

The Recent Lecture Delivered by Joseph L. Rawlins, Esq.

A BRIEF GLANCE AT THE PARTY.

The Onerous War Tax and What It Produces—The Republicans the Friends of the Rich—Only—Consistency—Etc.

In pursuance of a policy inaugurated by the Logan college society, by which the students enjoy the advantage of lectures from Utah's ablest men.

In announcing the subject he said: "This is a question which may be profitably discussed upon its merits, notwithstanding the change of administration. It might be considered by some unfavorable to party organizations, merely a choice of evils; but as the founders of the democratic party were foremost in framing the constitution and introducing into it a bill of rights, a safeguard against any infringement upon the personal liberties of the people the party has from the beginning been inseparably connected with the government itself.

The question may be asked, are political parties good or bad? They have always existed in those countries where any considerable degree of freedom has been enjoyed by the people. They are common to Great Britain, and were powerful factors in the development of the free institutions of Greece and Rome.

Agencies of the masses, political parties are the only means by which a peaceful people can display its power. They naturally spring into existence and increase in the capacity of self-government; and I assume it to be the duty of a free people to study the questions that create party differences, and to participate in the functions of political organizations, as well as those of the government of which they are an outgrowth.

Informed that a Republican is to appear before you, I naturally might be expected to feel some embarrassment; but I desire to deal fairly with Republicans.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY is inseparably connected with the republic and is coeval with the government itself, conceived by men of good heads and just hearts.

After the colonies had thrown off the yoke of British oppression, the public mind became agitated over the adoption of a new government. It was to be an experiment. The people were confronted with the history of free institutions in the ancient world. Some doubted the propriety of committing so sacred a trust to the people; but the anti-Federalists or Democrats thought the government could be safely entrusted to them. They repudiate wholly the theory of government across the Atlantic, the theory of divine right—that the king can do no wrong.

Humors were circulated that America was to have a king—a Caesar was to rule over them. In these turbulent times, democracy asserted the rights of the people, and contented for the adoption of the new government. Among those opposed to the spirit of democracy, there were strange suspicions against the ability and patriotism of the people themselves.

The three departments which constitute the government, just half of one is elected directly by the people. Democracy looked to the rights of the individual, instead of placing undue authority in the hands of a centralized power. They demanded that a pledge be given to provide certain safeguards against any encroachment upon the privileges of the individual, which were introduced by amendments into the constitution in a bill of rights.

They were close constructionists of a fundamental national law framed in distrust of the people. The power to raise and to equip armies and to provide a common defense was never questioned. On the other hand, they placed the central government the power to burden the people by taxation, to control elections by the military, or to suffer the exercise of arbitrary power by United States marshals. We recognized the fact that the world has been governed too much, and that government should

INTERFERE AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE. Law should be framed to restrain the wicked, and not to centralize power and aggrandize wealth that would open the flood gates of corruption and divert the true functions of government. With an emperor of Austria as a precedent, our government has issued paper money. A national bank has been organized and made the strange arm of an arbitrary power. By its chartered privileges it has added the creation of monopolies in this land. Democratic Jackson put an end to its existence, but the party it favored started the bank and extended its privileges. To sustain the expenditures of an economic government a tariff was placed upon the goods imported to this country. It was a tariff that would aid home industry; but protection was considered an incident, and not a purpose of the tariff. During the civil war the expenditures became enormous, and the tariff was increased to meet the payments of certain bonds which had been issued. The profits of this war tax manufacturers soon learned to estimate in their favor. To-day 47 per cent of the articles shipped to this country finds its way into the government vaults at Washington. Such a surplus tends to menace an economical administration and tempts the greed of hungry politicians. Republicans do not wholly deny these dangers; but propose to decrease the tax on whiskey and tobacco instead of the necessary articles of consumption. We want the conditions of the masses improved by the circulation of this vast sum of money. We want those laws changed which

RENDEER THE FEW AND ENPOVERISH THE MANY. The cry that home industry must not be sacrificed is sophistry. Reliable statistics inform us that in this country 18 per cent of the value of an article is paid for labor. In England 7 per cent. Here is a difference of 11 per cent. Tariff raises the price to 47 per cent. What then becomes of the 36 per cent difference? Do laborers enjoy it? No! It goes into the pockets of the opulent manufacturers. Wages are concentrated by the law of supply and demand. Go up into Park city and you will find there a class which pays the highest wages. Its owners could well afford to pay high wages. What do they pay? Simply the price other classes of a comparative value and of small profits pay for their labor. When in those great manufacturing and mineral countries the poor demand a few cents increase to their daily wages, what is done? Are they heard? No! These monopolies send to Europe and import jammed labor to crush the spirit and freedom which prosperity would bring to the American people. We would better contend with proper labor in those lands than transport it to our open shores by unjustly favoring the rich manufacturers who clamor for high tariff, and in turn use the proceeds to intimidate those ground beneath the head of opulence. The policy of the Republicans is that equality should not exist. Having favored the monopolist, they in turn secure the strong arm of wealth to elect Republican candidates. There has lately come into power a man who, three months ago, was comparatively unknown to the country. No experience in political life, no qualifications of a statesman suggested for him.

THE PURPLE HOMES OF POWER, but he contributed \$100,000 to the Republican corruption fund, and now enjoys political preference in the administration of that party. From the city of Bloomington, Indiana, a city with which I am familiar, word came to me of a transaction that illustrates the baseness of a party policy which suffered its perpetration. Men's votes were bought, and the men penned up in an old frame building over night, and next morning driven like dumb beasts to the polls. These threatening conditions are best favored by the party whose policy looks to the interests of the rich and are not the rich the proteges of the Republican ranks. The party of my political opponents, by

its wealth, may employ orators to plead its cause, and in the momentary display of wealth, the multitudes lose sight of the principles which bring continued prosperity and abiding happiness. We know too well what the corruptions of moneyed classes have wrought in other nations. History warns us of the sad fate of Rome whose soldiers stood upon the ramparts offering to the highest bidder the imperial office of a vast empire. When such men as Alger employ their wealth for political preference, it naturally forces men to investigate the causes of these corrupt methods. He is a lumber man of Michigan. The policy of the Republican party protects him against the competition of Canadian lumber men. By this tariff, the man who builds a home on the frontier must pay the government a burdensome tariff and foster the monopolist who corrupts the sacred institutions of our country. But the consistency of that party is further exemplified in its treatment of the neighbor of the poor man that pays the government a royalty in building his home. For the railroad monopolist, this burden is not meant. He may draw his timber for ties and other purposes without tariff. This discrimination between the poor and the rich defeats the ends for which government was created, the equality of all. In buying up the votes of the people in a few doubtful states, the Republican party has defeated the express wishes of the majority of the nation, for the popular vote of Grover Cleveland exceeded that of General Harrison by one hundred thousand.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE had been subverted, a Democratic president would have been in the White House to-day. The Republican party often rehearses the pathetic circumstances of the civil war, claiming honors for what they did twenty-five years ago, and pointing to a dead past. Yet in this war for the preservation of the union, a large proportion of Democrats fought. Nor was that dreadful story ended when the dogs of war were called home. The Republican party lost the jacks and by means in the personages of carpet-bargers to harass and cruelly oppress their opponents who had met them in open warfare. They would turn upon the west this same class of men and disrespect the rights of the people to local self-government. The Republican party long continued their efforts to keep discord rank in the feelings of the nation, and these feelings were not measurably allayed until Grover Cleveland stood at the head of our government. This insane war cry was well illustrated, a few days since, in Salt Lake. McManamy deliberately murdered a man in custody. At the trial it was brought out that this McManamy was a member of the Federal service when a boy seventeen years old, and this false sentiment influenced a debauched and pusillanimous jury in declaring that it proclaimed fraternity, wisdom, and in all things charity. The speaker was frequently applauded.

It was expected that Judge P. H. Emerson would tell the students why he is a Republican, but severe illness has prevented.

Boils, pimples, hives, ringworms, tetter, and all other manifestations of impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Is Consumption Incurable? Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "I was down with consumption and friends and friends pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and now on my feet as firm as I was when I first came to you. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Visit the MIKADO for odd porcelain.

Free of charge—our want column is open free for all who wish help or need employment. Grab it! Quick!

Ross' Pharmacy, 164 Main street.

Don't loaf on the street corners. You can advertise for a situation without charge in THE HERALD'S want column.

To save money, buy your furniture at S. R. Marks & Co.

Persons prematurely gray can have their hair restored to its youthful beauty, by using Hall's Vegetable Sulfur Hair Restorer, the best article in the market.

AMONG THE SPORTS. Elbert, the pitcher, has been sold to Louisville by Kansas city—price not made public.

Jake Kilrain has started for New York. Thursday, March 14, he will sail for Liverpool. He says that he will be ready to meet Sullivan after his return, provided Sullivan is in perfect health, as he wants to fight him at his best or not at all.

Jake Kilrain thinks the people in this country are prejudiced against him. Hardly so, but when Jake attempts to shoulder Mitchell's character as well as his own, he undertakes a rather heavy contract. He is reported as saying that he would rather drive a street car than to continue to give pugilistic exhibitions in this country.

Jacob Schaefer says he is anxious for a billiard match with Slosson, but will not play under the conditions proposed by the latter. Schaefer wants to play his old-time opponent a long game, either at cushion caroms or fourteen-inch balk line billiards. At the former game he will play three nights and at the latter five nights, the money stake to be \$1,000 a side in either case, the winner to take the entire stake and rate the loser to settle for everything. Schaefer will waive the time-honored custom, he being champion, and go to New York to play, paying his own expenses, but reserves the right to toss for choice of table.

The special feature of the Sioux City regatta, which will be held July 24, 25 and 26, will be races between Gaudaur, Teomer, Hooser and Hamm. The races already arranged for a single sell for a purse of \$1,000, divided into prizes of \$600, \$300 and \$100. There will also be a double sell race between Gaudaur and Hamm against Hooser and Teomer for \$500 a side.

The story that Shookey would go to Australia with Pat Sheehy as his backer was a San Francisco "fake," with Sheehy's desire for notoriety as its chief foundation.

The Kanucks have a new shot-putter. He lives at Victoria, B. C., and wants to meet any American, D. C. Ross preferred, in the five heavy weights, viz. Two hands, four feet, two shots, 36-pound weight, for from \$500 to \$1,500 a side.

Shilo's Catarth Remedy. No. 3, Shilo's Catarth Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarth, Diphtheria, Canthar Mouth and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by A. C. Smith & Co.

Visit the MIKADO for fans, fans.

Ross' Pharmacy, 164 Main street.

People's Equitable Co-op. 22 bars best Laundry Soap, for \$1.

Carpet! Carpet! Carpet! For the finest and richest carpets, call at Dinwiddie's.

If you need work you can obtain it by using THE HERALD'S want column FREE OF ALL CHARGE.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It became chronic, and was a constant dropping of mucous matter. It extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in speaking. Indeed for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this with great difficulty. I also, to a great extent, lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm all dropping of mucous has ceased, and my voice and hearing have greatly improved.—Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

Visit the MIKADO for house decorations.

IN ALL THE COURTS.

The Carlson-Dyer Fizzle in the Third District.

"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

A Sensation at Provo—E. A. Billington Alleged to Have Been Implicated in the Attempted Nephi Bank Robbery.

There were but two cases before Judge Sandford, yesterday.

The first was that of Shulsen vs. Jensen in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict.

The other was Carl P. Carlson vs. Frank H. Dyer, as receiver of the late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The claim of the defendant was for \$5,000, which he alleged he had deposited with Joseph W. Young, as agent of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund company in 1864, and which was to be held in trust for him.

Mr. Winters appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Williams & VanCott for the defendant. Mr. Williams objected to a jury trial, claiming that it was an equity case. The objection was overruled, and the following were called and accepted as jurors: John J. Daly, E. R. Knass, Oscar Groshel, W. P. Kohler, C. W. Heide, J. B. Walden, James P. Keats, R. A. Springer, Mark McKinnis, James E. Payne, Emanuel Kahn and James E. Turner.

The following is the substance of the evidence: William W. Turner—I came to Utah from England in 1864, and saw the plaintiff at the town of Provo. Joseph W. Young was in charge of the supply office there, but I do not know whether he was the agent of the church or not.

M. E. Cardell—I have resided in Utah for twenty-seven years. I do not know who was agent at Provo in 1864. I think Joseph W. Young was south at that time.

Carl P. Carlson—I am the plaintiff. I came to this country from Sweden, in 1864, and stopped at the town of Wyoming. Joseph W. Young met us, and I afterwards saw him at the church office there. I supposed he was acting for the church, but did not know it. I gave a paper to Joseph W. Young. Witness recognized a paper handed to him as being the one referred to. He could not, however, say that Joseph W. Young was the agent of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund company, and no such evidence could be obtained from any of the other witnesses.

Mr. Dyer was called—I am receiver of the church and also of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund company. They are separate and distinct offices. I do not know whether Joseph W. Young was acting as agent of the emigrating fund company in 1864, but I have some books that show he was. I have no record of the transactions of the agents of the church and Wyoming in 1864.

Mr. Winters then asked that the case be postponed for a time, which was refused, as was also his request to amend the complaint.

The Judge—is that all your evidence, Mr. Winters? Mr. Winters—Yes, sir.

The Judge—Then I shall have to dismiss the case. Mr. Winters acquiesced and said he had been misled by one of his witnesses. He remarked, however, that he "would get there, yet."

It appears that, notwithstanding the claim of Carlson for \$5,000, his note for \$412 money advanced to bring him to this country is still unpaid, and is among the valuable assets of the church. Dyer and Young are the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker act.

Is Marriage a Failure? If one is to be allowed to judge from a complaint in divorce filed in the third district court yesterday by Attorney Kenner, it is, most decidedly—at least, in so far as a gentleman by the name of William Sharp is concerned. He asks for a divorce from his wife Sarah Sharp, whom he married in August, 1888. He alleges as the grounds upon which the divorce should be granted that the defendant has used vile and insulting language towards him, in which she had called him a—!—!—! a—!—! a "dirty dog," and has on at least one occasion struck him with her hand. He charges the abuse for many years past, but about a year ago she drove him from her house and has since forbidden him to enter it, and life is a burden.

In the Probate Court. In the matter of the estate of Zerubbabel Snow, deceased; claim of Seth S., Jane S., and Olive S. Piixon, minor heirs of Robert E. Piixon, deceased, for the sum of \$6,541.48, approved and allowed.

Estate of J. K. Baldwin, deceased, order made fixing day for hearing return of sale of real estate.

Estate of Alexander Hill, deceased, bond of George Martin White as one of the executors of the last will of said deceased in the sum of \$2,140, approved.

Estate of Elias Smith, deceased, order made making family allowance.

Estate and guardianship of Seth S., Jane S., and Olive S. Piixon, minors, order made appointing time and place for settlement of account of guardian.

Before Judge Judd at Provo. The case of Jerry Patnode et al. for murder, is now under consideration.

People vs. Ernest Bullock; trial set for April 1.

United States vs. Martin Randall; unlawful cohabitation; a plea of not guilty to the charge was withdrawn and a plea of guilty entered. The defendant came forward and made a statement that he would obey the law in the future. Sentence was suspended during good behavior.

United States vs. Harriet Randall; fornication; the defendant changed her plea to one of guilty, and promised to live within the law. Sentence was suspended.

United States vs. Thomas Durkin; fornication; the defendant was called for sentence and was given fifty days, \$30 and costs.

United States vs. Stephen Mott; unlawful cohabitation; a plea of not guilty withdrawn and a plea of guilty entered. Sentence set for March 21.

U. S. vs. Frans Christensen, unlawful cohabitation; a plea of not guilty was withdrawn and a plea of guilty was entered, the defendant was given seventy-five days and costs.

People vs. E. A. Billington is the sensation of the day in court. J. L. Rawlins was associated with the counsel for the prosecution, Dickson and Powers defendant. The testimony given so far is to the effect that the defendant was the instigator of the attempt of two years ago to rob the Nephi First National Bank. According to the testimony of Justeson who is down from the penitentiary as a witness, Billington was to act as the worker at home, he and Alford doing the work.

A person is seldom sick, when their bowels are regular and never well when they are irregular. Bear this in mind and keep your bowels regular by the taking of a dose of St. Patrick's Pills. Sold by Z. C. M. I. drug department.

J. W. FARRELL & Co., plumbers and gas fitters, opposite Tensell's store, 137 South Main Street. Telephone 309. Send your orders.

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CASTORIA for Infants and Children. "Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Acheson, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GEORGE A. LOWE, SALT LAKE CITY AND OGDEN, UTAH. Columbus and Standard Buggies, Phaetons, Surrey Wagons and Road Carts, handsomely finished, durable and at very low prices. PLANET JUNIOR HORSE HOES AND GARDEN TOOLS. Mowers, Cord Binders, Sulky Rakes & Headers, SCHUTTLER FARM AND SPRING WAGONS. Ames' Portable Engines, Lefell Wheels, Saw Mills, Barb Wire, Iron Fence, Wire Netting, Pumps and Lawn Mowers.

F. AUERBACH & BRO. Our immense new spring stock has nearly all arrived by this time and, as usual, it is replete with bargains in all departments. A few of these we will pick out for special mention. In our Domestic Department WE HAVE A SPECIAL LINE OF APRON GINGHAMS, 14 yards for \$1.00—only a limited quantity—So come early. Also a beautiful assortment of American and Scotch Dress Gingham. We take the lead in SATINES, both as to quality and price. Inspect our stock and convince yourselves. The usual 10-cent quality we are selling at 12 yards for \$1.00. At 12 1/2 cents per yard, we have a large and varied assortment—stylish patterns and newest shades—sold elsewhere for 15 cents. FRENCH SATINES IN ENDLESS VARIETIES OF PATTERNS. Handsome designs in Challis Cloth, 12 yards for \$1.00. One lot of Embroidered Cashmere Scarfs at \$1.25 each. One lot of Embroidered Cashmere Scarfs at \$1.75 each. EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN CURTAIN NET. All new goods—White or cream at 12 1/2, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c per yard and upwards—they're worth at least 50 per cent more. COLORED MADRAS CURTAIN NET 15c and 20c per yard and upwards. LACE CURTAINS, per pair 75c \$1.00 \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, and upwards—must be seen to be appreciated. We have also a complete assortment of OTTOMAN, MADRAS, SILK and ANTIQUE CURTAINS at exceedingly low prices. LACE PILLOW SHAMS, at 30c, 35c, 40c and 50c each. One lot of Huck Towels at 25 cents, worth 30 cents. One lot of Damask Towels at 30 cents, worth 50 cents. One lot of Tinsel and Raw Silk Table Covers at \$1.00, would be cheap at \$1.50. One lot of Bed Spreads—Marseilles or Honeycomb—35 cents. One lot of Bed Spreads—White or Colors, \$1.30.

Our Cloak Department can now show the finest and largest stock ever brought to this city. It comprises the latest novelties in NEWMARKETS, PEASANT COATS and BEADED WRAPS, and the prices are low enough to attract attention. Silk and Dress Goods Department. is now full of bargains and novelties. We will only select a few items for special mention. One lot of Gros Grain Silk, (Genuine Guinet,) 65c, worth \$1.00. One lot of Gros Grain Silk, (Genuine Guinet,) 75c, worth \$1.25, in black only. One lot of Satin Silk—all the latest shades—75c, worth \$1.00. One lot of Mohair Silk—all the latest shades—75c, worth \$1.00. In our CARPET DEPARTMENT, we have now a complete stock of all grades—INGRAIN—3-PLY—TAPESTRY—BRUSSELS—AXMINSTER—WILTONS and VELVETS. Prices as low as is consistent with good quality. Also a handsome stock of JAPANESE and SHYANSA RUGS. OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT offers One lot of Childs Suits at \$1.50. One lot of Knee Pants at \$1.00. THE SHOE DEPARTMENT also deserves mention. We have the best \$3.00 SHOE for Ladies, ever offered in Salt Lake City. We can fit all feet, for we have them in all widths—E. C. D. E. We have also a Splendid \$1.00 Shoe for 3/4, Lace, Button or Congress. All sizes and widths. MILLINERY STOCK is now complete. PASSEMENTERIES and DRESS TRIMMINGS in endless variety. Don't fail to inspect our BARGAINS in

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The H. A. Tuckett Candy Co. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. MAKE SPECIALTIES OF PURE HOME MADE CANDIES IN BOXES AND PAILS. POPCORN, BRICKS, LOZENGES, PENNY GOODS, TANCY CREAMS ETC.

USE PEARL TOP LAMP THE BEST CHIMNEYS IN THE WORLD MADE ONLY BY GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. PITTSBURGH, PA. UTAH STEAM LAUNDRY CO., 45 WEST TEMPLE STREET, Does an Extensive Laundry Business. Goods called for and delivered promptly. Fine Work a Specialty. Main Street Office, Mullett & Co. TELEPHONE No. 419. ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.

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GOLDSMITH & CO. OUR OPENING For this Season commences! Saturday, March 2d. We can say to our Old and New Customers that the display we are making in our NEW SPRING STYLES! Excels All Our Previous Efforts. SPRING OVERCOATS In many Colors and Qualities. Sack, Cutaway, Frock and Prince Albert

S.U.I.T.S. Men's Suits, Youths' Suits, Boys' Suits, Children's Suits. Embroideries, Flouncings, Lace, Etc., Etc. Mail Orders Promptly Attended To. ONE PRICE TO ALL. EXTRA PANTS. In Foreign and Domestic Goods. Immense and First-class Variety in FURNISHING GOODS! Spring Style Hats, Soft and Stiff. Shoes of the Best Makes. WE ARE HEADQUARTERS For Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

The Largest STEAM CANDY FACTORY IN THE WEST. None but First-class Goods Manufactured. Goldsmith & Co. Eldredge New Block.