

A new and commodious hotel has recently been opened which contributes much to the comfort of travelers.

A small school is held in an unsuitable dwelling house, and it is to be hoped that in the near future a school-house will be erected commensurate with the population of the district.

The ward is presided over by Elder W. Lamph, who takes great interest in the work, and conducts meetings and Sunday school.

Price river is "booming" at present, and threatens to wash out the bridges in the canyons.

Old time residents of Utah cannot fail to notice the increasing interest manifested by visitors, and the great change in their views, with regard to the Mormon people. Today I met a gentleman who was present in the Tabernacle on Sunday, May 3rd, and listened to the able discourse of Elder B. H. Roberts. I was surprised to note that he had the main part of it written in his memorandum book. The subjects of the second coming of Christ, pre-existence, etc., were equally inquired about, and I learned that my questioner was the correspondent of the *Baptist Irish Magazine*, published in Belfast which will contain, shortly, a lengthy article on Utah and its people.

Great good will be accomplished if Utah's traveling men will take along a few pamphlets explaining the faith and history of the Latter-day Saints, and distribute them when opportunity presents itself. PHOENIX.

CASTLE GATE, Emery county, Utah, May 13, 1891.

INTERESTING DYNASTIES.

The idea, not only of the public but of physiologists and historians also, is that a man derives more from his mother than his father; but it is curiously contradicted by the history of European dynasties. The sovereigns inherit thrones from their fathers only, or in a case like that of King Alphonso XII. or our own Prince of Wales, from a mother who is heiress and therefore represents not a foreign family, as a queen consort does, but the reigning house itself. Yet every dynasty has presented certain marked and fixed tendencies, extending like the Hapsburg under lip, even to physical peculiarities.

The Bourbons, who inherit from men only, have always been very royal, able to reign if not to rule, with a certain largeness of view visible even in the unhappy Louis XVI., and an invincible obstinacy, which has illustrated or discredited them according to its object. They have been different men, but nobody mistakes the Bourbon face, and we cannot recall one of the house who has lacked the special Bourbon qualification, which we can best define as regality. The Hapsburgs have been much more alike and have all exhibited a certain Jovian serenity as of men above the accidents of fortune as well as most of the obligations of life. They believe in themselves to a strange degree and on the morrow after a defeat or on a day of victory equally feel and behave as rightful emperors. Dignity, as we suppose it ought to be called, is their

special characteristic—combined with a hurry to act which comes out throughout their history and is probably an inheritance from the visionary Maximilian I.—as strenuousness has been that of the Hohenzollerns, who for the rest have resembled domineering, thrifty, but not unrespected land-owners. One always thinks of them as of a great race of squires, which is what they have personally looked, though Frederick the Great rose higher, and would have been taken for a personage in any society in the world.

The British reigning family, which has never ceased to be German in appearance, has always exhibited in different ways a character of strong ordinariness which the English people understood as the Hanoverians did, and, on the whole, with most curious little outbreaks of popular contempt, have agreed to approve. It is a character which rises at crises, and somehow impresses those about them, probably from a conviction, always grateful to Englishmen, that they will never do anything wholly unexpected. What the English would do with a really original monarch it is impossible to say; probably move an address of both houses praying him never to speak in public except through a responsible minister.

The house of Bonaparte has characteristics as marked as those of any older families whose habit of reigning has been less spasmodic. Its members have all shown ability, have all been ambitious of thrones—to be kings is the role of Bonapartes as to be admirals and generals is of so many naval and military families—and have all shown an incapacity to feel the pressure of obligations, whether religious or social or moral. They have not been gentlemen, not because they have any liking for common ways, but because to be refined is to submit to an immense number of rules and obligations which oppressed them much as clothes oppress a Maori. They have been at heart like the ancient Cæsars, salute a legibus, unbound by laws—a position which, by the way, the great Bonaparte used to claim for himself, when talking with his intimates, in so many words.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democratic mass meeting held at the theatre May 15th, for the purpose of ratifying the principles recently adopted by the Central Democratic club, was largely attended.

F. H. Dyer, president of the Central club, made the preliminary speech. "For the first time during my long residence in Utah," said Mr. Dyer, "I am permitted to call to order a meeting looking to the permanent organization of a Democratic party in this fair Territory. All conditions that have heretofore existed making it impossible to divide on national party lines seem to have been obliterated. I accept the situation without any apology for my past course, and am more hopeful than ever for the future, and I here testify to my allegiance to Democratic principles. Certain events mark, like milestones, the historic progress of a people. The principles that we are about to ratify here tonight will mark

a historic epoch in the annals of Utah. For the first time, upon a permanent basis, we unfurl the banner of Democracy, and beneath its unsullied and protecting folds march straight to honest government, low taxes and home rule." (Applause.)

COL. S. A. MERRITT.

Mr. Dyer then, in a short speech, nominated Col. S. A. Merritt as chairman of the meeting, who spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen: I feel proud to be called upon to act as chairman of a meeting such as this. Our action tonight marks a new era in the history of our Territory and country. The time is fully ripe to forget, forgive and bury all the personalities and bitter acrimony that have heretofore existed in our social and political relations, and build upon its ruins a permanent Democratic club. To bring about this much desired result, an organization has been effected in which is laid down plain and good doctrine. First, it is announced that this is or shall be a government by the people. The idea of a centralized government is strongly opposed, as is any and all Federal legislation for levying taxes for the benefit of any particular class at the expense of any other. It is opposed to the disfranchisement of any citizen, unless he shall first have been duly convicted of crime. (Repeated applause.) We are not here for personal aggrandizement, but because we believe the dead past should bury its dead and that we should combat with living issues only.

Colonel Merritt here read the Democratic platform as recently published. Frequent interruptions of applause followed the reading of the principles, which were ratified without a dissenting voice.

JUDGE JUDD

was introduced and spoke as follows:

Myself and this little band of Spartan Democrats, who have had the courage to publicly parade their convictions in making this move, feel keenly the responsibility of our actions and the result. There are those who have and will continue to attribute our actions to selfish motives rather than patriotism. But our minds are made up and this action was taken only after mature deliberation and with the determination never to recede one inch. (Applause.) Utah is a part of the United States, and its people are citizens of that government which Americans love so well, and must, by the aid of those who come among them, work out their own destiny. The condition of things here is abnormal, and therefore the principles of the Democratic platform were formulated, and they will be taught in every city, town and hamlet in Utah, until Democracy becomes triumphant. The everlasting principles of free and home government are embodied in our platform and have been published in all the daily and weekly papers in the country without being assailed in any particular. We have no creed to offer or prescribe. All who will become Democrats are required to subscribe to the declaration of principles read by Col. Merritt. I was pleased and somewhat amused to note an editorial in the *Times* calling upon the Republicans to organize, but am sorry to state that it concluded with the unmanly expression: "If a mistake has been made it will be chargeable to the Democratic party." The principles of the club are so far-reaching in their nature to take in men of every religious and political faith; a remote corner can even be found for the editor of the *Salt Lake Tribune*, if he will come to us as an earnest Democrat, and