

electing supporters of a presidential ticket on a gold platform; while with the officials elected to act for the State where all parties are agreed on silver, that question will cut little figure and the other party issues will be as live as ever.

Up to this point of the struggle in the resolutions committee and the protest in the convention which repudiates the platform and candidates, and on which the Utah delegates were a unit, there will be no dissent as to the wisdom of the course, from a local political point of view. From there on, however, will be a divergence of opinion. There will be the fear that the three delegates who retire from the convention, by their action may have some effect in making Utah appear less conservative and considerate than would be consistent and to her advantage. This effect, however, probably will be more upon individuals than upon the State generally, from the fact that the State will keep its representation to the end. But this feature is of secondary importance. The main consideration is that the Republican party representatives of Utah have made the emphatic declaration that no national candidate on a gold platform will receive support here, while the party is firmly held together on the other issues which it it holds as vital.

#### THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

In one sense it may be said that the aspect of the political horizon is "a little mixed," although by the mixture presented the certainty of the election of McKinley and Hobart seems assured. By the action outlined for the silver men in the Republican party, as announced in the NEWS dispatches today, the prospect is that there will be three tickets in the presidential field for November next. These will be the regular Republican nominees, McKinley and Hobart, on a gold platform which will capture all the eastern and northern states, and probably some of the west. Then there will be the regular Democratic ticket to be named at Chicago, on what promises to be a free silver platform, though this is not yet well assured; this ticket will carry the south, some of the middle west and probably some western states. The third is a Republican silver ticket with Henry M. Teller at the head, which might win in some of the western and northwestern states, but whose support beyond these is entirely problematical.

If the members of the Republican convention who favored the free coinage of silver all had come out, refusing to support either the candidates of the platform, and had expressed a readiness to uphold a Democratic platform with free coinage added thereto, there might have been a confidence that the Chicago nominees would have been elected, provided they were sound in their silver friendship. But neither of these "ifs" has been realized. Out of 165 silver men in the St. Louis convention, as shown by the vote, only 23, or about one-seventh, withdrew therefrom, while not more than another seventh deemed it best to remain in the convention and at the same time to repudiate its platform and nominees. And of this number,

as judged by subsequent action, there is not one who feels that even to secure the promise of free coinage as a Democratic policy he can throw away his political convictions as to protection, reciprocity, etc., and endorse the Democratic views on those subjects. Thus far, therefore, there does not promise any begira of free coinage Republicans to Democratic ranks.

The nomination of Henry M. Teller as the silver candidate may be easily counted on to get a large Republican silver vote, since Mr. Teller has shown clearly his position to be first for free coinage above all other issues; he is also staunch on the protective idea. This latter fact will keep from him many Democratic voters who are with him on silver but do not agree with his tariff ideas; and with free coinage or anything akin to it in the Chicago platform, there is no inducement for Democrats to give Mr. Teller any support at all. In case of a failure in the present indication that free coinage will be endorsed at Chicago, there would be more Democratic votes for the independent silver candidate, which would but add to the probability of success for the regular Republican ticket by weakening its chief opponent.

As to any likelihood that the Chicago convention will endorse Mr. Teller as its candidate, and work in harmony with the silver Republicans, that does not appear to be much in evidence. The Democratic party is not in such straitened circumstances as to endorse a Republican in tariff matters in order to take up free coinage and achieve success. If it were to follow the leadership of two-sevenths of the silver minority in the Republican convention, or about one-twentieth of that political body, it would be indeed a case of a small tail wagging a large dog. Besides, the free coinage and "sound money" Democrats are so nearly equal in the Chicago convention that with a good silver plank in the platform the opposing division of the party will have to be propitiated in a way not offered by the request that the great mass of gold standard Democratic voters sustain a silver Republican. John Sherman and Grover Cleveland voting the same ticket would not be such a strange spectacle as this latter proposition would afford.

Taking it altogether, it may be said that the situation in prospect is: The regular Republican ticket will be supported by its gold standard members, its members who are Republicans on general principles aside from any special issue, many of its members who believe in free coinage but would rather let that go than relinquish their tariff ideas, and by dissatisfied voters who want a change from the present party administration. The Democratic ticket will have its regular party support on any platform. The Teller ticket will receive the Republican silver support and such other as is for silver ahead of all else and does so hope for it in either of the great parties.

The chief danger of a falling off from either of the great parties is that Republican silver voters throughout the country will stay at home, not being enthused by their party platform and not caring to vote against it; while Democrats not pleased with their party platform will show a like apathy. As

for those who loudly express dissatisfaction the few days succeeding their party conventions, they usually get over their growling by election day and at that time are found working in the same ranks as before. Taking all things into consideration, it now appears as though there will be three tickets in the field, and that the election of McKinley as the next President of the United States is as clearly assured as anything in American politics possibly can be.

#### THE DAIRY PRODUCTS LAW.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 17, 1896.

To the Editor:

Dear Sir:—Kindly inform us of the principal points in brief of the oleomargarine or butterine law now in force in our new State (Utah) and you will confer on us a great favor.

Respectfully yours,  
J. M. HAYS.

The act passed by the Legislature makes it unlawful to offer for sale or to furnish any impure, diluted or skimmed milk, under penalty of not less than ten or more than one hundred dollars fine for each offense; but skimmed milk may be sold if the salesman labels the vessel containing it, the letters on the label to be in gothic type, not less than one inch in length. The skimmed milk allowed to be sold must have not less than nine per cent of milk solids, exclusive of fats. Milk that has been drawn from a cow within twenty days before or five days after parturition, or from an animal affected with sore or disease, is classed as unwholesome and its sale is forbidden.

Adulterated dairy products such as cheese, cream, butter, etc., to which boracic or salicylic acid, or other antiseptics injurious to health have been added, are forbidden; as is also skimmed milk cheese to which any fat foreign to the milk has been added. No skimmed milk cheese less than nine or more than eleven inches in diameter or less than nine inches in height is allowed to be manufactured or sold in the State.

The sale or possession of any imitation of butter is made unlawful under penalty of not less than a twenty-five dollars fine for the first offense and fifty dollars for subsequent offenses, with the addition of ten days in jail at the discretion of the court. But oleomargarine, butterine, etc., which are without the coloring matter that makes them look like butter, may be sold under their true name. All such products, however, must be distinctly labeled as in the case of skimmed milk. These labels must be approved by the dairy or food inspector of a city or by the county clerk, city recorder or town clerk. Dealers who offer the products must have labels where the letters are not less than four inches in length, except in the case of paddlers, when letters three inches deep are permitted. In case butterine, oleomargarine, etc., are furnished to a hotel, restaurant or luncheon coter, the person furnishing the same has to notify each guest or patron that the substance is not butter, and must give that notice before the patron eats the substance.

The law further provides that in all State institutions only pure dairy products shall be used; and the