SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1886

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 154.

Bitter Bread.

VOL. XIX

ATT PT FTF

Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders that they leave in bread, biscuit, or cake raised by them a disagreeable, bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing lime or alum (introduced to make a cheap article), by the impure and adulterated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their manufacturers of the proper methods of combining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though- frequently, tastable in the food, and by all physicians classed as injurious to health. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this serious defect. In its use no residuum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, light and wholesome, and noticeably free from the peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is because it is composed of nothing but absolutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper proportions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other, while producing the largest amount of leavening gas. This assertion is justified by the unqualified statements made by the Government chemists, who after thorough and exhaustive tests recommended the "Royal" for Governmental use because of its superiority over all others in purity, strength, and whole-

VETO POWER IN UTAH. the Edmunds law should meet and will but confirm the faith of those provide for the filling of those offices who adhere to tenets which they will the object of appointing the commis-sion would be accomplished; and the MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS OF THE LEG. ISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF UTAH.

United States House of Representatives, April 19, 1886.—Referred to the Commit-tee on the Territories and ordered to be To the honorable President, the Senate, and House of Representatives of the

United States in Congress assembled: GENTLEMEN-We, your memorial-ists, the legislative assembly of the TEERITORY OF UTAH, County of -

Territory of Utan, respectfully repre-I, _____, being first duly sworn [or affirmed depose and say that 1 am over 21 years of age, and have resided in the Perri-tory of Utah for six mouths, and in the present that, having been elected by the citizens of this Territory duly qualified as voters under the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Edmunds -one month immediately cinct of citizen of ______ one month immediately pre-ceding the date hereor, and I am a pative born [or naturalized, as the case may be] citizen of the United states, and a taxpayer in this Territory; and I do further swear [or allirm] that I am not a big .mistor polyglaw, we have met and labored diligent-ly during the term of sixty days reuired by law, and have passed such measures as were necessary to the welfare of our constituents and to comply amist; and that I do not cohabit with me than one woman. with the requirement of section 9 of e Edmunds act. But in the discharge

Subscribed and sworn to before me this of our duties we have met with persis-tent obstruction from the governor, who, exercising arbitrary and extraor-dinary powers, has nollified the chief labors of the session and has thrown the affairs of the Territory into per-Registration officer for ---- Precinct.

Or, if a female, the following oath or af-

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of _____, {'ss: plexing confusion. Wa therefore memorialize your honorable body and

arnestly ask your attention to the fol-____, being first duly sworn

I, _____, being first duly sworn for affirmed, depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age, and have resided in the Territory of Utan for six monils, and in the precinct of _____ one month immedi-ately preceding the date hereof gad am a native born or naturalized, or the wife, widow or durabler as the case may be of wing facts and grievances: It has been well understood from the opening of the present legislature that a deep-laid conspiracy has been formed for the purpose of effecting a revolution in Utah, by which the entire conwidow, or daughter, as the case may be, of ha native born or naturalized citizen of the trol of the Territory should be wrested from the large majority of its citizens United tates]; I do further colemnly and placed in the hands of a small mi- swear [or atlina] that I am not cohaviting and placed in the hands of a small mi-nority, who have for a long time, by misrepresentation and lalsehoods, sought to prejudice the Government and people of the United States against Utah and its people. Unable by reason of numerical insig-nificance to wield any influence of with a bigamist, polygamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman. Subscribed and sworn to before me thi

- day of -----, 188-. Registration officer for ---- Precinct.

This is the same oath formulated by mportance at the polls, this couspiring the commissioners and taken by all persons who voted at the election which returned us to office. The com-

salaries or

amount for their personal expenses. This Territory, under the blil we passed, could attend to its own elec-

tion business at a cost of not more

ie iari

pray, etc.

Attest

Attest

HORACE G. WHITNEY, Chief Clerk.

BY TELEGRAPH

SENATE.

ture.

ELIAS A. SMITH,

importance at the polis, this couspiring minority have planned to obtain the entire distranchisement of the majori-ity or the concentration of political power in a commission of their own number, so that in either event the few shall rule while the vast majority shall be placed in the position of subjugated alawa which returned us to office. The com-missioners had no authority in law to impose any oath whatever. Their act in doing so was legislation. While they remain in office that oath is im-posed without authority of law. But by the bill which the governor has vetoed, the oath would become legal and the object of the Edmunds law, in its political portion, would be fully ac-complished. The veto of that bill nullides one of the purposes of the Edmunds act, and continues in office a useless commission, costing the Gov-ernment an average of \$50,000 per an-

annum lor

slaves. At the head and front of this conspir-acy stands Eli H. Murray, governor of Utab, who has openly advocated the disraption of the Territory by depriv-ing its citizens of every vestige of local self-government, and who has from the commencement of his administra-tion, allied himself to 'he plotters against the neace of the people. and ernment an average of \$50,000 per an- expensive Utah Commission, which has against the peace of the people, and has persistently abused and insulted num, not including the \$25,000 per fully served the purpose for which it annum for their salaries or the large was created, and which has in addition

and maligned the majority in private,

in public documents and through the

deem assailed by unfair and unpre-cedented weapons, and render more specific purpose of their appoint nent and of the election of a legislative assolid and compact the ranks of the people so unjustly despoiled. Disfranchisement for unorthodox sembly under their auspices, was to belief, or for membership in an un-popular church, will be something en-tirely new under the government of the United States, and a stride prevent bigamists, polygamists and prevent bigamists, polygamists and persons practicing unlawful cohabita-tion from voting or holding office in Utah. This was secured by the elec-tion-bill that the governor has vetoed, which provides for the registration of voters, and imposes the following oath upon all applicants for registration:

tory.

backward towards the cruel intoler-ance and religious boudage of Me-dæval times. Its proposal is not in the interest of the nation, but of a few adventurers who lust for place, power, and pelf, and are taking advantage of common prejudice against a misuader- of a change in our last esta «lished »vs.

RVENING

common prejudice against a misuader-stood community to affect their m fari-ous personal ends. Throngh the toils, privations, and daring of the pioneers of this people the whole Rocky Moun-tain region has been opened to civili-zation, and the extension of the power and increase of the wealth of this great Republic. Shall the sons and dependence of the sons and strike it out. daughters of those brave and loyal adjourned till to-morrow. pioneers, many of whom aided in

wresting this vast section on the Paci-fic slope from the dominion of Mexico, now be rewarded by total disfranchise-ment, an 1 by subjugation to a handful of adventurers wuo have come here to take advantage of their labors and sacrifices? We respectfully ask that the bills

which we have named, copies of which are nerewith forwarded, may receive the construction of guns. the authority of law, either by enac. ment of Congress or by other means deemed suitable by your honorable body. We would arge this especially in regard to the election, jury, and appropriation bills, which are absolutely

essential to the welfare of the Terri-That the veto power of the executive, in this Territory of nearly two hun-dred thousand people, oe made con-formable to that in every other section of this grat Republic, so that a two thirds majority vote of the legislature may prevail over a single voice, and that an aroitrary, irksome, and anomalous one-man power shall no longer be absolute, in opposition to the ex-pressed wisnes of the people who suf-fer from this more than monarchal

their il-h in the United States.] The House at its evening session passed 17 pension bills and adjourned intii to-morrow.

> AN OPIUM EATER'S STORY. rawling Over Red Hot Bars of

Iron in His Fearful Frenzy-A Scientific Investigation and Its Results.

Cincinnati Times-Star. "Opium or death !"

This orief sentence was fairly hissed

tis, George, Harris, Maxey, Mitchell of The blil authorizes the President to

MOUNE.

pose is \$150,000.







atrocious falsehoods, by attempted usurpations, by insolent messages, he ernor: ature

than \$5,000, which would be usid out has southt to provoke a conflict beof its own treasury. The veto of that own expense, under the laws of Con-hill, then, costs the United States gress and of the Territory tween the people and the Federal au-thority, which he claims to represent, and between the legislative and execu-tive branches of the local government. Treasury about \$75,000 per aunum unnecessarily, and without any good re-During the present session he has retoed twenty bills sent to him for sig-The appropriation bill was closely economical, and provided the neces-sary funds for the local government, for educational purposes, for the imsult. nature, and thirteen bills he has contemptuously ignored. The excuses he offered, where any have been given, have been in most instances of the provement of roads and bridges. for the fees of jurors and witnesses, and dimsiest character, and in no case have other expenses of the courts, and to contained vital objections or reasons contained vital objections or reasons that raised a pertinent issue. Every one of those measures would have been beneficial to the whole people of Utah, and while framed in response to the wishes of our constituents were in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. Among the most important of those measures were meet obligations lawfully contracted. But it created no public debt, fostered no private scheme, and kept within the lights of the current revenue. The reason assigned ior vetoing tails bill, which was absolutely necessary for the conduct of public affairs, is that the officers to haudle the funds are not de jure officers, because they are not appointees of the governor. For Twenty-six lycars the Territorial au-ditor and transmer were elected by But it created no public debt, fostered most important of those measures were bills for the following purposes: To allow ball as a right in cases of appeal from the lower courts to the higher ex-cept in capital offenses; to provide for an increased jury list and the payment of jurors; to regulate the legislative apportionment of the Territory; for the support of the Deseret University; creating a Territorial board for the equalization of taxes; for the support of the Territorial insafe asylum; preditor and treasurer were elected by the legislative assembly in joint sesthe legislative assembly in joint ses-sion. The law was then changed, mak-ing them elective by the people. The bill rendering the officers elective was signed by Governor Murray's prede-cessor, and was not disapproved by ongress. of the Territorial insade asylum; pre-scribing the qualifications of electors The present incumbents were duly The present inclineants were duly sleeted and qualified, and hold their commissions from Governor Murray himself. But the governor contends that he has the right to nominate these officers, to be condrined by the council-of the legislative assembly. And be-cause this right is disputed by the and office - holders; appropriating funds for Territorial expenses, etc. The bill allowing ball was necessary to the ends of justice, for it is a farce to the ends of justice, for it is a farce to grant the right of appeal and then inflict the punishment appealed from while the appeal is pending. The bill increasing the jury list was required, because the Poland law provides for council who have not confirmed his nominees, persons obnoxious to the great majority of the citizens, he has refused to sign the appropriation bill, and has thus cut off the motive power which turns the wheels of the Terri-torial machinery, stopping all public improvements and demoralizing busionly two hundred jurors for each year, and these have been found insufficient, and these have been found insumicient, necessitating a resort to open penpe system, which has been so shametully abused that juries have been packed with persons chosen intentionally from the cuemies of defendants. The bill followed strictly and exactly the proiess generally. In the face of the law standing upon our statuet books, the council could not accept the distum of visions of the Poland law in the manthe executive who is not endowed with ner of sciecting the jurors, but inudicial powers. In declaring the law creased the number so as to meet invalid which provides for the election of the auditor and treasurer, he has every possible requirement without recourse to the open venire. It also provided for the payment of jurors and witnesses, and the veto not only con tinues the system by which juries may bill, on the pretext that those officers were elected under an invalid law, Le has acted the part of a tyrant and an be packed, but deprives/jurors, wuo are compelled to serve, gf apy pay for their services for the apping two years. The bill apportioning the legis-intive representation of the Territory wis framed in accordance with the following recommendation of the Govhas acted the part of a tyrant and an obstructionist, placing a barrier in the way of all Territorial advancement. Ways if the governor's view of the law is correct and our predecessors for thirty-four years have been mistaken, and this can only be properly decided by a competent court, that does not justify an executive in destroying the combined lapors of both houses of the I recommend that the districts be so con-structed that each shall have a voice with-out being overborne by g larger neighbor which may be combined with it as now. combined labors of both houses of the le aslature. A swell mivat the Presi-dent of the United States refuse to dent of the United States refuse to sign all the appropriation bills of Con-gress brease the Senate refused to confirm his nominees to office. The power of absolute yets which is yested in the governor of Utah is the primal evil that suggests and makes possible the obstruction of the execu-At the last session of the legislature he vetoed a bill drawn up at his sug-gestion, but stated that if the legisla-ture would pass an act apportioning the lerritory into twelve council districts, and twenty-four representative districts, on the basis of one councilor to every 12,000, and one representative to every 6,000 of population, he would be pleased to approve it. The bill was a menace to freedom and a relic of passed exactly in the form he proposed, but he neither signed nor approved it, nor mentioned it further, so it died a natural death. The bill we have passed is strictly in conformity withhis expressed wishes, out he has refused to append his sig The bill for the support of the Deseret University is essential to the wel-fare of the only college sustained by l'erritorial funds. It appropriated for

veto. Even Arizona, once under the same disability as Utah, was, July 19, 1876, freed from this unjust and needless despotism. If the one man who wields this extraordinary power were of the people, or a friend to the people whose ex-pressed will at the polls he can appul by a stroke of the pen or by dogged refusal to sign his name, it would not fare of the only college sustained by rerritorial funds. It appropriated for the gratuitous tuition of normal stu-dents the sum of \$10,000 per annum, instead of \$5,000, which has been the annual amount, but which is now in-sufficient to tag growing educational needs of the Territorial board of equali-ration was passed at his suggestion, and is a needed measure to secure equal taxation in the several counties. The bill for the support of the Terri-torial insane asylum is a public neces-sity, not only to maintain a praise-worthy establishment, but to pay instance as one of its directors. No else the pairs by mose ex-pressed will at the poils he can apund by a stroke of the pen or by dogged refusal to sign his name, it would not be so thoroughly oppressive. But he is usually not identified with the peo-otrarity appointed by those in whose authority the people affected have no voice or vote, from a distant place, and voice or vote, from a distant place, and voice or vote, from a strongly sup-sity, not only to maintain a praise-worthy establishment, but to pay instance as one of its directors. No else the four the support of the Terri-sity days, of thirty-six legislators instance as one of its directors. No else the poils by nearly all the setty days, of thirty-six legislators instance as one of its directors. The chinese had been brought there as effix, with the knowledge of the

exercised both legislative and judicial Vine street by a person who, a few years ago well off is to-day a hopeness wreck. functions without the slightest authority in law, be at once abolished and the voting citizens be permitted to regu-late their own election affairs, at their

One can scarcely realize the suffering of an opium victim. De Quincy has vividly portrayed it. But wao can filiy describe the joy of the rescued vic-That a commission of disinterested timl H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., for-

persons be appointed to quietly and fully investigate the affairs of this Ter-ritory, so that accurate information may be obtained concerning the peomerly with March, Hordwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well known firm of H. G. Wilson, & Co., chemists, formely of ple, their condition, progress, sentiments, prospects, and attitude to-wards the General Government, with a bit of thrilling personal experience view to determining their qualideations in this line.

"I have crawled over red hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said," in my agony during an opium frenzy. The for the responsibilities and duties of self-government, under the liberat constitution which they have framed and to which they invite the careful scrutiny of your honorable body. And that in the event of Statebood very thought of my suffering freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over 30 grains of epium daily," being still further postponed, the peo-ple of the oldest, weathlest, most po-

"How did you contract the habit?" "Excessive business cares broke me pulous, and most progressive Territory of the United States be relieved of the incumbrances and hindrances with down and my doctor prescribed oplum! That is the way nine-tenths of cases commence. When I determined to stop, howeve, I found I could not do

incumbrances and hindrances with which special legislation has weighted them down, and that the citizens who have broken no iaw may be permitted, like those of other Territories to leg-islate for themselves and to demon-strate their good qualities, their ability to regulate their local affairs, and their fitness for their high destiny as a vig-orous Commonwealth which shall prove a strength and support to the Federal Union. "You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these 1 met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; taat no victim was free from a demoralized Let not our prayers be disregarded. We ask no special favor. We only appeal for fair treatment, for equal rights with other citizens, for ondition of those organs; that the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the degree of vigor which could be impartea-to them. I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to common liberties, for simple justice. And while the God of nations will apresort to opium again to deaden the norrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever escaped." prove pour fearless action in support of reason and of right, in opposition

to abuse and wroug, a grand and un-ited people redeemed from oppression, will vindicate your good judgment and glorify, your patriotism, and your memoralists as in duty bound will ever

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson that you have conquered the habit?" "Indeed I have. "Do you object to telling me how?" "No, sir. Studying the matter with several oplum eating physicians, we several optim eating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for optim was located in the kidneys and liver, Our next object was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced of its scientific ments alowing that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. I therefore herear using it and, supple-President of the Council, Twenty-seventh Session of the Utah Legisla-HEBER M. WELLS, Chief Clerk. W. W. RITER, Speaker of the House of Represen-tatives, Twenty-seventh Session of the Utan Legislature. therefore began using it and, supple therefore began using it and, supple-menting it with my uwn special treat ment, finally got faily over the habi...1 may say that the most important part of the treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the appetite originates and is sustained, and in them over ninety per cent of all other human allments origi-mate " PER WESTERN UNION TELEOR. PH LINE.

"For the last seven years this post XLIX CONGRESS. tion has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy and finally it is becom-ing an acknowledged scientific truth among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly ac-WASHINGTON, 4 .- On motion of Ed-

knowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific, their code not allowing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles."

WASHINGTON, 4.—On motion of Ed-munds the Chinese indemnity bill was taken up but informally laid aside at the readest of Allison to permit of the consideration of the donsular and dip-lomatic approprigion oill. In the course of the debare Allison attributed much of the difficulty aris-ing in the matter of undervaluation to the scram le between the consuls whose compensation is received ttrough fees of foreign merchants ship-ping goods to the United States who were importaned by the consuls who were paid by fees to get their certificates from those consuls, instead of from the regular salaried consuls in the near neigborhood. This matter, he thought, deserved the attention of the State Department. At 2 o'clock the matter went over and "As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured netil the appetite for them is routed ont of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything, experimented with everything and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I know nothing can accouplish this re-sult but Warner's safe cure." "Have others tried your treat-ment?" "'Yes sir, many; and all who have

allowed it fully have recovered Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted upon for all patients, whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opiam Institute, and sup-plemented by our special private treat-ment, it always curcs." Mr. Wilson stands very high wher-

ever known. His experience is only another proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, and the diseases caused by

OR SALE BY Z. C. M. I. Sole Agents in Salt Lake City. à



Hat Racks and Whatnots,