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. 285 THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

HUNDREDS KILLED.

Bulgarians Attack a Mohammedan Village in Turkey.

THE HOUSES SET FIRE TO

And Men, Women and Children Indiscriminately Slaughtered When Trying to Escape.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—Reports have been received here of the recent attack of a band of Bulgarians upon the Mohammedan village of Dospat, on the Turkish frontier in the Rodope mountains, as exclusively related to the Associated Press on August 15th. The attack, it appears, occurred at dawn, and while the villagers were asleep. The Bulgarians used dynamite bombs and set fire to the houses when the inhabitants tried to escape. Men, women and children, it is claimed, were killed indiscriminately, and, according to one version of the affair, 300 persons were killed.

EXCITED CHINAMEN.

Open Air Meeting in New York Interrupted by the Police.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—It was rumored last night that there would be trouble in Chinatown owing to the differences existing between the rival bodies known respectively as the Sam Yup society and Hoe Yup society which are branches of two powerful organizations of similar names in San Francisco. The trouble originated over a business quarrel in the latter city between the mother organizations and the feeling of discord spread to this city and there has been a desire on the part of the rivals to boycott each other.

Chin Fong, a well known Chinese merchant, who owns a restaurant in Pell street, came out on the sidewalk last night and addressed a large crowd of his countrymen.

Acting Captain Jenny, of the Elizabeth street station, in accordance of duties, had stationed a number of patrolmen in the vicinity, and as soon as the crowd became demonstrative Chin Fong was ordered to desist. The police dispersed the crowd. This put a damper upon Chin and his followers and they gave up the attempt to hold an open air meeting. Considerable excitement prevailed in the neighborhood for some time.

War on Milk Dealers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Health Commissioner Reed has begun open war against the milk dealers. He filed charges in the office of the prosecuting attorney against ninety-three milk dealers whose milk or cream had been examined by the city chemist and had been found wanting. In many cases the milk had been skimmed and the cream was prominently selling it as good milk, because his cows were not otherwise legged when the inspector took the sample. In some cases the milk had been merely watered, and in others it had been both watered and skimmed. In many cases cream has been found colored, lacking in butter or otherwise deficient.

Steam Yacht Missing.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—The steam yacht Pilgrim, with twenty-five people aboard, is reported missing. It was out in a violent storm on Lake Michigan yesterday evening. The yacht, with twenty-five people aboard, left the city at 4 o'clock for a trip on Lake St. Clair. At 5 o'clock a violent storm of wind and rain broke over the lake and since then, up to an early hour this morning, nothing has been learned of the yacht's whereabouts.

THE IRON TRADE.

Advance in the Price of Bessemer Pig Iron.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—The *Iron Age* today says:

Under great excitement the market in the central west has received the greatest advance in so brief a period in bessemer pig iron. Last Wednesday sales were being made at Thirteen dollars at Valley furnaces. On Monday wire inquiry transactions at $13.25 were made. Subsequently $13.50 was offered and refused, and now the few sellers are demanding $14. This represents an advance of nearly seven dollars per ton above the lowest point touched early in the year. It is a notable fact that some of the largest producers of pig iron for conversion into steel have been heavy buyers right close up to the highest prices recorded for transactions. Pittsburg has taken control of the output of some of the furnaces in the Lake Ontario district, and has purchased 15,000 tons of basic open hearth metal in Alabama. A large part of the sales that have recently put up the price are for delivery during the last quarter of 1895. Steel billets have gone followed pig iron, so that now $24 Pittsburg is a firm quotation.

The buying movement seems up well, but there is no excitement.

The plate mills are up to $125 at Mill, which is crowding the tin plate mills pretty hard. Steel iron is exceptionally scarce.

It followed iron and steel every week is creeping away more and more low priced contracts entered into early in the year. The latest advance in pig iron and billets has not yet found expression in prices for finished products, so that an advance all along the line looks imminent.

Foundry iron has steadied again, and combination is being gathered for a further rise which is regarded as imminent by many in that trade in spite of the fact that the largest single melting industry, the steel iron pipe trade, is vainly appealing its dull season.

Chinese Bayrett.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Sam May, a prominent Chinese merchant of the city, has received several copies of the highly-colored Chinese posters emanating from San Francisco, Cal., offering a bounty on the Sam Yup faction of the big companies. The bounty applies in all parts of the United States and purports to be the work of the Sze Yup faction. The white flyers issued in the Sze Yup faction offer the same inducements to the Golden Gate. May only published the copy it by nailing it to the pillar across cement board. He was under the impression that it is gambling is illegal in the state of Illinois.

Injured in a Railroad Wreck.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.—A serious wreck occurred on the Big Four railroad, fourteen miles west from here. The rear trunks of the freight car in front of the caboose slipped out, throwing the caboose off the track and smashing it to pieces. Three men were badly injured, as follows: Frank Burgess, of San Diego, Cal., three ribs broken; recovery doubtful; Samuel Duncan, of Little Rock, Ark., back and hips badly crushed; James Gray, of St. Louis, injured internally; will die. All of these were railroad men seeking employment and did not belong to the crew.

To Unfurl the Red Flag.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Upon the arrival in Chicago of Keir Hardie, the English labor leader, it is said an attempt will be made to unfurl the red flag. The socialists have the flag ready and say they will fly it at the big open air demonstration Sunday at which Hardie and John Burnett are to be present as guests and speakers.

The Sunday demonstration is projected by a socialistic labor party for the purpose of opening the fall campaign for the elections to the aldermanic board.

A FIGHT FOR DOUBLE FEES.

Decision Adverse to U. S. Marshals in Utah and the Western States.

The Question Involved is Whether Mileage Comes Under the Head of Fees.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The decisions by the comptroller of the treasury that the statute allowing double fees to United States marshals, district attorney and clerks in Washington, Oregon, California, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, North and South Dakota, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada did not apply to mileage, has caused much dissatisfaction among these officials. Previous to the decision double mileage had been allowed, on account of the greatly increased cost of traveling in the western states and territories. The U. S. marshal of Nevada claims that mileage comes under the head of fees and has suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the department of justice. This will probably be done. Comptroller Bowler based his decision on the opinion of the Supreme Court several months ago in a case involving maximum fees to be allowed, the court holding that mileage is not a fee.

Hanson's Mission to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Minister Hanson at the white department today, after the oath of office and a conference with Acting Secretary Adee, expressed his intention of starting on his return to Mexico within the next few days. His health has improved to the extent that he thinks he will be able to endure the high altitude better than during his first stay. It is understood that one of Hanson's principal missions will be to induce Mexico to refrain from the practice of the extradition of American criminals who have fled to that country and announced their intention of becoming citizens.

Swept by Fire.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29.—A fire at Hooge Zwaluwe, Brabant, destroyed forty-three houses. Fifty families are homeless but there was no loss of life.

Gun Mission Goes.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Crossman & Bros. ship $1,000,000 gold on Saturday. The government bond syndicate has deposited $1,500,000 in the sub-treasury, taking legal tenders.

Oelrich & Co. ship $250,000 and Nesslage & Fuller $100,000 in gold on Saturday. It is likely that another firm will make another small shipment.

Assistant District Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The attorney general today appointed Frank G. Finlayson, Los Angeles, Cal., assistant district attorney for the southern district of California.

INVESTIGATION PROCEEDING.

Advices Received by the Chinese Minister at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Chinese minister at the state department, today held a conference of an hour's duration with Acting Secretary Adee and Third Assistant Secretary Rockhill, concerning the progress of the investigation into the Chinese riots. The minister informed the department that he had received advices from the Peiki authorities that the investigation was making satisfactory progress and the minister gave renewed assurance of the determination of the Chinese imperial authorities to press the inquiry and punish the perpetrators.

The statement by the Chinese minister was in the line with the information received already from Minister Denby and confirmed all he had stated.

More Time for Bounty Claims.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The secretary of the treasury today extended the time for the filing of sugar bounty claims from September 1 to October 1, 1895. According to the regulations issued, all claims were to be filed on September 1, but the time was found inadequate.

Earthquakes in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29.—Severe light shocks of earthquake occurred yesterday and last night. The subterranean shocks continue at Popocatepetl on the coast of Oaxaca and the sea is violently disturbed. Loud roarings are heard under the water and frightening the fishermen.

KNIGHTS AT BOSTON.

Time and Place for the Next Conclave Agreed Upon.

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

Clouds in the Sky—Numerous Excursions—Delegates Ready to Go Home.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The dull, gray sky and rain-wet earth rather discouraged the Knights Templar when they turned out on the day.

The black and white plumes and tightly fitting uniform coats are giving way rapidly to fatigue caps and business suits and the Sir Kts his have settled down to systematic sightseeing.

The session of the grand conclave was reopened at the Masonic Temple at 10 a. m., when the election of officers was taken up. The auxiliary of women's Masonic organization, the Order of the Eastern Star, also was formally opened in Union Hall.

The out-of-town excursions were numerous and attractive as yesterday. The G. Clan Gale commandery of San Francisco visited Brockton, where the members were entertained by the Bay State commandery. The program consisted of a parade, visit to the hotel Plymouth and a banquet.

Tonight the exodus of knights begins, several commanderies leaving for home. Large numbers go tomorrow, but many delegations, especially those from western states decided here at the close of the conclave, as a great many of these knights intend to remain in New England for some weeks.

The grand encampment elected Right Eminent Sir Warren Lucens Thomas, Kentucky, grand master, to succeed M. E. Sir Hugh McCurdy. Three hundred and one votes were cast, the successful candidate receiving 205.

The Knights Templar elected very eminent Sir Reuben H. Lloyd of San Francisco deputy grand commander and decided upon Pittsburg as the next conclave city.

The time for the next conclave was fixed for the second Tuesday in October, 1896.

The following officers were then elected: Grand generalissimo, Very Eminent Sir Henry L. Stoddard, of Texas; grand captain general, Very Eminent Sir George H. Moulton, of Illinois; grand senior warden, Very Eminent Sir Henry Hoge, of Rhode Island; grand junior warden, Very Eminent Sir W. B. Melish, of Cincinnati, O.

Re-elected, Very Eminent Sir H. Wales Lines, of Connecticut, grand treasurer. There was a contest over the election of grand recorder.

LADY MISSIONARY ARRESTED.

Accused of Having Aided a Train Robber to Escape.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Amelia A. Harwell, city missionary, accused of aiding the escape of the train robber, Oliver Curtis Perry, from Matteawan insane criminal hospital, was arrested today. She declined to make any statement further than that she had no part in the plot.

Lead Production.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 29.—According to a bulletin by the Geological Survey, the production of lead during the first six months of 1895 amounted to a total of 106,000 tons, of which 99,000 tons were desilverized lead and 19,000 soft lead, and 17,500 tons of this was refined, in bond, the remainder being obtained from American lead bullion. The total is an increase of 9,500 tons over the first six months of 1894, and 6,000 tons of 1893.

Changes His Location.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29.—George M. Sargent who, since 1887, has been connected with the Santa Fe in this city, has tendered his resignation as a commercial agent to become general freight and passenger agent of the Santa Fe in Prescott and Phoenix, Arizona, with headquarters at Prescott, Arizona.

Thirteen Buried in the North Sea.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—A torpedo boat capsized yesterday in the North sea. Thirteen persons are reported to have been drowned.

The Story Denied.

WICHITA, Kans., Aug. 29.—There appears to be no foundation for the reported killing of Captain Baldwin at Anadarko. The Judge has messages from the vicinity of the agency denying the story.

DEFENDER AND VIGILANT.

The American Yachts Scrutinized—Valkyrie Catches a Breeze.

HIGHLAND OF NAVESINK, N. J., Aug. 29.—The yachts Defender and Vigilant started at 11:31 o'clock in the second trial race preliminary to the international contest for the America's cup. The wind was from west-northwest, about eight knots an hour, and the course triangular, 24 miles in all. The first leg was southeast, the second south by east half east, the third west by south.

11:39 a. m.—The wind seems to be falling away. Valkyrie is coming along after the American boats.

12:28 p. m.—All three yachts are bunched at the turn point, neither Defender nor Vigilant having gone a quarter of a mile the last half hour. The wind is from westward inshore.

12:37 p. m.—Defender and Vigilant are still neck and neck, about three miles from the first mark. Valkyrie is about a mile away on her way back to the light ship. She seems to have caught breeze, for she is going right along.

1:20 p. m.—Defender and Vigilant are slowly creeping up towards the mark but under the influence of a light breeze from southward. Both are heading off shore, and Defender has a good lead.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 29.—The Defender rounded the first mark at about 2:04. Vigilant turned the stake boat at about 2:06:45.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Aug. 29.—Shortly after 3:45 the Defender took in her spinnaker and rounded the outer mark. The time was estimated at 3:[illegible]. The Vigilant started at [illegible] under the same rules as the Defender.

PORTLAND LIGHT SHIP, 3:15 p.m.—The Defender is now on the home leg (4:00 o'clock) 18 miles. 18 seconds ahead of Vigilant.

The Minister Will Not Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Chinese minister has been quite earnest in the status of affairs of the Sze Yup people, but he decline to go to San Francisco in the capacity of settling the position. He has asked to leave the case in the hands of the Chinese consul at San Francisco.

TWO FELT POUNDS.

And the Frog that Killed Howard Pitcher.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The frog with which Howard Pitcher was killed, after the body was turned in the big stove in Irvington College was found today. Part of a horse's eye or the potassium was found burned in the barn.

Boys digging under Holmes's house in an unfinished portion of the cellar, found two feet of Howard Pitcher. They had been buried but not very deeply and evidently were too heavy to put into the chimney here. With the feet was found rolled in a piece of rag. There was some coal oil on it. The grand jury is nearing testimony today and will return an indictment against Holmes.

Removed from Death.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Electric Bitters, Harry Stevens, of the Brown works, received a shock of from 1,800 to 2,300 volts. He was pronounced apparently dead, but after hard work was resuscitated.

CURED BY PEN.

Comic Opera as a Medicine for Malaria Chills.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 29.—Harry Brown, the well known comic opera comedian, who is now in here in Portland, after years of ill luck, has obtained a fortune in a peculiar manner. While Billing as unpleasable an opponent in Cleveland he contracted a malaria chill attack. The young man's country parents, the boy was afflicted with suicidal mania and accidentally saw Brown and laughed for the first time in the disease. Brown became young Kelling's physician and cured the lad. When Mrs. Kelling died recently she bequeathed a comfortable fortune to Brown, to whom the money is a godsend. Brown is visiting old friends here, after which he goes to New Francisco and then to the south of France, where he will spend the winter.

HIPPING FOR SOCIALISM.

An English Labor Leader's View of the Tendency of Trade Unions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Before leaving for the west, Keir Hardie, the English labor leader, and his colleague and co-worker, Frank Smith, called at the office of the Socialist Labor Party of the United German Workers' association. Mr. Hardie told General Secretary Belcher he hoped the conditions of the east side would shape much better than that of the shops in London. Mr. Hardie said he was not in London when due to persistent agitation and strikes.

Mr. Hardie said it was his intention to call at the offices of all the big labor organizations in his tour through the country.

"I want to see how they run things," he said. "I think the garment workers are doing excellent work. What the labor organizations need is the same business methods that capitalists use. After the labor organization has been perfected a socialist party can be made of it. The socialists and the trade union movement go hand in hand."

Indian Chief Wounded.

MEXICO, Yucatan, Aug. 29.—Couriers from the south bring the news that Zetaka, chief of the Rebel Chan Santa Cruz Indians, has been shot fatally. The Cubans here are actively aiding the rebellious Indians. It is reported that fresh expeditions will start from some point on the Central American coast for Cuba.

Mrs. James Dunn Dead.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 29.—Mrs. James Dunn, wife of Senator John Dunn, U. S. minister to Japan, died last night at London, O., aged 75.

Probate Court Matters.

The probate court disposed of the following business this morning:

The hearing on the final account and petition for distribution in the estate of Ludwig Wood, deceased, came on regularly. The proof of posting and publication of notices was approved. Charles E. Pearson was sworn and examined. The decree was made as prayed.

In the estate of W. H. Ryan, deceased, hearing on petition for letters of administration came on regularly. Proof of posting notices was approved. Catherine and Harry Ryan were sworn and examined. Peter Hansen was appointed administrator on filing a bond in the sum of $1,200, and taking the oath as prescribed by law.

Information Wanted.

Samuel Alcock emigrated from Manchester to Salt Lake City in the year 1861. If he or his wife will communicate with J. W. McDaff, 14 Hampden Grove, Falsworth, Manchester, they will hear of something greatly to their benefit, as there is a large sum of money lying in the hands of this city belonging to Samuel Alcock or wife, claimants.

Utah papers, please copy.

Fire at Fairview.

Special Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.

FAIRVIEW, Utah, Aug. 27, 1895.

A fire occurred at the place on Saturday, August 24, which resulted in the loss of a barn, sheds, granary, 5,000 feet white pine lumber, 45 loads of hay, one wagon and several other articles of value, all belonging to Wm. Boddy. The fire was caused by burning weeds in the cleak yard.

CAN WOMEN VOTE?

The Question Discussed in Supreme Court Today.

ISSUE TO BE DETERMINED SOON.

Arguments Will Commence the Whole of Today—Re-R Niles Presented—The Sewell Tax.

The question of the eligibility of women to vote on the Constitution and State officers was up before the supreme court on special hearing today, Judge Merritt, Hatch and King being present. There was also a number of ladies present. Two hour half hours was allowed to each side. The title of the case is Sarah E. Anderson vs. Chas. D. Tyrrel, in which it is alleged that Mr. Tyrrel, as registrar, rejected Mrs. Anderson as a qualified voter. Mr. Tyrrel is the appellant from Judge Smith's decision in favor of women voting. Two questions are involved as follows:

1.—Are women eligible to vote on the Constitution?

2.—Are women eligible to vote for State officers?

Judge Harkness opened the arguments for Mr. Tyrrel against the proposition that women can vote at the next election. He took up the point that the Constitution only could vote, and insisted that Congress had made qualifications in the second section of the enabling act only. He believed there was but one question, but as the court below had divided it into two, he would follow that rule, speaking first to question No. 1. He took up the enabling act by sections, as they related to voting and the qualifications of voters, and held that there was no suggestion therein for the franchise to be given to women. Which included only male voters.

Taking up the application of the words "said proposed state," Judge Harkness contended that they referred to a geographical area, namely the Territory, the boundaries of which were authorized to form a State government. It was premature to the enabling act that as soon as the boundaries were fixed, the people of the State government, then the Territory was no longer referred to as such, but as the proposed State, and after enabling its admission it is referred to as the State. In saying qualified voters of "said proposed State," Congress did not mean to say "the proposed voters of said State," but to refer to the voters which were qualified under the enabling act and existing laws. A citizen of the embassy by a grammarian not paid much attention at an other conclusion, but would make it as clear as any lawyer could that Congress never intended that women should vote on these questions.

Referring to Judge Smith's decision, Mr. Harkness said it had plunged the question into such overpowering darkness that it took considerable time to get it out, hence he apologized for occupying so much time in a review of the proceedings preceding. Taking up the question of registration, Judge Harkness insisted that an oath had been prescribed by Congress and certain modifications had been made, but there was no administration would be for the registrar to obliterate the registration oath, and allow women to vote. The registration must be under the Edmunds-Tucker oath, or under it as modified by the enabling act. There was no modification which could include women.

Going further than this, Judge Harkness pointed out that there was a special act of Congress forbidding women to vote. That act had not been repealed by the enabling act or any other law. Congress qualified the voters for the Constitution in section 2, and nowhere else in the enabling act. There was an utter absence of any provision which could authorize women to vote.

Taking up question No. 2, Judge Harkness insisted that the same qualifications applied to voters in both cases. The Constitution, which proposes to enfranchise women, does not go into effect until statehood is acquired, the election of officers and other preliminary proceedings being under laws affecting the Territory. Upon the proposition that the Constitutional Convention had supreme control over the qualifications of voters in a Territory for State officers, Mr. Harkness insisted that this could not be, as that virtually would make the status of the Union a fact to the date of the proposed State. The election for State officers is not held by direction of the Constitutional Convention, notwithstanding Judge Smith's decision, which says that it is. The Convention had no power to legislate for the qualification of voters, therefore could not authorize women to vote at the election preceding actual statehood is established. Judge Harkness reviewed at length Judge Smith's decision, criticizing its findings as not being in harmony with the congressional enactment, as dealing with unnecessary provisions, and as being very hastily given.

Judge Judd asked a question relating to the 19th section of the enabling act, whether the constitutional convention could have less another date than November next for the election, to which Judge Harkness replied in the negative.

Judge Higbee Niles followed with an argument on the other side of the question. He said it was an issue the decision on which would not be affected by public discussion or street argument. He said Congress had no power to fix the qualification and values in any state; that that power rested in the people. This was extremely set out in the national Constitution. He cited instances where the qualifications of voters had been hotly fought.

Judge King, of the court, asked Minnesota as one of three, and Judge Merritt replied that Minnesota's action was not under an enabling act, and had to be ratified by Congress.

Several questions were asked by the court, and answered by Mr. Niles, who proceeded with his argument, claiming that Congress had expressly authorized the Constitutional Convention to qualify voters for State and for State officers. The Constitution, said Mr. Niles, is alive and active today in previously affecting the rights of the legislature, the officers, the minors and all of the officers, etc. Mr. Niles then took up the provisions of the enabling act, and argued that these authorized those persons to vote who should be qualified voters in the new state, by virtue of its constitutional provisions. Replying to the question as to whether section 11 of the enabling act gave the power to the Constitutional Convention, which says that little citizens over the age of 21 years may vote at the first election, Mr. Niles argued that that did not enfranchise a female, and that even if it was constrained that was it was equivalent to a section 14 enabling, because that section gave the qualifications of the proposed State. Article 4 could look upon it in this afternoon.

This afternoon Mr. Niles continued his argument, in which he made an argument that "the people elected state officers." He argued that women could not be expected to be equal to the proposed state, and not by the Governor of the Territory of Utah. In adducing his argument he quoted Mr. Blackstone, Chancellor Kent and "Webster Dictionary." He argued that convention that the qualifications of the proposed state should be made and would be just for women. Let the Constitution and then apply upon good his arguments.

Mr. Varian came next against the proposition that the women have had the right to vote confirmed upon them. He reviewed the history of the case known as cases in a consumption of Federal relations with the states and territories. It was not true, he said, that the sovereign people referred to in the national Constitution were the people in a territorial state, and was it true, as stated by Judge Smith, that Congress was not the legislative power of the Territory. The people of Utah, under existing circumstances, could only proceed to form a State government under the enabling act of Congress and passed Congress had supreme power over the admission of a territory into the Union as a state. It was a rule, said Mr. Varian, that the people of a state in the right of suffrage must have the ability qualifications; there were also cases of the people who were given ability excluded from voting. He cited the case of the Mormons (Reynolds, etc.) authorities in support of his view. The enabling act must be read in the election on the State Constitution and State officers, and not the Constitution. The convention itself was a creature of the enabling act. It was a power, he said, that did not include the power to grant the franchise to women before the school elections.

Mr. Varian, to argue that Congress in saying that male citizens over 21 years of age, resident in the territory a year, meant that the Constitutional Convention might add others would be to say that Congress has a fear that the Convention might exclude such a Congress named unless there was provision against it. To do this would be to convict Congress of the fear that the Constitutional Convention would overturn the electorate here and effect a revolution. Congress had confined the electorate here to male citizens, and the new Constitution had not power to overcome that condition, which applied to Utah during its existence. Mr. Varian made an earnest argument in support of his view that the act of Congress had spoken, before the State actually existed, superseds the act of Congress. Yet in the Constitution itself prescribed that male citizens, just as the enabling act [illegible], should be the sole voters in the State Constitution and for State officers. The members of the Constitutional Convention never intended that women should vote on the Convention or for the first State officers. The power to contract rested entirely with Congress.

Mr. Varian was followed by Judge Henderson, F. S. Richards in favor, and by Mr. Brown against the proposed legislation of women, will close the discussion this evening.

THE SCHOOL TAX.

Just before the taking up of the equal suffrage discussion, Attorney Davis Evans called the attention of the court in the case of Ogden city vs. Daniel Hamer, the being the case in which Judge H. W. Smith held that there was no authority for the collect a of the city school taxes. Mr. Evans wanted the hearing postponed, as it was not a matter of public interest.

Mr. Richards insisted that it was a matter of public interest and should be heard. It was the value question as that is voted in the case of the Ogden board of education sustained the collect a, reversing the school tax.

Mr. H. Whipple also objected to the hearing going on at present. He also was not ready to proceed.

Mr. Richards suggested that a difficulties be set for the hearing of the case.

The setting of the case of Ogden vs. Daniel Hamer was taken under advisement.

Two Hearts Made One.

Married in the Salt Lake Temple, August 25, 1895, George Thomas White of Payson, and Miss Margaret Pusselan of Goshen, Utah county. They are graduates of the B. Y. academy and teachers in the district schools. Each is about 22 years of age. The bridegroom will leave for a mission to the Southern States September 27.

Information Wanted.

Thomas Hoole emigrated from Manchester to Salt Lake City between forty and fifty years ago. He was a painter by trade and a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Any information respecting him or his progeny will be gratefully received by his sister, Mrs. Nelson Hassell, of 208 Chester Road, Stretford, Manchester, England.

Y. M. C. A. at Saltair.

Saturday will be Y. M. C. A. day at Saltair. The boys will remove their gymnasium apparatus to that popular resort and give an excellent program of gymnastics both afternoon and evening.

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE.

George M. Cannon and Mrs. Pardee Re-elected Today.

The Republican State Central committee met at headquarters, rooms 208 and 209 Dooly building, today and proceeded to organize. George M. Cannon was unanimously elected chairman, and Mr. Little R. Pardee was unanimously elected secretary.

The place of [illegible] committee was [illegible] and an executive committee, consisting of seven persons was appointed as follows: George M. Cannon, Mrs. Little R. Pardee, secretary; John E. Dooly, A. S. Gideon, Henry A. Cornwall, Mr. Kimball, E. B. Wells, and Mrs. O. J. Salisbury, of Salt Lake City; John C. Dancing, of Provo; Thomas Kearns, of Park City; E. E. Ericson, of Ogden, and L. L. Clark, of Weber.

New Boys at Saltair.

Tomorrow is "Newsboys' Day at Saltair, and the promoters are that all newsboys present will turn out, to encourage the legitimate enterprise and movement, and to try their luck for the prizes and cash offered.

The lads have added to their prize list, going for the most popular policeman, the most popular veteran Brewer, and the most popular a rest car conductor. All who attend will have the privilege of voting in these contests. They have also arranged for a wrestling match between Dusty Rhodes, of Ogden, and Patty Leonard, of Salt Lake. In the evening the great terrestrial bicycle contest takes place, gold medals being awarded to the best lady and gent wheelmen.

The newsboys assure all who attend that they will have a good time, besides having a chance in the grand drawing of $2,000 in prizes.

Fort Douglas Concert.

The following is the program for the concert given by the Sixteenth U. S. infantry band, John F. Klein, leader, at Fort Douglas, this evening, at 8 p.m.:

[illegible]

Extending the Water Mains.

As numerous waterman extension connecting the Capitol Hill reservoir with the principal mains of the city, is being made by the waterworks department. The length of pipe required for the entire section will be 2,100 feet. One thousand two hundred feet of this was laid several years ago, and work of laying the other 900 has been begun. It will be laid on north State street to First North, thence to East Temple, then south.

There will be a valve on State and First North streets, and in case of fire or where the regular supply is small, the tremendous amount contained in the reservoir can be turned into the regular mains.

Ice Ordinance Approved.

The ice ordinance passed at the last Council was approved by the Mayor today. In the future the police court will have no difficulty in disposing of cases of selling, giving away or being of impure ice.

Overruled by their Wives.

It was a matter of some surprise that Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme Court, should have changed his mind within a few weeks upon a point of law, but it is not many months since the whole court changed their views on such a matter, and it was the opinion of a few days.

The case before the court was one involving the overcome doubts at the time of the passed enabling act against the decision of the Utah house was a New York lawyer, now for the first time before the Supreme Court. The case turned mainly upon the question of whether an arid the implication should or should not be classed as a waive. The opinion house not only in a waive and exceptionally strongly. The government maintained the opinion adopted by the Supreme New York lawyer sought to show that the waive should not be classed as a waive.

When the Supreme court came to consider upon the case their unanimous opinion was favorable to the contention of the government, and one of the justices was instructed to prepare a decision in favor of the United States. The justice, on returning home, told his wife of the case, and explained the grounds of the decision, which upon the high court of the United States that the justice of the Supreme court did not know what they were talking about, and had acted upon the representation. The lady was so strongly convinced that the decision should not properly be called a waive, and speedily influenced the court.

The court and justice instead of preparing the decision in accordance with the judgment took up the case again, and considered it the matter, but at the same opportunity suggested to the other justice his wife view of the case, and asked them to seek decision the counsel on the case and in consequence of the decision of the court. When the consultation came round the justice having taken from the counsel, all doubts against the original view that the action for waive to be classed as a waive, and accordingly the justice originally chosen with the task of preparing a decision in favor of the government, was now instructed to prepare one in favor of the New York lawyer's client. It thus happened that the lawyer won his first case before the supreme court because the wife of the justice knew more than the court itself.—*New York Sun.*