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10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FRANCE RECOGNIZES PANAMA REPUBLIC

Colombian Commission, if it Goes To Berlin, Will Receive No Consideration from Germany.

FOREIGN OFFICE'S POLICY.

It Will Studiously Refrain from Mixing Up in the Affairs of the Isthmian Governments.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE HELD.

The President, Senator Hanna and Members of the Cabinet Carefully Consider the Situation.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The French government has recognized the de facto government of the republic of Panama.

The instructions forwarded by Foreign Minister Delcasse to the French consul at Panama authorize him to open relations with the new government. The instructions are substantially the same as those sent from Washington to the United States consul at Panama and will have the effect of giving the same recognition of the new regime as the United States has already given. A formal recognition will follow later when the new government is fully organized, but the instructions of the consul definitely establish the attitude of France toward the new republic.

The action of M. Delcasse is not yet publicly known.

NO AID FROM GERMANY.

Colombian Commission Will Get No Consideration in Berlin.

Berlin, Nov. 10.—The Colombian commission, if it comes here, will receive no consideration from the German government. The correspondent of the Associated Press today called the foreign office's attention to the statement made yesterday by Arturo de Caceres, the Colombian consul-general in New York, that the Colombians were claiming for a German protectorate over their country and that the German government had been asked to send a commission to Germany to offer Emperor William certain pieces of land on both sides in return for Germany's protection.

We have heard nothing on the subject, but if a commission comes with such a proposition it will not be entertained for one moment. We have no intention of mixing ourselves in the affairs of the isthmian states. We are still without any communication from our consular representatives in regard to the revolution, and we have not, hence we have omitted to ask the United States to look after German interests. The statements regarding our commercial interests in Colombia and Panama have been exaggerated, but we hope to see our trade prosper through the United States builds the canal.

Foreign Secretary von Richthofen informed Ambassador Tovar today that there is no truth whatever in the report of the intention of Colombia to appeal to Germany and nothing is known here of any intention to make such an appeal. The foreign secretary assured the ambassador that Germany has no interest in the Panama matter and that the question of an interference in the Panama matter, which Germany does not exist. Baron von Richthofen made these statements in an earnest and formal manner and declared that the formal meeting of the cabinet, the decision reached if any, was not divulged and understood, however, that the discussion was purely informal and not intended in any manner to be decisive.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Held at White House on the Panama Situation.

Washington, Nov. 10.—An important conference concerning the Panama situation was held at the White House today just prior to the formal meeting of the cabinet. The participants in the conference were President Roosevelt, Senator Hanna and members of the cabinet. The decision reached if any, was not divulged and understood, however, that the discussion was purely informal and not intended in any manner to be decisive.

Shortly before the meeting of the cabinet Senator Hanna arrived at the executive offices accompanied by W. J. Curtis, a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, of New York, attorneys in this country for the Panama Canal company. They were admitted to the president's office at once.

Mr. Curtis remained only a few minutes. He said he merely paid his respects to the president. Senator Hanna remained with the president for more than half an hour. Long after the members of the cabinet had assembled, he and the president continued to talk, several of the cabinet officers joining in the conversation.

As Senator Hanna left he said that he and the president had not discussed the chairmanship of the national committee. "In fact," said he, "that matter was not mentioned today. It is a dead issue anyhow."

"We talked of a variety of topics," continued the senator, "among them the Panama situation. That is not a political question—not even a technical one. The Panama Canal company want an isthmian canal built and they want it built by the Panama route. They have accepted the Panama route and they propose to stand by the president in the latter constructing the canal by that route."

Senator Hanna was asked whether in his opinion it would be necessary to enact new legislation to provide for negotiations between the United States and the republic of Panama for the construction of the canal. He replied that that was a question for a lawyer to answer. He felt that a new treaty would be necessary of course but did not think serious difficulty would be encountered in negotiating a canal treaty with Panama.

The navy department is advised that Rear Admiral Glass, commanding the Pacific station, arrived at Panama this morning with the cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Concord, having made a quick run from Acapulco. Their consort, the monitor Wyoming, was not able to keep up with the two other

vessels and probably will not reach Panama before Thursday.

By virtue of his rank, Admiral Glass will be in command of the naval forces in the vicinity of Panama.

With the exception of a brief cablegram from Admiral Glass announcing his arrival at Panama, no cablegrams were received over night by the state and navy departments, so it is presumed that the statu quo is being maintained here. There is no expectation here of a hostile clash on the isthmus in the immediate future, for it is believed that the Colombian government, when fully advised of what has happened, will accept the inevitable and not attempt to send troops to attack Panama in the face of the United States naval vessels guarding the approach. The naval officials say they know nothing of the movements of the Nashville and other smaller naval vessels which are said to be voyaging up and down the isthmus so they are doubtless acting solely under the orders of Capt. Delano, the senior officer of the fleet, simply to acquire information as to conditions.

The state department was notified today that the Colombian government has established a censorship over cablegrams destined for the interior of Colombia, reaching Buena Ventura. This practically cuts off direct communication between Bogotá, the capital of Colombia, and the outside world.

It may delay communication with United States Minister Reaugh, but the United States government will not submit to any suppression of its dispatches so long as the telegraph route is open at all.

Considerable approval of the president and Secy. Hay in the matter was given by the members of the cabinet. It is understood that no further statements concerning the organization of the new republic or the relations between Panama and the United States regarding the construction of the isthmian canal will be made at this time.

THE BOSTON ORDERED TO BUENA VENTURA.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Upon receipt of a report by the state department that several British vessels were to be chartered by the Colombian government to take troops from Buena Ventura to the isthmus, the state department ordered the Boston to proceed to Buena Ventura and in the event that the troops start for the isthmus, the command will be informed that they cannot land. The navy department announces that no attempt will be made to interfere with British vessels on the high seas.

Senate Session Short.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Today's session of the senate was devoted exclusively to the reading of the president's message in support of reciprocity with Cuba and to the routing of bills. The attendance of senators was exceptionally large and many appeared for the first time since the adjournment of the session.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate today: (original appointments) to the senate: Thomas A. Cummins, New York, at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Justice—United States circuit judge, William C. Hoek, Kansas. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia—Daniel T. Wright, Ohio.

All of the above nominations are original appointments. In addition many recess appointments were sent to the senate. These include foreign ministers, consuls, judicial officers, army and navy promotions and in fact officials in every department of the government who were appointed since Congress adjourned last spring.

May Grant Polish Petition.

Rome, Nov. 10.—The Rev. Wenceslaus Kruska, rector of St. Wenceslaus (Polish) church, of London, today delivered a dispatch from the Polish Catholic Congress in America, is determined to remain in Rome until the question submitted to the propaganda, in the name of the congress, is settled. The Polish hierarchy in the American hierarchy be settled. Father Kruska said today:

"I am now almost sure the Polish petition will be granted, that at least Polish vicars with the faculties and titles of an episcopal auxiliary will be appointed, or even diocesan bishops in some vacant sees. This is what the Poles desire. The reports of a petition for separate national dioceses are false."

Bryan Will Perfect Appeal.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 10.—It was announced today that William J. Bryan, given the right of power of attorney to perfect an appeal to the superior court from the decision of Judge Cleveland, of the probate court, declaring that the sealed letter referred to in the will of Philip S. Bennett, and which provided for a gift of \$50,000 to Mr. Bryan was not a part of the will.

At a hearing before the probate court, by agreement of counsel and Mr. Bryan as executor, the widow's allowance was fixed at \$7,500 a year.

SORROW FOR SOROS.

Austrian Beating His Way on Union Pacific Comes to Grief.

(Special to the "News.")

Rawlins, Wyo., Nov. 10.—Arnot Soros, an Austrian, seeking a ride on No. 4 last night, was ordered off the train near Salt Wells by the guard. He promptly attacked the guard and bit his left hand and the guard's hand, having made a quick run from Acapulco. Their consort, the monitor Wyoming, was not able to keep up with the two other

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS.

Legislation to Carry Out Terms of Commercial Treaty with Cuba Demanded by Our Interest as Well as by Our Honor—if Not Enacted Would Come Perilously Near a Repudiation of the Nation's Plighted Faith.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy; and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree be included within the lines of our economic policy. Situated as Cuba is it would not be wise for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy, and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us.

These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us. Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the new world. She is loyally observing her obligations to us; and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

The treaty submitted to your for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as these given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed by the treaty—a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be indeed shortsighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards our young sister republic, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who saved her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and upward; and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the Congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative, as failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

I transmit herewith the treaty as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

White House, Nov. 10, 1903.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WEALTHY WOMAN DIES IN SQUALOR.

Police Found in Her Room U. S. Bonds and Other Securities of The Value of \$50,000.

Old Lady Was Mrs. Mary Oliver and Neighbors Say She Was Worth Half a Million.

New York, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Mary Oliver, a widow 88 years old, has been found dead in the squalid basement of a tenement house in Second avenue, Harlem, where she had lived as a recluse for 25 years. When the police searched the place they found United States bonds and other securities to the value of \$50,000.

Her death was valued at more than \$50,000. Her death was from natural causes.

Hardly a dozen feet from the spot where the old woman lay they found for years collected the rents from a number of houses owned by Mrs. Oliver and attended to all her business, war and attended to an apoplectic stroke.

Mrs. Oliver had lived and died surrounded by the dust and dirt of two years. The two rooms which she made her home, the rest of the house having been vacant for years, were filled with boxes and bundles of papers, old bottles and pieces of furniture carefully wrapped with newspapers to keep out the dust.

The police made a search of an hour in the rooms. Most of the boxes appeared to contain only old newspapers. There was a bundle of cards and postcards and a few old letters.

In a trunk were found bonds, mortgages and other valuable papers.

It is said Mrs. Oliver was a native of England and had two married daughters in Brooklyn. They seldom saw her, however.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY

British Charge at Belgrade Refuses to Receive Congratulations

Vienna Nov. 10.—It is announced in a dispatch received here from Belgrade, Serbia, that the British charge d'affaires, who yesterday refused to receive the congratulations of the Serbian government on the birthday of King Edward. This refusal was in accordance with his instructions not to maintain diplomatic relations with King Peter's government. The affair has caused some sensation.

Explorer Baldwin Before Jury

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10.—Evelyn Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, arrived here today on his way to Jefferson City, where he will appear before the grand jury which is investigating the alum boulder scandal in the legislature. Mr. Baldwin will testify at the request of Atty.-Gen. Grow, who is anxious to have him tell what he knows of the connection of certain people with the defeat of legislation inimical to the interests of the baking powder trust.

The grand jury at Jefferson City today resumed its investigation of legislative hoodlums.

COLORADO COAL TIE-UP EXTENSIVE.

Much More So Than Operators Had Anticipated or the Miners Expected.

Neither is it in Wyoming—Thus Far No Violence or Disorder Has Been Reported.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 10.—The tie-up in the Colorado coal fields in consequence of the strike order issued by John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is more extensive than operators had anticipated or miners had expected. In Las Animas county the union leaders assert that 100 men are on strike in the various camps are working today.

The operators, however, still declare that they have 1,000 men in the mines. In Huerfano county are 1,800 miners, of whom only 1,000 are on strike, and the union leaders are confident that they will succeed in inducing the remainder to come out.

Practically all the 1,800 miners in Fremont county are idle.

In the northern field 1,500 miners are on strike and about 400 are working on small independent properties at which all the demands of the men have been conceded.

In western Colorado about 1,000 miners are working, but organizers are busy among them.

Union leaders at Trinidad say that 80 per cent of the miners in New Mexico have gone out. In Wyoming and Utah the strike has not yet become effective.

No violence or disorder has been reported anywhere in the coal regions.

After a conference lasting until after midnight Gov. Peabody announced that no troops would be sent to the coal fields today. ADJ.-Gen. Bell is now in Trinidad investigating conditions.

John L. Gehr is in active charge of the strike in the southern district and money has been deposited in the First National bank of Trinidad to take care of the striking miners, who declare their firm intention to stay out until their demands are complied with. The Colorado Fuel & Iron company has notified all married men in its employ that they will be evicted from the company dwellings by Friday morning if they fail to return to work.

William Howells, district president of the United Mine Workers, said today that since the strike was ordered more than 2,000 miners had been added to the ranks. "Mother" Jones is holding meetings at the various camps and is everywhere received with enthusiasm by the miners.

A dispatch received from Trinidad today says:

All the miners in Huerfano county came out today. Only about 15 men are working in Hastings and Delagua, the Victor Fuel company's camps in Las Animas county, where 2,500 miners were employed.

Union leaders at Trinidad say that operations in the southern coal field are practically at a standstill.

IN WYOMING.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 10.—The coal miners' strike has not yet assumed any great proportions in Wyoming. At Rock Springs 20 drivers and coal diggers walked out and mine No. 2, of the Westwater camp was closed. At Dietz 600 men walked out.

SECOND APPEAL OF MORTENSEN.

Dissenting Opinion of District Judge Marioneaux in Noted Murder Case.

Attorneys for Convicted Man Will Use Document in Their Plea Before Board of Pardons.

The dissenting opinion of District Judge Marioneaux in the case of the State vs. Peter Mortensen has been filed in the supreme court. Judge Marioneaux differs from the majority of that court and holds that the second appeal should not have been dismissed, but that an order should have been made remanding the case to Judge Morse with instructions to set aside the order overruling the second motion for a new trial and to permit the attorneys for defendant to examine Royal B. Young on the witness stand as to the alleged misconduct of the jury while viewing the premises. After hearing that evidence, Judge Marioneaux contends that the motion for a new trial should then be granted or denied as the facts require.

WILL NOT ALTER RESULT.

While the dissenting opinion will not affect the final result of the case so far as the supreme court is concerned, still it will be used by the attorneys for the State in their appeal before the board of pardons for a commutation of sentence to give a substantial basis to their contention that the condemned man was not given a fair and impartial trial. Judge Marioneaux, in his opinion, gives a brief history of the evidence in the case and the various steps which brought it up to the supreme court on a second appeal. The affidavits supporting the first motion for a new trial and those in support of the second motion are run in parallel columns in the dissenting opinion in order to make clearly show that those of the latter contained matters which were not passed upon in the former motion for a new trial and hence it is contended that the matters contained therein were not adjudicated by the supreme court in its first opinion in the case.

OPENING PARAGRAPH.

The first paragraph of the opinion contains the following positive statement: "I dissent from the majority of the court in dismissing the defendant's appeal, but I am unable to comprehend why it should be so because it is clear to me beyond reasonable controversy that he has not had such a trial as the Constitution guarantees to every person accused of crime."

Continuing the opinion states: "The most cursory reading of the affidavits presented on the second motion for a new trial will show clearly that the jury did receive from Royal B. Young, out of court, evidence other than that resulting from a view of the premises. It is claimed by the state that no new facts were presented on the second motion for a new trial. I find myself, not only unable to agree with this contention, but totally unable to comprehend why it should be advanced being so manifestly and overwhelmingly contradictory to the record in the case. If Royal B. Young was guilty of the con-

duct imputed to him in the affidavits of Atty. Stewart and Juror Alma H. Rock, he was guilty of the most palpable violation of the law and the oath of the oath he took when about to conduct the jury to view the premises.

YOUNG WAS SHOWMAN.

"Mr. Young pointed out to the jury the place in Mortensen's cellar where the money was supposed to have been kept. He pointed out the spot on the railroad tracks where he had seen the body and where he supposed that Hay's body fell and rolled down the embankment. He also gave the jury his version of how the body was thrown over the fence and carried to the grave and told of the footprints in the snow, leading to and from the grave, the morning the body was recovered. He said that it was his opinion that the grave as originally dug was too short and the man who committed the crime had taken a shovel and scooped out the west end of it and showed the head of the dead man in under down to the shoulders. He also told the jury of Mortensen's conduct at the grave when the body of Hay was found. It is absurd to claim that this was not evidence other than that resulting from the view of the premises and that it was not prejudicial to the defendant. When Mr. Young could not answer the questions of the jurors himself, he procured other persons who could. I am of the opinion that the learned trial judge was clearly in error when he overruled the defendant's second motion for a new trial.

NOT ACCORDING TO LAW.

"Now, in the case at bar the application is not made upon the ground, specifically, that an impartial jury had not been secured for the trial, or that the defendant is probably financially embarrassed, but it is made upon the ground, and is established, in my judgment, beyond reasonable controversy (if the affidavits be taken as true, which they have occurred) that the jury received evidence other than that resulting from a view of the premises and in the absence of the defendant and his counsel, and to refuse to grant a new trial under these circumstances is to deny what the constitution guarantees explicitly to every man accused of crime—namely, that he shall be present whenever evidence is given against him. The learned trial judge tends not only to the innocent, but the guilty.

"Society in Utah has the right to inflict capital punishment upon one who has been guilty of murder only after a trial in which every constitutional and statutory right has been enjoyed by the defendant, and he has then been found guilty. If it should be held that right has been denied him he cannot be legally executed. There is no difference in principle between punishing a man with death without a trial, and punishing him with death after a trial in which he has not enjoyed the rights given by the Constitution and statutes to all accused persons of crime. If one constitutional right may be withheld, all may be withheld, and if all may be withheld, then lynching is justifiable whenever it is proven that the victim of it was in fact deserving of death.

GUILT OR INNOCENCE PASSED.

"I have no opinion to express in respect to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and in the distribution of the matter presented to this court upon this second appeal the question of guilt or innocence is clearly an immaterial consideration.

"An examination of the affidavits set out above makes it clear, beyond a reasonable doubt, that if the facts therein stated are true, the defendant was deprived of one of the most essential safeguards provided by the Constitution for criminal trials. It cannot be doubted that justice must frequently go astray and that the law itself will be an object of contempt if jurors charged with the deliverance of a verdict between the state and the defendant in capital cases are permitted to receive evidence out of court away from the judge and the prisoner and his counsel. It does not matter whether they receive much or little. If they receive any their verdict should be set aside and a new trial awarded without hesitation.

"Knowing, as I do, that the defendant was convicted on circumstantial evidence, when nothing was admitted, and wherein no evidence was offered on behalf of the prisoner except some evidence tending to impeach the testimony of the state's witnesses, and believing that the evidence given by Royal B. Young, who was a witness for the state on the trial, and who says he believed the defendant guilty, not only may have been, but unquestionably was prejudicial, I am compelled to dissent from the majority of the court in dismissing the appeal. The proper order, in my judgment, is that the case should be remanded with directions to set aside the order overruling the motion for a new trial and to permit counsel for defendant to examine the said Royal B. Young, touching the matters set forth in the affidavits and thereupon grant or refuse the motion as the facts require.

SPLENDID SNOWFALL.

From Three to Six Inches Fell in this City During the Night.

As was expected, a second storm swept over the northern part of the state last night, beginning in this city at 11 p. m., and ending at 6:30 a. m. In that time three and a half inches of snow fell at the weather office station; but along the eastern part of town and up on the foothills, the fall was double that. The precipitation, or the equivalent of the snow in water, was 43 of an inch. This is the heaviest precipitation on the weather map today.

The storm was the result of the meeting of low barometric areas from the northwest and from the Gulf of California, and the storm center today is over the middle western states. There was a heavy wind last night, running as high as 40 miles an hour. As there is an extensive high pressure area now reaching in from the California coast, the prospects for bright clear weather are good for the next 36 hours.

The snow greatly delayed street car traffic this morning. The first run of cars had hard work to reach their terminals, and none reached the South Temple street terminus at Thirtieth East street until 8 o'clock. Two cars coupled together, came slowly and painfully up the grade at that hour. The first car out for Fort Douglas experienced hard trials and tribulations on striking T street, as it had to plow through the snow and ice. The telephone company was greatly troubled as the snow was wet and hung down in festoons on the wires interfering with the circuits. However, the difficulties were cleared up after the snow melted. The Light & Power company say they experienced no inconvenience. When the necessary 14 ft. m. was down to 25 ft. "ross with the sun," and by noon "everything" was about a warm sun tomorrow ought to carry most of the snow off. The farmers are rejoicing over the snow as it is just what they want. The electric hat and shoe men in town are similarly minded, as their business is considerably increased.

At other points the cold was severe, the mercury registering 14 at Modena, Winnemucca and Lander. At Pocatello it was 20 degrees.

One Ad. in the Home is Worth a Hundred on the Highway. Our Circulation is Home Circulation.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

JOYOUS NEWS FOR DEEP CREEK.

Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railroad Company Amends Its Articles At Special Meeting.

TRAINS FOR MINING DISTRICT.

Will Extend Line from Saltair to Tap the Rich Region in The Near Future.

RIGHT OF WAY TO BE SECURED.

As Soon as This Step is Taken There Will be Developments in Direction of Construction.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railway company, held this morning at the office of President Joseph F. Smith, the company's articles of association were so amended as to provide for an extension of the road southerly and westerly from its present terminus to a point at or near township 8 south, range 19 west of the Salt Lake meridian, the exact route to be determined later.

When asked what was meant by the amendment a stockholder of the company stated shortly after the meeting that it was the intention to extend the road through the section indicated as soon as a right of way could be secured. This means that the long-looked-for road to Deep Creek is about to be built and will be joyous news to mine owners in that country, being but the fulfillment of hopes they have cherished for many years. The change affects Article 5, which now reads:

"The corporation is organized for the purpose of acquiring, owning, operating and maintaining a line of railway connecting in Salt Lake City, running thence westerly to Great Salt Lake, and thence in a southerly and westerly direction, by the most feasible and practicable route, to a point at or near township eight (8) south, range nineteen (19) west of the Salt Lake meridian. The length of the proposed railway, being, as near as may be, 155 miles, and within the counties of Salt Lake and Tooele, State of Utah."

At the meeting a majority of the stock was represented and those present acted unanimously in adopting the proposed change to extend the company's sphere of usefulness. It is not anticipated that steps will be taken to push the road until spring, at which time, however, something may be looked for in this direction.

SALT AIR BEACH.

The directors of the Saltair Beach company held a meeting this morning and ordered repairs on the big pavilion, the most important of which was affecting the roof, which is now leaking in several places. They also considered the outlook for next year and discussed thoroughly the making of improved bathing facilities. In this connection, however, nothing definite was agreed upon.

CHANCE FOR TEACHERS.

Will Get Two Weeks' Training at State University Next Summer.

State Superintendent of Schools Nelson has issued a circular letter, copies of which are being mailed to each county superintendent in the state, calling attention to the fact that the regents of the University of Utah have consented to keep open the training department of the school for two weeks during the coming summer to enable the teachers throughout the state to attend the same. Two instructors of prominence will be in charge of the school, one of whom is Miss Louise Arnold, joint author of "History of Utah Literature." The other instructor has not been decided upon as yet.

RATE SHEET TO FRISCO.

That for Next Year Shows Discrimination Against Utah.

The Trans-Continental Passenger association has taken time by the forelock and has issued the rate sheet, which will govern passenger traffic during the meeting of the Old Fellows grand lodge and the coming of the Santa Fe. The association has discriminated against Utah common points. To an outside observer it would appear that the rate for the return trip, from Salt Lake City to Frisco, is placed at \$3 for the return trip. From Frisco to Salt Lake City the rate is \$4.50. From Colorado common points, \$3 will be asked, while from Salt Lake City it will be \$4.50. It will thus be seen that the rate between this city and Frisco is \$1.50 greater than the rate between this city and Colorado points. The rate is only \$3.50 greater than from Salt Lake. The return rate is placed at Oct. 15, the sale beginning Aug. 16.

CONVICT ESCAPES.

Wyoming Had a Jail Delivery at Rawlins Last Night.

(Special to the "News.")

Rawlins, Wyo., Nov. 10.—Convict A. A. James escaped from the state penitentiary here last night, and has not yet been recaptured. James had charge of the boiler-room and escaped during a fire in the boiler house. The guard on duty close to the boiler room at the time was sleeping. Possessors are pursuing.

WANTS MORE PROPERTY.

Negotiations have been in progress for some time with reference to the sale of the properties immediately east and north of the Emery Holmes building. The lot to the east is desired for a driveway, and the northern lots for a third apartment building of four or five stories in height. But for a difference of opinion as to price, the properties would have been bought some time ago, and it is believed that satisfactory arrangements may yet be made.