

bushel for 'em at my house. They'll get so by-and-by that only persons of expensive tastes can afford them, and restaurants will put out signs, 'Potatoes today.' There isn't going to be enough wheat to go around among our own people, and still they're shipping it away to Europe. Europe is bound to take it away from us in spite of everything. The silver bill is going to raise the price of silver, so that England will have to pay 20 cents more a bushel for Indian wheat. We have a population, say, of 62,000,000 east of the Rockies. Each person, it is estimated, consumes four and a half bushels of wheat per annum. That figures out 279,000,000 bushels. Allow 50,000,000 bushels for seedling and we have 329,000,000 bushels as the amount required. The estimates for this year's crop hardly run over 400,000,000 bushels—some say 391,000,000. Let's split the difference and make it 395,000,000. Take out the seed and we have left 345,000,000 bushels, which leaves us 16,000,000 for export. Why, that amount isn't enough for the coastwise trade to Cuba, the West Indies, South America, Mexico, Nova Scotia, and the like. Tell you what, along next spring good wheat will be as scarce as hen's teeth, and may be scarcer."

"What'll folks eat?"

"High-priced wheat. There won't be any potatoes, or onions, or apples, or fruit of any kind and they'll all have to live on bread. Corn will go up in price, too, as you can see by today's market."

IT'S BETTER FOR THE FARMERS.

"I'm glad there is a short crop. The farmers will make more out of a short crop of wheat than they will out of a big crop. They ought to have more sense than to raise so much wheat, anyhow. They just dig in and grow wheat, wheat, everywhere. Sixty days after it's harvested it's nearly all in the market and being used as a club to knock the farmers on the head, as they bread their own markets by dumping their wheat all at once. Now, if they took something else—corn or oats, say—there might be a good market on everything. If wheat be scarce corn would go up to 50 cents a bushel. That would fetch up pork. But, no! They must keep on raising wheat. I suppose it is because they can turn wheat into money so quickly. But there's no sense in the way they break their own markets. Nobody else in the world ever tries to sell his year's product in a minute. Everybody else sells it out in dribs."

"Yes, sir; wheat's up, and its going to stay up. It will be nearly as short a crop as in 1879, with the difference that everything else that grows out of the ground that is eatable is as short as wheat, which wasn't the case in 1876."

JUNIOR.

FORMAL CONTEST OPENED.

August 25th, Richard W. Young opened in the Third District Court, a legal contest against Parley L. Williams for a seat on the school board, by filing the following document:

Richard W. Young, plaintiff, vs. Parley L. Williams, defendant:

To the honorable the district court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory;

The statement of Richard W. Young, a qualified elector of the Fourth municipal ward of Salt

Lake City, Utah, respectfully shows that on the 14th day of July, 1890, at an election duly held in said municipal ward, pursuant to statute, for the election of two school trustees by and from said ward, one for the term of one year, Parley L. Williams and Richard W. Young were the only persons voted for as such trustee for the term of two years.

Said contestant further states, on information and belief, that at Poll No. 2, at said election, one William J. Allen was duly appointed and acting as judge of election; that as such he received and deposited ballots; that after recording the ballots of a certain number of qualified voters, believed by contestant on information and belief to be about twenty, said Allen did not deposit said ballot in the ballot box, but exchanged them for other ballots, which he fraudulently deposited in the ballot box at said poll; that each of the ballots so offered contained the name of contestant as trustee for two years for said Fourth municipal ward, and that each of the ballots there fraudulently deposited contained the name of said Parley L. Williams for the same office and term; that on the 16th day of July, 1890, the returns of said election were duly canvassed and showed that at poll No. 2 aforesaid, said Parley L. Williams received 154 votes and said contestant 128 votes for the above mentioned office; and that at poll No. 1 aforesaid, said Williams received 187 votes and contestant 211 votes therefor, being a total of 341 votes for said Williams and 339 votes for said contestant; that immediately thereafter said Williams entered upon and is now acting in said office; that said twenty votes were improperly counted for said Williams and should properly have been counted for the contestant; that the mal-conduct of said Allen was such as to procure said Parley L. Williams to be declared to be elected to said office when he had not received the highest number of legal votes.

Wherefore contestant demands judgment with costs, that the defendant is not entitled to the said office and that his election be annulled and set aside; that Richard W. Young is entitled to the office and that he be declared elected.

RICHARD W. YOUNG.

Upon this statement Mr. Williams was cited to appear on Monday, September 8.

IDAHO DEMOCRATS.

Boise City, Idaho, August 25.—The democratic state convention was convened today at the Opera House, Frank P. Ensign, foreman of the State central committee, in the chair. James E. Hawley, late candidate for delegate was elected chairman and was escorted to the chair by Messrs. John Hailey and Reid, both former members of Congress. John M. Brown, of Latah, and Mr. Davis, of Nez Perces, were both elected secretaries. A delegate moved that John Bartlow, who had voted for General Jackson, be

selected sergeant-at-arms. It was carried by acclamation. John Faylor was elected doorkeeper. On motion a committee of one was appointed from each county on credentials with the exception of Bear Lake county, where the delegation was a matter of contest. Mr. Hailey moved that all delegates file their papers with the chairman of the county committee, and Mr. Ainslie that the convention adjourn until 4 o'clock, both of which motions were carried.

At 4 o'clock the convention again convened. There appeared to be no difficulty except in reporting upon the case from Bear Lake county. The committee seemed to wish to leave it to the entire convention. Ten minutes were allowed, and still the committee was not ready. Finally it was agreed to put over until to-morrow at 10 o'clock. Technical points were made as to how the convention could pursue its other business in the event of the Bear Lake county contest not being settled, but they were all overruled, either by the chair or the convention. The president decided that no gentleman of either of the Bear Lake county delegations had the right to be heard.

Judge Anderson moved that the convention proceed with the necessary business, leaving out the Bear Lake county delegation. Carried.

The counties were then called. Each named a member on permanent organization and order of business. Mr. Reid, of Nez Perces, wanted the Gentiles from Bear Lake County to be seated. Mr. Ainslie said the Mormons were not citizens of Idaho, but he did not like to proceed with a hurrah. He knew nothing of this matter in dispute, and he felt it his duty to know.

Ainslie moved a committee of seven on platform and resolutions. Mr. McFarland wanted one from each county. Ainslie thought he would not get through in a week in that way. Seven members were appointed, namely, Ainslie, of Ada; McFarland, of Kootenai; Frazser, of Shoshone; Reid, of Nez Perces; J. A. Jones, of Bingham; Tillinghast, of Latah; Quarles, of Custer; Ruick, of Logan.

On motion the convention adjourned until tomorrow. Notice was given that Hon. W. P. Hill would speak in the opera house at 8 in the evening.

8:20 p.m.—There are nearly one thousand persons in the opera house to hear the remarks of Mr. Hill.

11:45 p.m.—Such a turn out as occurred at the democratic meeting tonight has never before occurred in the history of Boise, or any other town in Idaho. After Mr. Hill's speech, Reed, of Nez Perces, poured a perfect stream of eloquence upon the multitude. The Governor's Guards band was in attendance, and is now playing in front of the different committee rooms, extending from the opera house to the democratic headquarters. The nominations will take place tomorrow afternoon. The democrats are very enthused.—Herald.

Boise City, Idaho, Aug. 25.—The Democratic State Convention has