The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 192. WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX

THE SECOND DAY

Silver Tones in the Democratic Convention.

OVATION FOR ALTGELD.

Ex-Congressman Williams Captures the Assembled Crowd.

THE BRYAN DELEGATES SEATED.

The Michigan Contest Still Under Consideration—Convention Takes Recess till Tonight.

Special to the NEWS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Last night was one of restless activity for the Utah delegates. Evans of Ogden, a member of the committee on credentials, did not retire to his room to sleep until after daylight. The occasion of his all-night work was the contest of the South Dakota factions. The silverite wing placed their cause in his hands. He presented their complaints in detail, alleging that the goldites were corrupt, having secured their nomination through forged proxies and other devious methods. Affidavits, letters and other documentary evidence were introduced to substantiate the claim of the contestants, but the proof was not considered sufficiently conclusive. A significant factor in the findings, however, was the quiet and absolute promise of the gold men that they would work for silver from the start to the finish. When this became known their opponents willingly gave up the fight.

The same committee decided to seat the contesting delegations from Nebraska. This will give the white metal men more than a two-thirds working majority, and will greatly simplify and facilitate convention matters.

Too all absorbing speculation this morning is as to whether the gold forces will wage a vigorous battle in the convention during the remaining sessions or quietly submit to the will of the overwhelming majority. It is believed that Senator Hill will lead an onslaught against the money plank of the platform. It looks like war to the knife. The silver forces are anxious for the fray, spurred on by the first victory that has so far attended their efforts.

Thurman of Utah, Dietz of Idaho, and a number of other members of the committee on permanent organization, were at work until 3 a.m. against Sergeant-at-Arms Martin, whose intensely partisan work for the gold men yesterday resulted in great confusion when the silver men were speaking. He is also accused of practically throwing the doors of the Coliseum open to "sound money" shooters. Their men will present a minority report and will make a speech on it.

Powers was asked to second the nomination of Bland for Utah, but this morning the judge learned that Rawlins wished to make the talk, and he deferred to him.

This morning Powers and Governor Stone, Missouri, did missionary work among the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana delegations in behalf of Bland. Inall of these there is a strong undercurrent for Teller.

An enthusiastic committee of Wheeler Barker Presidential nominee advocates waited on the Utah delegation this morning and got little comfort.

The Utah tariff plank of the platform was presented by Rawlins at 9 o'clock this morning and it was decided to incorporate it either in words or effect.

The committee on platform granted an audience to the woman suffragists at the Palmer house this morning. Mrs. Dr. Ferguson, Salt Lake, submitted the following as the proposed plank in the platform:

"The Democratic party, being the party of the people, pledged to equal rights for all and special privileges to none, views with great satisfaction the world-wide movement for the advancement of women, in order to afford them larger opportunities for social and political progress. We recommend to the several states that by legislative enactment they remove as soon as practicable all obstacles to the full exercise of the franchise by their women citizens."

The time was limited and Mrs. Ferguson did not get to speak. Free trade arguments in favor of equal suffrage were made by Dr. Judah Leonard Smith and Catherine Waugh McCulloch. Mrs. Crannell, a vigorous New York anti-suffragist, who worked in opposition to the further enfranchisement of her sex at the St. Louis convention, also appeared before the Democratic committee.

Fully 150 Utah people are now here and more will arrive today.

COLONEL ALLEN.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The second day's convention opened bright and cool. The city has enjoyed ideal weather since the advance guards arrived last week and there are no indications of a change. The crowds down town and about the convention hall showed no diminution today, but there was less of demonstration than there has been. The personal element surrounding the candidates had given place to intense feeling over the issue between the gold and silver forces, as it neared the culminating point. Moreover, there appeared to be a lack of that personal magnetism among the candidates which inspires convention crowds to genuine enthusiasm.

The crowds were moving toward Coliseum early, as the time for meeting was ten o'clock, and the experience of yesterday warned people that petitions was required in gaining admission. Sergeant-at-arms Martin promised improvement on yesterday's arrangements. He has been the most abused man in Chicago and reports were current that he would be supersoaked when the permanent organization was effected. At the meeting of the committee on rules last night, it was pointed out that a floor dred seats in the rear of the main floor and gallries were unoccupied yesterday although the silver lookers had striven vainly to secure a quota of tickets commensurate with their strength in the convention.

The committee appointed Senator C. H. Money and Gen. M. Cluff to confer with Chairman Hartley early today and a threat was made that if a liberal distribution of tickets did not follow, the doors of the convention hall would be thrown open to the Democracy. The day promises to be one to bring a crisis on the floor of the convention with all the so long anticipated events of last night, extending far into the early hours today and meeting the great approach of the enchanting period.

The order of business adopted by the rules committee was such that after the introduction of the permanent presiding officer, Senator Stephen M. White of California, the first business would be the report of the credentials committee, essentially a bitter contest over Michigan. Then the report on platform, next speeches placing the candidates in nomination and finally balloting.

The choice of Senator White gives general satisfaction, even the gold men admitting that he is one of the ablest officers. He has a voice which carries without the slightest effort. He is not demonstrative or oratorical, but his diction is choice and he has the command of parliamentary procedure which gives dignity to his decisions. He is in the vigor of middle life with a robust physique which adds force to his silver statesmanship.

THE MICHIGAN CONTEST.

The report on the Michigan case was to be the signal for the opening of the conflict today. Two reports were ready, that from the majority which seated eight silver contestants, thereby giving a total of 24 silver men out of 28 in the Michigan delegation and under the unit rule swinging the entire 28 to the silver column. The minority report favored the retention of the eight gold candidates, thus leaving the balance of power under the unit rule and keeping 28 Michigan delegates in the gold column. The issue on the two reports involved intense personal feeling. Charges were made that a federal officer had been instituted in order to control the Michigan state convention. There was every indication that the personal element would trained on the floor of the convention and the question of federal influence be brought in for severe criticism, which thus far has proceeded in the softest gloved fashion. Such was the feeling over this contest that it promised to take much time and possibly crowd other business late into the day. It was also regarded by many as furnishing an opportunity to the gold men to leave the convention on the ground that the silver forces were trifling over them roughshod.

THE PLATFORM CONTEST.

The contest on the platform promised another heated debate. There had never been a doubt that the silver men would inject in to it into the platform, but as a result of the meeting of the committee on platform last night there were now added several new personal elements. These included a declaration against the issue of bonds in time of peace and selling bonds to foreign purchasers. The anti-trust plank question was also involved in the proposal of the majority to limit the right of settlers to 160 acres under the Bland-Allison law. In addition to this was the proposal for a constitutional amendment which would permit Congress to enact income tax. Outside of these financial features the plank commending Senator Hill's bill regulating punishment in contempt cases offered a field of debate as it grew out of the arrest of Eugene V. Debs and other labor organizers during the great Chicago strike.

With these contests ahead, the leaders felt much doubt whether the balloting on candidates would begin today, although there was a slight prospect that some nominating speeches might be made at another session. The talk of a bolt was revived as a result of a meeting of prominent New York men last night.

TIME FOR ACTION.

This brought out expressions from ex-Governor Flower and Mr. Cooper to the effect that the time for decisive action was at hand. Ex-Secretary Whitney counselled caution and urged that no decisive step should be taken until the delegates had an opportunity to confer with their constituents.

If the decision of the Michigan contest and the adoption of the platform went through with the suggestion of high handed or arbitrary procedure, then the latent feeling of rebellion was high.

THE CANDIDATES.

Among the presidential candidates there was but little change. The leading candidates seemed to have reached the full strength and come to a standstill. The efforts of the mined leaders to win over the southern delegation had not proved successful as hoped, as Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia were standing out against the movement. The Boise men were in some confusion over the split in the Iowa delegation manifested on the first roll of states yesterday. Teller appeared to be profiting by the failure of the Bland men to win the solid Southern support. The feeling still prevailed that it was anyone's race and that dark horses must be watched.

The development of the night put every man on his mettle, for they meant hard fighting all along the line. Gov. Altgeld stalked mostly to his seat and immediately became the center of a group, receiving the latest reports of his lieutenants. Rumors of a gold bolt were rife. The arrival of the New York delegation, which was still in conference on this subject, was anxiously awaited by some of the old Democratic war horses of the silver men, but many radicals expressed other and diverse views to the course of the gold wing. The silver leaders entered the arena with the programme pretty well mapped out. They intended to charge the gold army and drive them as far as possible against such stubborn resistance as a masterful generalship could offer.

At 10:15 the Iowa delegation appeared in a body marching behind the Boise banner. They were greeted with a ripple of applause, punctuated with a rattle of sheers.

The reading clerk of the convention is in appearance a fac simile of the late "Bill Nye," and has very apparently been trained in calling from mountain to mountain top. It overpowered the voice of ten or three thousand people showing their way down the aisles, when he made the double announcement after prayer.

Chairman Daniel, with his long black hair falling to the shoulders, held an informal reception on the stage.

At 10:30 a man in a low cut, beating the banner of the W. J. Bryan club of Nebraska, rushed in through the south entrance followed by a couple of more zealous Nebraskans. They reeved wildly and a brief demonstration for the boy orator of Platte ran around the hall.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At exactly 10:30 Senator Daniel rapped for order. The minions of the sergeant-at-arms had difficulty in clearing the aisles.

When all were seated it was found that the spaces reserved for New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Maryland and New Jersey's delegations were practically vacant. The forest of a bill came home with realizing sense but it was explained that the delegations still were in conference discussing the situation.

Rev. Francis Edward Green, episcopal minister of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, then led the distinction of having prayed for harmony at previous Democratic conventions, served the invocation. The minister's voice was strong tatit pleading tone and the vast audience stood and listened attentively to his plea for grace.

WAITING AND PLAYING.

Senator Daniel was a commanding figure as he stood by the flag-draped desk announcing that the first business of the day would be the reports of committees. A hitch appeared at once when it was announced that the committee on credentials, which is always first, was not ready with their recommendations. While the convention was waiting the band was pounding away in the high gallery over the platform where the counter blast was heard in the far western hall to the right of the delegates and the Bland band here into sight filling up the long aisle to the topmost row of seats singing Dixie. It produced the customary explosion of enthusiasm. The Missouri delegates with many of Bland's supporters climbed into the chairs to shout, Maryland, My Maryland. This inaugured another demonstration.

HOOD THUNDERS AGAINST GOLD.

Then Chairman Daniel put a motion that the convention take five minutes recess and be addressed by Governor Hogg of Texas. The motion was carried. The former Lone Star governor, known to the world at large on account of his fight against the railroads in his state, is easily the biggest man in the convention. His weight is not less than 300 pounds and he stands some inches above 6 feet. He proceeded with a voice like the bass of a church organ to pour thunder against gold and Republicanism.

He began by congratulating the convention on the grand opportunity before it. The tactics of the Democrats is not bolting, he declared, should prevail in accordance with the time-honored Democratic doctrine of the majority rule. He spoke of the preservation of the liberty of the people from the yoke of Republican rule. The party, he said, had made a mistake four years ago, which would be repeated. If the Republican party returned to power it would found a nation of millions and millionaires. If the Democrats would stand together that party would be forever laid out on the hillside of despair. He denounced the growing tendency toward the centralization of the government which, he said, most eventually mean the oppression of the people by the bayonet and the destruction of their liberty. He went long into a discussion of the tariff question.

His purpose was simply to hold the attention of the convention until the credentials committee was ready to report. Among the guests on the platform were Don M. Dickinson, Senators Daniel and Faulkner and Congressman Towne of Minnesota, Col. W. F. Hepburn, ex-Congressman Pat Thompson of Kentucky, ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina, who was defeated for re-election; is the Senate by Ben Tillman.

Among the ladies on the platform were Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Potter Palmer.

The Texas ex-governor's attack on the Republican platform met with hearty sympathy from the audience. Some gold men, however, showed openly that they were opposed to some of his extreme expressions. When ex-Governor Hogg had finished, Senator White assumed the gavel temporarily while the crowd cried for Bill, Bryan, Blackburn, Altgeld and others.

SENATOR BLACKBURN MAKES A SPEECH.

Delegate Money of Mississippi moved that Senator Blackburn be requested to address the convention and the crowd yelled itself hoarse in approval. Wild prairie sage the gallant Kentuckian mounted the stage. His appearance set the convention wild. He is one of the silver idols and it was apparent as soon as his lithe, sinewy form was lowered that he had lost not any of his cunning. The Democratic party, he said, was to convention to correct grievances and right wrongs. The campaign has been opened in splendid style. State after state has fallen into line and the convention was increased overwhelmingly by a majority of the party and people.

The Kentuckian's speech was like a Berea variety stump. It swept along with volley after volley of silver shot and he could see waves follower by volley after volley of wild applause.

A terrific yell went up when he said: "Let us construct a platform that neither human nor devilish ingenuity can contort to mean two things." Again and again he made point when he exhorted the convention to tell the country that "we stake our silver here where it was in 1892" another when he denounced "the issue of bonds in time of peace," and another, when the cheers ceased, when he shouted: "Christ with a lash drove from the temple buyers and sellers more than those who for twenty years have shaped the financial policy of this country."

"He (meaning, he conservative," said he, "Grover Cleveland) has not forgot to gather the splendid fruits of victory you have so gloriously won. You have captured the citadel, but the foe has retreated still closer. Do what you were set out to do, but be sure you do it upon a sound standard or a double standard let every one remember that he is a Democrat still, I have put my faith in a principle and legality to my country. A new day is dawning, an enlightened, white shingled house has returned to consciousness to power. I say you, gentlemen, make a platform that will tell the truth and then only as one man to vindicate the utterance."

During Blackburn's speech, 15,000 people in the hall were in a high pitch of enthusiasm and when he concluded they went wild. For two minutes they shouted approval.

Loud calls for Bryan were then heard, and when the southern orator quitted it Bryan was in the hall delegates and spectators jumped to their feet and waved handkerchiefs. The young orator from Nebraska could not be found. A chorus of demands for Hill was raised again but no response came. While the tumult was at its height Delegate A. W. Hopes of Illinois pushed down to the steps of the platform and with outstretched arm pointed toward Senator White, clamoring for recognition. Finally the chairman saw him and heard him cry: "I move that Gov. Altgeld of Illinois address the convention."

CALLS FOR ALTGELD.

White beat with his gavel until the convention consented to listen to him and the announced that Gov. Altgeld was called for. The Illinois delegates led an enthusiastic cheer which was taken up by other delegations and a chorus by the galleries. Many mounted the chairs and faced toward Illinois. The governor, a pale-faced man with a black beard closely cut and close-cropped black hair and jet black eyes that snapped and gleamed like sparks, stood in the aisle with upraised arms, appealing for attention. Few could see him and there was much crowding and confusion until he mounted the chair under Illinois standard and the cheer was redoubled.

His opponents, fanned with wrath, showed upon him a spirit of hissing. Throughout this scene the delegations from New York, Massachusetts and other Eastern states sat in frozen silence. There came an end to the uproar at last and Altgeld made his voice heard, saying: "On behalf of the state of Illinois, I suggest that this convention give Hon. D. B. Hill, of New York an opportunity to address it."

This stroke brought down another shower of demands for "Hill, Hill, Hill."

WHERE IS HILL?

The chairman said: "The distinguished gentleman from New York, who has been called for so often is not here."

Still the convention demanded Hill until Senator White was driven to cry: "Will you insist on a man who is not here?"

Then the cry was turned to "Russell," by Eastern men. The young Massachusetts governor set impressively in his chair and his friends gave him up.

Finally ex-Governor Overmeyer of Kansas was brought to the platform and appeased the appetite of the crowd for several minutes as he spoke "For the dollar of our Daddies."

For some time the orchestra the band held them in check with stirring music. Then the cheer for Altgeld were renewed and at last with evident reluctance the Illinois governor was urged forward to the stage.

ALTGELD SPEAKS.

Great curiosity existed to see him. Some delegates crowded to the front of the stage, not because his voice was weak, as his clear tones reached out to the furthermost limits of the hall, but to get a closer view of the man. With great deliberation he opened with the statement that he did not come here to make a speech but to assist in the nomination of the next President of the United States and the formulation of a declaration of principles that would again offer hope to the party of the people. This opening sentiment warmed up the audience and the almost haggard face of the Illinois governor grew flushed. His gestures came quick and vehement and before he proceeded far the convention was swayed as by a hurricane of applause.

When he declared that hungry men and children were looking to this convention for relief, there was a great demonstration. Actually he worked up to his climax. He declared the toil and tears and sweat of millions were being doubled by the shrinking of the standard of values. Then he paused and flinging his arms out before him added:

"No, no, never," came in a thundering chorus from 10,000 throats.

(Continued on Page Two.)

PROPOSED PLATFORM

Immediate Restoration of Free Coinage Demanded.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

The Con[illegible] Income Tax—Income Tax Decision.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Following is substantially the platform as agreed to by the subcommittee, to be submitted to the general committee tomorrow morning. It is thought that few if any modifications will be made before the resolutions are presented to the convention, although plans favoring the Monroe doctrine and recognizing Cuban belligerency are proposed. The minority will, of course, present a report, taking ground against the free coinage of silver.

We, the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, reaffirm our adherence to those great cardinal principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the Democratic party has maintained from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the fullest confidence in constitutional limitations.

MONEY.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution makes silver and gold legal tender at the money unit of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and assembled gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, discriminating against silver, without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has lodged the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy founded upon British gives for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought most serious injury to financial interests in London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that for dominable spirit and love of liberty which prompted our political independence in 1776 and which is in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be an legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issue of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes be taken from the banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department.

TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied solely for the purpose of revenue, and that taxation should be limited to the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been universally condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trust and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme court on the income tax.

INCOME TAX.

"There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the amendment by the Supreme court of the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decision of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having sustained the constitutional objections to its enactment, which had been overruled by the silent judges who had never sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come by its reversal by the court, so it may proper to be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may equally and impartially lead to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government."

ECONOMY.

We hold that the efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of our home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of subsisting their families. We condemn the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have left the taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the producers of the people are depressed in price until they no longer enjoy the fruit of industry. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which cost to fit a republican government, and a restriction to the number of employees, the salaries of which operate the substance of the people.

We denounce the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against the free institutions, and we especially object to government interference by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of the citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt. No distinctions should be tolerated in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its citizens. We approve the action of the Fifty-third Congress in pass the Pacific railroad funding bill and condemn the effort present in secured a repeal of its provisions.

Recognizing the justice of the claim of deserving Union soldiers we heartily endorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no name shall be stricken from the pension rolls and the fact that soldiers serving ninety days in the war shall be entitled to the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890, Grover Cleveland and John Sherman under certain conditions. This was signed J. L. F.

I brought out an editorial paragraph. Then Deputy Marshal Billwig asked Dr. Fetzer if he did not want to make a reply to the Nonpareil editorial. The doctor promptly replied he did, and then disclosing his mistake pulled out a card instead. He would not deny the written card and would not admit he had. By a little subterfuge the doctor was induced to write another card. The handwriting expert responded so exactly with that of the offending card that warrant was issued for his arrest.

CAN SEE THE BALLOONS.

The Invasion Star Seems the Inland War.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo, Uruguay, telegraphs that a Spanish merchant, an Englishman, declares that he has discovered some meteorology for which Spain is in any direction in the air. The inventor has been asked by the Spanish government to try Madrid and his invention, if found to be practicable, may be applied to use in Cuba.

GOLD SOLDIERS ANGRY.

CHICAGO, July 7.—To say that the Boise boosters are literally angry at the action of seven members of the Iowa delegation in the convention today is but to use a mild term to describe the feeling of the men who had their votes recorded on Hill ballots were disciplined enough by the remaining members of the delegation to be said that four of the seven are gold men, the other being silver. Of all the men who voted for Hill acknowledged that it was a mistake, and are very sorry that the break was made.

GIVEN THREE YEARS.

Nellie Davis, Colored, Sentenced to the State Prison.

MRS. BOBLE LEFT HER HUSBAND,

And He Pays for a Divorce—Attorney General Billings Makes an Opinion in Justice's Fees.

Nellie Davis, the colored woman who was convicted of grand larceny by a jury in the criminal court on Monday, was this morning sentenced by Judge Hilton to three years in the state prison. The offense alleged was that on June 17th the unfortunate woman stole $35 from the pocket of Barney Ballers in Sullivan's saloon.

Deserted Her Husband.

Charles H. Boble being first sworn in the Third district court for a decree of absolute divorce from Ada M. Boble, and for the custody of a son, Charles A. Boble.

The complaint says that on July 5, 1895, Mrs. Boble deserted her husband and his home, without any cause or provocation, and that notwithstanding the two had for like offenses every informed to be her side so, she refuses to resume her marital relations with the plaintiff.

Mr. Boble is at present living in Middletown, New York, and refuses to come to Salt Lake City to settle with her husband, says the complaint, and refuses to emancipate his offers to live with her in Middletown. Two children are the result of the marriage, which occurred in New York on June 17, 1885, Charles A., aged 11, and Ethel, 9. Mr. Boble wants the boy and is willing for his wife to keep the girl.

Attorney General's Opinion.

In answer to queries from Joseph L. Williams, county attorney of Iron county, as to the fees of justices of the peace, Attorney General A. C. Bishop today issued the following opinion:

"I have before me your favor of July 2nd, asking for my opinion, whether under section 146 of the county government bill found on page 95 of the laws of Utah of 1896, justices of the peace are entitled to collect any other or different fees than those prescribed in the said section.

"In reply I beg to say that in my opinion this section is definitive so as to what fees are to be collected by justices of the peace, and that no other fees than those specifically mentioned can be legally collected by the said officers.

"This legislative enactment, by its terms, repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, therefore the Territorial laws which provide for other or different fees than those mentioned in this section are expressly repealed and section 146 stands for the law upon this subject.

"This section, you will observe, uses the language, 'Justices of the peace may for their own use collect the following fees and no other.' It would seem clear that the legislature from the use of the language intended to limit the fees to be collected by justices of the peace to the fees which are specifically enumerated and set out in said section.

"If those fees seem to be inadequate and unjust it is a question of expediency and not one of law.

"It is the duty of the legislature to enact laws but when called upon for an opinion, this office must determine what is the law rather than what ought to be the law."

DAVID ROCKWELL.

He is Skipping in this City, and East mourning.

On Saturday last, David Rockwell, who was, a few weeks ago, in Provo, sued by Wm. Ritter, under rather sensational circumstances, came to this city, where he is sojourning for a time. He has so far recovered from the effects of the terrible wound he received that he is able to walk about, but his appearance is emaciated.

The Winchester bullet which struck him down entered just below and in a vertical line with the outer corner of the right eye, and it still remains somewhere in the head, but it has not been definitely located. It is supposed it came taken a downward course, and there is some reason to believe that it divided and that a piece of it lodged in the vicinity of the vocal chords, as Mr. Rockwell's voice is very husky and he speaks with difficulty, a condition not observable on coming to.

He states that the region of the left eye is very sore, but that he is steadily improving and expects to be fully recovered from the effects of the wound. There is no denying that he had a close call.

NOT TRACKING HERMANS.

County Attorney Whitlemore's Eastern Trip.

It has been represented that County Attorney Whitlemore, who left this city last Monday on an extended trip East, had gone on a shadowing expedition in the hope of catching Hermans, the alleged Scandinavian counterfeiter, but this was today denied by a gentleman who is an excellent pacifier to know the facts.

Mr. Whitlemore had several different lines of business to attend to, one of which was connected with the trouble of county clerks, and incidentally talk with the officers of introduction from Chief Pratt of this city to the chiefs of police of a number of eastern cities, whose efforts it is proposed to enlist in the capture of Hermans.

Chief Pratt today expressed the confident opinion that Hermans would yet be caught. He declared that it was very hard for such a criminal to make his final escape from the police of this country.

UNTRAPPED BY OFFICIALS.

A Free Silver Enthusiast Arrested for Writing a Postal Card.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 8.—The extremists in the cause of free silver and freedom in expressing his views has led to the arrest of Dr. J. L. Pearce, of this city, on a charge of having used the mail for the purpose of making defamatory and incendiary utterances concerning President Cleveland and Senator Sherman. Dr. Pearce is a pronounced silver advocate. His attention was attracted to a clipping in the Nonpareil from an Ottawa paper in which it was stated that the government might as well recoin its $10 gold pieces in $20 as make fifty-cent silver pieces a dollar. He wrote a postal card to the Nonpareil in reply. He said the government had gone on for 40 years coining silver in the good old way, with the bald eagle, tilted by gold, walked up a receipt by that consecutive form of expression. There he intimated that Judge Lynch should make short work of Grover Cleveland and John Sherman under certain conditions. This was signed J. L. F.

I brought out an editorial paragraph. Then Deputy Marshal Billwig asked Dr. Fetzer if he did not want to make a reply to the Nonpareil editorial. The doctor promptly replied he did, and then disclosing his mistake pulled out a card instead. He would not deny the written card and would not admit he had. By a little subterfuge the doctor was induced to write another card. The handwriting expert responded so exactly with that of the offending card that warrant was issued for his arrest.