THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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National Democratic Ticket.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
Of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
Of Maine.

Maine should vote for the Pine Tree shilling.

Emperor William has a sovereign remedy for everything.

Female ball fighters have their dresses made with gores.

The Indianapolis nominees haven't flushed a single covey thus far.

John M. Thurston seems to have paired with Ben Tillman to keep quiet.

The Vermont election hasn't reduced the number of abandoned farms in Vermont.

Senator Cannon's speech at Saltair Labor day might be called a signal gun for silver.

"Made in Indianapolis" is stamped upon all "National Democrats." None genuine without it.

If Palmer is Ivanhoe (Ivanhoe was the palmer) then Mr. Cleveland must be the Noire Fainount.

Mark Hanna is a great lover of literature. His favorite work is the (old) ring and the (check) book.

The Pacific coast Anneke Jans heirs have reorganized for action. What fools these particular mortals be.

The discussion over man's place in nature goes on. When all is said and done it is about six feet under ground.

Li Hung Chang's questions in this country prove him to have been a good deal of a China bull in a china shop.

The Philadelphia Record says: "Pennsylvanians stood up for sound money." Who stood them up? Matt Quay?

The Germans are boycotting American bicycles. It is not stated whether or not trichinae have been discovered in them.

The San Francisco Call says that "free trade ruins California farmers." When did the Southern Pacific change its name?

Mr. Carlisle will do all in his power to aid in the election of Mr. Bryan; that is, he will take the stump for General Palmer.

A gentleman who has just returned from Oregon says that the strongest free silver advocate he met while away was a Utah man.

As every McKinley paper in the land terms the sayings of the man of Canton "wise words," why not call the McKinley home Wise Acres?

Jesse Grant turning Populist somewhat discredits Colonel Fred D. Grant as an interpreter of and commentator upon General Grant's financial views.

Tim Campbell has been renominated for congress. He is for "sound money." He wouldn't even let the constitution stand between him and "sound money."

His admirers are beginning to call him "Citizen McKinley." It is impossible to dissociate him from his Napoleonic destiny, Citizen Bonaparte, etc., etc.

Bob Porter is writing letters showing the "fallacy" of the demand for free silver. Bob's lasting monument is the inaccurate census. Let that satisfy his ambition.

The Boston Herald says that one of the chief charms of the Indianapolis convention is that the proceedings have not been of the cut-and-dried order. The proceedings were more on the cut-and-run order.

Colonel Crocker, of California, has appointed D. E. McKinley on the Republican presidential electoral ticket to his stead. McKinley is a house painter, but he will never have any occasion to paint the town red.

Alvan G. Clark, the great maker of telescopic lenses, says the idea is that the canals on Mars were made to conduct the melting snows from the polar regions for purposes of irrigation. The Nicaraguan canal commission should get the opinion of some of the Martian engineers on the best manner of piercing the isthmus.

AN APPEAL TO OLD-TIME PREJUDICES.

Utah is not a good state in which to make appeals to prejudice and to stir up strife; the work of putting them down has been too hard to make it desirable to do the work over again. That which causes us to make these remarks is the fact, the regrettable fact, that for some time past the Provo Enquirer has been, occasionally, engaged in this very business. It poses as a Republican paper and in so far as it advocates political doctrines they are Republican. But the paper enjoys the distinction of having as the vice-president of the company which owns it Hon. John Henry Smith, a member of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon church. It is also the general impression, whether correct or not we make no pretension to say, that he very largely shapes the policy of the paper. These facts give the Enquirer's utterances on political matters an importance they would not otherwise possess.

In its issue of last night it discussed the political situation in the state. In the course of its article it took occasion to say, speaking of the silver Republicans:

Judge Powers is at the head of the entire combination, bolters and Democrats. He has conceded to the "Silver Republicans," as the bolters are fond of calling themselves, the county offices, and Democrats will take the legislative offices. If the third party movement can be carried into other counties and if Judge King, a Mormon, gets the nomination for congressman, then it is said that C. S. Varian will also be put up by the Powers combination for congressman. If David Evans secures the nomination, then the situation will be a little mixed and Varian may have to take a back seat.

The free silver cry is simply to blind the Mormon people while O. W. Powers and his gang get away with the offices. Powers will get the senatorial nod, and Fred Leonard and the same old clique who have looted Salt Lake county in the past will get the Salt Lake offices in their hands again, if this bolt goes on as outlined. The only thing that will prevent it is an awakening of the Mormon people to a realization of where they are at. So far they seem to be made willing catspaws for a lot of politicians.

The "then it is said" portion of the above isn't worthy of comment one way or the other; the insinuation in it is contemptible. But when it is said that "the free silver cry is simply to blind the Mormon people while C. W. Powers and his gang get away with the offices," and "the only thing that will prevent it is an awakening of the Mormon people to a realization of where they are at," an appeal to prejudice is made, a stirring up of strife is attempted. It is directly charged that the free silver cry is simply to blind the Mormon people that certain men may get the offices. That is not true; on the contrary, it is absolutely false. But the Enquirer charges it, anticipating that the charge will be believed by its readers. Then the Mormon people, nobody else, are told that the only thing which will prevent this is their awakening to a realization of their true position. It is sought to convey the idea that the Mormon people alone can save the state from a gang of looters, everybody being looters but themselves.

We have no fears that the Mormon people will be caught with any such sophistry and insinuation, but it shows that there are those who are perfectly willing to revive the dead past, with all its bitterness and hatred, if by so doing they can gain the slightest political advantage. They should understand now that if they succeed there will never again be any alignment of Mormons and non-Mormons on national party lines, but that the alignment will be on religious lines. Then the only parties that will be known in Utah for a generation to come will be Mormon and anti-Mormon.

THE ARKANSAS ELECTION.

The Republicans and advocates of the gold standard made much of the Vermont election. This was perfectly natural. Now comes the Arkansas election, and the result entitles the Democrats and advocates of free silver to make much of it. It is an offset to the Vermont election. Too much importance has been claimed for the Vermont election; it will probably too much will be claimed for the Arkansas election.

In 1894 Woodbury, Republican candidate for governor of Vermont, polled 42,662 votes, which was 72.53 per cent of the total vote cast. His plurality was 29,821. In 1892 Harrison, Republican candidate for president, polled 37,992 votes, which was 68.12 per cent of the total vote cast. This year Grout's majority is 29,673. That is unprecedented.

How was it in Arkansas? In 1894 Clarke, Democratic nominee for governor, received 74,989 votes, or 58.12 per cent of the total vote polled. His plurality was 48,724. In 1892 Cleveland, Democratic candidate for president, received 87,524 votes, or 59.89 per cent of the total vote polled. His plurality was 40,930. This year Jones, Democratic candidate for governor, has 65,000 to 70,000 majority. Rennie, the Republican gubernatorial candidate, this year received about 40,000 votes, whereas two years ago, when he was a candidate for the same office, his vote was only 26,055. But that year the combined People's and Prohibition vote was 28,092, while this year it is but 17,000. From this it is evident that the Republican accessions have come from the People's and Prohibition parties, the balance of the increase being about a natural one. If Jones' majority this year is taken at 70,000, the increase of his majority over Clarke's plurality is something over 21,000. Relatively it is not quite so great as the increase in Grout's majority over Woodbury's plurality.

What conclusions can be deduced from all this? Simply these: that the people are deeply interested in the paramount issue of the campaign, which is the financial question, and that in a state where the gold sentiment was already dominant it has increased in strength, while in a state where the free coinage of silver sentiment was already dominant it has increased in strength; that is all.

BRYAN'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan has made many speeches during the present campaign, but he has not made one which better shows him to be a student of American institutions and the problems that confront the people than his speech at Chicago Labor day. The occasion was one to tempt him into a discussion of the issues of the campaign, but he in no wise yielded to it. The proprieties of the occasion were not transgressed in the least.

What he had to say about labor being the true source of all capital was true, and it was said without any attempt to flatter his hearers. A notable thing about the whole speech was the utter absence or attempt to flatter the laboring man and tickle his vanity.

His remarks upon our government and why it is the best form were very happy. The laws of our country are no better observed than those of other civilized nations, perhaps not so rigidly enforced, but their merit is that they are the people's laws for their own government; they are the embodiment of their thought and ideals; they may not represent the best thought and the highest ideals, but the average thought and ideal. That is their strength in a free government. Perhaps the very highest merit of our form of government is that the people always have the power to change laws whenever they cease to conform to the conditions and desires of the people. This power permits them to reform these laws and institutions that may have become antiquated without any resort to revolution.

What Mr. Bryan had to say about the ballot and its use shows him to be a patriot of high order. His remarks on this subject were worthy of any of those who have held the high office for which he is a candidate. Only the bitter, blinded partisan will have anything to say against his Labor day speech, while all who are able to judge of its real worth will pronounce it a very able effort and worthy of any man.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN POLITICS.

A Washington special to the Louisville Courier-Journal states that the administration of Mr. Cleveland will do all in its power to promote the success of the Indianapolis ticket. The same dispatch also says that so soon as Mr. Carlisle returns from Bar Harbor he will probably give some attention to party duty, and that it is not unlikely that during October he will make several speeches in favor of the Indianapolis platform and ticket.

If Secretary Carlisle may participate in politics, give attention to party duty and make speeches in favor of the Indianapolis platform and ticket, it is a proper and pertinent question to ask why Mr. Carlisle's subordinates in the treasury department may not do the same thing? Within a fortnight the country has seen an order promulgated forbidding government employees making campaign contributions upon pain of dismissal. During the same period it has seen various government employees participating in a convention at Indianapolis. Does any one believe that if other government employees of the same relative position as Eckels and Irish had been as active in behalf of Mr. Bryan as they have been against him that it would not have cost them their heads? What the people are wanting to know is if Eckels, Irish and others in prominent government positions have any greater rights than those American citizens of less prominence? It looks very much as though the administration regarded a man holding gold views as having greater rights than those holding silver views. If non-participation in politics is good for the goose, why is it not good for the gander?

A TRIBUTE TO BRYAN.

Party papers are expected to pay tributes to their party's presidential candidate, and often the tributes lose much of their worth because of this fact. But when an independent, non-partisan paper, a paper that is not devoted to politics, pays a tribute to a presidential candidate, it does so because of its appreciation of the candidate's merits. Such a tribute our evening contemporary, the Deseret News, pays to Mr. Bryan. The article in which this is done is made its leader in its issue of yesterday. It is so just and appreciative that we reproduce it. It is entitled "Brave 'Billy' Bryan."

Making all allowances for the coloring to suit western readers which the press dispatches may have imparted to their reports of Mr. Bryan's tour in the east, the fact remains that that distinguished gentleman returns to his home state today after one of the most phenomenally successful electioneering tours ever performed in American politics. Friend and foe will have to admit that he has conducted himself with admirable propriety, and that his utterances have been marked at all times by singular discretion and patriotism. He has grown amazingly in popular estimation, and without estranging any element of his own following, he has won many thousands of lukewarm friends and even opponents to his ardent support. He has proven himself abler and bigger than almost any one believed him to be, and his courage, logic and dignity have exacted from opponents a degree of consideration that could never have been deserved by a mere demagogue. He has fairly won his spurs in gallant contest, and has given the champions of the opposition many a thrust that has set their old bones to rattling. Whether he wins or loses the splendid prize for which he is striving, he at least has extorted the respect of all classes, and has bravely set a pace as a campaigner which it will bother the swiftest of them to keep up with.

CAN NOT BE BOUGHT.

The campaign has narrowed down to a fight between principle and money-caste. It is no secret that Mr. McKinley's campaign managers have raised a large corruption fund and are distributing money with a lavish hand. It is reported and the reports come from sources presumably reliable, that large sums of money have been shipped to South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Illinois and Michigan with a view to capturing the electoral votes of these states for McKinley. It is even stated that Utah is considered fighting ground and is likely (if it has not already) to receive a stimulating slice of the corruption fund. The battle is clearly one of the masses against the classes—of principle against vote-buying and spoliation. Fortunately the merchantable vote constitutes but a small per cent of the total. Money may be used with force and effect in the large cities, where the floating vote is a potent factor, but there its influence ends and the sovereignty of principle begins. Admitting that money liberally used at the polls in a degree influences results, still there is consolation in knowing that only a small per cent of the vote can be manipulated in this way. Mr. McKinley's managers may go ahead with their campaign of intimidation and corruption. Advantages gained in this way are impotent and unenduring. Some voters may be led astray, but the great majority will revolt at such a spectacle and will visit upon the sponsors righteous retribution and condign punishment. That day has gone by when the progress of principle can be arrested by and through the use of money. The Hannas, Rockefellers, Depews and Vanderbilts may contribute to Mr. McKinley's campaign fund, but the people will see to it that the verdict rendered bears no stain of reproach, no mark of dishonor. Presidencies can not and must not be bought.

CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED.

Goldbugs are wondering why the people did not register a protest at the time the demonetization act was passed, seeing they are so emphatic in their demands for restoration now. There are two reasons. The first is that the act demonetizing silver was passed by congress without the people knowing what it really was. As good authority as Colonel Fred Dent Grant says that the report is untrue that President Grant when he signed the act did not know that it struck down silver as a basal coin. The second reason is, that the people did not anticipate that silver was sufficiently abundant to at any time form a large per cent of our circulating medium. At that time only 8,000,000 of silver dollars had been coined, and this with the subsidiary silver, formed only a small portion of the volume of money then in use. Since that time silver mining has been greatly developed until now the annual production amounts to about 70,000,000 ounces and the amount coined and circulated, or held as substitute money, amounts to more than $600,000,000. Silver is now an important part of our coin medium, and is so closely associated with commerce and trade and with industrial prosperity that legislation militating against it necessarily operates to the disadvantage of the people. If an act similar to the act of 1873 were passed today, with such knowledge as the people have of the silver resources of the nation, it would precipitate a revolution. Indeed, no party or set of men would dare to do today what was done in 1873. Notwithstanding this, the triumph of the gold movement amounts to practically the same, for if gold triumphs silver will be discredited at home, and foreign nations that are controlled by European capitalists will be quick to avail themselves of the opportunity to administer the fatal blow. For this reason the people should push the campaign for silver with all the vigor and means at their command. Defeat means untold hardship and suffering. Success means such prosperity as the world has never known.

"It is a soldier ticket, but, as old Dr. Johnson used to say, we all dearly love a little blood-letting when it is necessary. Palmer and Buckner will run all the better because they never hesitated to draw their swords when honor and duty called," says the Louisville Courier-Journal. As they drew their swords simultaneously and for opposite causes, will the Courier-Journal please indicate which one, in its opinion, drew his sword in response to the call of honor and duty?

On the occasion of the departure of some Spanish soldiers from San Sebastian recently for Cuba, the bishop of Vieria told them that the Spanish flag, surmounted by the cross, could never be defeated. There was more encouragement than truth in the words.

"I am certainly of the opinion that gold and silver, at rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of values in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or displace this standard."—Daniel Webster.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

If Bourke Cockran or any other goldbug wishes to camp on Bryan's trail he will have no difficulty in finding it.—Anaconda Standard.

Statistics show that London contains 24,000 young women who are learning, or trying to learn, to play on the piano. In view of this fact, the statement that London is full of Americans eager to get home needs no further explanation.—New York Mail and Express.

Li Hung's haste in doing up our cities is explained by the fact that he is going to write a book on us, and naturally wants to get at it.—Philadelphia Record.

If President Cleveland decides to punish the bold, bad officeholders who display pernicious activity in politics this year it will go hard with that Indianapolis convention.—Chicago Dispatch.

Has Mr. Dana forgotten all the hard things the Sun said of the supreme court before that tribunal came around to his way of thinking on the income tax?—Washington Post.

The blow has fallen. J. Ellen Foster has issued her quadrennial "Appeal to Republican Women."—Minneapolis Times.

The opponents of free coinage would do well to free their minds of the idea that the election of Major McKinley would put a stop to the demand for silver coinage. If Bryan is elected and also a congress favorable to free coinage that policy will be put into practice. That will test it and if it is unwise its lack of wisdom will be revealed. But in the event that McKinley is elected the contest will be continued.—Denver Republican.

Jimmy Eckles, comptroller of the currency, has been writing impertinently about the work of the Democratic national convention and glorifying the work of the mugwumps and bolters at Indianapolis. He is incapable of reasoning. Mr. Bryan should be prepared to "fire" several mentally deformed officials who are in prominent places through the hatred of Mr. Cleveland for regular Democrats—among them Eckles.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HUMOR OF THE HOUR.

"Pardon me, if I bore you," said the polite Spanish bullet to the Cuban, and the latter gurgled with his dying breath: "You have found a way to my heart which was quite unexpected."—Philadelphia Record.

In a Sydney newspaper there was this advertisement: "Wanted—A man able to teach French and the piano, and to look after the bull."—Tit-Bits.

"'Tain't de man dat shouts de loudest an' longest, Sah," Uncle Eben, "dat hab de best or de argyment. Er brass drum keeps er talkin' by de hour, but er musket only speaks once."—Washington Star.

In a church in Dublin lately the choir was startled during the singing of the psalm by the appearance of the organ-blower's head, who shouted out:

"Sing like blazes; the bellows is busted."—Tit-Bits.

"What does it mean, pop, when the papers say a person died a natural death?"

"When a man dies a natural death, Bobbie, it means that he died without medical assistance."—Brooklyn Life.

Too Lazy to Kick.—Flasher—So Easeman's dead, poor fellow! How did he die?

Dumbleton—Without a struggle.

Flasher—I might have known it. He never was known to exert himself.—Public Opinion.

"That, sir," said the phrenologist, placing the tips of his fingers on a bump on Bluggins' head, "is your bump of locomotion."

"Right you are," replied Bluggins. "I got that last night while trying to learn to ride a bicycle."—Buffalo Express.

Time an Essential.—"I suppose you have forgotten that you owe me ten shillings?" said Philips severely.

"No, I haven't," retorted Wilbour. "I meant to have done so, but I haven't succeeded as yet. Give me time, old man, and I will."—Tit-Bits.

He Was an Honest Tramp.—"I'm hungry, madam," he said, "but I scorns a lie. It ain't that I am out o' work that's brought me to this; its that the work is out o' me. If you've got any piazzy chairs that needs holdin' down on windy days, I'm willin' to earn the bite which yer purty face leads me to believe I'll get."—Harper's Bazar.

Sad Case.—"I have been here for three days," said the stranger in pressively.

"Yes, sir," said the landlord of the Georgia village tavern.

"And I did have a notion of investing and settling down here, but if that confounded fellow in the house across the way can't be induced to stop playing, 'If You Love Me, Tell Me So,' on the cornet, I am going to some other town."

"Mister," said the landlord, "when I tell you who that poor feller is, mebbe you won't blame him so much. That there is Tom Watson."—Indianapolis Journal.

TALES OF THE DAY.

His Story Was Clear.

His name was George Arnold, and he was arraigned in police court Monday on the charge of stealing a ride on a train.

"Where were you?" asked Judge Fiedler, referring to his former place of abode.

"In the Indian Territory," was the reply. "I was waiting."

"Waiting for who?"

"Just waiting."

"What was you waiting for?"

"To get my money."

"Who from?"

"The man I was waiting for."

"What did he owe it to you for?"

"For waiting."

"How did you start in waiting?"

"By beginning to wait."

"I don't know what you mean; explain yourself."

"I thought you knew I was waiting in a restaurant."

"Oh!" gasped Judge Fiedler.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Appeal of "John Smith, Sen.

Postmaster Charles W. Dayton has received a letter from a Republican of South Carolina. The writer, "John Smith, Sen.," wants money for the purpose of carrying on the campaign. On the envelope is the following:

"If not calld for in 10 days Return to thickety, S. C."

The address is:

"P M Newyork city
N Y."

The letter is as follows:

thickety 9 1 96

P M the gold side is gaining heare McKinley is gaining ground Every day If I had a Little help in the way of advertising & Pay Expence of travil &co. I cold make McKinley several thousand voies the maine point is to work on the darkey as a great many dont care how they vote & a great many white men by a Little persuasion will vote any way and thing in that Line will be properley applyd strickley to the purpus

please hand this to some gold man

JOHN SMITH sen

Let me heare rom you soone as the election is drawing close

a word to the wise is sufishent all we Lack is the go a head now is the expected time JOHN SMITH sen

The letter has been the source of great amusement in the postmaster's office.—New York Times.

SEPTEMBER.

We are drinking the wine of the ages,
From cups that are brimming over
With the sweet of a honey unbought with money,
Distilled from the heart of the clover.

The flowers affringe on the wayside
Are in raiment of purple and gold;
To the rough-hewn edge of the old stone ledge
Are clinging brier-vines hold.

We are breaking life's fine elixir
In the waft of the perfumed breeze,
The sudden showers, the small hours,
The rustle of leaves on the trees.

The fathomless blue of the heaven,
The beauty and bloom of the day,
Are making us young—they are waking the tongue
Of the years that have passed away.

'Tis the radiant rare September,
With the clusters ripe on the vine,
With scents that mingle in spicy tingle
On the hill slope's glimmering line.

And summer's a step behind us,
And autumn's a thought before,
And each fleet sweet day, that we meet on the way
Is an angel at the door.

—Harper's Bazar.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic state convention for the purpose of nominating three electors who will, if elected, cast their votes in the electoral college for William J. Bryan for president and Arthur Sewall for vice-president; a candidate for representative in congress; and to transact such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the city of Provo at 11 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, the 24th day of September, 1896.

The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate for every forty votes cast for Hon. John T. Caine for governor, at the November election of 1895, apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Beaver	8	Rich	5
Box Elder	17	San Juan	5
Cache	41	Salt Lake	103
Carbon	4	Sanpete	25
Davis	15	Sevier	14
Emery	10	Summit	21
Garfield	5	Tooele	8
Grand	1	Uintah	8
Iron	6	Utah	64
Juab	11	Wasatch	11
Kane	5	Washington	13
Millard	9	Wayne	5
Morgan	4	Weber	43
Piute	3		

The several county committees are requested to call county conventions for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention and to judicial and senatorial conventions and to nominate candidates for the legislature and county offices at least ten days before the time fixed for the state convention.

As soon as the same are chosen, the chairman of each county committee shall forward to the secretary of the state committee certified lists of all delegates to the state convention, and the names and postoffice addresses of all candidates nominated.

All voters, independent of past party affiliations, are invited to participate in the Democratic primaries and conventions, provided they intend voting for the Democratic candidates. By order of the Democratic state committee.

E. A. McDANIEL, O. W. POWERS,
Secretary. Chairman.

Democratic Convention for the Third Judicial District, Comprising the Counties of Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele:

The Democratic judicial convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for two district judges and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, will be held at the joint city and county building in Salt Lake city, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1896. The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate for every fifty votes cast for Hon. John T. Caine for governor at the November election of 1895, apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Salt Lake, 80; Summit, 13; Tooele, 6.

Delegates to the judicial convention are to be elected by county conventions as heretofore requested by the Democratic state committee.

By order of the Democratic judicial committee of the Third judicial district.

Dated Sept. 1, 1896.

S. W. DARKE, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

A convention of the Democrats of Salt Lake county, consisting of 140 delegates, is hereby called to meet in Salt Lake city, Saturday, September 19, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., to elect 103 delegates to the state convention; to elect eighty delegates to the district judicial convention; to elect a county committee for the ensuing year; to nominate five state senators and ten representatives for the state legislature, three county commissioners, one county sheriff, one county clerk, one county recorder, one county assessor, one county treasurer, one county surveyor, one county auditor, one county coroner, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The committee refers to the convention the question of whether all of these nominations shall be made on the above date or all or a part of them left open for consideration at some future session to which the convention may see fit to take a recess.

PRECINCT PRIMARIES.

Precinct primaries for the purpose of electing delegates to the county Democratic convention and a precinct committee of three in each precinct will be held in each of the eighty-eight election precincts on Tuesday evening, September 15, at 8 o'clock.

The apportionment of delegates will be five delegates for each new polling precinct as created by the county commissioners.

Democrats are urged to ascertain as soon as possible the precinct they reside in, under the new subdivision, and arrange for places of meeting. Chairmen and committees of the old precinct organizations are requested to assist in the work of reorganization.

The apportionment of delegates is made uniform for the reason that no means are at hand to enable the committee to determine the party voting strength in the new subdivisions, and for the further reason that the woman vote enters into the question this year, as also the probable acquisition of voters who have heretofore been classed with other political parties but who in the coming campaign may choose to align themselves with the Democrats, at least on the question of presidential electors.

All the electors who support William J. Bryan for president are invited to participate in the primaries.

By order of the committee.

D. C. DUNBAR, Chairman.
W. C. JENNINGS, Secretary.

The Venomous Breath of Malaria

Does not infect the system of those who use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a precaution against it. Nor is it less useful as a remedy where intermittent and remittent fever has fully established itself, in consequence of a neglect of preventive measures. It checks the paroxysms with astonishing certainty and eradicates this type of disease even in its most inveterate form. This medicine is an especial boon to the emigrant population of the far west, where fevers of a malarial type are particularly prevalent, but the recognition of its merits is so far from being limited, that it is known and appreciated at its true value throughout the length and breadth of America. Travelers by land and sea, miners and sojourners in unhealthy localities, esteem it highly, and are its most constant purchasers, and in many a rural household, far and wide, it is the chosen family specific.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The New Emma Silver Mining company (limited) to the Emma company (limited), Alta lots	$ 50
The New Emma Silver Mining company (limited) to the Emma company (limited), property in Alta	50
The American Mining company to the New Emma Silver Mining company, interest in the Emma lode	1
The New Emma Silver Mining company to the New Emma Silver Mining company, Emma lode	50
Charles W. Bennett to the New Emma Silver Mining company, Bay City tunnel	1
The New Emma Silver Mining company to the Emma company, Cincinnati lode at al	50
New Emma Silver Mining company to the Emma company, interest in the Emma lode	50
James Gallyer to James W. Gallayer, part of section 18, township 2 south, range 1 east	1
Andrew V. Erickson to Peter Ingmanson, part of section 1, township 2 south, range 1 west	800
Peter Torp to Charles Torp, part of section 15, township 2 south, range 1 east	1
Ole Gunderson to Pauline Gunderson, part of section 22, township 2 south, range 1 east	250
J. Gibson to Edson M. Stowell, part of lot 3, block 22, plat D	2,380
Charles Bagley to Francis Armstrong, part of lot 4, block 50, plat B	1
John G. Anderson jr. to Frederick O. Webb, part of lot 2, block 53, plat D	2,200
Frederick O. Webb to John G. Anderson jr., part of lot 2, block 53, plat D	1,700
Cyrus Chapin to E. V. Firoved, lots in Le Mar addition	1
E. W. Gwyter to Cyrus Chapin, lots in Le Mar addition	10
Patrick McAviney to School District No. 43, Bingham property	75
J. W. Houston to Ezra Lippincott, part of lot 2, block 21, plat A	1,055
Charles E. Allen to Louise D. Meyers, lot 1, block 1, Ehrich's subdivision	2,200

Healthy, Happy Children

Are those whose mothers have been, and are healthy. The best intentioned woman in the world will fall short of her duty to her children if she is worried and wearied with weakness and sickness. Most all irritable women are sick women. Most all melancholy, listless, languid women are sick women. Every woman who will take the trouble to notice, will find that at certain fixed periods she is nervous, cross, irritable and despondent. Any irregularity makes the conditions worse. Even a well woman is less amiable than usual at these times. What can be expected from a sick woman? When every moment is a weary drag, when the nerves are all on edge in sympathy with the particular ones affected—when it seems that death were very much preferable to living—what can a woman do for children then?

It is every woman's duty to be well and healthy. There is no reason why she should be otherwise, if only she will take proper care of herself and take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription when she needs it. This celebrated remedy has been used in the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., of which Dr. Pierce is chief consulting physician and specialist, for over thirty years. Thousands of women have been cured by it.

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Z. C. M. I.

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