

DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS

To the People of Utah, Delivered at Salt Lake City on Saturday, June 16th, by the Territorial Democratic Convention

Resolved, That as the convention was not called to make nominations or formulate a platform of principles, the following be adopted as the sentiments of the convention to be presented in the form of an address to the people of Utah.

We, the democrats of Utah, in convention assembled, hereby declare our devotion to the time honored principles of the democratic party as enunciated in the national platforms and embodied in the hearts of its members.

We are emphatically in favor of equal rights to all and special privileges to none; of the greatest possible liberty to every individual compatible with the public welfare; of the advancement and support of home industries; of the maintenance of local self-government to the fullest right extent; and of a strict construction of the national constitution.

We are in favor of such reform of the tariff as is consistent with the interests of the consumer and the producer, and declare that duties upon foreign imports should be as low as possible, so far as possible, and not upon the necessities of life, for the purpose of providing revenue for the necessary expenses of government, and not for the special benefit of any class or private enterprise.

We demand the speedy passage of the bill for the reform of our present income tax, including the provision for an income tax by which those large property holders who are best able to bear their just share of the burden of taxation.

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long career of power, republicans have fostered if not originated the movement upon Washington by thousands of the unemployed. They have interfered with the efforts of the judiciary and the executive in different places to enforce the law. They have encouraged the massing at the seat of government of thousands of homeless men, made desperate by republican legislation, hoping that their presence would embarrass the administration and convey the false impression that the party in power is responsible for thirty years of republican misrule.

In this arrangement we include those local republicans who have endeavored to cast ridicule upon the governor, opposition upon the judges and insult upon the militia and the constabulary, while those officers were engaged in preserving the public peace and seeking to turn back the tide of poverty which was flowing into the territory.

We deeply sympathize with the distressed of our fellow citizens, the unemployed working people of the country, and particularly of those who are dwellers in our territory. We deplore the policy which has brought to our midst large bodies of destitute men, who have been supplied with the very means that was required for the support of the resident poor, and some of whom sought to obtain the work which was needed by our own population.

We denounce the false pretenses recently put forth by leaders of the republican party, by which they seek to convince the voters of the United States into the belief that they are friends to protection by linking it with the heresy of slavery. The terms "bimetallism" and "the enlarged use of silver" by which they seek to dazzle the eyes of the west and the south, are only catch phrases to fool the unsophisticated. They do not mean the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, which is the only true solution of the money problem and the only genuine national policy.

We denounce the national republican party: for its false pretenses of sudden regard for the people of Utah against whom in its platform and by extreme legislation it has enacted intense hostility since its inception. Its simulated affection is coincident with the appearance of a possibility of republican support in the territory, and that its support was the only cause of its disasters which, beginning with the panic of 1873 and bursting forth at intervals with terrible severity, depressing the agricultural interests of the country, creating unrest and discontent among the people, increasing the masses and increasing the armies of tramps which swarmed over the land, culminated in the panic of 1893 and still spreads its blight upon trade and industry.

We call attention to the undeniable fact that the republican party took the government from the democratic administration in 1888, with more than a hundred million dollars in the national treasury and turned it back to the democratic party in 1893 with a treasury practically bankrupt.

We denounce the silver policy of the republican party as a system of miserable makeshifts to palliate the republican financial crime of 1873, and believe that only in and through the democratic party can the people of the United States expect the re-establishment of true bimetallism, which includes the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. We believe that this can be done with safety and profit to this nation by American action, independent of European agreement, if international co-operation cannot be immediately obtained.

We denounce the republican policy of protection as embodied in the infamous McKinley law and reaffirmed by that party in its most recent utterances. We regard it as an assistance agency to the prostitution of silver in producing the poverty and distress and social calamities of various kinds which still afflict our country.

We deny that the high tariffs placed upon lead and other commodities have raised their price or benefited the producer of such materials, while they have been oppressive and detrimental to the consumer and the country at large.

We cordially endorse the democratic congress and administration: in repealing the obnoxious federal excise law and thus promoting the freedom of citizens.

In formulating and endeavoring to enact a bill to repeal the existing exorbitant system of tariffs.

In revising the pension lists, so that while all persons deserving the aid of the country for services in its defense shall be secured in their rights, impostors and fraudulent pension agents shall not be permitted to further bleed the body politic.

In the exercise of the federal forces to suppress lawlessness where power to do so is clearly vested in the government, and declining to interfere when it would intrude on the rights of a local government.

STARTING HORSES. SOME OF THE REASONS WHY THIS IS A DIFFICULT BUSINESS.

Why It Is Harder Here Than In Other Countries—Differences of Good and Bad Starts.

Starting race horses is a fine art, and the man who fancies it isn't will never be convinced until he stands, flag in hand, facing 10,000 persons, and with a dozen or so thoroughbreds, ridden by anxious jockeys, upon the track, each rider doing his best to get an advantage over his fellows. In 19 cases out of 20 it is not the thoroughbred that is to blame for the trouble at the post, nor is it the jockey directly, but it is the owner, trainer or some speculator in the background who has told the jockey to get off in front, no matter what happens, and who has promised to pay his fine or reimburse him for any penalty he may incur in carrying out instructions. It is all very well to sit in the grandstand and criticize the work of the starter.

One must try the business himself to appreciate its difficulties and its trials. It is a much harder task to start race horses as we race in this country than in England, France, Austria or Australia, where the pace is very slow at the start, and a length or two advantage when the flag falls does not count for much. With us, and especially of late years, since the system of short dashes has become so popular with horse owners, which, by the way, has had such a depressing influence on the improvement of the blooded horse, the style has been to ride pell-mell from the start, and races are won and lost very frequently when the flag falls. Judgment of pace is fast becoming a lost art, and even our best jockeys now, with very rare exceptions, have no more idea of race riding than to get away well and take the shortest course home in the quickest possible fashion. Consequently every boy becomes imbued with the idea that to win he must get off in front.

The reader can easily picture to himself the scene at the post when there are 15 or 20 horses, and all of them ridden by boys not 16 years of age, all of whom have been told—some of them with threats and others with promises of large rewards—to get the best of the start. Any visitor to our race tracks is familiar with the scene at the post. Half a dozen horses will rush away on a false break when there is no possible chance for an equitable start, and when they come trotting back and before they have had time to wheel and get into line the crowd that remained behind the first time will dash out and run perhaps a hundred yards, leaving the first squad in their places. This goes on indefinitely.

The public is also familiar with the sight of one or more horses standing motionless some lengths behind their competitors. The starter asks the riders of the horses in advance of the laggards to wait until they have taken their positions. Each boy seems to think it is his bounden duty to walk his horse when those in the rear attempt to move up at a walk and to break away manfully if an attempt is made by those behind to come up at a run.

A starter should have a thorough knowledge of racing, should be a man of a high degree of intelligence, be quick of eye and hand and, above all, be of unimpeachable integrity. The issue of many thousands of dollars, often times hundreds of thousands of dollars, is decided by the fall of his flag, and it is his duty to see that every horse, no matter by whom he is owned, has an equal chance when he leaves the post. Every effort is made to catch the horses in motion and on as nearly even terms as possible. The eye must take in the field in a twinkling, and if the judgment is that the start is satisfactory the hand will act in unison with the eye and the brain.

Very often horses are in bad places, and what might look to be a good start from the grand stand would be a poor one in the judgment of the starter, and the flag does not fall. Criticism follows, and generally it is of the harshest and most unjust character. Some horses are quicker on their feet than others and will make a good start like a poor one through their ability to get under way much more rapidly than their competitors. A good start when the flag drops becomes to the unthinking and ignorant a poor start, and abuse is heaped upon the head of the official.

From time to time mechanical appliances for starting race horses have been invented, but they have not been practical and have not achieved success. A swinging gate to be raised by electricity was spoken of some time ago, but fractious thoroughbreds could not be got near it. There are, again, horses that are not to be controlled at times, and collisions with the obstacle would undoubtedly be of daily occurrence. Then, too, it would take months of drilling to get horses to overcome the idea that they were not going to run into the gates. This and many other objections can be raised against this system. A western inventor has patented a gate to be lowered before the horses while they stand at the post, which may be moved away from them at a rapid rate of speed by electric power, the barrier moving forward and upward at the same time.—New York Sun.

The proprietor of a chemical works received from his shoemaker a pair of water tight boots, which he wore, however, unable to wear, as they were a trifle too small. He therefore gave them to one of his workmen to wear for a few days and stretch them to the required dimensions. Several weeks passed over, and the employer had forgotten all about the boots when he was suddenly reminded of them in a curious fashion: On a certain pay day the workman in question, after drawing his wages, lingered at the desk as if waiting for something. The manufacturer then said: "Well, Kruger, what is it?" "I want more money," was the reply. "What—what? Haven't you got your full wages?" "Oh, yes!" answered Kruger, afterward adding, with the greatest composure: "But you've still got to pay me \$4.60 for getting your boots sold. They've been out of repair, you know!"—Humoristic Blatter.

Great Gift. We are giving away goods at your own price, at the auction sale at the New York Cash store, Sales from 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

Miss Kate Field relates an experience which she had in trying to sleep in a hotel in a Utah mining town where the partitions between the rooms were of boards merely and quite innocent of lath and plaster. The ordinary going and coming of the early part of the night were loud enough, but toward morning when at last she had fallen asleep, a loud voice shouted from her keyhole: "Smith! Smith!"

As her name was not Smith, she made no response. "Smith!" came the shout again. "It's time to sleep!"

"My name is not Smith," she then answered. From across the hall came the call of the day clerk, who occupied the room there.

"No, that ain't Smith. Smith's at the end of the hall." "Well, this is the end of the hall," came from the neighborhood of the keyhole again. It was the voice of the porter.

"Aren't there two ends to the hall? It's the other end, you blockhead." "Who was Smith?" came a sharp voice from the distance. "I'm Smith," came still another voice.

"Well, whichever Smith wants to get up at 4 o'clock, him's the one," growled the porter. Both these Smiths slammed their doors with a vehement protestation that they didn't want to get up. "It's Smith in No. 11!" screamed the day clerk.

The right Smith had not been waked at all, so the porter found No. 11 and pounded on the door so hard that everybody in the house who had not already been waked was aroused, and several people rushed out into the hall, thinking there was a fire.

The porter went down complacently to the office on the floor below. "Well," said he to the night clerk, "I waked him up anyhow."

A Curious Parasite. It is an old saying that every dog has his day. According to an English authority, that day is neither very long nor specially comfortable in Fiji. It is impossible to keep foreign dogs alive for much more than a couple of years. Those born there may live four years. The cause of this mortality is a species of worm that lives in the blood vessels, arteries and heart. Adult specimens of this parasite sometimes measure as much as five inches, and the blood of some animals is actually swarming with them. Puppies are often troubled with them, although it seems to take about six months to develop them to a troublesome stage. When a dog is attacked, it begins with a sharp barking, which is at once recognized as the beginning of poor Fido's last chapter. Thus far no remedy has been found or even suggested. The same parasite is found in dogs in eastern Asia, and identical symptoms are noted. The animal may live six months to two years after the first indications are observed.—New York Ledger.

The Provincial Museum for Natural Sciences of Westphalia has come into the possession of a natural curio such as has never been seen before. It is the carefully prepared and stuffed head of a horse which was born with a finely developed mustache. This seems to contradict the first indications of the fact, which say that "there is nothing new under the sun."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Handel and Bach were contemporaries. Bach about the same time, in hours almost in sight of each other, devoted to the same branch of the same art, and each famous, and justly so, in his profession, these two great men never met.

1894 Harper's Magazine. Harper's Magazine for 1894 will maintain the character that has made it the favorite illustrated periodical for the home. Among the results of enterprise undertaken by the publishers, there will appear during the year a superbly illustrated paper on India by Edwin Lord Weeks, on the Japanese Seasons by Alfred Parsons, on Germany by Pauline Hildreth, on Paris by Richard Harding Davis, and on Mexico by Frederick Remington.

Among the other notable features of the year will be novels by George du Maurier and Charles Dudley Warner, the personal reminiscences of W. H. Howells, and eight short stories of Western frontier life by Owen Wister. Short stories will also be contributed by Grandee Matthews, Richard Harding Davis, Mary E. Wilkins, Ruth McEnery Stuart, Miss Louvance Alma-Tadema, George A. Hibbard, and others.

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hard, Quenay de Beaurpierre, Thomas Nelson and others. Articles on topics of our present interest will be contributed by distinguished specialists.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS. HARPER'S MAGAZINE \$4.00 HARPER'S WEEKLY \$4.00 HARPER'S PAMPHLET \$1.00 HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE \$2.00 Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in most cases binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$3.00 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post paid.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

1894 Harper's Weekly. HARPER'S WEEKLY \$4.00 HARPER'S PAMPHLET \$1.00 HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE \$2.00 Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

The volumes of the weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in most cases binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$3.00 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post paid.

Remittances should be made by Post-office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Cosmopolitan HOTEL. Under new Management, Headquarters for Commercial Men. FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR. Mrs. Thos. Roylance, Prop.

COAL! SMOOT & SPAFFORD. Uptown Office in Provo Com. & Savings Bank. Yard Telephone 17. All Kinds of COAL FURNISHED.

"Village Blacksmith" DAVID MELDRUM. Blacksmithing, Horse Shoeing, Wagon Repairing, Etc., Etc. J. et. 114 blocks north of First National Bank, Provo, Utah.

THE Provo Scavenger Co. Makes a Specialty of Digging, cleaning & repairing Closets, Cesspools, Drains, Removing Garbage of all kinds. All Work Promptly Attended to. Gardening and Lawn Making. Will contract to care for gardens and make lawns. J. W. CARTER, Manager. P. O. Address: General Delivery, Provo.

Excelsior Roller Mills, J. W. HOOPER, Mgr. \* \* \* CUSTOM MILLING \* \* \* OF ALL KINDS. Free delivery to all parts of the city. Lowest Possible Charges Made. Cash Paid for Wheat. Provo City Market. (Corrected Weekly.)

Wheat, per bushel..... 60c to 70c Oats, per wt..... \$1.00 to \$1.10 Barley, per wt..... 50c to \$1.00 Butter, per lb..... 20c to 25c Chickens, each..... 50c to 75c Eggs, per doz..... 10c to 15c Alfalfa seed, per lb..... 40c Beans, per lb, old..... 10c Dried peas, per lb..... 10c Potatoes, per bushel..... 60c to 65c Onions, old, per lb..... 3c to 5c Beef, per lb..... 4c to 5c Pork, per lb..... 4c to 5c Mutton, per lb..... 4c to 5c Hay, per ton..... \$5.00 Hay, wild, per ton..... \$5.00 Cabbages per lb..... 10c to 15c Raspberries per qt..... 20c to 25c Blackberries per qt..... 10c to 15c String beans per lb..... 10c to 15c Apples, per bushel..... 30c to 50c Peaches, per bushel..... 15c to 20c Plums..... 10c to 15c

"I SAY! BUY A CAKE OF CLAIRETTE SOAP and thank me for calling your attention to it." MANUFACTURED ONLY BY N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. St. Louis.

BLOM NURSERY. THE DENVER AND Rio Grande Railroad. SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD. The only line running two through east trains daily to ASPEN, LEADVILLE, COLORADO SP'S, PUEBLO & DENVER Effective April 29, 1894. Train No. 3 leaves Provo 9:26 a. m., Salt Lake 5:25 a. m., Arrive at Pueblo 6:30 a. m., Colorado Springs 7:51 a. m., Denver 10:30 a. m. Train No. 4 leaves Provo 9:35 p. m., Arrive at Pueblo 6:25 p. m., Colorado Springs 8:00 p. m., Denver 10:30 p. m. Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with all lines east. Elegant day Coaches, chair cars and Pullman sleepers on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable train and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent. A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager, Denver, Col. U. F. NEVINS, G. A. St. Louis, Mo. Second south of Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. A. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A. Denver, Col.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. With G and J Tires FOR BASE BALL, LAW TENNIS, CRICKET SUPPLIES, FISHING TACKLE, HAMMOCKS, TENTS, GUNS, AMMUNITION, SPORTING GOODS. SEND TO BROWNING BROS. 104 Main Street, Salt Lake City. Send for Catalogue, Free to All.

Elegant World's Fair Views GIVEN AWAY BY The St. Louis Republic TEN PORTFOLIOS OF WORLD'S FAIR VIEWS, each Portfolio containing 6 views and each view accurately described. Views of the Main Buildings, State Buildings, the Midway Views of Statuary, etc. These Ten Portfolios will be given without cost to any one who will send five new yearly subscribers to THE TWO-CENT WEEKLY REPUBLIC, with \$5.00 the regular subscription price. Address THE REPUBLIC, St. Louis, Mo.

SCENIC LINE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY OF THE WORLD. CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect April 29, 1894. LEAVE PROVO FOR EAST AND SOUTH, No. 1. For Grand Junction and points East..... 9:35 a. m. No. 4. For Grand Junction and points East..... 9:35 p. m. No. 5. For Springville, Thistle, Sanpete and Sevier..... 6:30 p. m. No. 8. For Springville, Spanish Fork, Payson and Bureka..... 6:30 p. m. LEAVE PROVO FROM WEST, No. 1. For Salt Lake, Ogden, Am. Fork, Lehi and the West..... 11:55 a. m. No. 3. For Salt Lake, Ogden, Am. Fork and Lehi and the West..... 10:17 p. m. No. 6. For American Fork, Lehi and Salt Lake..... 10:17 p. m. No. 7. For American Fork, Lehi and Salt Lake..... 6:55 a. m. ARRIVE AT PROVO FROM EAST AND SOUTH, No. 1. From Denver, Grand Junction and points East..... 11:55 a. m. No. 3. From Denver, Grand Junction and points East..... 10:17 p. m. No. 5. From Springville, Thistle, Sanpete and Sevier..... 4:15 p. m. No. 8. From Springville, Spanish Fork, Payson and Bureka..... 4:35 a. m. ARRIVE AT PROVO FROM WEST, No. 2. From California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Lehi and Am. Fork..... 9:25 a. m. No. 4. From California, Ogden, Salt Lake, Lehi and Am. Fork..... 3:50 p. m. No. 6. From American Fork, Lehi and Salt Lake..... 6:30 p. m. No. 7. From American Fork, Lehi and Salt Lake..... 6:30 p. m. (The only line to Ogden and Denver without change. Free riding on cars on through trains. Through sleeping cars to Denver, Kansas City, Chicago and San Francisco. Electric, coach and comfort.)

THE Cash Market Keeps Constantly on Hand all Kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, Home Cured Hams, Bacon & Lard. Philip Speckart, Prop. First-Class Hacks and Carriages. SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL MEN. Corner 1 and Centre Streets, Provo City, Utah, P. O. Box 306, Telephone No. 64.

"DAILY DISPATCH" For the Semi-Weekly Dispatch. DAILY, \$6.00. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.05. For the Provo City Market. (Corrected Weekly.) Wheat, per bushel..... 60c to 70c Oats, per wt..... \$1.00 to \$1.10 Barley, per wt..... 50c to \$1.00 Butter, per lb..... 20c to 25c Chickens, each..... 50c to 75c Eggs, per doz..... 10c to 15c Alfalfa seed, per lb..... 40c Beans, per lb, old..... 10c Dried peas, per lb..... 10c Potatoes, per bushel..... 60c to 65c Onions, old, per lb..... 3c to 5c Beef, per lb..... 4c to 5c Pork, per lb..... 4c to 5c Mutton, per lb..... 4c to 5c Hay, per ton..... \$5.00 Hay, wild, per ton..... \$5.00 Cabbages per lb..... 10c to 15c Raspberries per qt..... 20c to 25c Blackberries per qt..... 10c to 15c String beans per lb..... 10c to 15c Apples, per bushel..... 30c to 50c Peaches, per bushel..... 15c to 20c Plums..... 10c to 15c