

I am, it is ready to accept existing conditions, and meet the requirements of the future and present, and that if entrusted with power, it resolves:

1—That exclusive privileges shall be granted to none, and equal rights to all.

2—It is opposed to class legislation of every kind, and in administering the city government will do exact and equal justice to the poor and to the rich.

3—The workingman and laborer can safely trust the Democratic party, not altogether because of its promises, but by reason of the principles upon which it is founded. It had its origin in the idea of the protection of the individual against usurpation by the government and the protection of the weak as against the strong, and has from the foundation of the government, been the friend and protector of the poor man and the people.

4—We believe in Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen, and will carry out our belief if entrusted with power, and not flagrantly violate our promise as has been done by the Liberal administration.

5—That we favor wise and salutary laws looking to the safety and protection of all laborers engaged in hazardous work.

6—That we favor the enactment of a mechanics lien law, that will secure to the workman the wages of his labor.

7—That we commend our Liberal friends for announcing in their platform, that they favor Democratic resolutions heretofore adopted and which we now reaffirm: "That eight hours by law constitute a day's labor on all public works; and the enactment of the Australian ballot for the conducting of our elections.

8—That we are in favor of the free public schools, and that they shall be liberally and generously supported, and we denounce all efforts to impair their efficiency and usefulness by dragging them into politics. We approve and reaffirm the declaration of our party, that the control and government of the schools should be absolutely non-partisan. The church and schools should be kept out of politics in the interest of both.

9—The Democratic party is opposed to all sumptuary laws, but is in favor of a careful and vigorous enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic, to the end that both the licensed dealer and the community may be protected.

10—That the Democratic party of Salt Lake City heartily endorses the home rule bill for Utah, now pending before Congress, as a wise and just measure, and will use all honorable means to secure its passage.

And we cordially invite all good citizens who desire wise and economical government for our city, no matter what their past political affiliations, to unite with us in securing it.

CALEB W. WEST, Chairman,
J. L. RAWLINS,
E. A. SMITH,
A. G. NORRELL,
GEORGE STRINGFELLOW,
Committee.

The resolutions were adopted with the following amendments, offered by F. H. Dyer:

Salt Lake enjoys the reputation today of being one of the most expensive cities in the West in which to live, and that is my reason for offering the following amendment to the resolutions: After the words "that eight hours should by law constitute a day's labor," be added this, "and that the laborer should be paid two dollars and fifty cents per day instead of two dollars, as at present paid."

The unnecessary offices, created as rewards for placemen, should be abolished.

That the salaries of public officials shall not be increased.

That upon public works men shall be employed for their capacity and fitness

and not for the purpose of bribing their votes.

A. T. SCHROEDER

was then unanimously elected chairman of the city committee and violently arraigned the "Liberal" party for its unchastity, broken pledges and reckless expenditures.

Members of the city committee were elected as follows:

First precinct—William Fuller.

Second precinct—W. R. Gibbs.

Third precinct—W. A. Hodges.

Fourth precinct—J. B. Toronto.

Fifth precinct—F. H. Dyer.

MAYOR NOMINATED.

The names of I. M. Barratt, Walde-mar Van Cott and H. C. Lett were proposed for mayor.

Mr. Van Cott in a brief but earnest speech positively declined to accept the nomination.

The balloting was proceeded with and resulted as follows:

H. C. Lett.....	39
W. Van Cott.....	26
I. M. Barratt.....	3

Colonel Lett's nomination was made unanimous and being escorted to the rostrum he was received with cheers. His remarks were as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I feel that you have honored me beyond my merit, and I realize that you have done so because of my political faith. I accept the honor and responsibility you have placed upon me. [Applause.] The platform adopted here I stand upon wholly and solely. If you elect me, I will do all I can for the advancement of the city. I have no animosities, and no enemies of twenty years, standing to punish. [Applause.] I believe in Salt Lake work for Salt Lake workmen. [Applause.] I will undertake to bring peace, prosperity and good feeling to Salt Lake City and to Utah if elected. [Prolonged applause.] Whatever I may do will be to bring a new era of good will here, and may the white wings of peace soon float all over this Territory. It is for you to say whether or not I shall be elected Mayor of this city. (Cries, "We will, we will.") I will undertake to see that equal and exact justice is meted out to all, regardless of previous condition. Gentlemen, again I thank you.

The rest of the ticket was the work of the evening session. The nominees are:

For recorder, R. P. Morris; treasurer, J. B. Walder; assessor and collector, George W. Snow; city marshal, Gilbert A. McLean.

UTAH LEGISLATURE—30TH SESSION

COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26.

Moran—A bill to establish an office of inspector of steam boilers and defining the duties of the inspector. Appropriate committee.

Lund—A bill providing for the assessment and collection of taxes in incorporated cities. Committee on ways and means.

Moran—A bill for an act to establish a bureau of labor statistics. Committee on statistics.

Glendenning—A bill for an act to provide for the regulating of building associations. Private corporations.

Lund—A resolution to the effect that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the fee books of the clerks

of the District court and said committee to report to legislative assembly as soon as possible. Adopted.

C. F. No. 6, by Moran, a bill for an act to secure liens to mechanics and others, was read the second time by sections.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 27.

A vigorous protest was made against the manner in which the bills were printed by the *Irrigation Age* company. To this the committee on printing disclaimed all responsibility, as the work was done by the government under the supervision of the governor and consequently the Council had no control over the matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28.

Melville introduced a bill for an act for the education of the blind. Referred to the committee on university.

C. F. 5, which, on motion of Lund, last Monday, was made the special order of today's proceedings, and which provides for the organization, government and control of building and loan and saving associations, both domestic and foreign, doing business in the Territory of Utah, and repealing chapter 12 of the laws of 1890, was taken up and read by sections, on its second reading.

This bill is a very long one and when the clerk announced its introduction, Councilor Glendenning requested to be excused during the remainder of the day, as he had some business of Judge Baskin's that he wanted to attend to. This was a stunner to the latter gentleman, who was present, and whose face clearly indicated that Glendenning was suffering from mental aberration so far as attempting to his (Baskin's) business was concerned. Glendenning retired, leaving the judge to look after the "Liberal" interests and made through the thirty-five sections of this one of the longest bills yet considered in the Council.

C. F. 13, changing the name of the Deseret University to the Utah University, was passed.

C. F. 34, authorizing counties to issue bonds for the purpose of funding outstanding indebtedness and for other purposes, was called up on its third reading. It was proposed to limit the amount which a county may bond to one per cent. of the assessed valuation of the county. This was adopted after quite a lengthy discussion by various members, Peters championing the amendment.

At this point Harry Haines rose to a question of privilege and asked that the minutes be corrected so as to read that the Council was dismissed with prayer by the Chaplain. He wanted the members to understand that he was not opposed to the \$4 per day prayers even if he wasn't always present.

The bill then passed.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29.

C. F. No. 25, an act providing for the incorporation and government of metropolitan cities, was taken up and at 3 o'clock this afternoon was being read by sections for the second time. This bill is the longest yet considered by the Council and was introduced by Glendenning on Monday last. It fills ninety-one pages of ordinary bill paper, and if printed in the News would require a space of nearly