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. 240 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

Precautions to Prevent the Plague from Entering San Francisco.

CITIZENS TO BE CLEANED UP.

No Cause for Apprehension in Chicago, but the Local Authorities are on Their Guard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5.—With cables coming in Japan and Honolulu, the local board of health has determined to take every precaution to prevent the disease from obtaining a foothold in this city, and to that end Chinatown will be subjected to a rigid examination. The physicians composing the board consider that, if by any chance cholera should gain a foothold in this city, it would make its appearance in the Chinese quarter, since the crowded conditions of the narrow streets and ill-ventilated houses are provided a material breeding place for the plague. The board will hold an informal meeting tonight and make all the arrangements for a close house to house inspection of Chinatown tomorrow.

If the conditions of the quarter shall prove as bad as the rumors think it will, no time will be lost in ordering a completely quarantine of Chinatown, and steps will be taken to see that the orders are carried into execution. An inspection of the city will follow.

CHICAGO STIRRED UP.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Although Commissioner of Health Kerr, I was there was no danger of cholera visiting Chicago, he had held a consultation with his medical advisers and advisers who have to strengthening the preventatives against the advent of the scourge. It was deemed advisable to be prepared and quarantine facilities are being overhauled and put in readiness for any emergency that may arise from the unpleasant rumors around the Pacific coast. There is no cause for apprehension on the part of this community of a visitation of the disease, and no epidemic is feared with the most ordinary care in the part of the metropolis. But people from the western country have placed the local authorities on their guard. Although it would be a difficult matter to handle the cholera crisis with absolute safety in any community, there is no danger of its reaching Chicago from the West except it should in some manner escape the watchfulness of the quarantine authorities on the Pacific coast. Individual opinion differs on the probability of an epidemic spreading in any of the large cities in the central part of the United States, should the disease be brought to this country in any way, but those who have given the matter serious attention join in the belief there is no possible danger of encouragement of the disease but West of Sierras past the Pacific coast quarantine stations.

ADVICES FROM ASIA.

Cholera Spreading in Corea and the Situation Grave.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 5.—By the Steamer Oceanic the following advices were received:

Owing to the failure of the Japanese to stop large quantities are being imported from Bangkok.

According to Japanese papers Mount Fujiyama is expected to become active. Cholera still rages in Tokio and has spread freely of late and the end to the virulent is not enough to risk so big a to a very short time. The cholera is known to have been epidemic and the disease has been confined. The thermometer registered 90 degrees on the ground, stones being heated to such a degree that they cannot be touched.

The emperor of Japan has conferred on A. B. W. Hawes, British commissioner at Hawaii, the decoration of the order of the Sacred Treasury.

In the 21st ult. 627 fresh cases and 36 deaths from cholera were reported in Japan. There were 23 cases and 14 deaths in Tokio and 4 cases and 2 deaths in Yokohama. Cholera is also spreading in Corea. The Japanese consul at Vladivostok states that there is a mild type has broken out here.

The Japanese foreign office received word that on the 14th ult., eight Chinese pilgrims from Japan were handed over to the Chinese authorities at Shanghai and the Japanese officers in charge were entertained at a banquet by Li Hung Chang.

Grand Viscount Takashima has been appointed vice commander-in-chief in Formosa. Subjugation of the island will prove a difficult task and forty companies of infantry and engineers and mountain artillery are about to be sent forward. The number of troops in the island will then be 40,000.

NEW FOR THE NAVY WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Secretary Herbert will appeal to Congress for an increase of sailors' men for the navy sufficient to fill the vessels now nearing completion—probably 1,000 to 2,000 men. At the last session Congress provided for the enlistment of 1,000 additional men, but recruits have not been coming forward and it has been found necessary upon several occasions to postpone putting vessels into commission.

DOCTORS IN SESSION.

They Listen to Speeches and Elect Officers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The first session of the International Medico-Legal Congress was held in the United States court room in the Federal building this morning. Recorder Frederic C. Hazelton presided and made the opening address. He then introduced Judge Noah Davis. He said that the first profession in the world was that of medicine. He would place the church next and the law in the third place. He said that those who had devoted their wisdom to the development of truths were the real benefactors of mankind. He thanked the congress for its courtesy, and was followed by Dr. F. Ives Winslow. Dr. Winslow said: "I don't regard myself as a stranger to America or her citizens. One of my ancestors came over with the Pilgrims, and yesterday I met one of his descendants in this city. So you see I am almost at home. Obedience to law and medicine have a terrible responsibility. It is well that the two professions should establish a sort of twin-ship between them."

When the congress resumed its sessions this evening, the congratulatory proceedings of the morning were completed by the regular business of the program.

Clark Bell, president, said that the departments of psychology and psychological medicine had been divided into four departments; (a) insanity and mental medicine, in charge of Forbes Winslow, M. D., London, chairman, and a number of vice chairmen; (b) inebriety, T. D. Crothers, M. D., Hartford, Conn., and seven vice chairmen; (c) sexology and sexuality, Emile Mentiz Hentiger, chairman, and six vice chairmen; (d) experimental psychology, Prof. W. F. Mellanby, of Chicago, and five vice chairmen.

The chairman introduced Dr. Talbot, superintendent of the Middletown insane asylum, whose interpretation of insanity was that "The imaginations get the better of the judgment."

F. Forbes Winslow, M.D., of London, the celebrated surgeon, was then called upon to read his paper on "Insanity." He traced the history of the legislation for the care of the lunatics in Great Britain and the United States.

Dr. Albert Bach, ex-vice president of the city, read a paper on the "Necessity Establishment of the law in New York appertaining to criminal insanity."

Dr. Crothers read a paper on "Legal responsibility of inebriety."

Dr. Winslow then between the mossy laws of England, and argued that action between law and medicine is valuable. In conclusion, he said: "Hypnotism will play a most important part in the question of responsibility hereafter."

Senator Charles Z. Gay, of New York, spoke of what medicine and surgery have done for humanity and society.

Dr. William J. O'Sullivan said that the far-reaching importance of the congress could not be overestimated.

The following officers were unanimously elected: Chief Justice Clark Bell, president; legal vice presidents, Judge Anthony H. Daly, Judge Noah Davis, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Judge Pratt, Judge A. S. Palmer, of New Brunswick, Judge Hanson and Senator Cantwell. Dr. Medical vice presidents, Dr. D. T. Crothers, of Hartford; Prof. Oppen Dorman, Dr. Paul Gruber, Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell, Dr. W. B. Goette, all of New York, Dr. Irving C. Rosse, of Washington, Dr. L. Forbes Winslow, of London, and Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, of New York. The secretaries elected were: Dr. Morris Ehrenger, of New York, Dr. F. E. Dowse, of Hartford, Dr. Albert Bach, of New York, Dr. Clarence A. Lagler, of Detroit, Prof. Charles Dorman, of New York, and Dr. George Clapper, of New York.

TO STOP TRAIN ROBBERIES.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 5.—Governor McConnell has received from the Chicago Times-Herald a request for his views as to the best way to prevent train robberies. He says: "I beg leave to suggest that Congress should enact laws making all railroads responsible for the safe delivery of passengers and their valuables and that an investigation should be instituted by the general government as to the causes of the present condition, so that a remedy may be applied."

He then advocates free coinage of silver and protection as the means of stopping robbery by enabling men to make a honest living.

EXCITEMENT IN A POSTOFFICE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—One of the boilers which run the electric apparatus in the government building exploded last night and for fifteen minutes the postoffice was in total darkness, while the employes were huddled together in the corridors scarcely daring to breathe, for fear the entire structure was going to crumble and fall on them. The explosion was heard for several blocks and caused great excitement. There is but one still that can be used at night and lower down the all of the employes groped their way. No one was seriously injured.

HUNTINGTON'S EARNINGS.

His Salary Less Than That of Some of His Employes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—An effort was made by the railroad commissioners today to learn how much C. P. Huntington earned by being president of the Southern Pacific. Attorney Martin for the railroad company objected to what he called an inquisition, and all the curious commissioners and the public learned that for twenty years Mr. Huntington has been receiving the same salary without a raise, and that his wages are less than those of his head men.

The whole tendency of today's inquiry was to show that the Southern Pacific company has been playing a losing game, and that a reduction in rates would prove ruinous. General Freight Agent Stuart and Secretary Canning proved the necessary figures to make this showing, and their testimony took up the entire day.

Cholera Near Constantinople.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says that the cholera is raging at Brousa and that forty deaths occur from the disease daily. Brousa is a city of Asia Minor, about 37 miles southeast of Constantinople.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

Business Relations Between the Two Countries Increasing.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 5.—President Diaz of Mexico confirmed by his week's issue of the *Manufacturers Record*, a special interview in regard to the increase of business relations between the two countries and the possibilities for the extension of American trade into Mexico. President Diaz points out commencing of the general railroad and industrial progress of Mexico in recent years and shows that while railroad construction during the last five years has not been very active yet several important branch lines have been constructed, serving to complete the net work already established and to connect important districts. The total length of the railway system of Mexico is now 11,000 kilometers. In regard to closer commercial relations between Mexico and the United States, President Diaz says that he has not the least doubt but that this can be brought about by each country moving from its laws excluding which opposes the development of these reciprocal interests and that so far as Mexico is concerned legislation in this connection has always been conceived to be the most liberal spirit compatible with its interests. Referring to the industrial progress of Mexico President Diaz says:

"Commerce and industry have overtaken their progressive career, notwithstanding that in 1892 and 1893 the crops were short through want of rain, and that silver, our principal export, has suffered a notable decline in foreign markets."

Respecting this last point, President Diaz says: "I believe that the reality the detriment has not been of the magnitude that was anticipated and this decline has been a benefit to general industries in the country, and there is really explained. The depreciation of silver has produced a rise in foreign exchange, and therefore has raised the price of imported goods which actually means an advantage to the industries of the country. The immediate result of this situation has been the establishment of new industries, the extension of those already established and the encouragement of agriculture in all these branches available for exportation, such as coffee, henequin and the values of which have lately increased."

MORE ENGINES AND CARS ORDERED.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5.—Traffic is increasing so fast on the Lakhandeja national railway that the government has today given orders that five locomotives and a large number of passenger, box and platform cars be brought immediately from the United States. The passenger traffic from the Pacific coast to eastern terminus of the road is excellent.

Eight hundred men will be immediately put to work in the construction of the Peoles and Pacific Coast railway, which promises to be one of the best paying lines in the country. The charter is a liberal one and Mexican capital is behind the undertaking. It is noteworthy sign of good times that Mexicans are going to build railway building on their own account.

The Mexican National railway is still closed to traffic between the United States and here. No mails are to be carried, and south of the United States, and great inconvenience continues to be suffered by business men, as the postoffice has not been able to temporarily changing the routes of mails.

The United States mails are being sent north over the Central and International railways.

ECONOMIC STATE TREASURER.

An Effort to Save $20,000 on an Express Pass-up.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A special to a local paper from Washington, D. C., says:

The rents at the treasury received a package through the United States Express company, addressed to the Hon. Register of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C. In the upper right hand corner of the envelope containing the package was written "bonds, value one thousand dollars." In the upper left hand corner appeared the following: "Return in ten days to August T. Roerner, treasurer, St. Paul, Minn."

Diagonally across the envelope was written in lead pencil: "Charge 25 cents." The register was astonished when he opened the package to find that Mr. Roerner had enclosed bonds to the value of $200,000. By marking the package "Value one thousand dollars," he secured their transmission to Washington for 25 cents, whereas if he had put the true value on the package the charge would have been $100. The register immediately reported the matter to the agents of the U. S. Express company, and it is likely that officials of the company will call upon the State of Minnesota to make good the difference between the amount charged and the value for $100,000. Should the State officials refuse to pay the difference it is probable that they will have a great deal of trouble in sending money by express in the future. Mr. Roerner is State treasurer of Minnesota, and is supposed to have been actuated by a spirit of economy.

SUGAR BOUNTY CASES.

Decision Against the Planters Expected Today or Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: Comptroller Bowler, of the treasury department, will render his decision some time today or tomorrow in the sugar bounty cases. It will be against the sugar planters and will result in the refusal of the controller to pay over to them the $5,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress for bounties under the McKinley tariff act, which bounties were ended by the new tariff law.

FOR VIOLATION OF CUSTOMS RULES.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 5.—The government has received advices that the seizures of vessels on Canadian Labrador waters are due to breaches of the customs rules. One vessel was taken for possessing a wrong clearance. The press comments strongly on the proceedings. Public opinion is against the Canadians. This is influenced by the accusations of piracy against the Siberian vessel by made by Canadian newspapers, which are declared here to be totally without foundation. The steamer with members of the crews of seized vessels is due soon and is anxiously awaited.

The Six Company Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There is apparent revision on the part of the Chinese minister and other members of the Chinese legation to discuss the trouble among the members of the Chinese six companies. It is admitted at the legation that the minister is kept constantly informed of the progress of the controversy, but no information can be obtained as to whether the minister will take any action in relation to either side. He horribly has intimated that the settlement of the difficulty would be left to the consul general at San Francisco and there has been no intimation of any purpose to veto the official.

UTAH DEMOCRATS.

Grand Opera House at Ogden Filled in Every Part.

THE DELEGATES ENTHUSIASTIC.

Temporary Organization—Speeches and Committees—No Forecasts as Yet.

Special to the NEWS, via Deseret Telegraph.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 5.—The Democratic State convention assembled in the Grand Opera house at 11:30. The house was filled in every part. The delegates occupied all the campaigns. The house presented a fine appearance, being tastefully decorated with Stars and Stripes everywhere and the arrangements generally were very convenient.

At 11:30 Chairman Caine appeared on the stage and was received with applause. He announced prayer by Prof. L. F. Moench, who prayed fervently for the convention and asked divine guidance for its deliberations. The chairman then made his opening speech. He congratulated the delegates on the favorable aspects of the party and predicted success with unity and perseverance. The speech occupied about ten minutes in delivery and was frequently interrupted with hearty applause.

At the conclusion he named A. O. Smoot, of Provo, temporary chairman, and W. J. Kerr, Cache, and W. H. Hutton, Davis counties, temporary secretaries.

Mr. Smoot, on taking the chair, was loudly applauded and his speech received considerable applause. At the conclusion committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and organization of the party, consisting of one of one member from each county, were appointed, and at the case of the latter Mrs. M. E. Caine was added as a member at large. A committee on resolutions consisting of six members was also appointed when recess was taken until 3 o'clock p. m. Most applause was evoked by Miles's county nominee, Mrs. Caine, mother-in-law of Charles, though the nomination of Mrs. Caine was warmly received. A special train bearing the Salt Lake and Utah county delegations pulled into the depot here just forty-two minutes after leaving Salt Lake, three minutes faster than advertised. Considerable enthusiasm prevails and not a little suppressed excitement over the nomination of some officers, that for representative to Congress being most warmly fought for. Partisans of both Roberts and King are working the heavers. It looks like the Salt Lake delegation will settle it if it goes solid for either. Roberts is firm in refusing anything else which further complicates matters. No reliable forecast can now be made. Everybody is at sea as regards to a forecast. All the familiar names are spoken of here the same as elsewhere and nobody seems to lead.

At 3 p. m. it looks as if Roberts would be nominated for congressman on the first ballot, he also full calls recorded. This is largely conceded by the King men.

The delegation has just gone to the depot to meet King and urge him to accept the nomination for governor, if he does so, that leaves the fight for that office. If not John T. Caine will loom up as a conspicuous dark horse. In fact it is arranged for him to be nominated by Judge Powers anyway, and he has a good ring behind him. All else is shrouded in uncertainty.

By Associated Press.

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 5.—The Territorial Democratic convention was called to order at 11:30 today by John T. Caine, chairman. The convention is composed of 500 delegates. A. O. Smoot was appointed temporary chairman, W. J. Kerr, temporary secretary. Committees were appointed and recess taken until 3 o'clock.

Democratic Societies Meet.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 5.—The seventh general assembly of Democratic societies in Pennsylvania met in this city today, about 800 delegates being present.

Col. D. F. Magee was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. Because of the inability of Secretary Carlisle and Postmaster General Wilson to be present, the mass meeting announced for tonight has been abandoned and a general reception substituted. The convention adopted resolutions congratulating the people on the general prosperity of the country and the revival of trade as a result of Democratic measures; declaring the late depression due to the Sherman silver law and McKinley tariff law and that industries have been revived by the Wilson bill, and reaffirming the platform of the last national and state Democratic conventions, especially in favor of tariff reform and sound money.

The platform expresses confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of President Cleveland and your great secretary of the treasury, J. G. Carlisle."

In concluding the resolutions oppose the unit rule in the next national delegates to the national convention.

LARGER THAN GREAT EASTERN.

The New Steamship of the Hamburg-American Packet Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—In point of tonnage, speed and other qualities the steamship Great Eastern, now a rotting hulk in the Mersey will be eclipsed by the new steamship now building for the Hamburg-American Packet company by the Reiher firm of Harland & Wolff. Even the Cunard, the big new freighter of the White Star line, will not be able to approach her in any respect.

The new steamer which the Hamburg-American line have contracted for, will be one of the largest steamers in existence. She will be able to carry a dead weight of 13,000 tons. Her displacement capacity, which will exceed that of the Campania by 15 per cent, is to be 20,000 tons. The measurement of the new steamer will be 15,000 tons, at the rate of forty cubic feet per ton.

The length of the vessel above the water line is to be 700 feet, which is two feet longer than the new White Star line freighter Cymric, beam 75 feet, depth of hold 44 feet. The Cymric has a beam of 70 feet and a depth of 44 feet. Her displacement is estimated at 20,000 tons and her carrying capacity at 12,500 tons.

Will Not Change the Date.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 5.—President Dan Stewart of the Florida Athletic club says the date of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight will positively be not changed.

The Consuls in China Satisfied.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 5.—The inquiry into the massacre of the Chung-ki proceeding to the satisfaction of the American and British consuls. There has been a number of important convictions. Among those condemned are some of the ringleaders.

Damage by Hurricane and Floods.

LISBON, Sept. 5.—Great damage has been done in the vicinity of this city by hurricanes and floods.

CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOLS.

A Correspondent's View of Their Separate Maintenance Under the Constitution.

SOUTH GOVERNMENT,
August 31, 1895.

Editor Deseret News.

Your favor in answering my question of the 25th inst. is appreciated. The view you take of the question is the opposite of the view I and others hold with regard to section 6, article 10 of the Constitution of Utah. Your comment on the section seems to be of a nature to invite further discussion of the issue, therefore I hope you will be as kind in consulting my views as you were in giving my last one—valuable space is your paper. The only apology I offer is that of a difference of opinion which may be discussed, is always beneficial. I also believe this question should be placed squarely before the people, because, if my view on a controversy, there are consequences to be feared far far reaching importance.

It would, indeed, be a satisfaction could I consciously agree with the interpretation you present. But the fact remains there is an intended departure from the system now in vogue, with regard to the maintenance (the public schools. It is a question that has been before the legislature a number of times—that of separate taxation for city schools. It also appears that the fight is to be settled for all time by the adoption of the Constitution. I infer there is a change intended; if not why was the section placed in the Constitution? I think the existing law sufficient to perpetuate the system? And why the wanting of the present law so materially changed when the substance was transferred to the Constitution.

Article 15, section 10, of the school law relating to cities of the first and second class says: "* * * All public schools and property shall be under the direction and control of the Board of Education." Section 112 of the same article says, "The Board of Education shall establish, locate and maintain" schools of the various grades. But here there is no chance for the question of taxation, or the meaning of the word "maintain," for the law specifically states how the funds for the maintenance of such schools shall be provided; this the Constitution does not do; it is truly silent on that subject.

We agree with you in that the section implies that the schools of the cities of the first and second class "must be maintained separate and apart from those of the counties." If that be true why is the converse not true also, there being nothing stated to the contrary? We do not agree in that the schools of the cities of the first and second class are now "maintained (supported) and controlled separate and apart from the schools of the counties." There is a uniform taxation for all property in the counties for county school purposes; whether that property be within a city corporation or not, and the county assessing therefrom is distributed equally according to the census enumeration, whether the children reside within or without the cities. The only separate fund provided for the maintenance of schools of cities separate from those of the counties is that furnished by special taxation, and that power of special taxation cities have only in common with other organized school districts in the counties. Hence, cities of the first and second class are not taxed twice any more than any county districts exercising the power vested in them, of levying special school taxes.

There is a vast difference between constitutional or fundamental law, and legislative enactment permitted by the provisions of the fundamental law; and there must likewise be a difference in the sense of the meaning placed upon the constitutions of the same. The Constitution provides for separate maintenance of schools in cities of the first and second class, and vests in the Legislature power to delegate to the authorities of cities or towns the power of taxation for corporation purposes. If there is to be any distribution with regard to taxation for school or other purposes, it is a question of vital importance; one that affects the underlying principles of all democratic institutions, and one that demands the attention of every citizen.

Very sincerely,
D. W. MOFFAT.

Idaho Weather and Crops.

Weather crop bulletin No. 22 of the Idaho State Weather service, for the week ending Monday, September 2, 1895:

The weather during the past week was somewhat cooler than the one preceding, but no frost to speak of has been reported, though in the southeastern portion of the state on several dates the temperature fell almost low enough to cause frost. Over the southern half of the State high winds have been the rule nearly every afternoon, and much injury has resulted to exposed and unsheltered crops. There was less than the usual amount of sunshine.

The precipitation during the week was very light, but better distributed than that of the preceding week. Thunderstorms were general over the southern section on the 27th and 28th; they were accompanied in many places by hail, but no damage is reported. The rainfall was not sufficient to relieve unwatered crops which are suffering from the prevailing drought.

Harvesting is nearly completed over the greater portion of the state, though in some parts of Blaine county the crop is not quite ready for cutting; in some places a considerable acreage of wheat is being headed, that method of harvesting being considered the most economical where the crop is light. Threshing is completed in the western section of the state and in other counties in the eastern section it is well under way and will probably be finished during the coming week; in other parts of the state work has just begun and will probably be generally in a few days. Reports appear to have injured crops to a greater extent than in former years. In the extreme southeastern section grain is more or less damaged and a large amount has been cut for hay.

Potatoes and garden truck are progressing fairly well, though their growth has been retarded slightly by cool weather. In the western portion root crops are doing exceedingly well. Cabbage and other vegetables in the northern half of the state have been damaged to some extent by grasshoppers.

The second crop of alfalfa has been cut in a number of places, in other instances the crop is ready for cutting, and the hay-making season will be over in a few weeks.

Fruit is in good condition generally, since the late frost there is some complaint of plums dropping off.

Data is being wanting from

D. P. McCALLUM,
Director Weather Bureau.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, Sept. 3, 1895.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 7.

Sent Out by Colonel Page, of the First Infantry, S. N. G.

The following special order has been issued by Colonel Henry Page, of the First Infantry regiment, N. G. U.:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. U.,
SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 3, 1895.

Special Order No. 7.

Under the provisions of the United States army regulations establishing summary courts, which daily been adopted for the guidance of the National Guard, Major Henry S. Tanner, judge advocate, is announced as the summary court officer for the first battalion of the First Infantry.

He will hold summary court at such time and place as will be most convenient for the interest of the community, for the trial of such cases as may be properly referred to him, and will be governed by the provisions of the United States army regulations.

The court will sit without regard to hours. By order of

HENRY PAGE,
Colonel First Infantry Reg., N. G. U.
C. E. CROCKETT, Adjutant.

Major Nagle's expertness is but one case to be heard, under our regulations, at present, and that will be placed up with as an early date, but it is quite likely that others will spring up, so more attention will be paid to them from now on, than has been given heretofore.

BIMETALLIC LECTURE

Takes Place Tomorrow Night at the Theater.

Tomorrow night the great silver lecture by Hon. W. J. Bryan will be given in the Theater. A great number of reserved seats have been subscribed to and it is safe to say that the Theater will be well filled on the grand occasion.

The subject which will be treated upon is one which should interest every man and woman in this western country, and it is said by those who know, that ex-Congressman Bryan, cannot be excelled in his exposition of it.

The admission is free, but all who desire to avoid the crush, should secure reserved seats, which can be had for 25 cents. This small charge is made to help the bimetallic union to raise the sum of $10,000, which they hope to subscribe for silver cause, and all those interested should avail themselves of the opportunity and present themselves at the Theater tomorrow night.

SAD FATALITY AT BINGHAM.

Magnus Olsen, of West Jordan, Crushed Beneath a Wagon.

A fatal accident occurred at Bingham last evening about 8:00, the victim being Magnus Olsen, of West Jordan.

Mr. Olsen was engaged in hauling ore from the Yosemite mine No. 1 in Bingham, to the smelter, and in driving down from the mine his team took fright and rushed down the hill. Mr. Olsen was thrown from the wagon, the wheels passing over him and injuring him so severely that he died in half an hour.

The deceased was a well known and respected farmer of West Jordan, about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his untimely loss. An inquest was held today.

Prof. W. G. Alexander.

A. Stewart Clark, of New York, manager for Prof. W. G. Alexander, the lecturer and psychologist of the Fowler & Wells Institute, has arranged for a course of lectures on "Human Nature," to be delivered by the professor at the Continental Market Hall, beginning on Monday evening next. Prof. Alexander is a successful lecturer in the phrenological field and is known throughout Utah. His lectures here seven years ago attracted some attention.

A MILE A MINUTE.

Speed of the Delegates' Train From Salt Lake to Ogden.

PEACH DAY CELEBRATORS HERE

Low Rate to Louisville to the G. A. R. Encampment—Salt Lake for 1896.

The Union Pacific train bearing the delegates to the Democratic State convention at Ogden today made the run of 37 miles in just 37 minutes. As it was necessary to make places to slow down to a slack as hour rate, it was necessary to make the time, to run at a little more than a mile a minute speed a considerable portion of the distance. This is a remarkable feat of fast running, considering that the train consisted of eight passenger coaches loaded to their utmost capacity. In fact, there should have been another coach on the train, but there was not time to place it there after the large number to be accommodated had been ascertained. The train was slightly delayed in leaving, owing to having to wait for the band.

It was not also often this city north that a fast run was made. The train from Provo was smaller than that which went to Ogden, consisting of three passenger coaches and baggage cars. This made the trip from Provo to Ogden in two hours and forty minutes, which would reduce the actual running time to a point where the forty-eight miles took only about the same number of minutes. In several places the speed of the train was never seventy than sixty miles an hour.

This afternoon's Rio Grande Western train came in in two sections, the company thereby being a surprise to the passenger department that had to be the success in inducing people to come to Salt Lake to attend Peach Day at Grand Junction, to induce people there to extend Peach Day to Salt Lake. Of those who attended the festivities at Grand Junction, 180 came on to Salt Lake this afternoon. The manager in charge, Weiler, the Salt Lake champion, with the bicycle race from the Contents each bicycle was a surprise to the Peach Day visitors who witnessed the contest, and who insisted that the Colorado men would have it all their own way.

The Union Pacific expects to carry more passengers today to be in special attendance at the Democratic convention in Ogden, and will take them in the 4:45 and 7 p.m. trains, in time for the interesting features of the convention nomination.

The 29th National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which includes this year the specially interesting features attending the dedication of a national park at Chickamauga, Tenn., will open at Louisville, Ky., on October 11, and continue three days. To those who attend from Salt Lake City, the Union Pacific announces a specially low rate—$43 for the round trip. Tickets will be sold September 9, 7 and 8, and will be good until ten days until October 8.

Dr. T. C. Iliff and Col. E. W. Tullock are among the Salt Lakers who have announced their intention of being present at the encampment. Dr. Iliff has prepared to serve notice on the G. A. R. that Salt Lake City will escort the encampment to the year 1900, and will make preparations accordingly. At present there would not be sufficient hotel accommodations in this city, but five years is expected to make the necessary change in this respect. The G. A. R. encampments are so large that several years' notice of the intended place of holding is usual. Denver expects the national encampment in 1896.

SAW MILL ACCIDENT.

W. J. Tidwell Thrown Against the Saw and Almost Killed.

Information has been received that an accident occurred at a saw mill in Carbon county yesterday, in which William J. Tidwell received some terrible wounds, and almost lost his life. The mill is the property of P. C. Christiansen, and Mr. Tidwell was engaged as sawyer. As one of the logs was being rolled into position, it struck him and knocked him against the saw. He received three cuts, each almost five inches long, upon the left side of the back and shoulder. Although fifty-seven stitches were required to close the wounds, the loss of blood was comparatively slight. Mr. Tidwell was carried on a litter to Mt. Pleasant, a distance of almost thirteen miles, where his wounds were dressed. It is reported that he is progressing as well as could be expected.

Third District Court.

In Judge Merritt's court today decisions were rendered on matters in the following cases:

J. H. Bennett vs. M. H. Beardsley et al; judgment of defendant entered.

Salt Lake Lithographing company vs. the Mining and Smelting company; two cases; in one a motion to strike out part of complaint was sustained, and a demurrer to the complaint was overruled. In the other case the motion of the Eagle Foundry to strike out part of the cross complaint was argued and overruled.

The day and motion calendar was cleared up with by the argument of several cases on the legal points involved.

St. George Temple.

The St. George Temple will close on Friday, September 27th, and reopen on Tuesday, October 29th, 1895.

DAVID H. CANNON,
President.

ST. GEORGE, Utah, Sept. 1, 1895.