TELEGRAPHIC.

CONVENTION CALLED.

Address Issued by the Executive Committee,

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Chicago Platform Criticised—Meeting at Indianapolis, Sept. 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The executive committee of the National Democratic party was in session here today and issued the following call for a national convention at Indianapolis September 2:

To the Democrats of the United States:—

The Democratic party is the only existing political organization which can a money extending back to the 17th of the Republic. Party after party has attempted its overthrow. Some have achieved temporary triumphs. With each triumph was heard the jubilant shout that Democratic party must surely die. It has survived all assaults. By virtue of its indestructible principles, it has witnessed the birth and death of every rival party one, and this with a history of no more than forty years, had no part in laying the foundation of constitutional popular government.

For more than a century men of high principles, noble ambitions, manly and patriotic aims have adhered to the Democratic party with a constancy of devotion unparalleled in the history of politics. For more than a century, through good and evil report, in times of prosperity and days of adversity, it has kept its faith. Without "variableness or shadow of turning" it has held fast to the fundamental principles of free government formulated by its founders and subsequently entrusted by its great leader, Thomas Jefferson to Cleveland. For more than a century no man was ever in doubt as to what constituted Democracy. He who professed himself a Democrat, defined his principles. He believed—and this was the fundamental article of his political faith—in the liberty of every individual, unassisted, unfettered by law, to achieve his own happiness, and therefore that to every citizen there should be accorded the right and opportunity necessary to pursue whatever course of conduct he would, provided such conduct disclosed no other infringement of the equal enjoyment of the same right and opportunity.

He stood for freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of trade and freedom of contract, all of which are implied by the century-old battle cry of the Democratic party, "Equal rights for all, special privileges for none." As a consequence every Democrat believed in the rule of law as the rule of an impartial law, as the adequate protection not only of the lives of the citizens, but of private rights and property, and in the enforcement of obedience to duly constituted authority. Every true Democrat believed upon a short observance of the mandates of the Federal Constitution and of the Declaration therein promulged, as well as upon a loyal support of all the institutions thereby created to be guardians of the liberty so sought to perpetuate. He profoundly believed in the sanity of Government, through paternal legislation or otherwise, to increase the happiness of the nation. He was opposed to all attempts to compass comfort into the masses in the shape of wealth into their pockets. He believed that it is the function of government to provide the people with an honest and stable medium of exchange, the exchanging therein measure their reasonable energy and economizing in every mart and market of the world. He repudiated every attempt to supply to money by means of legislation that value which it was passing only by reason of those qualities that render it acceptable in the world when unsupported by legislative fiat. He believed in the greatest measure of freedom of trade and industry compatible with the necessity to obtain by constitutional means an adequate revenue for the support of the government. He believed in a simple, economical, honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the nation, to the end that the prime object of government, the liberty of the people, should be conserved with the least possible resulting burden and the greatest possible certainty.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Who such a record and such a creed the President, moreover, being a Democrat, elected on a platform reaffirming the sound principles of Democracy, the Democratic party was called upon to assert the delegates to a national convention.

The delegates to the convention held at Chicago were authorized and had the power to promulgate a platform embodying their views of the true solution of the particular problems of the government now existing for matter, but upon the conditions that such platform should be consistent with the fundamental principle held by the party throughout its existence. Those principles constitute the essential element of the party's life. They distinguish it from all other political organizations. If they are abandoned, the party ceases to exist. It was therefore, not within the power of any majority of the delegates assembled at Chicago to bind the Democrats of the United States to a platform inconsistent with the party's principles or to any action which would result in their surrender.

In violation of the trust committed to them, a majority of the delegates assembled in the convention, ignoring the rights of the minority, nominated candidates and adopted a platform repugnant alike to the principles of the party and to those in sympathy with them. They proclaimed a sectional combination of the South and West against the North and East. They repudiated the honesty and patriotism of President Cleveland, who, under exceptional embarrassments, presented by past efforts of legislation, has scrupulously maintained the honor and integrity of the Republic. Against the protest of minorities of the delegates, they promulgated a platform at variance with the essential principles of the Democratic party.

THE PLATFORM.

This platform is to its politics dangerous to the welfare and life of free government. It is mischievous in its tendencies. But even more travesties and misdemeanors was the spirit of intolerance with which it adopted it, is spirit manifested not alone by its affirmative action, but as well by its fearless rejection of every proposition tending to temper the declarations of the convention with conservatism and justice.

The platform proposes to degrade the coin of the United States by the means of free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver by our government alone by the caprice of the powers of the world, to compel the exclusive or discriminated coin at their nominal value, every working man in payment to creditors, entrusting the laborer of a large part of his earnings and savings, holding penniless workers of a earth to their payment, confounding the currency by the admission of gold coin from circulation, and injuring it not destroying domestic and foreign commerce. While professing to advocate a policy of bimetallism, it assumes the present Democratic administration for maintaining the policy of gold and silver. It proposes to reduce the country to a condition of silver monometallism with its vacillating and unreliable standard of value, and tends to bring the farmer, the wage-earner and the salaried man to the wretched condition of the same classes in countries in which the silver standard prevails and where the reward of agriculture and labor are lower than anywhere in the world. With what assume to be a delusive attempt to mislead the people, it asserts that by the enactment of 1873 the United States abandoned the use of silver as money, and that gold has appreciated and commodities have fallen in price owing to reason of the legislation. Ignores the fact that the price of commodities have fallen the world over at the enlarged use of labor-saving machinery, increased production and foreign competition. It ignores as well that as a result of the decline in the price of silver has been the discovery of new and cheaply worked mines, resulting in an enormous increase in its production. Instead of considering these facts, it appeals to the prejudice of the people.

It demands the free coinage of silver at the existing and fabulous ratio of 16 to 1, although the ratio established in the world's market is about 32 to 1, and although extent experience for reason warrants the belief that the commercial ratio between the metals can be restored by the action of the government to any ratio even approximating that proposed.

Its threatens in certain contingencies to increase to an unlimited extent the volume of legal tender issued by the Federal government, the ultimate effect of which would be to force the withdrawal of all coin from circulation and to compel public and private creditors to be contented to receive paper currency, constantly depreciating in value, and to invite the issue and demanded that have always followed the adoption of such a policy. Its declarations invite and have almost produced a financial panic, and many of Republican faith have called to accomplish that purpose they are prepared to involve their country in a disaster comparable to nothing in its history save the calamity of the civil war.

It assails the independence of the judiciary by a covert threat to impeach the courts whenever their decisions contravene the decree of the party caucus.

It seeks to allure office seekers and applicants to its support by assuming law-defying with server laws, which good men of all parties have labored so long to establish and to extend to all departments of the public service.

The Chicago convention having thus departed from the principles of Democratic faith and promulgated doctrines new and strange to the Democracy, all Democrats are absolved from obligation to support its platform.

More than this, as the doctrines announced are destructive of national honor and private obligation, and tend to cause national and class distinctions and sequester discord and strife among the people, all good citizens of the Republic are bound to repudiate them and exert every lawful means to secure the defeat of the candidates that represent those false doctrines.

Democrats who hold that they could accept the platform enunciated and the ticket nominated at Chicago manifest submission to the will of the majority is a fundamental principle of Democracy. It is true that when a majority of the people have spoken their will at a legal election the will of such majority must be respected and obeyed. This is essential to the peace and existence of the nation. But it is a monstrous perversion of this doctrine to apply it to a political party which exists only by virtue of a voluntary assent to its principles.

When a Democratic convention departs from the principles of the party, its Democrat remains under any moral obligation to support its action, nor is there any tradition of the party that requires such a course. On the contrary, it is evidence of moral weakness for any true man to vote to enforce policies which, in his opinion, are fatal to the welfare of the people or to the integrity of the Nation.

The unity of the hour is to stand steadfast in the defense of our ancient faith. In the crisis there is at stake more than the possibility of temporary defeat. The honor and perpetuity of the Democratic party are at stake. It works that by the enlargement of political organization that is untrue to itself, its principles, its history and tradition, is disgraced and dishonored. The existence of our great historic party, that has witnessed the assaults of every foe, is threatened by reason of the necessity of many of its members that this party, as we have known it, may not die, let the faithful of years rally around its historic banners, return to their home, and with unfaltering faith in the final triumph of its principles, make to restore the name Democrat to its former meaning and proud distinction.

To this end we request all Democrats who are opposed to the platform adopted and the candidates nominated at Chicago to organize in their several states and to send representatives to the convention of the national party, to be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, September 2, 1896, to nominate with the call herein issued by the national committee.

W. D. BYNUM, Chairman.
JOHN R. WILSON, Secretary.

CHARLES TRACEY,
F. W. MCCHESNEY,
S. H. HOLCOMB,
W. H. HALDEMAN,
J. M. FARRARS,
ELLIS CHESM,
F. W. LEHMAN,
JOHN P. IRISH,
Executive Committee of the National Democratic Party.

SEEN BY AN ACTRESS.

Breach of Promise to the Charge Against a Millionaire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Thomas Adams Jr., of Brooklyn, the son and business partner of a millionaire manufacturer of chewing gum, has been sued by Myrtle Thurlow, said to be an actress, for $100,000 damages for breach of promise.

Adams has a wife and grown children. He said today when questioned regarding the suit, "I don't even know who Miss Thurlow is. I never met such a lady."

SILVER COINAGE.

About Half of the World's Product Turned Into Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—From official information received at the treasury department from foreign countries, the coinage of silver during the calendar year 1895 amounted in the aggregate to $114,672,281. Of this sum $75,000,000 was Russian. Deducting this sum from the total coinage, gives the coinage of silver from new bullion in 1895 as $39,672,281.

The country coining the largest amount of silver in 1895 was Mexico, with a coinage of $14,000,000; followed by Japan, with a coinage of $12,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $10,000,000; Germany, $7,000,000; Great Britain, $6,000,000; United States, $5,000,000; Australasia, $3,000,000; Peru, $1,000,000; Bolivia, $1,000,000; Belgium, $2,000,000; Germany, $1,000,000.

The silver coinage executed by Great Britain during the year for her colonies was: India, $1,000,000; Straits Settlements, $4,000,000; a total of $5,000,000.

France coined for Indo-China $6,000,000 in silver, and for Mexico $924,000.

During the year 1895 the United States received the largest amount of silver, $24,000,000, followed by Austria-Hungary with a receipt of $12,000,000; Japan, $2,000,000; Germany, $1,000,000; Russia, $12,000,000; India, $7,000,000.

From January 1 to August 1, 1896, the coinage of silver dollars by the mints of the United States was 28,302,415, while the coinage of silver dollars from 1792 to 1873 aggregated 8,031,709 only.

The world's product of silver during the calendar year 1895 is estimated to have been $220,000,000. The amount of new bullion used in the coinage, so far as is known, was $100,000,000, and from mints received from twelve to this the amount used in the industrial arts was $42,000,000, while the exports to the east amount to $35,000,000, making the total disposition of the world's silver product for 1895, so far as known, $175,000,000, which would leave $45,000,000 for coinage and for use in the arts by the countries from which no reports have been received.

GAIL HAMILTON DEAD.

Death Ending the Hot Season for Famous Women Writers.

HAMILTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), the famous author, died tonight at her seasonal home from the effects of a paralytic stroke. Two days ago in reading the last book, "The Valley of Death," during the hot weather broke her strength.

Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, writer, biographer and newspaperess, wholly known under the pen name of Gail Hamilton, was a native of the town in which she died, having been born in the year 1838. At the age of 10 years she went to Dr. Cleaves' private school in Cambridge. She was graduated from Ipswich academy at the age of 18. At the age of 21 she went to Hartford as assistant to her sister Mrs. Beecher, in the Hartford high school. She refused to take the customary examination, but was given the position without doing so. She was the instructor in physical science in this school for several years and was subsequently governess in the family of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey of Washington, D. C., editor of the National Era, to which paper she became a contributor.

In 1865 she was one of the editors of Our Young Folks, a magazine for children, published in Boston. From 1870 until a little over a year ago she had lived most of the time with her mother, Mrs. James G. Blaine, in Washington. In the course of this daily contact with the Blaine family, Miss Dodge was led into a very close friendship with Mr. Blaine, and at the death of the latter now because his literary executor, having possession of all his papers and documents of value to fit as his authorized biographer. She was engaged, as frequently as her health would permit, on Mr. Blaine's biography from the time of his death until her illness of last year, and its successful outlining devotion to the work was instrumental in bringing about the prostration.

During the illness which came on so suddenly in the Blaine mansion in Washington, Miss Dodge has lived very quietly at her old home in Hamilton, Mass.

Gail Hamilton was a frequent contributor to prominent magazines, and her published works, written in a witty and aggressive style, results largely of sketches from her conversations. Her books include Country Living and Country Thinking, Gala Days, New Atmosphere and Stumbling Blocks, Skirmishes and Sketches, Hot Weather Work, Wedding Days, Summer Rest, Wood Gathering, Woman's Wrongs, A Counter Irritant, Battle of Books, Woman's Wrongs and Worldliness, Little Folks' Life, Child Work, Twelve Miles from a Lunatic, Nuggets of Novelty, Recipes for the Clergy, First Love is Best, What Think Ye of Christ? Our Common School System, Divine Guidance, Memorial by Allen W. Dodge and Unpublished Book.

In 1887 she wrote a series of letters on civil service reform for a New York paper. Letters on a wide range of public questions written for the Boston Journal were widely copied throughout the United States.

Miss Dodge's one novel, First Love is Best, had not the success which attended some of her other works.

Bryan's Journey.

CITY HALL HOTEL, N. Y., Aug. 17.—William J. Bryan's itinerary after he has rested, has been partially arranged. He will not go back to New York to answer the speech of Cockran. He will go from here to Buffalo, from Buffalo to Erie, from Erie to Cleveland, speaking at each place. From Cleveland he will go direct to Lincoln. When he leaves Lincoln he will go to the South, the itinerary of that trip including speeches in Kentucky, Florida, Mississippi and Maryland, and then he will come East again about the last week in September. He will speak in Brooklyn and then go to New England. Upon his return from New England he will speak in New York City.

Salmon Excursions, via the Rio Grande Western Railway.

Published for the benefit of persons residing at points outside of Salt Lake City:

August 12. From Sanpete and Sevier, under auspices I. O. O. F.

August 13. From Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, also from Tintic district, under auspices I. O. O. F. and the Carnival of Salmon.

August 14. From Weber and Davis Counties, under the auspices of Bishops Stevens and Brown.

August 15. From Weber, Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties also from Tintic, under the auspices of the Carnival of Salmon. Last day of the great spectacular and vaudeville performances.

August 18. From Utah County and Salt Lake County, under auspices of the best crowds and citizens of Utah County and the Utah Sugar Day also from Weber County, under auspices of Fourth Ward ward.

Transcontinental excursion and Pacific coast, Friday, August 28-29.

For above occasion Union Pacific will sell round trip tickets at one fare from all stations in Salt Lake, Uintah and Juab counties, August 22-23, inclusive, returning August 29th.

C. S. Mason will sell at Salt Lake Lumber Co. 12 pounds sugar for $1, at Equitable Co-op.

*47.00 from Salt Lake City to Boston via Denver, the Santa Fe route. Certainty, no extra expenditure of the mind on account of the only, or best, line. Address E. W. Leavy, Denver, Colo.

Ayer's Pills are "the leading cathartic of the world."

Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000. - SURPLUS $500,000.

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres. Wm. W. Riter, George Romney, Jas. G. Little, John C. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, J. H. Peery, Frank M. Jennings, Judge B. Dickson, John R. Winder, N. W. Kinsington.

W. S. Tyler, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - $200,000

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 1-3 East Temple Street.
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Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

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Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres.
Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

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Joseph F. Smith, Heber M. Wells,
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Capital Paid in $200,000

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Buys and sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the World. Special attention given to the selling of checks and Drafts. Advances made on consignments of cereal products.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada, and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOTY, Cashier.

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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And Pays Interest on Deposits. Desires your account.

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New York and Chicago Markets.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold. Footside telegraph direct private wires New York and Chicago; private wires to principal cities. Local personal papers on the Stock Exchanges in demand.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY — GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective June 1, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

Arrive Salt Lake City

Ticket Office, 169 W. 2nd South.

D. C. DODGE, Gen. Manager.
J. H. BARNES, Traffic Manager.
E. L. WADLEIGH, Gen. Passgr. Agt.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect August 2, 1896.

Trains leave Salt Lake City. Arrive Salt Lake City.

E. W. EARLY, Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and EAST.

ONLY TWO DAYS LOST via SANTA FE ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfasting in the morning (some dining cars of the SANTA FE ROUTE) on the third morning you arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to connect with all lines for points east. Connection with all lines for the East, Boston can be said reputably of the fast track of the ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE. Colorado was in such good condition that the long duration run of the "Fliers" on the New York Central could be equaled if not exceeded, by the magnificent trains.

J. D. KENWORTHY, General Agent.

Room 411 Deseret Building.

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The only line running daily cars and through Pullman sleepers to Chicago and St. Louis without change.

NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896

Trains depart and arrive at Salt Lake City, Mountain time.

DEPART

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Western Division.

J. E. DOOLEY, General Agent Pass. Dept.
J. S. CLARK, General Pass. Agent.
C. E. LOVELAND, Traffic Manager.
E. L. ALLEN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.
JOHN M. MINER, Gen. Ticket Agent.
FREDERICK S. DUDLEY, Asst. Gen. Ticket Agent.
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As solid as a rock.

It does not matter more than whether the Burlington Route is proud of, it is its track.

Travels—actually built—free from sharp curves and heavy grades, and laid with the heaviest and most powerful steel rails, it is as near perfection as it can be.

And to this that it is the shortest line and offers the best service to Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago and you will realize why it is the favorite route to those and all other central states—why it and no other big Omaha line is the best route to any other railroad.

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Of any Extra Charge. Don't forget it's the Erie, leaving Dearborn station, Chicago. City ticket office, 243 Clark Street. Going east or west you are on the train

FOR ONE NIGHT

And a day, and have all the comforts of home.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

The only line running two Through Fast Trains daily to LEADVILLE, ASPEN, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER.

EFFECTIVE NOV. 25, 1894.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:00 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 7:45 p.m., Colorado Springs 7:57 p.m., Denver 8:35 p.m.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 6:00 p.m., Salt Lake 7:00 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 7:07 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:57 a.m., Denver 8:35 a.m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east and west. Day coaches, sleeping cars and Pullman sleepers on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager. S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A. Denver, Colo. Denver, Colo.

E. L. LAWSON, General Agent, Salt Lake City, Ut.

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We solicit the orders of traders and others in the above markets.

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made of pure rubber holds the Bull-Dog Garden Hose together.

247 holds the ordinary rubber garden hose together.

The strength of hose depends on these rubber rivets (or connecting washers). A leaky hose is always just a long nose. Bull-Dog Hose are rivetless.

Thousands and thousands prove Bull-Dog strongest hose for every article.

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Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 18, 1896.

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Tomorrow fair weather, warmer.

Getting Ready For Fall.

With the thermometer at 95 you may not think of this, but the arrival of every mail with big bundles of invoices keeps us in mind of the big stocks of goods that are arriving and on the way. We want every reader of these ads to take this month to inform themselves and shelves of the fullness of summer stocks. This week we have several specials.

SAILOR HATS! SAILOR HATS!

A big stock, good assortment—no many to carry over. Anyway, styles may change, so we prefer to shipped them at a discount now. A quarter, a third and sometimes a half can be saved.

Baby's Muslin Caps.

On all our baby's muslin Caps we will make a reduction of 25 per cent.

THREE BIG GRAB BAGS!

Just to make it a little exciting down at our corner we will have three big grab bags this week. Thousands of prizes in 5c, 10c and 25c. We guarantee you will get 10 times value in value in grab goods, and we can go through and try your luck. You will get 10 words, 10 cents, 25 words or you may guess how many beans.

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