DISTINGUISHED DEMOCRATS

Address a Large Gathering at Ogden Last Night.

THE DELEGATION FROM THIS CITY.

The Territorial Democratic Convention Tomorrow.—The Eminent Politicians Will be Present.

Enthusiastic Democrats of this city and Ogden have for several weeks been making extensive preparations for the reception and entertainment of a party of distinguished politicians, who have been touring the country in the interest of Democracy.

A delegation of probably two hundred and fifty persons left this city for Ogden over the Union Pacific by special train, at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, in order to be present at the arrival of the visitors in that city, which occurred at 7:30 p. m.

The party was composed of Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, United States senator from West Virginia; Hon. William D. Bynum, member of Congress from Indiana, and Hon. Chauncey F. Black and Hon. Lawrence Gardner, president and secretary of the National Association.

A committee from this city, consisting of Colonel S. A. Merritt, Hon. F. S. Richards, Hon. John T. Caine, Judge E. A. Smith, P. L. Williams and George Sutherland, were appointed to assist in preparing a programme for the remainder of the week. This committee were on the Union Pacific special, and in addition thereto the following were observed:

F. H. Dyer and wife, J. W. Judd, Nathan Swan, P. T. Nystrom, George Cullitte, Simon Bamberger, Henry Siegel, C. A. Carlquist and wife, G. W. Thatcher of Logan and Robert Sloan of the Logan Journal, A. F. Shearman, J. Rawlins, M. B. Bowles, J. B. Walker, B. W. Young and Mrs. C. C. Richards, O. H. Hardy, Frank Harris, W. H. Dale, J. A. Cunningham, Hon. J. H. Moyle, Charles Adams of Iron county, F. C. Kesler, O. A. Parks, D. C. Dunbar, Hon. W. H. King of Provo, W. C. Dickinson, Hon. H. Heusley, ex-Governor Caleb W. West, chairman of the Salt Lake county central committee, H. G. Bell, W. B. Wood, W. P. McKeever, E. G. Harding, Mat M. Brigham, E. A. Pulland, T. M. Walsell, W. A. Hodges, and Judge Dusenberry of Provo.

The run to Ogden was made in seventy minutes without the slightest unpleasantness to mar the ride. At the Union depot the excursion was met by Kent's military band which filled the air with strains of stirring music. A procession was promptly formed and the Mill Creek band which had also gone to Ogden on the special train, took its position in the column, which was nearly two blocks long. The line of march was up Twenty-fifth street to Washington avenue, along the latter to Twenty-first street, then by countermarch back to the Reed Hotel.

Several patriotic pieces were then artistically rendered by the band, after which the greater part of the gathering repaired to the dining room where an excellent dinner was partaken of.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the curtain of the Opera House was drawn up, revealing the distinguished visitors seated upon the stake. An audience of twelve hundred people confronted the speakers. Judge Henderson called the meeting to order. He spoke briefly on existing political issues in this Territory, and stated that the meeting had been called to listen to addresses from statesmen and politicians of national repute and to elect thirteen delegates to represent Weber county at the Democratic convention to be held in Salt Lake city next Saturday night. A committee composed of W. H. Magianis, W. V. Helfrich, John A. Hayes, N. Montgomery and Charles Wright, was appointed to select the delegates.

Judge Henderson then introduced Hon. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania. That gentleman advanced to the foot lights amid a volley of applause. He spoke substantially as follows: "I have hardly words to express the gratitude it gives me to be in Utah. If there is one place more than another I have long desired to visit, it is this fair Territory. My mind has long dwelt upon it. We have received you after a long and wearisome journey through the west and northwest, in the interest of Democracy. We have found all the essential ingredients to a growing and mighty auxiliary to and of national Democracy over the route we have traveled. And now, last, but by no means least, we have reached fresh, hopeful and pleasing Utah, ready to don the robes of Democracy and become a great State. I have traveled much, but never in my wanderings before have I been confronted with the statement that it is impossible, however or whenever engaged to be a Democrat or a Republican. I say that it is impossible, however real adversion one may not to be a Democrat or a Republican. Men of Utah, you cannot afford to stand idly by and see this great natural conveyance going on without taking part therein. It is your prerogative, your right, your duty. Utah will become a great commonwealth. I am proud to be a citizen of her when she joins the sisterhood of States. It is not true that Democratic and Republican administrations are equally just or equally corrupt. There are vital differences between them under all circumstances and at all times. The Republicans contend that the representatives of the government can do whatever they may elect, by wording and bending the constitution. The Democrats plant themselves on the specific grounds of the constitution and declare that any deviation therefrom is an attack on that grand instrument.

The most terrific power ever given to any nation is that of taxation. When unjustly levied it becomes an unbearable burden. The right is given the government to support itself. There is no authority bestowed to tax one individual or class to enrich another. But this wrong is inflicted all the same.

I was thinking, as I crossed the Dakotas, how wrong it is to tax you people out here for the useless coast defenses that we hear such a clamoring about. It only gives employment to extensive contractors. The Republicans tell us we must have a navy to defend us, and that our navy would become rotten unless we used it. This country will not fight any more with a navy that she is past. It is money that will fight our future wars. Bread and other necessaries of life must be had by all nations in times of war as well as peace. Most of them are largely dependent upon us for wheat and other provisions. None of them dare engage in war with us. Another thing, in case hostilities were declared, our raw materials would no longer be shipped into their ports and their wheels of industry would all be stilled.

No Territory ever been successfully governed by the general government. The condition of Utah in this respect is not peculiar. Utah has a prosperous, industrious and intelligent people. They need a pure government. They can get it only from the Democratic party.

The speaker here created considerable merriment by his quaint style, by stating that the Republicans were good men in everything but politics, but in that they were always and hopelessly unorganizes. It was embarrassing proper to intermarry with them, or mingle with them socially and in every way intimate alliance with them, but in politics they were no good.

Mr. Black continued: There has not been a free and pure Presidential election in the United States for more than a generation, but there will be one in 1892. There was one in 1860 when Thomas Jefferson was elected. The Federalists tried to count him out as their successors did Samuel J. Tilden, but they were defeated in their unfortunate scheme. The choice of the people was given its proper place and justice was vindicated.

On every side, Utah will have the organized strength of the Democratic party of the United States to assist her. In 1892 a Democratic President will be elected, and more than that, he will be seated. There has been a Democratic Majority in the United States since 1878. Cooperativly more than 100,000 electors voted for Grover Cleveland in 1888, than for Harrison, yet he who was the rightful and successful candidate was not allowed to fill the place to which the popular heart had exalted him. I don't know that Utah will have an opportunity to give us an electoral vote in 1892, but she can lend valuable strength to the States around her.

Mr. Black closed thus: I do not profess to be a public speaker; I am just a sort of father to the young orators whom I have with me. I will now retire and give you an opportunity to hear the young orator from West Virginia, Charles J. Faulkner, and the gallant young orator from Indiana, who has a number of times run to against the Speaker Reed in the House of Representatives. I will now give way to the heavy artillery.

The speaker was often interrupted with applause.

After a splendid selection by Kent's military band,

HON. W. D. BYNUM

was introduced. He said: On our mission for Democracy we have met with splendid receptions. We are not here to excite animosities, but in the interest of education. Our purpose is to call forth calm, dispassionate discussion.

We can debate with our opponents calmly on all political topics. I believe the masses are all honest—only the leaders and beneficiaries are apt to grow corrupt. There has been a change even among our Republican friends in late years on the tariff. Presidents Grant and Arthur and even Garfield did not hold to the views that are now promulgated. In 1880 they admitted the necessity of tariff reduction and appointed a commission which made a reduction of 20 per cent., but in the jugglery of legislation it was increased 67 per cent. Whether you are a state or not you are affected by the same laws as the rest of the country. In the tariff in the seventy years in the interest of all? It was 8 per cent, 11 per cent., 13 per cent., till now it is 47 per cent.

In 1857 even the 19 per cent. reduction was made at the request of the manufacturers. The war tariff was only a temporary measure, but now we bear greater burdens even than in war times. All branches of business were reached thereby. The direct tax repealed was the "income tax," which reached the wealthy but not the laboring classes. All this was done for a home market—the greatest robbery ever presented to a people. The consumers are in the unprotected list. Not more than five millions belong to the protected list.

The laborer lives on $1.00 per day; but raise it to $2.00 or $3.00 and he lives much better. We have resources for production far surpassing the demand. We want to give labor and employment a field. Under the lot-house plan we can produce everything, but it will be too expensive. Why don't you get rich on restricted markets? Wages are higher here by 15 per cent. than elsewhere, but yet this the cheapest in the world. There is something that enables ours to turn out goods that of any foreign laborer. Our opponents ignore the cost of production. One man can do much now as a hundred could a few years ago. One American laborer turns out from two to four times as much work that can be done in Europe. The ratio on an average is three to one. Even where muscular labor is required, we get the poorest pay. In the iron industry labor here is as cheap or more so than in Europe.

We need a commission abroad to feel the steel rail industry, and found note only 27 cents per day for men in Europe. Where goes the increase? Profit is the object. One million tons of rails a profit of $10,000,000 alone was made. Why are there so many of the rich here?

If it is for sweet charity let the dollar stay where it belongs, with the man who earns it.

Has one single industry raised the price of labor? In all branches this has been the inevitable result of protection. In the protected industries they have gone down, even the women and children suffering with the other workers. Protection is confined to a losing industry, one that does not pay of itself. Every dollar must be taken from the great of the people. As to trade even, shall we cut off the importation of everything produced here? Trade is an exchange, and unless we can get to buy we can't sell. We produce gold and silver, and we must use it as a representative or medium of exchange.

The time will come when we have 500 people to the square mile, that a home market will exist, but we don't want to be here then.

We want prices brought to that figure where every man can live but not make great fortunes nor great paupers.

There is one good feature in the tariff, "free sugar." This is an admission at once that tariff means a tax and the enemy claims the credit. We want to give every man the necessities free. Reduce the tariff to a revenue standard and that will be all that is needed.

The only reason we submit to taxation at all is to prevent these extortionists being made.

I believe when the masses are aroused to a full realization of the true situation there we may hope for relief.

We don't produce in the United States half the wool we use. It depends on climate and soil. There are one hundred and thirty different kinds of wool, and we need all the qualities to make cloth. We import enormous more carpets than any other nation, and all the wool we can get from abroad. Olde wool has gone down 50 cents since the McKinley bill was adopted, yet we are told all wool cloth is cheaper, but most of it is rags and cotton.

England, Germany and all the leading nations wear all wool clothes. England imports six hundred million pounds of wool. This is the reason of cheap. The nation is what they use in the end. All over this land the mills are closed, but in Europe the reverse is true. It is a great industry, and one that the United Kingdom alone exceeds in by ten to one.

The speaker then discussed the "tin plate" problem at great length, closing his remarks at 10:45 o'clock.

Senator Faulkner excused himself from addressing the meeting owing to the lateness of the hour.

DELEGATES APPOINTED.

The committee appointed to select the delegates to attend the Territorial convention to be held in this city tomorrow, at 11 a.m., reported the following list of names, which was unanimously approved:

H. P. Henderson, Thomas D. Dee, C. C. Richards, N. Montgomery, David Evans, J. W. McNuff, Jesse Barton, Mat S. Brigham, John Sowden, Charles Parker, James A. Thompson, W. L. Martinis.

Alternates—E. A. Reed, J. M. Parkin, George W. Bracewell, James Waggagard, W. G. Crogan, Joseph S. Perry, L. R. Bloebe, C. B. Pash, A. J. Weber, C. H. Schutz, Emery Seale, George Allen, John W. McMasin.

The meeting then adjourned and the Salt Lake representatives returned home arriving in this city a few minutes before 1 o'clock a. m. today.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION

Of Democrats to be Held in This City at 11 a.m. Tomorrow.

A Territorial Democratic convention consisting of delegates from the various counties of Utah Territory, is called to convene in this city tomorrow (Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1891, at 11 o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of organizing the Democratic society of Utah.

The Democratic county committees of the different counties have been instructed to issue a call for meetings to be held in their respective counties to elect delegates and alternates to attend said convention. The number of delegates elected from each county is as follows:

Beaver county	4
Box Elder county	11
Cache county	11
Carbon county	6
Emery county	4
Garfield county	4
Iron county	4
Juab county	4
Kane county	4
Millard county	4
Piute county	4
Rich county	4
Sanpete county	11
Sevier county	11
Summit county	11
Tooele county	11
Uintah county	4
Utah county	11
Wasatch county	4
Washington county	4
Wayne county	4
Weber county	11
Total	167

Hon. Chauncey F. Black, president of the National Association of Democratic clubs, and other distinguished Democrats will be present and address the convention and assist in the organization of the Democratic Society of Utah.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

John Mixter, the Unfortunate Ranchman, Died from Exposure and Exhaustion.

At the inquest held by Coroner Harris yesterday afternoon at the undertaking parlors of Joseph E. Taylor, over the remains of John Mixter, the German ranchman, whose death was announced in yesterday's NEWS, Jacob S. Jensen was the first witness. He testified: On October 1, I was to meet with some other parties at Crismon's ranch and herd cattle in Parley's Canyon. When we got there we found that Mixter had gone on ahead of us. After getting into the canyon I heard Mixter's dog barking and called to him. Mixter answered and said he would meet me on the ridge between Parley's and Mill Creek. After reaching the ridge I heard someone down in Mill Creek calling, and concluding it was the deceased, I returned to the ranch with Mr. Richards. Afterwards I learned that other parties were driving the cattle. Nothing was heard of Mixter afterwards, and finally Mr. Pearson became uneasy about him, and yesterday morning I went to look for him. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon we found his lifeless body lying beside the trail in Jump Off hollow, in Parley's Canyon. From the position and circumstances I should say that he became exhausted and laid down and went to sleep. He was asleep, he probably died. He was about 50 years of age and unmarried.

Benjamin Pearson testified: On October 1 Mixter left Crismon's ranch for Parley's canyon to herd cattle. In the evening Mr. Jensen returned to the ranch and stated that they had heard Mixter up in the hills but did not see him. I left the ranch that day, and when I returned yesterday morning I found that Mixter had not been there, and of course I became uneasy, the result of us went up the canyon to find him, and Mr. Jensen heard Mixter's dog barking. He went up the trail and found the dog keeping guard over Mixter's dead body. I should say Mixter became exhausted and chilled through and laid down to rest. He probably went to sleep and died.

Willard Richards testified to the same effect as the preceding witnesses.

The jury, which was composed of E. J. Bell, Emil Egli, and E. G. Irvine, returned a verdict setting forth that the deceased came to his death from the effects of exhaustion and exposure.

Mixter was fifty years of age and unmarried. He was a German, and came to this country many years ago.

The remains were buried today.

A Conscientious Editor.

We advertise at present for a Man whose pretensions have proven to be all they claim in our own family. We refer to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We stand up for the medicine because we have tested it. This is not an advertisement for the medicine, it is simply our testimony regarding it, after a fair trial.—*Gazette Times, Pittsburgh.* For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 4dks

Give particulars about the Weekly Tan Pet Card. Installment plan at L. Hollander's Jewelry Store, 140 Main St.

Prosper it Before Leaving Home.

Dr. M. J. Davis is a prominent physician of Lewis, Cass County, Iowa and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine at that place for the past thirty-five years. On the 20th of last May, while in Des Moines, en route to Chicago, he was suddenly taken with an attack of diarrhoea. Having with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for the past seventeen years, and knowing its reliability, he procured a 25-cent bottle, two doses of which completely cured him. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 4dks

FOR FURNITURE

Carpets, Wall Paper, Upholstery, Curtains, Poles, Shades, etc., call on

NEVE & CHILD,
41 E. First South.

THE $1000 PIANO will be given away at the Fair, October 9th, by Spencer & Lynch. Who will be the lucky winner?

BUY YOUR JEWELRY ON THE WEEKLY TEN PER CENT. INSTALLMENT PLAN, at L. Hollander's Jewelry Store, 140 Main Street. 4dks

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A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at this office. 3

A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire at this office. 3

A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. No washing. 414 W. First South. 4dks

PUPILS FOR A DANCING SCHOOL. Mr. Lewis, formerly of Philadelphia, Professor of Dancing, of Philadelphia, announces to some of his former pupils and friends in Salt Lake City, that he will open a dancing school for the season of 1891-2, on Tuesday, October 13, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Salt Lake City. Classes will be organized for children, Misses and Masters, on Saturdays, at 2 p. m., and for the general public on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The lessons will be given in the most fashionable and approved manner, and will embrace a variety of very popular dances for Home parties and Academy. For terms and particulars, address or call on Mr. Lewis, at Walker House, Salt Lake City. 4dks

1,000 FIRST-CLASS WEEPING Willows for sale. Apply to F. Armstrong, at Utah Commercial Bank, or S. Jennings, Public Center & Building Co., Power House Work. 4dks

FOR SALE.

GOOD MILK COWS. APPLY TO HENRY Fischer, 137 Third Street, Salt Lake City.

STRAYED.

OUT ON THE FORT DOUGLAS ROAD, a black and white pony, branded on left shoulder, mane and tail cut short, shod all round. Finder will be rewarded by returning the animal to the Deseret Hospital, or to Dr. Ellis, Dr. Pratt, or Dr. Old Gabbitas, Rio Grande Depot, or at Oil Pacific Lumber Co., where they will be expected.

Proofs and receipts must be exhibited at the undersigned, or at Oil Pacific Lumber Co., before the property will be delivered.

JOB HUMPHREY,
JOHN S. EDWARDS,
JOHN N. WHITAKER,
Board of Trustees Public School District, Salt Lake City, Sept. 28, 1891. 4d

NOTICE.

East Jordan Irrigation Company.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the Point Lookout and Ward House on Monday, October 19th, 1891, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of hearing reports and attending to any other business that may be necessary for the welfare of the company.

WM. SPENCER,
President.

SOUTH CONFERENCE OFFICE, 138, 140 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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The wishes of the compilers, that the work be published without profit so as to be within the reach of every person desiring it, have been realized in this as well as the first edition, and therefore on receipt of postage in silver we shall be pleased to send, free of postage to any address as the following

PRICES: 45 cents, 55 cents, 85 cents and $1.10.

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A Peaceful Valley.

Sale of reservation opened, Oct. 12, Pocatello Valley.

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Little Scorpion, Arabian Woman, Northwinds, Kerokoko Illusion, Harris's Dog Circus, Serpentine, Beautiful Maze, Static, Shooter, Dancing.

ADMISSION 10c.

200 LARGE FRENCH-SPANISH CROSSBREED RAMS will arrive at OGDEN from California Oct. 11th. Prices reasonable. Home clean. JEWETT & CO.

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