DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION.

A Big Meeting at the Knutsford Last Night.

SPEECHES AND TELEGRAMS.

The Presidential Nominations Enthusiastically and Unanimously Approved.

The Democratic ratification meeting at the Knutsford last night was a large and enthusiastic one. Music filled the air and vast crowds of people thronged the streets and were addressed by prominent Democratic speakers from the balcony.

COLONEL LEVI

announced that the meeting had been called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations that were made at Chicago, and also to welcome that band of patriots that did such yeoman service for the people of Utah and the United States of America. (Applause.) Somebody said there was not room enough out doors to accommodate all the people who would want to come to ratify these nominations. "We are are here," he said, "as Democrats. We understand that term, and we propose that the people of this territory shall understand it according to the light that is in them. We want to say to these men, well done, good and faithful servants. We have not come here to say a word that will offend the most sensitive. We say to all Democrats who believe in the principles of Jackson, Jefferson and Cleveland—(Applause,) we feel there has been some difference on local questions, but they are of minor importance and they have been settled at Chicago. (Renewed applause.) We believe we ought not to have any sectional, local strife, to interfere with our local prosperity. It will not be long after Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson take their seat with they shall welcome Utah into the constellation of the States the brightest of all the jewels of our mountain.

JUDGE JUDD

said the Democracy of Utah today is the Democracy of the nation. When the Democracy assembled at Chicago with pride announced that Democracy power will rise which came down from Jefferson to Grover Cleveland, it took in all of Utah. Democracy knows no sect, no creed, but fully adhs loyalty to the government. (Applause.) Those who opposed us at Chicago are concerned, we recognize them as Democrats. Our differences were local and they had a right to their opinions. But after they settled them in Chicago and the great arbiter of party differences had decided them they should bide by the decision. They made the best light they could and we must respect them for it. Many of them told me they would hereafter act with us in supporting Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) The Democratic convention at Chicago came as near saying that they favored statehood for Utah as they could. Give the people of Utah the right of self-government and the people will take care of themselves. (Applause) The Democracy of Utah will never cease the fight until they place Utah among the galaxy of states on the flag.

Let us put our shoulders to the wheel and on the 6th of March, 1893, Grover Cleveland will be inaugurated President of the United States.

MUSIC AND TELEGRAMS.

The Logan band played a stirring selection, after which the following congratulatory telegrams were read:

OGDEN, U. T., June 28.

Hon. H. C. Lett:

I am unexpectedly detained from attending your ratification meeting tonight. Please express my regrets and you speak for our committee. C. C. RICHARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.

Hon. H. C. Lett, Chairman:

Utah does well to ratify the nominations of the great convention in whose councils the representatives of her Democracy were given unanimous welcome and who contributed their full part in the selection of the great winning ticket. Utah's Democratic friends have propose to fight it out on the line of home rule, justice and freedom for Utah until victory is won if it takes all summer.

CALEB W. WEST.

WASHINGTON, D. C. June 28.

To H. C. Lett, Chairman:

I congratulate Utah Democrats upon the recognition given them by the National convention. Democrats can always be depended on to extend equal rights to the people of Utah. I regret I cannot be present and participate in your rejoicings. The election of Cleveland and Stevenson means much for our Territory. Hurrah for Utah and statehood.

JOHN T. CAINE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 28.

To Hon. H. C. Lett:

The Senate has voted 29 to 24 to continue the Utah Commission at a reduced yearly salary of $3,000—our Democrats but one voted to abolish the commission, and every Republican but three voted to continue it. JOHN T. CAINE.

COLONEL MORRITT

made repeated humorous reference to the Tuscaroras as a tribe to show how hopeless and undeserving their cause was and how they were completely vanquished by the Straight Democrats. He closed by saying that Grover Cleveland was the greatest and best man who had been nominated to the Presidency since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

PARLEY L. WILLIAMS

said: I appreciated that the convention that nominated at Chicago was never equaled in the personnel of its delegates in the history of the world. In this convention vital questions were decided against which no true Democrat will dare to dissent. It decided in adherence to the principle of local self-government. (Applause.) It decided against the force bill. (Applause.) It decided against the party in power from perpetuating their in power indefinitely. (Applause.) It spoke against unnecessary taxation. It said that the best government consistent with order was the best government. The people's will spoke in that convention. They dominated the men the people demanded; a man first and foremost in the heart of the people, a man who is the embodiment of Democratic principles and is a person in himself.

HON. SOREN THANCHER

said: The day of horses had almost passed, but when the telegrams began to gather with lightning speed about the name of Grover Cleveland, (great applause) said it, because like the rolling of the sea. This great man wrote his tariff message of 1887, which he knew it would defeat him, but patriotic as he was he signed it without a tremor in the interest of the people. His name overcame Boies and Gray and all the other favorites, and he will run on to victory in November.

SAM GILSON

said he believed that everything in the United States should be free. Protection only makes millionaires and tramps. He would rather have a traveling sand-blower, or a floating iceberg. Another reason he was a Democrat was because he wasn't a Tuscarora. (Laughter.) Next November when the Tuscarora will be hovering over the darkened part they will have to shift for themselves.

HON. W. H. King

said the Democratic party was the greatest friend the people of Utah had. The Democrats voted to abolish the Utah Commission and the Republicans voted for it. I tell you that the Democrats have always been the true friends of local self-government all over the world. Republicans believe in the centralized and paternal views that all along the sands of time have led to oppression.

J. E. TIDWELL.

"I am billed to speak on the Liberal party." (Voice, "Its rotten.")

"I want to say that with the thermometer hobbling up at the 90's and without sanitary inspector, I do not propose to stir up the pool." (Great laughter.)

"There is no people from ocean to ocean that are interested in the election of a President as much as the people of Utah. The election of Cleveland means the end of Poo-Waslon. It means the end of the Utah commission. It means the end of election registrars who carry elections as they please. It is the first time in twenty-five years that I have not been out of them. With the election of a Democratic President next fall we will have a Democratic Senate within two years, and you will hear of Utah being admitted as a State."

S. A. KENNER.

Mr. Kenner's time was the "Pearl Island Partisan," and he demonstrated the propriety of handling the subject. He was given a welcome that answered to an ovation in years gone by, but he had but little use for the practical politician, but now he was a convert. Independently the practical politician was like the earnest warrior—very fine in times parade but no second in action. Allusion to the movement in weather at Chicago, he reminded the audience that Satan was the power of the air and he never did like Democrats, the Satan was somewhere and might be after them, nor it would never be Republican realm, not by majority votes. At this juncture a cyclone came along, and while it was passing through the crowd the speaker said: "This seems to be a case of metaphysical against applied science, but yet it like the Republican party, it bestows for a while but soon disappears and gives the way of its predecessors." Believing in the local solution, he said: "We kick our case to the Supreme Court of the party—the National Convention—and there it. We take the case now gone their folly and join us against the common enemy!" In mention he said that Mr. Cleveland, on the expiration of his term, retired the sheddy, but commended in custom of the outgoing and incoming President rolling to the White House together. It will be repeated on the fourth of next March and by the same men. (Applause).

HADLEY D. JOHNSON

spoke on the subject of "State Rights." We are assembled here to ratify the nomination of Grover Cleveland and Adlai Stevenson. I was not an eight-hall Democrat, but when I saw over six hundred delegates favored him that settled the case with me as it does with all good Democrats. Cleveland is a born Democrat, and I came here to party with a big R. Colonel Lett and I fought for statehood in Nebraska and we are here tonight to advocate statehood for Utah. We are here tonight to have the privilege of electing our own officers. Some of my friends chided me when I favored statehood instead of direct rule. Grover Cleveland was cheated out—yes, cheated out, for he received a quarter of a million more votes. I think "My grandfather's hat." (Laughter.)

The end of the Liberal party has come. "I tell you," he said, "there won't be a Tuscarora kid in the Territory in four years. You will find O. W. Powers making good Democratic speeches four years hence. If he won't, you will find him in the Republican party—if they'll have him.

"We organized a Democratic party twenty years ago, but some of the weak-kneed feared that if we would allow the Mormons in, they would be forced into polygamy. (Laugh' I have been here twenty years an. . . ey haven't forced me. (Great merriment.) Since the President of the Mormon Church said there should not be any polygamy there men are not afraid of being forced in—there is no force bill to do it with now." The speaker closed with cheered tokens of approval from the crowd.

C. M. NIELSON

spoke on American homes for foreign citizens. He said that bloomingtrymen had come to Utah to sustain the American revolution. They fought in the Revolutionary war and had the courage to sign the Declaration of Independence. We want to become your equals, not your superiors. We have come here not because we had to, but for the love of liberty. Most of my people have the same views as I have politically—they are Democrats. (Applause.) We have telegrams from the Danish and Swedish newspapers to support Grover Cleveland. (Applause.) There were Republicans four years ago. The reason of this is that the emigrant land commissioners appointed by Harrison issue a report that reflected against the Scandinavian people. They will see Harrison before they will come to his support. (Applause.)

Allenthree cheers for Democracy, Cleveland and Stevenson, the meeting adjourned.

In Five Minutes

Tod had a bottle that his papa had given him. With a knowing look question said, "It is only a matter of time for him to get his bottle." In just five minutes Ted came in holding the bottle behind him, and said, "Papa, dose is not a very bad cut."—Ladyland.

NEWS FROM THE FAR NORTH.

King Oscar is Kindly Received in France.

A THUNDER STORM IN DENMARK.

Marriage Difficulties in Norway Solved by a Jury.

On their departure they were cheered by their remaining comrades with shouts of "War against the moneyed class!"

A young Norwegian sterymman, pastor Skaiii, will be sent to Utah to preach gospelism amongst the Scandinavian Mormons.

Rev. De Witt Talmage, who has gone on a preaching and lecturing tour in England, Scotland and Ireland, is expected to go to Sweden on a visit to Stockholm.

A missionary jubileum will be celebrated in Stavanger in Norway in July. Delegates are expected from Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, England and America.

A number of American tourists, the pleasant weather has lured them to travel at Stockholm with intention of proceeding to the Mount of Avasaxa in Lapland to behold the midnight sun. Swedenborg's famous summerhouse, where he reputed intercourse with the spirit world took place, will be exhibited at the World's Fair as expected. The house itself was seen tonight by the municipal authorities of Stockholm for preservation.

"Press Obstruction" is a constant heading in the Finland newspapers. Scarcely a day passes when some paper has not incurred the displeasure of the censor, and has to be reprinted.

A tremendous thunder storm visited a part of Denmark the other day. Many houses and homesteads were struck by lighting and burnt down and a great number of cattle were killed. Kaalundborg, Odense and Roskilde were the most severely visited places.

A library stipend of 1,000 crowns has been granted by the Norwegian Storthing to Bjornstjerne Bjornson. After a sharp debate in the Diet, 81 members voted in favor of it and 52 against it.

Telegrams expressing the most cordial feelings have been exchanged between King Oscar and President Carnot. The king arrived at Mentone the other day. The project of Nizza has been abandoned. In future the chateau at the disposal of the king during his sojourn in the district of the "Maritime Alps" Admiral Duperre, the commander of the Mediterranean squadron, goes to Mentone, on behalf of the same, to offer thanks for the reception accorded to the French squadron on its visit last year to Stockholm.

A Norse structure will be erected near Kaiser William's hunting-box at Hunnebach in Ost Rueden. An inscription in "runic" characters will be built with a periscope and an anti-chamber wherein to deposit weapons, a security and a special chair in the church of the Emperor. The structure will be enamel with fine wood-carvings above the doors and on the gables. A detached lady from the same period will also be erected, to be visible from the Kaiser's hunting castle. The church is an imitation of the Hyglo church in Norway. The architect, H. Muthesius, will go to Berlin to see whether the drawing will meet the approval of the Kaiser.

King Oscar and his youngest son, Prince Eugene, paid a visit to the ex-empress Eugenie. The empress is at present staying at Cap Martin close to Mentone. After both the emperor escorted her royal guests on a carriage drive through the beautiful environs. The Napoleon and the Bernadotte are related. King Oscar's mother, Queen Josephine, was a cousin of Napoleon III, being daughter of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, the adopted son of Napoleon I. The latter's step-daughter Hortense Beauharnais, became the mother of Napoleon III. King Oscar's father, the late Bernadotte, Prince Eugene of Sweden and Norway, was raised in marriage by Napoleon III, but her father, King Oscar I, himself a born Frenchman, dared not bestow his daughter in the keeping of the fickle French. But the Napoleonic destiny placed a Napoleon on the French throne nevertheless.

Knud Koland and his step-daughter Karl, from Fiin, in Norway, petitioned the king in 1885 to be allowed to marry, despite their near relationship. The petition was not granted, and they then departed for America, where in Chicago they were united by a Lutheran clergyman. In 1887 they returned to Norway, and lived as man and wife, but were arrested in consequence. The husband was sentenced by the Superior Court in 1888 to seven months in the penitentiary, and the woman to a few days' imprisonment, with the cruel fate of only unleavened bread and water, and their wedlock was declared to be nullity. By royal pardon, however, their punishment was reduced to a few days' imprisonment. For some time afterwards they lived separate, but in February, 1891 they again linked one another and continued their married life, and got a child. Now they have recently again been arraigned on that account. Before the Court of Dramen they declared themselves lawfully married, and that their conscience would not allow them to part. The jury declared them not guilty, after which the court set them free.

The "Jerks."

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The most remarkable manifestation of the great religious movement which swept over the country from the close of the war of 1812 was the physical and nervous disorder known as the "jerks." The jerks took their name from the fact that the whole body was affected, and that in a singular fashion. The arms and legs would be thrown about, apparently by a force beyond a control of the individual; sometimes the head would be thrown backward and forward with great apparent violence, which occasioned the muscles of the entire body would be afflicted, the individual would fall upon the ground and bounce like a ball.

The disorder was epidemic, frequently affecting great numbers at the same time, and attacked alike the irreligious and the pious. Those who believed it a sin and those who did not. A case is on record as occurring in Tennessee, where a slave owner, a man of great wealth and prominence, and irreligious called his slaves together one Sunday morning when a camp meeting was in progress near by, and announced his deliberate intention of horsewhipping any one of their number who took the jerks.

"It is all imagination," he said, "and I'll whip anyone of you that takes it within an inch of his life."

He went to the camp meeting, and while conversing with a friend in the outskirts of the ground was told that one of his negroes had the jerks.

Setting his horsewhip he hastened toward the spot, and when half way was himself seized by the jerks. The only relief obtainable from the attack was to seize a sapling or tree and hold on with both hands till the fit had passed away. The jerks nearly left their victim much prostrated, and in more than one instance death ensued during an attack, from dislocations produced by the violence of the convulsions. The jerks lasted from 1810 until about 1816 or 1817 and then gradually disappeared, thanks to remote country doctors as occasional instance, though rarely, occurs.

Current Leaves for Tea.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Current leaves were extensively used in the South during the war as a substitute for tea. The leaves were picked from the bushes, were rolled by hand and dried by a slow heat, and, when mixed with a small proportion of genuine tea, made a passable substitute for the real article. Some persons used the current tea without mixing it, and it was said, to have some of the pleasant aspects of the genuine leaves, but that it could not have been entirely satisfactory was demonstrated by the quickness with which it was dropped when the war came to an end.

The Cigarette Evil.

[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

If cigarette smoking is an evil, and we believe there is no question about it, it is immense evil. In thirteen years the manufacture of the little rolls of tobacco-smelling tissue has increased from 236,276,811 to 2,877,793,440. Fully two-thirds, perhaps, of this enormous number of cigarettes annually made and sold are smoked by boys. The first thought of many who their attention is called to this subject is that the monstrous evil should be suppressed by law. It is much more easy to make that statement than to carry it into effect. The retribution should begin at the home of the parents.

Virginia's Historic Ground.

[Richmond Times.]

The large price paid the owner of the farm on which the famous "bloody angle" in Spottsylvania is situated reveals how important a proposition of Virginia will use up in the active to no to account of its association with historic events. With the possible exception of Gettysburg and Lexington—we quote even whether a comparison might not be made in the instance of these contributions there is no land in the world which contains more localities which derive their interest from the records of history, and which, if put up for sale, would bring a large sum for reasons which have no relation whatever to the question of natural productiveness or general convenience. Fortunately, though these scenes may change hands, they cannot, like lady friends, be removed beyond the borders of the old state. Jamestown, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Manassas, the Wilderness, they are here to stay and call up in the minds of the remote generations of Virginians the honest deeds of their ancestors, which are a part of the character of the living.

To Treat Burns and Scalds.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Of the thousand and one remedies recommended for burns and scalds, none possesses anything like the efficacy of bicarbonate of soda. Many who have given it a trial have not been particularly impressed with its usefulness, but this is simply because it was not properly applied. It is usually directed to saturate a rag with a solution of the soda and wrap it around the part. The proper plan, however, is to make a paste of soda and water and spread it liberally over the burned surface. A few turns of a cotton or linen rag will hold the paste in position.

The paste must not be allowed to become dry or stiff but should be kept soft and moist by sprinkling a little water over the rag from time to time. If these directions are followed the pain will be allayed almost immediately, and, except possibly in the case of very severe burns, there is no danger of blistering. The ordinary remedies, oil, flour, etc., which act merely by excluding the air, while they ultimately do some good, never give immediate relief that soda does, and are of little use to prevent the formation of a blister.

Street Car Companies Not Responsible.

An incident of special interest in connection with the electric street car line of Halle, Germany, is that the German government stopped the running of the electric cars immediately after the opening ceremony, because they interfered with the proper working of the telegrams and telephones. The case came before the law courts and the judges decided in favor of the railroad company, stating that the streets of a city were intended for general traffic, and that their course could not be altered, but that the postal authorities could easily make any necessary deviation in the line of the telegraph and telephone wires so as to place them beyond the influence of the electric lines, which use the rails and earth for the return circuit.

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CURTAIN AT 8:30.

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PRESENTING THE COMEDY OF AMERICAN LIFE,

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STOW & SHAY, 136 to 144 State St., Chicago.

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Second South, - - - Next to Cullen Hotel.

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WEEK COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30th.

First Time here of Gilbert & Sullivan's Idyl,

PATIENCE!

or BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE, presented by the

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SEVENTH WEEK OF BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

A CHANGE IN ALL ATTRACTIONS!

For One Week Only, First Appearance of

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The Universal Favorites,

GILROY AND FENTON,

In the Funny German Sketch, KRAUTZMEYER'S PICNIC.

Children's Matinee Day, Saturday, July 2nd.

Ladies' Souvenir Day, Wednesday, July 6th.

10c. ADMISSION. 10c.

We cater for the patronage of respectable people only.

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BLACK SILK GRENADINE, worth $1.50 for 95c.
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200 Pieces Assorted WHITE DRESS GOODS; Piques, Marseilles, Lace Stripe Organdies, Polka dot Lawns, Etc., Etc., worth from 35c to 50c per yard. Your Choice This Week for 20c.

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We have, undoubtedly, the Finest Line of DRESS EMBROIDERIES ever shown here, both in White and White with Colored Work.

THIS WEEK VERY CHEAP.

:::LADIES' SUMMER BLAZERS and WAISTS.:::

We Place on Sale This Week an Elegant Line of BLAZERS and WAISTS.

WASH :-: GOODS,

We are showing more WASH GOODS than all the rest of the City together. This week We are Making Great Reductions in Prices.

Shoe :.: Departmnet.

Our Shoe Trade has grown to such proportions as to cause an extension in that department. We have lately added several new lines of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, and are now in a condition to supply and satisfy Everybody that wear Shoes.

100 Different Styles of MENS' SUMMER SHIRTS—The Largest Stock in the West. Special Prices for This Week.

BOYS' WAISTS and KNEE PANTS.

Come to us for your Boys' Knee Pants, 1000 pairs just opened.
Boys' Waists, 20c, 30c, 35c and 40c, worth double.

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