DEMOCRATS MEET.

Convention Held to Nominate Judicial Candidates.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

List of the Attorneys Whose Names Were Placed in Nomination—Committees in Session at Press time.

The Democratic Judicial convention of the Third district, comprising the counties of Salt Lake, Summit and Tooele, assembled in the Salt Lake Theater this forenoon, pursuant to the call of the Territorial convention.

It was an hour and thirty minutes after the schedule time—10 o'clock—when the delegates got down to business. But after that there was little or no delay. The Theater was profusely decorated in anticipation of a large and enthusiastic attendance at the ratification tonight.

The convention was called to order by John L. Rapien, of Summit county. The gentleman said he did so at the request of committeemen from the other counties and wanted it understood that the delegation from Summit did not come down from its home in the mountains to "dictate and run things according to its own tastes and inclinations as a certain other delegation belonging to another party" he had in mind.

Mr. Rapien here introduced Hon. F. I. Williams, of Salt Lake, as temporary chairman. The latter was received with a warm round of applause and promptly proceeded to the delivery of a earnest speech in which he enjoined the convention to nominate candidates of the highest order—men whose ability and integrity were known to the people—men in whom the people would have a confidence that could not be shaken. Today's convention was an exceedingly important one. The district for which it was assembling tonight was the greatest in the Territory and would remain so in the new state. More than three-fourths of Utah's civil and criminal litigation would have to be heard in this district. He hoped that the studies of nominees personal preference would be subordinated to the Democratic theory and practice that Binns must first obtain. There was such a thing to Americans politics yet as the "office seeking the man." (Applause). That time honored maxim he sincerely trusted would obtain today. Lawyers, tried and true, experienced and able only should allow their names to be presented to this convention. They should be men whose sense of honor was so high that they would pay an debt, political or otherwise, while sitting on the bench. In Utah there were excessive opposite and prostitutions of the law as she never could be found in the United States—men of property interests and honor who would remain true to their citizenship and manhood through the sweet and grief and political turmoil. Some of them should, no matter how strong their personal inclinations might be, now come forward and offer their services when they were most needed.

In conclusion, Mr. Williams said, "I appeal to you again to sink personal preferences—think nothing of locality. Let this be no desire and no mistakes—no thought of local pride over good judgment." (Applause.)

E. Wilson was then named as temporary secretary, after which the following committees were appointed:

Committee—Salt Lake county, J. S. Rawlins, A. C. Dyer, John Sharp, J. H. Murphy, J. H. Hanson, S. W. Stewart, Mrs. Nellie H. Little; Summit, John L. Rapien, F. C. Thompson; Tooele, A. Pawson.

Permanent organization and order of business—Salt Lake, Charles Baldwin, C. C. Savage, O. P. Miller; Summit, S. P. Sweeney; Tooele, H. H. Hayes.

The convention here took a recess until 2 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

It was 2:45 o'clock when the afternoon session was called to order by Chairman Williams.

The report of the committee on credentials was read by S. W. Stewart, and on motion of H. V. Meley was adopted without reading. Then came a majority report signed by A. A. Dyer and J. S. Rawlins dissenting from the report of the majority which gave preference to proxies over alternates. An attempt was made to reconsider the action of the convention adopting the majority report but it failed.

A. A. Dyer, securing permission to speak, contended that the purpose of seating alternates was to fill vacancies. Alternates therefore should be given the preference.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business was then read by Mr. Baldwin. It was as follows:

We recommend that the temporary organization be made permanent with the addition of the following named vice chairmen: R. C. Chambers, Summit county, Miss Mary Kirk, Tooele; N. Kate Burton, Mrs. Richard Howe, Mrs. A. W. McCune, George Sutherland, Salt Lake, and Joseph Cohen as acting clerk.

We recommend the following order of business: (1) Report of committee on credentials.

(2) Report of committee on permanent organization and order of business.

(3) Selection of judicial committee for Third judicial district.

(4) Nomination of the candidates for judge of the Third judicial district of Utah.

We recommend that the roll call be in the following order:

1. Salt Lake City by precincts.
2. Salt Lake county outside of the city.
3. Tooele county.
4. Summit county.

NOMINATION BEGUN.

Nominations of judicial candidates was then announced as being in order and Joseph Cohen in a brief but telling speech named the Hon. Ogden Hiles.

F. E. Baker nominated Hon. Le Grand Young.

Judge Ivy presented the name of Warren Murphy.

Judge A. B. Sawyer placed the name of Judge A. N. Cherry.

Judge Henderson presented the name of Judge J. C. McNally.

Attorney Burke nominated Andrew J. Howell.

J. L. Boyden named Henry Shields.

Ballots were cast at 4 o'clock and at that time it appeared that Hiles, Howell and Young would be the nominees of the convention.

WILSON NOMINATED.

Special to the NEWS, the Deseret Telegraph.

PROVO, Utah, Sept. 14.—In the Democratic judicial convention of the Fourth district this afternoon E. A. Wilson, Provo, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving sixty votes. D. D. Hanna received 18, and M. M. Warner 26.

In the Coal Business.

Messrs. V. V. Morris and R. S. Lewis, two well known young men of this city, have launched forth in the coal business, under the firm name of Morris and Lewis. Their office is located at 68 East Temple street and their yard is situated on Third West between South Temple and First South. The boys have shown marked enterprise in their new departure and it is to be hoped that Salt Lake's citizens will remember them, when in needs of the indispensible article.

Sunday School Union.

The officers and teachers of the Sunday schools of this Stake will hold their regular Union meeting on Monday evening next, Sept. 16, at 7:30 o'clock. An interesting program has been prepared for the occasion by the Eleventh ward school, and the musical exercises will be rendered by the Thirteenth ward school. All Sabbath school workers are cordially invited to attend.

J. H. PARRY,
Secretary.

Ward Conferences.

Ward conferences in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third (city wards) tomorrow night.

Health considered no baking powder can be used with safety but Dr. Price's

Woman's Suffragists.

The regular meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association will be held Tuesday, Sept. 17th, at 2 p.m., in the Fourteenth ward hall. All interested are invited.

DR. E. R. FERRIGNO, President.
MARY E. IRVINE, Secretary.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CASE.

Judge Merritt Has Filed the Decision in Full.

Chief Justice Merritt today filed the decision of the Supreme court in full in the case of Sarah E. Anderson, respondent, vs. Charles D. Tyler, deputy registrar, appellant. The decision covers a number of pages of type-written matter, and was in the hands of the typewriter for copies to be made when the NEWS went to press.

Fall Taxes.

Fall taxes, amounting to $223, have been collected during the past week in labor and cash.

Water Main Extension.

The waterworks department officials state that a four-inch main is about to be laid on Eleventh East street beginning on Second South and running south 128 rods.

Building Permits.

Building permits amounting in all to $4,200 have been issue by Building Inspector Folsom this week. It is pronounced as a very dry week.

THE CUP RACES.

Official Notice by the Regatta Committee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Lord Dunraven has written a letter to the American cup committee in which he enters into a full explanation of his position regarding the cup races. H. Maitland Kersey said today, he and Lord Dunraven worked from yesterday morning until late last night preparing the letter, and it was delivered at the New York Yacht Club house at 7:45 this morning.

Kersey refused to make the letter public today, but said he would do so later, if the cup committee did not.

The following official notice was posted on the bulletin board of the New York Yacht club this afternoon:

SEPTEMBER 14, 1895.

To members of the New York Yacht Club:

Having filed with the American cup committee our report on the international races, we take this opportunity to state, in answer to inquiries, why the last two races were not ordered sailed.

"Your committee before taking evidence on Defender's protest, made an unsuccessful endeavor to bring about a settlement by mutual agreement, but each contestant preferred that the protest take its course. The protest was filed and limited upon, must be adjudged, and the decision once rendered, the event is closed.

"As regards the resailing of the third race, the regatta committee has no latitude since the conditions determined by Lord Dunraven had been declined by the cup committee, and therefore the race had to be recalled under the original terms.

"Very respectfully,

THE REGATTA COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB."

A WORD IN YOUR EAR

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY of the complexion, hands, arms, and hair is found in the perfect action of the pores, produced by

Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

[illegible]

(Continued from Page One.)

A SECRET MARRIAGE.

child went up to Mr. Kelsey and called him "Papa." Mr. Kelsey spoke to and shook hands with him. The child then returned to his mother's side, and for a long time sat looking intently at Mr. Kelsey.

On cross-examination Mrs. Bergland related the history of the association of Mr. Kelsey and her daughter, just as she had done in her examination. She stated that she had spoken to Mr. Kelsey several times, and he replied that he would not if pure the family, but if he married any one it would be her daughter. Both witness and her daughter fully trusted Mr. Kelsey. After October 16, 1888, the plaintiff and defendant were more affectionate to each other, and he brought furniture, etc. He brought the furniture on the 16th of October, or the day before. Kelsey helped carry the furniture in.

The cross-examination continued a long time, until the court suggested that it was becoming too protracted. Going on further, the witness told of her daughter being married. She did not know when Mr. Kelsey said at the house, and when he did not, at all times. After the marriage, Mrs. Kelsey always occupied a bedroom different to that she had formerly occupied. Witness did not know of Kelsey staying one night at her house in Salt Lake; but to Denver every time he did so, and occupied the same bed room with her daughter, Mrs. Kelsey. He took meals with them. The last time he visited Mrs. Kelsey at Denver was in October, 1893. Mrs. Kelsey has been to Salt Lake each summer from 1890 to 1893, at Mr. Kelsey's expense. Mr. Kelsey wanted the marriage kept secret for his mother's sake. He made every promise to take care of witness's daughter, Mrs. Kelsey. They had gone to Denver on the advice of a Salt Lake doctor. The letters and telegrams were addressed to Sadie Bergland, because of Mr. Kelsey's request to keep the marriage secret. Witness had never sent Kelsey a telegram, or asked him for money. Witness did not ask Mr. Kelsey to marry her daughter, for she understood they were already married before January, 1889. Kelsey never told witness he could not, or would not marry her daughter; he said he was married to her, and wanted the marriage kept secret.

Mrs. Mary E. Power testified that she kept the house at 28 east First South street; She spent the summer at Manitou Springs four years ago; saw Mrs. Kelsey there, and saw Mr. Kelsey. Mrs. Bergland and the baby were there. Rooms were engaged from the witness. Kelsey boarded there about three days. Mr. Kelsey engaged an extra room for her husband, and Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey occupied the room. They acted as husband and wife, and he was very attentive to the child and its mother. Witness had spoken to Kelsey of coming to Salt Lake and he discouraged her. He said he intended taking his wife to Pittsburg. He used either the words "my wife," or Mrs. Kelsey," one or the other, she was sure. Mrs. Powers gave the name of several persons who were at Manitou at the same time as the Kelseys. Witness has seen telegrams from Mr. Kelsey. Plaintiffs were known at her place as Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey. Mr. Kelsey was in witness' debt, and to satisfy witness the bill would be paid when her husband came, showed her a telegram from Mr. Kelsey. The telegram was addressed to Mrs. S. M. Kelsey.

Miss Ethel Power, 14 years of age, daughter of the preceding witness, told of meeting Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey at Manitou. They occupied the same room. Mr. Kelsey was introduced to Mrs. Kelsey and the baby. The plaintiff and defendant were known as Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey at Manitou.

At this point the court took a recess for an hour and a half.

Mrs. Sadie M. Kelsey, the plaintiff, was the first witness called after recess. She gave her maiden name as Sadie Marie Bergland. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden; would be 24 next October. Her father was dead when the family came here in 1889. When she met Mr. Kelsey the family were living in the Fourth ward. She was under sixteen when she became acquainted with Mr. Kelsey. She was introduced by a lady acquaintance. After that Mr. Kelsey called at her home, and gradually became a regular visitor. He began his attentions in 1887. He treated her very slowly; gave her a diamond ring and gold watch prior to October 16, 1888. She went out with him quite frequently. He spoke to her of marriage in the summer of 1888; he proposed marriage before October, 1888 and she accepted. She had become greatly attached to him, and she believed he was very fond of her. October 16, 1888, was her 17th birthday. On that day she met him; in the afternoon about 5 o'clock, she went out with him in his buggy. He took the buggy to the stable, and she went with him to supper. During supper he insisted that she take a half glass of champagne. She at first refused, and finally consented. They then took a walk, and he persuaded her to become his wife. They went to his office and he brought two men. They stood up and one read the Episcopal marriage service. Mr. Kelsey and herself stood up. She said she would take him for her husband, as he said he would take her for his wife. She intended to do so and believed she was married to him. They then went to her house in a carriage. She did not tell her mother, one had promised Mr. Kelsey to keep the marriage secret. He said he had promised his father when he had to marry Jessie Hammond, that he would not marry again. He said his mother was jealous, and he did not care tell her. She kept it secret, because of the promise, till her mother questioned her in January, 1889, when she told her. Her mother spoke to Mr Kelsey, and he admitted the marriage. He told her mother it was so, and he would take care of witness. After that she was provided rooms furnished by Mr. Kelsey. Her husband would come and stay there till about 2 a.m. She sustained the relation of wife to him. About six months after the marriage she went to Denver at Mr. Kelsey's request. He said his mother was very feeble and could not live long, and at such a time she could be would bring her back and acknowledge her in public as his wife. When she was in Colorado he came and treated her as his wife. She went by the name of Mrs. Kelsey. In Denver, either just before or just after the death of their baby, when she took him to where he lived, he swore, and said she was not his wife. He said, "That was not any marriage. What in hell do you mean?" He left that evening. For the first time she then got an idea she was not his wife. She became greatly worried. Went into a saloon of Denver, and begged him to make her his wife. He came back again, and said he did not mean what he had said. After that, however, she was in doubt, though he said he did not intend to deny her. She went to Manitou, and he came there. They lived as husband and wife. They were always together there. No reference was made to the marriage at that place. They passed in the hotel as husband and wife, as Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey. She received a telegram there.

The telegram was objected to by the defense, but admitted. It was addressed to Mrs. Sadie H. Kelsey, care the Brunsey. It was delivered to Mrs. Kelsey, who was sitting at the Brunsey, a common lodging house. It said that Mr. Kelsey would come and pay her expenses.

The witness continued that Mr. Kelsey came and paid the expenses. She went with him to Colorado Springs, and then both went to Denver, he stayed several days and then went East, she supposed to Pittsburg; when he came back he stayed a few days again. They had agreed that he should write to her and send money to her in her maiden name. This was done at his request to keep the matter secret. He came on other occasions, and once she came home and stayed at the Walker House there, at least weeks. She came at his request, and they associated as husband and wife. She went by the name of Mrs. Kelsey. The child did was issued out to Mrs. S. Kelsey, and he paid the bill. She never went by any other name except at Mr. Kelsey's request. In Denver she went by the name of Mrs. Kelsey, for he had told her to do so. Dr. Cook sent his bill for attendance to Mrs. L. P. Kelsey. She sent it to Mr. Kelsey, who returned it with the words written on it, "Attend to it at once." The bill was not paid yet. She had introduced Kelsey to Dr. Cook. Mr. Kelsey has acted so enough much pleased with the child. He never entered the house without asking her and the child, nor left the house. Mr. Kelsey is the father of the child, said the witness.

Mr. Kelsey does not deny the paternity, but that it is the issue of a marriage between plaintiff and defendant.

Witness, continuing, said that when Mr. Kelsey left Denver she said he would soon take her home to Salt Lake. She heard from him in June, 1893, and then not for a long time. She sent him telegrams, but he did not answer. He did not come to see her after 1893. He had not supported her for two years past.

On cross-examination, witness said that to Colorado she always went by the name of Mrs. Kelsey. The cross-examination was in progress when the NEWS went to press.

ANOTHER DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce case of D. A. Raleigh vs. A. E. Raleigh was tried this afternoon. Mr. Raleigh testified he was married Sept. 28, 1891, and his wife deserted him in August, 1895. He always was good to her. He last heard of her at Montreal, Can. "She just got tired and quit." She did not want anything more to do with him. The divorce was granted.

Orders were made in the following cases:

Edward W. Stager vs Salt Lake Copper Manufacturing company; motion for receiver to pay claims postponed till Tuesday, September 17.

Mary Jane Pearson vs H. L. Sisel; default and decree of intermarriage, judgment for $1,879.61 and $150 attorney's fees.

Salt Lake Litharging company vs Ibex Mines and Smelting company et al; demurrer of A. Hanauer withdrawn.

In the case of John Odson vs. James Thomson, D. N. Sloan, was appointed referee to take testimony and report to the court.

City's Finances.

Following is the statement of the city's finances for the week ending Sept. 14, 1895:

Balance on hand, last report, September 7, 1895 ..... $ 41,198 16
Collected since last report from revenue:
Wharfage 1,000 75
Waterworks 40 75
Water rents 1,000 00
Miscellaneous 128 48
2,169 98
$43,368 14

Called Bad Names.

A boy named Samuel Carr was before U. S. Commissioner Sommer today on a charge of disturbing the peace. It is said he called Harry Fisher some very bad names, hence the arrest. He was released on bail till Monday when his trial will be held.

Housekeepers know that Dr. Price's Baking Powder saves a world of work.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $[illegible], same day last year, $[illegible]. Week's clearings amounted to $1,253,313, same week last year, $1,082,146.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK.—Silver, 67½; lead, $3.25.
London.—Silver, 30¾.

ORE AND BULLION.

W. S. McCornick & Co. received today: Silver and lead ores, $25,[illegible]; T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ores, $11,300; bullion, $8,400. Total, $14,700.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The stock market opened active and weak, with major and industrial values generally weaker. Those stocks yielded 1½ and ½ respectively.

Sugar, however, was active and strong with exceptional recovery from 81 to [illegible], which value rallies recovered. At 11:30 another drive was made, target 80 to 100, which advance seemed to be extent of its power, the end of the session fractional.

Money, Silver, Lead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Money on call easy 1 per cent; silver 67½; lead $3.25.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Reserve, decrease $[illegible]; loans, increase $[illegible]; specie, decrease $[illegible]; legal tenders, decrease $[illegible]; deposits, decrease $[illegible]; circulation, decrease $[illegible]. The banks now hold $[illegible] in excess of requirements.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Wheat—Cash [illegible] Chile, [illegible]; [illegible] Walla Walla, [illegible]; Walla Walla, [illegible]; Feeders, $[illegible]; Corn—Cash, [illegible]; Barley, [illegible]; Eggs, [illegible]; Butter, [illegible]; Cheese, [illegible]; Potatoes, [illegible]; Wool, [illegible]; Hops, [illegible]; Beans, [illegible]; Hay, [illegible]; Tallow, [illegible]; Petroleum, [illegible]; Sugar, [illegible]; Coffee, [illegible].

CHICAGO DAIRY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Butter, Creamery, fancy, [illegible]; Dairies, [illegible]; Eggs, [illegible]; Cheese, [illegible]; Potatoes, [illegible]; Poultry—Spring chickens, [illegible]; Hens, [illegible]; Turkeys, [illegible]; Ducks, [illegible]; Geese, [illegible]; Pigeons, [illegible]; Rabbits, [illegible]; Venison, [illegible]; Pork—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; Lard—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible]; Ribs—September, [illegible]; October, [illegible].

[illegible]

A GOOD CHANCE FOR COAL HAULERS.

"The Old Chief's Nine," in Grass Creek formerly the Iron Water coal known.

The mine is now in shape to supply all teams from a distance cheap.

Lump $1.75. Stove 75 cents per ton.

The tables Nine, being nearer this city, the price will be as follows:

Lump $2.00. Stove (egg and chestnut) $1.00 per ton. Nut (screened) 25 cents per ton.

Slack, containing Nut and Pea, 10 cents per wagon load.

The Grass Creek Coal is worth twenty-five per cent more than any other Weber Coal.

To those who come a long distance, shelving is provided at the Cullen mine free.

W. W. CLUFF, Agent.

A cup of Parks' Tea at night moves the bowels in the morning. For sale by F. J. Hill & Co., and Nelden Judson Drug Co.

Notice of Removal.

M. Kopp, the candy man has moved to 117 South West Temple.

SALTAIR TRAINS on Page 8

Saltair Saturday.

Christensen's Orchestra will be in attendance all day. A fine dancing program has been arranged and a pleasant time is assured to the lovers o' the dance. See time table.

Dr. Steinmeding will be found for the first three weeks of September, at 304 Progress building, where he will fit glasses that will give perfect satisfaction to those who are troubled with defective eyes, causing headaches, inflamed eye lids, vertigo and many other kindred nervous troubles.

It is unnecessary to go into details about his ability, as hundreds of Salt Lake citizens testify to the satisfaction he has given them, and what relief they have experienced through wearing his glasses. If your glasses are not right or you need some, see him before he goes east. He leaves after the third week in September, to accept a position in an eastern optical college.

304 PROGRESS BUILDING.
Consultation Free.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

Charles Ogunsha, plaintiff,
vs.
Mela E. Vinnie George W. Smith, Utah Savings Bank (a corporation), Joseph M. Rosen, E. Simonsen, Herbert Midgley and Edward Ely (a copartnership), C. M. Bamberger Smith and John M. Smith (copartnership doing business as D. M. Smith & Co., defendants.

The People of the Territory of Utah send greeting: To Mela E. Vinnie George W. Smith, Utah Savings Bank (a corporation), Joseph M. Rosen, E. Simonsen, Herbert Midgley and Edward Ely (a copartnership), C. M. Bamberger Smith and John M. Smith (copartnership doing business as D. M. Smith & Co., defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the district court of the Third judicial district of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed herein, which is in the possession of the clerk of said court, within ten days after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The nature of the claim of said plaintiff is as follows: Plaintiff's complaint alleges that the defendants have been indebted to the plaintiff for the sum of $[illegible] since [illegible] for the use and occupation of certain premises, which defendants occupied by permission of plaintiff, and for the use and occupation of certain other