sacramento is not favorable for the growth of food for the silkworm, or can more profitably be tilled with something else; that our amateurs are not skilled at the business, or labor commands too high a price to make silk-growing profitable. It is implied that we have made an experiment and a mistake, which we, perhaps, would not have done had we thoroughly understood all the conditions favorable to the business. It is quite probable that if we had paid due attention to the fact that hillside plantations in other parts of the world have been long regarded as the best, we would not have ventured on any costly experiment on lands sometimes submerged, or at best soaked in water several months in the year, inducing a rank and luxuriant growth of leaf, but at the expense of that quality essential for maintaining healthy worms and producing good silk. The report of F. O. Adams, Secretary to the British Legation in Japan, who has twice visited the principal silk districts in that empire, shows that the mulberry plantations are on hill lands, or on plains, where the soil is sandy and dry or full of stones, and the universal opinion of the Japanese is that the parasites and diseases to which the worm is subject come from the leaf or imperfect food. A wet season induces too luxuriant a growth of leaf or sours it, so that it becomes unhealthy for the worms, and diseases follow. Our valley lands are too moist, it is said, at just the time when healthy food is required for the young worms, which is very probable. It is possible that it may have an excess or deficiency in some of its constituents to produce the mulberry in its perfection. Other parts of the State, in the hilly regions, where the soil is strong in mineral qualities, but has no excess of vegetable mould, where the air is lighter, clearer, and without any malarious influences, are more successful in the growth of the mulberry and in the raising of healthy worms. The size of the cocoons and quality of the silk attest the value of localities as silk districts. But, after all, the question is not yet practically solved if silk-growing in California can be made, during the present generation, a paying industry. It may be that the best districts may have to follow suit with those that are practically abandoning the cultivation of food for silkworms. There are strong grounds for hope of success, the cheapness of land, labor-saving machinery, and the strength of the soil that enables the plants to spare their limbs repeatedly without subjecting the silk-grower to pluck the leaves, leaf by leaf, may compensate for the cheap labor of other countries. If, as Provost claims, on account of climate, freedom from disease, and the other enumerated advantages, one person can produce as many cocoons as eight in France, silk-growing in the foothills of the middle region and in the southern part of the State ought to be a prominent branch of industry. *Sacramento Union.*

Narrow Guage vs. Street Railways.

In our large cities throughout the country, street railways are found to be a necessity for the convenience of the public, and as a mean of inducing settlement of outlying districts in the same manner and to the same extent as railroads were found to be necessary for the opening up of the Western States of the Union. In these latter, railways have been the means of increasing the actual wealth to an unprecedented extent, during the last two decades. And although it has been productive of almost untold value to the countries which have adopted them extensively, yet their building has cost much more than they ought, if their projectors could have foreseen the effect of their construction and working in twenty years.

The present generation of railroad men have learned wisdom from experience, and are now, as far as possible, rectifying the errors of their predecessors, not only in the systems of new railroads that are to be built in the future to further develop our country districts, but also in the matter of street railways.

The standard guage road has cost forty-four thousand dollars per mile, and has entailed a bonded debt of twenty-three thousand millions of dollars, which transportation of this and the next generation will have to pay; this generation the interest in exorbitant charges of fares and freights, and the next not only in extravagant fares and freights, but also in payment of principal.

The street railroad has also been saddled with the same ruinous system, if not in buried money, in most extravagant cost.

The expenses of our street railroads have not been less than seven dollars per lineal foot, or thirty-seven thousand dollars per mile. The same result must follow this system as the standard guage system—that of exorbitant charges on transportation, or non dividends on the stock.

The mistake is here the same as in the other case, the track is much too wide.

A three foot track is all that is necessary for any business; and as we have not progressed to the extent of street railway construction in Oakland as in San Francisco or New York, it would be wise to learn wisdom from their experience, and at once reduce the guage to thirty-six inches.—*Oakland (Cal.) Transcript.*

No Spring in France

We have had no spring this year, and judging from the wicked persistence of bad weather, are likely to have no summer, either. Only think that a good month hence, the days will commence to grow short, almost before they have grown long. Everything seems to be out of joint; the dogs having lost hope in the return of canicular days, are going mad, in despair perhaps to judge by the solemn police notices to muzzle them. A citizen without influenzas, a cough or a toothache, a baby exempt from measles, or its grand parents from rheumatism, would be at this moment a curiosity. All the out door amusements in the Champs Elysees and the suburbs have had to suspend till winter ceases to linger in the lap of May; the market gardeners assert the cold and the rain have been their ruin, and the young birds are unable to agree in their little nests owing to having been washed out of them, their remains, as picked up under hedge-rows, suggesting the verdict of "found drowned." That disagreeable incident in home life has arrived—a return to fires, and with many, to flannels also; to remain within doors is as bad as to go out. As a natural consequence everything has run up in price; possibly this change would take place in any case, as, owing to the war, shopkeepers have assumed a stand and deliver attitude towards customers, and the latter are becoming armor-plated in self-defense.—*Paris Correspondent of Indianapolis Journal.*

The Persian Famine.

As some misconception appears to exist here in regard to the present necessities of the population of the famine stricken districts in Persia, we publish the following telegram sent to the London *Times* by Captain Pierson, of the Royal Engineers, and dated 6 p.m. Friday, May 3: "Arrived at Teheran safely, as I traveled in force, but road exceedingly dangerous for small parties. At Haux-i-Sultan I found the officer sent by the Grand Vizier to exterminate the robbers, in a complete state of destitution, having himself been stripped. The crops are magnificent and water abundant, but this final stage of famine is more terrible to witness than the first. The road is strewn with half-eaten corpses. I had several times to remove dead bodies from the rooms of the caravansaries where I lodged. Cannibalism is not uncommon, but prices are rapidly falling, and the end of the famine is, I trust, close at hand." Major Bateman Champlain, Secretary of the Famine Relief Fund in London, which by the way has already sent out $80,000 as its own contribution, asks the *Times* to answer a doubt which, he says, has frequently been expressed, that money now subscribed would reach Persia too late to be of use. "The fact is," Major Chapman says, "that owing to the liberality of the Indo-European Telegraph Company, who permit us to use their wires gratis, we are enabled to place in the hands of our agents in Persia within a few hours, all sums at our disposal." Could not we have done something of the same kind?—*Ed.*

Two neighbors living in Westchester county, had a long and envenomed litigation about a small spring, which they both claimed.

The Judge, wearied out with the case, as last said:

"What is the use of making so much fuss about a little water?"

"Your honor, you will see the use of it," replied one of the lawyers, "when I inform you that the parties are both milkmen!"

The roar of laughter which followed, proved that the entire audience saw the point.

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