

## DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS

To the People of Utah, Delivered at Salt Lake City on Saturday, June 16th, by the Territorial Democratic Convention.

Resolved, That as the convention was not called to meet nominations or resolutions, it is the duty of the convention to formulate a platform of principles, the following be adopted as the sentiments of the convention to be presented in the form of an address to the people of Utah:

We, the democrats of Utah, in convention assembled, hereby declare our devotion to the time honored principles of the democratic party as enunciated in the national platform and embodied in the hearts of its members.

We are emphatically in favor of equal rights to all and special privileges to none; of the greatest possible liberty to every individual compatible with the public welfare; of the advancement and support of home industries; of the maintenance of local self-government to the fullest right extent; and of a strict construction of the national constitution.

We are in favor of such reform of the tariff as will result in the interests of the consumer and the producer, and declare that duties upon foreign imports should be levied upon the luxuries, so far as possible, and not upon the necessities of life, for the purpose of providing revenue for the necessary expenses of government, and not for the special benefit of any class or private enterprise. We are opposed to the bounty system, by which the many are taxed for the enrichment of a few.

We demand the speedy passage of the bill for tariff reform now pending in the senate, including the provision for an income tax by which those large property holders who are best able to bear their just share of the burden of taxation. And we denounce the obstructive policy of the republicans in congress, by which a heeded measure to provide public revenue is delayed, causing uncertainty and doubt in commercial and manufacturing circles, and thus paralyzing industry and arresting trade. To the factious hindrances which are still thrown in the way of the Wilson bill by republican senators are due the slow progress it is making and the disasters that are consequent upon the delay.

We demand the restoration of silver to the constitutional position it occupied as money prior to the act of 1876, by which the republican party cast down that historic and essential money metal, and caused the increasing disasters which, beginning with the panic of 1873 and bursting forth at intervals with increasing severity, are pressing the agricultural industry of the country, creating unrest and discontent among the oppressed laboring classes and increasing the armies of tramps which swarm over the land, culminated in the panic of 1893 and still spreads its blight upon trade and industry.

We call attention to the undeniable fact that the republican party took the government from the democratic administration in 1888 with more than a hundred million dollars in the national treasury and turned it back to the democratic party in 1893 with a treasury practically bankrupt.

We denounce the silver policy of the republican party as a system of miserable makeshifts to palliate the republican financial crime of 1873, and declare that only in and through the democratic party can the people of the United States expect the establishment of true bimetalism, which includes the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. We believe that this can be done with safety and profit to this nation by American action, independent of international agreement, if international co-operation cannot be immediately obtained.

We denounce the republican policy of protection as embodied in the infamous McKinley law and reaffirmed by that party in its most recent utterances. We regard it as an assistant agency to the prostration of silver in producing the poverty and distress and social calamities of various kinds which still afflict our country.

We deny that the high tariffs placed upon lead and wool and other commodities have raised their price or benefited the producer of such materials, while they have been oppressive and detrimental to the consumer and the country at large.

We cordially endorse the democratic congress and administration:

In repealing the obnoxious federal election law and thus promoting the freedom of elections;

In formulating and endeavoring to enact a bill to reform the existing exorbitant system of tariffs;

In revising the pension lists, so that while all persons deserving the aid of the country for services in its defense shall be secured in their rights, imposters and fraudulent pension agents shall not be permitted to further bleed the body politic;

In the exercise of the federal forces to suppress lawlessness where power to do so is clearly vested in the federal authority, and declining to interfere when it would intrude on the rights of a local government;

In the restoration to the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints property confiscated under the provisions of congressional law; and we favor the immediate restoration also of the real property so sequestered in view of the now indisputable fact that no pretext remains for charging that the majority of the people of Utah are in opposition to national authority.

In the passage through the house and its report in the senate of a liberal and excellent bill for the admission of Utah as a state on an equal footing with the existing states; and we urge its speedy enactment as a measure of simple justice to the oldest and most prosperous of the existing territories.

In the appointment of bona fide residents of the territory to the various offices in the gift of the government instead of men from other sections of the country unfamiliar with our people and the situation of our affairs as was the rule under republican administration.

And we further endorse all efforts to maintain the dignity and authority of the government and remove the effects of over thirty years of republican misrule.

We endorse the official acts of our delegate in congress, Hon. J. L. Rawlins, and offer his able and successful services as evidence of democratic energy and fidelity to the interests of the people of Utah.

We denounce the hypocrisy of that portion of the republican press and party, which infamously endeavors to charge the effects of the legislative errors of a third of a century upon a party which had but just entered into power when those terrible evils overtook the country. The logic which argues that effects precede their causes, is fit reasoning for a party which affirms that the foreigner pays the tariff tax on the imported goods purchased by the American people.

We arraign the republican party for its treacherous course in relation to the so-called "industrial" armies. Having brought the laboring classes into the conditions under which they suffer through the vicious legislation of a

long career of power, republicans have fostered if not originated the movement upon Washington by thousands of the unemployed. They have interfered with the efforts of the judiciary and the executive in different places to enforce the law. They have encouraged the massing at the seat of government of thousands of homeless men, made desperate by republican legislation, hoping that their presence would embarrass the administration and convey the false impression that the party in power is responsible for thirty years of republican misrule.

In this arraignment we include those local republicans who have endeavored to cast ridicule upon the governor, opposition upon the judges, and insult upon the militia and the constabulary, while those officers were engaged in preserving the public peace and seeking to turn back the tide of poverty which was drowning the territory.

We deeply sympathize with the distress of our fellow citizens, the unemployed working people of the country, and particularly of those who are dwellers in our territory. We deplore the policy which has brought into our midst large bodies of destitute men, who have been supplied with the very means that was required for the support of the resident poor, and some of whom sought to obtain the work which was needed by our own population.

We declare it to be our conviction that only by the reforms which will be introduced by a democratic congress and administration, can relief be afforded to the oppressed and working population and prosperity be assured to the toiling masses.

We denounce the false pretenses recently put forth by leaders of the republican party, by which they seek to deceive the voters of the United States into the belief that they are friends to silver by linking it with the heresy of protection. The terms "bimetalism" and "the enlarged use of silver" by which they seek to dazzle the eyes of the unwary south, are only catch phrases to fool the unsophisticated. They do not mean the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which is the only true solution of the money problem and the only genuine bimetallic policy.

We denounce the national republican party: For its false pretenses of sudden regard for the people of Utah against whom in its platforms and by its executive legislation it has manifested intense hostility from its inception. Its simulated affection is coincident with the appearance of a possibility of republican support in the territory, and that its support was the only cause of its new attitude. It is the unadmitted truth which the spider feels for the fly.

We denounce the republican legislative of Utah territory: For its waste of public time and money in pressing the agricultural industry of the country, creating unrest and discontent among the oppressed laboring classes and increasing the armies of tramps which swarm over the land, culminated in the panic of 1893 and still spreads its blight upon trade and industry.

For its opposition to the educational interests of the territory, by refusing to appropriate sufficient funds for the agricultural colleges and to carry on the university according to the provisions of the law creating the institution and requiring the establishment of necessary departments, and also by endeavoring to cripple the public schools in a scheme to carry away part of the revenue necessary to their support and divert it for the purpose of giving bounties to benefit private enterprises.

For striving to commit the representatives of the people, in memorials to congress, to the presentation of fact and egregious blunders in principle.

For defeating legislation which would be for the general interest but not favorable to republican advancement.

For refusing to give necessary support to the educational institutions and the deaf mute, reform school, insane asylum and kindred institutions, and neglecting to provide sufficient revenue to meet the appropriations inconsiderately made.

The spectacle of republican legislators running away in hot haste to avoid an issue which they had raised themselves, evading the officers sent to arrest them and hiding until a republican majority could be secured, thus stopping the progress of public business in the upper house of the legislature and bringing the body into public contempt, was a scene unparalleled in the annals of our country, and exhibits the republican party in an attitude of cowardice and absurdity.

The republican legislature showed more parsimony and less capacity, more parsimony and smaller economy, greater partisanship and narrower statesmanship than any other legislative assembly in the history of the territory.

We endorse the action of Governor Caleb W. West in the interposition of the veto power vested in him by law, to prevent the enactment of vicious and partisan measures and insulting and misleading memorials by which the republican legislature would, but for his action, have injured and disgraced the territory.

We recognize in the governor a firm, discreet and able executive, whose influence has been cast on the side of law and order and the public welfare generally.

We confidently appeal to the citizens of Utah to stand by and support the party of the constitution and the people, from which alone political redemption can come to this territory and permanent prosperity to the nation; which will demonstrate the superiority of its principles and policy as soon as measures of reform it has inaugurated can be put into force and produce their effects; which works for the greatest good to the greatest number; which is the foe of monopolies and the friend of the masses; which does not depend upon any one man however powerful, for its guidance or its victory; and which will maintain and bear off triumphant those sacred doctrines and institutions for which the fathers of our country fought and died, and to which we hereby pledge our faith, our devotion and our energies, with the full conviction that success will crown our efforts and Utah will enter the Union as a free and vigorous democratic state.

WILLIAM H. KING, Chairman.  
WM. K. REID, Secretary.  
DAVID EVANS, JOHN T. CAINE, O. W. POWERS, JOSEPH MOSSON, I. J. STEWART, Committee.

Cable From Queen Lal.  
Dear Gresham:—One more boon I crave,  
I trust in your affection.  
'Tis not to murder Dole, the Kna  
Not put down insurrection;  
'Tis not my crown, but me to save,  
I write in deep dejection.  
And so a package I must have  
Of Park's Tea for my complexion.  
When I received your cablegram  
I thought I sure would faint,  
For though I often use Park's Tea  
I feared that Mrs. G. would think  
Wrong about our connection  
'Till on her dresser there I saw  
Park's Tea for her complexion,  
Sold by Smoot Drug company,

## MADE THEM MARRY.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON WAS A MATRIMONIAL DESPOT.

He Compelled Women to Marry to Suit His Interests or Whims—Some of the Disagreeable Alliances Brought About by This Tyrannical Matchmaker.

Among the numerous works to which the revival of the Napoleonic legend has given birth is one called "Napoleon and the Ladies." The writer exerts himself to the utmost to transform the rough soldier and despot into a hero of romance, but without success. His relation with his two wives were not remarkable for either consideration or delicacy, and he adopted a coarse pleasure in his conversation with the ladies of his court which was not far removed from downright virgidity.

But what tends to make the very name of Napoleon hateful to all young Frenchwomen was his famous conscription of girls, whom he married offhand to his generals without the slightest ceremony. The Marquis de Corgny, on her return to Paris, was ordered to marry her daughter to General Sebastian. Both mother and daughter protested in vain. Three days after the order the marriage took place at the Tuilleries, Napoleon himself giving away the bride. The bridegroom was a Frenchman, but the bride was a British girl, whom he had married offhand to his generals without the slightest ceremony. The Marquis de Corgny, on her return to Paris, was ordered to marry her daughter to General Sebastian. Both mother and daughter protested in vain. Three days after the order the marriage took place at the Tuilleries, Napoleon himself giving away the bride.

The count, however, was the brother of Pauline, the sister of Bonaparte, and the resistance of father and daughter was of no moment, and they were obliged to yield to the will of Napoleon. Count d'Arberg, the descendant of a sovereign family, prefect of the Bouches du Rhone, and one of Napoleon's chamberlains, had two daughters of marriageable age. Napoleon ordered that one should marry General Klein, and the other General Monton, count de Lobau.

The mother of the two young ladies was Countess Stollberg, sister of the Countess d'Albany, widow of the last of the Stuarts. Fanny Dillon, the daughter of Count Dillon, was ordered to marry General Bertrand. The young lady refused even to see the general, objecting that he was hideous, which unfortunately happened to be the truth. Napoleon was irritated at this conduct and ordered the young lady to be arrested and confined in prison until she consented to marry Bertrand, the monster, as she called him.

The Duc de Launays, father of the Duc d'Angremont, colonel of a regiment of cavalry and an unfortunate bachelor, was ordered by Napoleon, under penalty of dismissal from the army, to marry forthwith Mlle. Stephanie Tascher de la Pagerie, cousin germain of the Empress Josephine. The young lady as well as the duke objected to the marriage, and the former had the audacity to declare that she not only hated the duke, but was over head and ears in love with a certain M. de Gentry. The marriage between the cousin of Josephine and the duke nevertheless took place, and at the marriage ceremony, when the young lady, in reply to the priest's question, refused to say yes Napoleon himself deigned to push her head downward in token of assent.

After the marriage ceremony this strangely married couple went to reside at the Hotel de Chimay. But the duchess refused to receive her husband, who, like a reasonable being, noted after his regiment, then serving in Spain. In 1811 he was made prisoner and sent to England, where he remained until the fall of Napoleon in 1814. On his return to Paris the duchess obtained a dissolution of the marriage on the ground of restraint, and she finished by marrying the happy M. de Gentry.

The Prince of Hohenzollern, cousin of the king of Prussia, was ordered to marry Antoinette Murat, a cousin of the "Bourbon" king of Naples, and although both the prince and Antoinette declared that they mutually hated one another the marriage nevertheless took place, Napoleon being of the opinion, like Mrs. Malaprop, that married life had better commence with a little hatred. One morning the Duc de Croix was informed by his friend, the prefect of Mans, that Napoleon had resolved that his daughter should be married at once to a general, and that an order to that effect would be delivered to the Duc de Croix on the following day. But the duke was a man of resource, and there being in the house an amiable cousin, one Fernand de Croix, a marriage between the two consins was celebrated at midnight by the parish priest. When the formal order of Napoleon arrived the next morning, the duke replied that he was "desolated," but that his daughter had already married her cousin Fernand. But it was not safe to try to outwit the powerful emperor, and a few days afterward Consin Fernand, the married man, was drafted into a regiment of cavalry and sent to Russia, from which country he eventually returned, minus an arm.

As late as 1812 the Minister of Police Savary issued a circular to all the prefects of departments, ordering them to send to Paris a list of all the heiresses in their respective departments, with full particulars as to age, personal charms and amount of property, either in possession or in expectation. These lists were sent to the emperor, who divided his time impartially between their personal and the monthly returns of the positions of his regiments and their presumed equipments. In fact, the emperor, whether from policy or freak, or from both, was an inveterate matchmaker and never troubled himself about the "conscientious scruples" of either the ladies or gentlemen concerned.

W. P. BATES of 2406 Jones street, Omaha, Neb., says of Park's Sure Cure: "My wife has been constitutionally wrecked for years. Tried everything, fruitlessly. My druggist's persuasion, backed by his guarantee, induced me to buy a bottle of Park's Sure Cure. The results are truly wonderful. Park's Sure Cure for the Liver and Kidneys is a positive specific for the disease of women. Sold by Smoot Drug company."

LADIES' and gents' clothing cleaned, dyed, and repaired at Van Voorhis & Co's. Opposite county courthouse.

## THE WAY IT GOES.

When it's spring, you catch a cold  
Summer time, you're melting;  
When it's winter, you're scarce—  
Sleet and snow a-peltin'.  
When you've got the cash in view,  
Plenty to befriend you;  
When you need a dime or two,  
Not a soul to lend you!  
When you're on the mountain top,  
Telegraph to happy you;  
When into the ditch you drop,  
Whole world passes by you!  
Ain't a bit o' use to fret—  
Take it as you find it;  
Best word that you've been in yet—  
Laugh and never mind it!  
—Atlanta Constitution.

Hopper Spins a "Pinaflore" Yarn.  
Some years ago, when the "Pinaflore" craze was at its height, the actor who impersonated Sir Joseph Porter during a production of that opera at the Varieties theater, New Orleans, had a make-up which transformed him into an exact facsimile of Admiral Murray of the United States navy, who was then stationed at New Orleans. One night an old salt of Murray's command was sitting in the front row of the gallery. When Sir Joseph Porter made his first entrance, he gazed upon him for a moment as if doubting the evidence of his senses, and then muttered to himself sotto voce, "I'm blest if that isn't old Murray."

Rising from his seat and making a sea scrape, he called out, "Good day, your honor." The special officer was going to eject him, but the manager of the house, who had observed him, forbade it and told the officer to let the old fellow enjoy himself to his heart's content so long as he did not become so boisterous as to disturb the performance. Whenever Sir Joseph came on or went off the stage, the old salt would rise and honor him with a salute, and after the fall of the curtain he proposed and gave three cheers for Admiral Murray. A naval lieutenant who was present subsequently told me that when the old fellow went on board his ship next day he had to be put in irons for refusing to obey an order from his superior officer unless that functionary would follow the example of the gallant captain of the "Pinaflore" and say, "If you please," "Do Wolf Hopper in New York Herald."

Bathing Suit of 1894.  
Though the woman with a well filled purse can indulge in the luxury of a silk bathing costume, the greater number of the fair sex at the shore will frolic with old Neptune in suits of all wool flannel. These may be made very plain or may be trimmed with great taste.

The latest fashions seen in the stores are made with full skirts and have knee tight and full flounces to match. Sandals and old knitted or rubber caps come with these suits, which are made in black, navy, cardinal, maroon, gray and white. Black, white and red worsted braids in different widths are used as trimming, and this garniture can be put on in exceedingly pretty effects. Cuffs and sailor collar of red or white flannel on blue or black suits are very stylish, although some beautiful models are made with box plaques, seals, with the skirt, wrists and down turn collar trimmed with two or three rows of narrow white or red worsted braid.

The best suits range in price from \$4.50 to \$7. These are for ladies, the suits for children costing between \$4 and \$6.25.—Philadelphia Record.

Lightning Disputators.  
A good many years ago some one advanced the idea that a wire netting spread over the roof of a house and properly anchored in flood conducting soil is an effective bar to injury by lightning. The claim is that there is what is called a state of electrical stress. This is broken by the flash that descends through an electric air column that extends from the clouds to the earth. By the use of copper lattice-work, with upright points placed upon roofs, the electric current is attracted, carried through the metal conductors and safely conveyed into the earth without doing any injury whatever. It is, however, the utmost importance that the anchorage be of the proper sort, as upon this depends the safety of the dwelling.—New York Ledger.

Russia has no colonies, in the proper sense of the word. All the additions to this gigantic empire have been by military conquest and annexation.

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Corner 8th and N Streets.  
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Terms to Suit the Times,  
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It's just as good the Grocer said,  
Proffering another brand, "PURE CLAIRETTE SOAP"  
Is what we want, have you any now on hand?  
We'll certainly take no other, we use none but the best,  
And all grocers keep it, are you behind the rest?"

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Etc., Etc.  
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**SCENIC LINE  
RIO GRANDE  
WESTERN  
RAILWAY  
OF THE WORLD**  
CURRENT TIME TABLE.  
In Effect April 29, 1894.

LEAVE PROVO FOR EAST AND SOUTH,  
No. 2. For Grand Junction and points East..... 9:35 a. m.  
No. 4. For Grand Junction and points East..... 9:35 a. m.  
No. 6. For Springfield, Spanish Fork, Panguitch and Escalante..... 9:35 a. m.  
No. 8. For Springfield, Spanish Fork, Panguitch and Escalante..... 9:35 a. m.  
LEAVE PROVO FOR WEST,  
No. 1. For Salt Lake, Ogden, Am. Fork, Lehi and the West..... 11:55 a. m.  
No. 3. For Salt Lake, Ogden, Am. Fork and Lehi and the West..... 11:55 a. m.  
No. 5. For American Fork, Lehi and Salt Lake..... 1:15 p. m.  
No. 7. For American Fork, Lehi and Salt Lake..... 1:15 p. m.  
ARRIVE AT PROVO FROM EAST AND SOUTH,  
No. 1. From Denver, Grand Junction and points East..... 11:55 a. m.  
No. 3. From Denver, Grand Junction and points East..... 11:55 a. m.  
No. 5. From Springfield, Spanish Fork, Panguitch and Escalante..... 9:35 a. m.  
No. 7. From Springfield, Spanish Fork, Panguitch and Escalante..... 9:35 a. m.  
ARRIVE AT PROVO FROM WEST,  
No. 2. From California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Am. Fork, Lehi and the West..... 9:35 a. m.  
No. 4. From California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Am. Fork, Lehi and the West..... 9:35 a. m.  
No. 6. From Salt Lake, Ogden, Am. Fork, Lehi and the West..... 9:35 a. m.  
No. 8. From Salt Lake, Ogden, Am. Fork, Lehi and the West..... 9:35 a. m.  
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