

JOHN H. MILNER, Manager. J. F. GIBBS, Editor.

Returned to the Postoffice at Provo, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second matter.

The office of THE EVENING DISPATCH is located half block north of the First National Bank.

All communications should be addressed to THE DISPATCH, Provo, Utah.

NOTICE: Mr. A. V. Robinson is a regular solicitor and collector for the Daily and Semi-Weekly DISPATCH.

J. H. MILNER, PRОВО CITY, OCT. 30, 1895

State Democratic Ticket. For United States Senators, JOSEPH L. RAWLINS, Salt Lake, MOSES THATCHER, Cache. For Congressmen, B. H. ROBERTS, Davis. For Secretary of State, FISHER S. HARRIS, Salt Lake. For Governor, JOHN T. CAINE, Salt Lake. For State Auditor, GUY C. WILSON, Sanpete. For State Treasurer, ALMA GREENWOOD, Millard. For Attorney-General, A. J. WEBER, of Weber. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, KARL G. MAESER, of Utah. For Judges of the Supreme Court, SAMUEL R. THURMAN, Utah, THOMAS MALONEY, Weber, RICHARD W. YOUNG, Salt Lake, Judicial. For Judge Fourth Judicial District, E. A. WILSON, Provo, Legislative. For State Senators (Seventh District, Utah County), ABEL J. EVANS, Lehi, M. M. WARNER, Provo. For Representatives (Eleventh District, Utah County), WM. M. ROYLANCE, Springville, MARINUS LAESEN, Spanish Fork, HYRUM LEMMON, Payson, A. O. SMOOT, Provo, County. For County Superintendent of District Schools, D. H. CHRISTENSEN, Payson, Municipal. For Mayor, JOSEPH T. MEWAN. For Recorder, JOHN S. ROLLO. For Treasurer, M. L. PRATT. For Marshal, S. W. SHARP. For City Justice, E. E. COFFMAN. For Councilmen First Ward, ROGER PARKER, THOMAS BEESLEY. For Councilmen Second Ward, JAMES GRAY, H. J. W. GODDARD. For Councilmen Third Ward, EVAN WEIDE, H. J. MALBEN. For Councilmen, fourth Ward, ALEX. HELQUIN, Jr., THOMAS MARTIN. For Councilmen, Fifth Ward, H. B. SMART, MYRON NEWELL.

THIS IS A DEMOCRATIC YEAR, TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

During the campaign we ask as a special favor that all subscribers to THE DISPATCH, after reading, hand each paper to their neighbor who, perchance, is not a subscriber.

CAUSES FOR THE BOND ISSUE

Our neighbor seems to be especially worried over the bond issue by the present administration. And as it is either wretchedly ignorant of the facts, or is willfully falsifying in the charge that the late panic, from which the nation is slowly emerging, and the late bond issue are the results of democratic misadministration, we will prove that the panic and the bond issue are the legitimate results of the policy and practice of the republican party.

Before proceeding to the discussion of the causes, we will lay down a rule of science, and in fact a rule upon which science is predicated and without which all sciences would perish because they deal exclusively with the law of cause and consequence. The predicate is this: There can be no effect in the absence of an antecedent cause, and that no effect can be greater than its cause, for the reason that such an hypothesis would involve the idea of the creation of cause which is an impossibility of thought. We can think of force only in terms of matter, and only in terms of matter as being eternal and self-existent, and which is the teaching of the science of theology as well as of the secular sciences. We also desire to impress on the mind of our bounty-loving friend, that cause antedates the effect and never has an effect preceded its cause.

With those great and self-evident truths as a basis for our argument, we will proceed to examine the financial policy of the republican party.

It has been pointed out in these columns, that the idea of a high tariff for protection had its birth during the great civil war. That, during that mighty struggle, a high tariff became permissible and justifiable as a war measure in order to assist in defraying the expenses. At the close of the war in addition to the vast revenue that had been raised by tariff taxation, it left the United States more than two billions of dollars in debt. Had the

foreigners been paying our tariff taxes as our neighbor would to assert, the United States would have been out of debt at the close of the war because the magical principle of protection, as once interpreted by our republican friends, would have saddled the tax on the foreigner who, as the republican leaders used to assert, pays our tariff taxes. The fictitious prosperity of our manufacturing industries during the war was because of those high protection measures. Prior to 1860, there were but three millionaires in the United States. At the close of the war there were at least four thousand, and they have increased at the rate of one thousand millionaires per annum ever since the war. Some of those same millionaires are credited with having between one hundred and two hundred millions of dollars each. Carnegie, Frick & Co, made more than fifty millions of dollars in twenty years in the highly protected steel industry. And a careful estimate by non-partisan political economists, furnishes the startling fact that twenty-five thousand persons own just about one-half of all the property in the United States. Now from whom has that vast sum been gathered? Certainly, those twenty-five thousand persons did not create the wealth which they now possess. In answering the question, it should be remembered that that vast aggregation of wealth has taken place during thirty years of high protection of McKinleyism, and which our neighbor evidently loves with an intensity equal to the adoration of the old Israelites for Aaron's golden calf. We have shown that the people pay the tariff tax, and which none of our republican friends at present deny. Then it stands to reason, that when the people pay a tariff tax for protecting the steel that Carnegie and others are interested in, that manufacturers are getting the benefit of the taxation that is being wrung from the masses. It stands to reason that if money is taken from the people by the strong hand of the law and turned over to the manufacturers they are being made rich at the expense of the people who pay the taxes; and just in proportion to the height to which the tariff is raised, just to that extent are the manufacturers enabled to raise the prices of their products and rob the people. If the laborers in those protected industries were benefited by the rise in price of those protected products, there would then be just the half of a reason for high protection. But the employees are met at the doors of those protected industries by hordes of laborers admitted free of duty from Europe, and who are clamoring for work at any figures. The American laborer is compelled to meet the competition of Europe while his employer reaps all the benefits of the protection. If this last factor were not present, and the workers in the protected industries actually had their wages increased, would it be right to tax the wheat raisers of the western prairies, and the cotton planters of the south, and the employes in the sugar industries, etc., and pay it over to the employes in the protected industries? That kind of political economy is called by the democrats "class legislation," or taking from the many and giving to the few, or, in plain English, the results of the robber tariff.

The manufacturer having tasted of the intoxicating results of protection during the war, were determined to cling to the principle of protection to the end. Lobbyists were hired to wine, dine, and bribe congressmen to a continuation of the policy of tariff robbery. In vain did Lincoln cry out against the great aggregation of wealth into the hands of the few. In vain did he prophesy the coming of what we now see—that the "people would become the slaves of the money power." In vain did Grant, Garfield, Arthur and other patriotic republican presidents cry out against the robbery of the people to enrich the manufacturers. The money power had gotten the masses by the throat and they determined to hold their grip at the sacrifice of anything and everything but themselves.

That condition continued to exist until the panic came when Chanancy C. Depew, an eminent republican, candidly summed up the results of thirty years of high protection in the following terse language: "Fifty men in these United States can stop the wheels of industry; they can strike dumb every electric key; they can precipitate a panic at will. Such was the confession of an eminent financier regarding the debased and hopeless condition of American toilers. If the wealth of those twenty-five thousand millionaires were distributed among the toilers—among the farmers and laboring classes, fifty men could not precipitate a panic at will. And we hereby charge the present unequal distribution of wealth and the helpless condition of the masses to the policy of the republican party, and defy our neighbor to point out any other cause for present conditions than the one we have indicated; and we further defy the combined brains of the republican leaders of this country to disprove our assertions.

In the foregoing is found the general cause of the late panic. We will proceed to point out the special and immediate cause of the great financial collapse, by a comparison of the receipts and expenditures during Cleveland's first administration and the succeeding administration of Mr. Harrison.

CLEVELAND'S YEARS, RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, SURPLUS.

Table with columns: Years, Receipts, Expenditures, Surplus. Rows for 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and Total.

It will be seen from the foregoing table that for the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, the total receipts were \$62,391,711 less; the total expenditures, \$281,641,258 less, while the surplus was \$219,249,548 more than during Mr. Harrison's. Still more important facts may be noted by a further examination. The revenue increased every year during Mr. Cleveland's term, beginning with \$336,459,729 in 1886, and ending with \$387,050,058 in 1889, while the reverse, with the exception of a single year, is true of Mr. Harrison's. During the latter's term the revenue fell from \$413,080,992 in 1890, to \$354,937,785 in 1892, and \$385,819,026 in 1893, and the surplus revenues from \$105,344,496 in 1890, to \$2,344,674 the last year of his term.

It has heretofore been pointed out how Harrison wantonly waded millions in redeeming bonds not due and how the magnificent surplus of \$374,189,997 left by Cleveland waded away in the extravagance of Harrison's administration like snow before the noonday sun. At the same time that the expenses were increasing during Harrison's term, the revenue was decreasing and the net imports of gold amounting to \$22,788,538 during Cleveland's term, changed to a net export of gold during Harrison's reign of \$157,989,803. Thus it will be seen that the conditions were exactly reversed. The terrible drain on the nation's gold during the last three months of Harrison's administration was more than \$12,000,000 per month of exports over imports. The gold reserve was rapidly falling, and the panic feeling that had ebbed and flowed became so great during the last three months of Harrison's term that an order was issued by Secretary Foster for the engraving of bond plates, and had it not been for the assistance of New York banks, President Harrison could not have tided over the panic. The financiers and business men had noted the falling revenue; the increase in governmental expenses, and the excess of exports over imports of gold during Harrison's term. They knew that the causes that were at work would have precipitated a panic and they turned with confidence to Cleveland on account of his former statesman-like administration of national affairs, and Mr. Harrison was buried beneath an avalanche of votes. The change in the executive, however, had come too late and the panic that had been made possible by the policy that had manufactured a thousand millionaires per annum, was precipitated by the maladministration of President Harrison.

HARRISON'S. 1890..... \$406,080,992 \$297,236,434 \$108,844,558 1891..... 354,937,785 255,272,083 99,665,702 1892..... 354,937,785 245,979,931 98,957,854 1893..... 385,819,026 283,479,354 102,339,672 Total \$1,501,605,808 \$1,081,970,807 \$419,635,001 It will be seen from the foregoing table that for the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, the total receipts were \$62,391,711 less; the total expenditures, \$281,641,258 less, while the surplus was \$219,249,548 more than during Mr. Harrison's. Still more important facts may be noted by a further examination. The revenue increased every year during Mr. Cleveland's term, beginning with \$336,459,729 in 1886, and ending with \$387,050,058 in 1889, while the reverse, with the exception of a single year, is true of Mr. Harrison's. During the latter's term the revenue fell from \$413,080,992 in 1890, to \$354,937,785 in 1892, and \$385,819,026 in 1893, and the surplus revenues from \$105,344,496 in 1890, to \$2,344,674 the last year of his term.

Our readers are earnestly asked to read the article in this impression entitled "Causes of the Bond Issue." It is lengthy but could not be compressed within a less space, and the argument made intelligible. In addition to the causes therein set forth, there is another which is also of importance. It will be remembered that during the first session of congress after the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, the democrats enacted the income tax bill. No more just or righteous law was ever enacted as it would have forced the wealthy to pay \$40,000.00 annually to the maintenance of the government. That law was annulled by the republican supreme court in the interest of the American aristocracy.

Our sanctimonious and caunting neighbor cannot refute a solitary charge, nor the reasonings adduced therefrom, to be found in THE DISPATCH of Tuesday last. Our neighbor may call it a "labored effort," it may appeal to the reverence of the "Latter-day Saints" for their leaders and suggest "repentance" for the editor of this paper, but our neighbor cannot gainsay even one proposition set forth in that "labored article." Piety would be a good thing for our neighbor to fall back on in lieu of a reason, provided there was enough true religion in it to apprise piety of the fact that it was being used as a cushion for our neighbor.

DEMOCRATS, when the Enquirer tells you that democrats are working for the election of A. C. Hatch, remember the source of the assertion. Every democrat that is true to himself is true to his party and its candidates. Those who are not thus true are not democrats. Mr. Wilson is sure of election, the g. o. p. is on the run in Utah county and all that is now necessary is to keep them sprinting until November 6th.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. GOOD FOR EVERYBODY. Almost everybody takes some laxative medicine to cleanse the system and keep the blood pure. Those who take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR get all the benefits of a mild and pleasant laxative and tonic that purifies the blood and strengthens the whole system.

PROVO MAIL SERVICE. MAIL TRAINS LEAVE. U. P.—Going South..... 9:15 a. m. R. G. W.—Going East..... 9:25 a. m. R. G. W.—Going West..... 11:55 a. m. U. P.—Going North..... 3:37 p. m. Salt Lake and Saltina East 3:55 p. m. Salt Lake and Saltina West 4:15 p. m.

Harper's Weekly. HARPER'S WEEKLY is a historical history of the times. It presents every important event, war, and revolution, and authority in illustration and descriptive text of the highest order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

Harper's Weekly. The volume of the WEEKLY begins with the first number for January of each year. If you do not time mentioned, subscriptions will be sent by mail, postage on receipt of order.

E. J. WARD & SONS Lumber Yard and Planing Mill. Carry Everything in the BUILDINGLINE. TELEPHONE NO. 32. PROVO CITY, UTAH.

Notice: To all whom it may concern, this is to certify that I have this day appointed Horace A. Curtis deputy sheep inspector for the southern end of Utah county.

OZMAN'S ORIENTAL SEXUAL PILLS. For Sale by Smoot Drug Co.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. SAMUEL A. KING, Attorney-at-Law. Collections Promptly Attended to.

J. E. BOOTH, Attorney-at-Law. Offices at 23 J Street, PROVO CITY, UTAH.

A. D. GASH, Attorney-at-Law. (Room 7, County Courthouse.) PROVO CITY, UTAH.

D. D. HOUTZ, Attorney-At-Law. Rooms 4 and 6 Eldredge Block. Provo, Utah.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Attorney-at-Law, Rooms 4 and 5, Eldredge Block. PROVO CITY, UTAH.

E. E. DUBLEY, Attorney-At-Law. Office Room 9, First National Bank. PROVO, UTAH.

A. McCURTAIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office Rooms, 3 and 4, Hines' Block, Provo. Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

HAYCAMPTON & CO., Abstractors of Titles. Loans and Insurance. Provo City, Utah.

W. B. SEARLE, Civil Engineer, Irrigation and Water Power Plans, Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor, City Surveyor of Provo. OFFICE: IN COURT HOUSE.

THURMAN & WEDGWOOD, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms 1 and 3 First National Bank Building. PROVO, UTAH.

WARNER & KNIGHT, Attorney and Counselor At Law. Rooms 13 & 14 Union Block, Provo City, Utah.

E. A. WILSON, Attorney-at-law, Rooms 5 and 7, Bank Building, Provo City, Utah.

M. M. KELLOGG, E. E. COFFMAN, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 1, Hines Building. Provo City, Utah.

S. H. ALLEN, M. D., Residence and office 6th street, One block east of Tabernacle, PROVO, UTAH.

D. F. F. REED, DENTIST, Office over Pyne and Maiben's Drug Store, Provo, Utah.

GEO. SMART, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at Smart & Co's Drug Store. PROVO, UTAH.

ANDREW ADAMSON, COUNTY SURVEYOR, U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor or and NOTARY PUBLIC, American Fork, Utah.

D. R. G. H. KEYSOR, DENTAL SURGERY, Rooms over Smoot Drug store, Will practice Dentistry in all its branches, Provo, Utah.

WM. CREER, President. JOHN JONES, Superintendent.

SPANISH FORK Co-operative Institution. MANUFACTURERS OF.

HARNESS, BOOTS and SHOES. DEALERS IN. DRY GOODS. HARDWARE. GROCERIES. CLOTHING. FURNITURE, FANCY NOTIONS. FARMING IMPLEMENTS, ROLLER MILL FLOUR. GRAIN.

Furniture! Carpets, Wall Paper, Pianos and Organs, Universal Stoves and Ranges, Crockery and Lamps. at TAYLOR BROS. CO.

Waverley Bicycles. ARE THE HIGHEST OF ALL HIGH GRADES. Warranted superior to any Bicycles built in the world, regardless of price.

Union Pacific System. Time Table in Effect Aug. 18, 1895.

Table with columns: SOUTH, NORTH. Rows for stations: Ogden, Salt Lake, Lehi Junction, American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Lake View, Provo, Springville, Spanish Fork, Benjamin, Payson, Nephi, Moroni, Ephraim, Mant, Juab, Milford, Frisco.

Trains South of Juab run daily, except Sunday. Trains leave Salt Lake for Ogden daily at 7:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:45 & 7:00 p. m. Trains leave Ogden for Salt Lake daily at 2:00 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 8:00 p. m., & 6:20 p. m. Logan Train leaves Provo at 2:30 p. m., arrive Logan 8:30 p. m., and 10:40 a. m. Service between Provo and Eureka, leave Provo 2:10 p. m., arrive Eureka 10:05 a. m., leave Eureka 12:45 p. m., and arrive Provo 8:55 a. m.