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.

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THE WAR IN CUBA.

No Dissensions Among Insurgent Generals as Reported.

DYNAMITE MUCH USED BY CUBANS.

Atrocities Attributed to Spanish Civil Guards—No Doubt About the Final Outcome.

NEW YORK, July 15.—General Carlos Roloff is in the city on business for the Cuban government. The World this morning publishes the following interview with him:

General Roloff was asked if it were true, as reported by the Spaniards, that dissensions among the generals were sundering the Cubans.

"It is not," he said with emphasis. "There have been no dissensions among us. There was no quarrel between Garcia and Gomez as reported, and Gomez did not countermarch on account of any trouble. He retreated on my order, because he wanted a consultation of all the generals as to the program in view of the commencement of the rainy season. When Garcia landed he was naturally made commander-in-chief of the eastern department. He had been a general in the ten years war when Jose Marti was only a fourteenth colonel. The government assigned Garcia to the command of the east and General Gomez had already made the same assignment before the government acted. His order reached us two days after we acted."

"What is there in the charge that the insurgents wantonly burn property?" he was asked.

"That also is not true," he replied. "We don't want to destroy property. It is not to our interest to destroy an island we are risking our lives to make free and happy. Just as General Sherman burned on his march to the sea, and as Sheridan burned in the valley of the Shenandoah to destroy the resources of their enemies to we have destroyed the sugar crop and burned sugar mills to cripple Spain. Spain drew the sinews of war from the exports of 300,000,000 of sugar annually. We cripple the grinding to stop that revenue. That's our idea."

"Are there in this explosive bullet story?"

General Roloff laughed heartily and said: "We have not anything of the kind. We have the best rifles we have captured from the Spaniards. We have some of them in Cuba, have you? They are them in their Remingtons. That bullet is most cruelty. It makes a terrible wound. Then there is the Mauser we have from them. They make a clean and in spite of the ball is from three weeks and strike side on. Those make bad wounds also. The Mauser ball seems to strike other does little harm unless it hits a vital spot. As a soldier it has drawbacks now as against the most destructive implements of war, and those that control the greatest destruction known. We use dynamite, all we can get. We now up rifles is and we make bullet and they go in shotgun shells. Spaniards are getting scared with it. The trouble with us is that we are not experienced in its use. It is not used as it ought to be. We ought to employ more skill in it."

Gen. Roloff was asked if there was any truth in the charge that Spaniards use poison bullets.

"Yes" he replied, "it is true. You can say for me that I know they kill Cubans. The civil guard and the guerillas do it. The city guards are the worst murderers of all. They go out and fail to fight, and then they kill harmless people and go back and say they had a battle."

He was asked if he had personal knowledge of the fact that Weyler commanded atrocities in the ten years war.

"Yes, and upon women at that" he replied. "But I don't want to say anything myself on that subject. It is enough to repeat what Matthews Campos said about it before he left Spain for Cuba. A Cuban sympathizer asked Campos if the report was true that Weyler was coming to Cuba. 'No,' Campos replied. 'The dead would rise out of their graves, if Weyler should go there.' That was published in the Spanish papers in Havana at the time. I can't say anything more terrible than that."

Mr. Roloff denied the Spanish stories about the execution of Cuban generals by Antonio Maceo and others. "They are all Spanish lies," he said. "They have killed me several times," he said smilingly, "and yet you see me, calm and wind."

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William to Force.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A special to the Herald from Berlin says as soon as Emperor William heard of the attempt against President Faure he telegraphed his warm congratulations upon his escape.

Germans for Sound Money.

CINCINNATI, O., July 15.—Der Volksfreund, the old German Democratic daily paper here, has been opposing the Chicago ticket and platform. Yesterday the Cincinnati German-American sound money league was started. President Rieghoff had signed reported over 500 German Democrats had signed the papers that were circulated to secure membership. General Michael Ryan, United States internal revenue collector, at Cincinnati, at the instance of President Cleveland, and other prominent Irish Democrats addressed their opposition to Bryan. All of these prominent men favor the plan of the gold democrats at Chicago for another Democratic ticket.

The Armour Fight Settled.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The fight between Armour & Co., and the directors of the board of trade, which resulted some time ago in the five elevators of Armour & Co. in this city being declared inoperative, has been settled. The board of directors of the board of trade and representatives of Armour & Co. held a meeting and after a long conference in which the entire matter was explained by the Armour people, the directors by a vote of 9 to 6, decided to restore the elevators to the same position that they held before the trouble began. The notice was at once issued declaring all the elevators of Armour & Co. to be regular, and matters are now where they were before the fight. As a result of the settlement, John Hill Jr., W. L. Kreismell, John Crow and William Nash, directors of the board of trade who voted in the negative, have resigned. These four men represent the "hall cracker party," and they decided to resign up their positions in the directory. Two other members, E. B. Carter and W. N. Eckhardt voted with the reformers, but did not follow with their resignations.

Abusing Bryan.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A special to the Inter-Ocean from Iowa City, Iowa, says: John P. Irish, of Oakland, California, naval officer at the port of San Francisco is in this city. Mr. Irish was formerly editor of a San Francisco daily paper and was a prominent Democrat years ago, having been his party's nominee for the governorship and for Congress. He also was a member of the Iowa legislature. Mr. Irish was a delegate to the Chicago convention, but completely repudiates the silver side. He said: "The platform at every point, enlarges every principle held by Democracy since 1861. It is less issue than twenty years ago. He had been a general in the ten years war when Jose Marti was only a fourteenth colonel. The government assigned Garcia to the command of the east and General Gomez had already made the same assignment before the government acted. His order reached us two days after we acted."

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THE GOLD RESERVE GOING.

Reports of Large Withdrawals Depress Stock Market.

The Bankerbilds to Furnish the Government at $100,000,000 in Gold.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A special to the Times-Herald from New York says: Drains on the gold in the sub-treasury continue, both in the gold taken for export and for hoarding, although the amounts withdrawn lately are comparatively insignificant. It is not these small amounts, however, which disturb financers and cause an additional depression in the stock market. Reports are current and found ready credence that the shamefaka selling for Europe this week will take away the largest quantity of gold shipped to any one week in months. Several of the largest gold shipping houses were said to be preparing to make shipments and they would not deny the report. The rate of exchange also advanced to a point near where gold shipments will be profitable. In addition, the report that the Rothschilds are to issue a new $200,000,000 of gold to aid Russia in going on a gold basis, was thought to be an indication that other large shipments on special contract will be made.

Deputy Assistant Treasurer Muldrow of the sub-treasury in speaking of the loss said:

"It is too soon to make it will quite assuredly result in gold being withdrawn from this country; but I have no information as to the loss, and therefore cannot make any prediction."

The amount of gold which it is said will be withdrawn from the subtreasury for shipment abroad this week is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. The gold in the treasury today is estimated at $68,271,000, and predictions are made that by the first of November the gold reserve will be close to $60,000,000. There has as yet been no talk of a probable issue of bonds in case the reserve falls to a dangerously low figure, but several well known bankers say the need for the step on a week's notice, for President Cleveland will undoubtedly issue bonds at any time he may deem it necessary.

Thunder and Hail.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—Specials to the Commercial-Tribune report heavy thunderstorms and rains. At several places there was loss of life and property from lightning. Near Pottsburgh several persons took refuge in a shed which is struck by lightning, killing A. E. Dudent and Wilford Brown, and injured J. P. Brown, Arthur Brown and Joe Estep.

Judge Wallace for Bryan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Superior Judge Wm. T. Wallace, it is said, is about to resign his place on the bench and take the stump for Bryan and silver, with the prospect of a cabinet place—any portfolio he pleases—offered him by the Democratic managers for California.

Investigation shows that such an offer has been made and formally declined, but that Judge Wallace is still thinking it over and may be induced to change his mind. The Bryan managers are hopeful of Wallace and are zealous for him because he may have anything in the Nebraskan's gift if he will labor in the field to put California in the free coinage column.

CHINAMAN DEPORTED.

He Claimed to Be a Merchant, but the Court said He Was a Laborer.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Ung Fong, the first Chinaman to be deported from Boston under the McCreary exclusion act, arrived in Chicago last night by the Lake Shore and in charge of United States Deputy Marshal Hall and Treasury Agent Ryan. The party will remain in Chicago until the evening and leave by the Wisconsin Central for San Francisco, where Ung Fong will be placed upon a steamer and sent back to China.

The Chinaman presented himself before Collector Rodney C. Gates of Richmond, Vermont, last November, but was not allowed to enter the country. He had papers with him certifying that he was a merchant, but the contention was that he was a laborer. Later he was smuggled into the country and went to Boston. He was arrested in April last and brought before Commissioner Fiske, who ordered that he be deported to China. An appeal was taken to Judge Thompson, of the U. S. district court.

May Lep, a Chinese government interpreter, stated that Ung Fong had been in this country for four years and had returned to China in 1894. He was not a merchant, he said, but a laborer. He testified that he endeavored to enter the country at Richmond last November and met him later at Montreal. Then he heard that he was at Boston and caused his arrest.

BRYAN DEMONSTRATION.

Almost a Failure at Centralia Last Night.

CENTRALIA, I. T., July 14.—For some reason the question that was to have been given to William J. Bryan last night was almost a failure. Scarcely 200 people all told were at the station when the train pulled in bearing Mr. Bryan and his wife. A corps of Democratic voters arrived from Nanaville with a band about 7:30, a few minutes after one came in from Fairfield, but they added scarcely 200 people to the crowd. To make matters worse, the place selected for Mr. Bryan to meet the crowd was at the city park, which had already been engaged by William E. Meeds, a Republican candidate for the United States Senate from this state. On this account Mr. Bryan and his friends had to vacate before a whack. The big majority of the crowd that came to the park appeared to be Republicans, who had expected to listen to Mr. Meeds's talk. There were frequent cheers for McKinley, and then the friends of Democracy would shout for Bryan, Allgeld and free silver.

BRYAN'S SPEECH.

After referring pleasantly to his friends and relatives in the town Mr. Bryan said in part:

"We are entering upon a memorable campaign, and the issues are being drawn for the contest. I trust that the issues involved in this campaign will be clearly understood and earnestly debated.

"In this campaign I believe there will be less of personalities and more of principles than in any campaign which we had in several years. The people are thinking of great public questions. You must not expect that any platform will contain all you desire. No person filed in any platform an expression of everything in which they believe. Nor must you expect any platform will be free from some objections. We select our party, we select our platform, not in the hope of securing that is absolutely in accord with our opinions, but which gives the fullest expression of all our hopes and aspirations, and we take that platform and join that party which, for the time being, promises to give us the best of legislation on the most important questions. And in this campaign it is conceded on all sides that the greatest and most important issue is the money question. It matters not whether you believe in the restoration of silver as a gold standard. You must admit that the settlement of the money question is of the first and greatest importance. When that is done, other things can be considered. On the money question the two great parties have taken positions directly opposite each other. Four years ago the positions taken by the Republican and Democratic parties on the money question were identical. The Republican party said, 'The American people from tradition and interest are in favor of bimetalism,' and the Democratic party said: 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of this country and the coinage of both gold and silver, without the discrimination against either metal.'

"Thus you see that both parties declared in favor of gold and silver as the money of this country. Four years have elapsed since these platforms were written, and these four years have been years of tremendous events, and as this campaign approaches, the two great parties alignedd themselves upon this great question. The Republican party at St. Louis declared the gold standard should be maintained until it could be changed by international agreement. Note the language. That platform does not say that the gold standard is a good thing, because the platform pledges the party to get rid of the gold standard and substitute for it something better as soon as it can be done. But it assumes that this better substitute cannot be received until the world shall help. [Long and continued applause.] The Democratic party met in Chicago and it adopted a platform which is in direct opposition to the platform adopted at St. Louis. The St. Louis platform declared that the gold standard should be maintained until it could be changed by international agreement, until something else could be done. The Democratic party declared itself unalterably opposed to a single gold standard. [Applause.] And more than that, the Chicago platform did not promise you any complete monetary system. The Democratic party outlines what it desired to have done. It declared in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 [applause], without waiting for the act of any other nation. [Applause.] We also declared that the silver dollar should be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that such legislation should be enacted as is necessary to prevent for the future the commercial action of any kind of legislation money. More than that, the platform declared that the government should exercise the right to redeem its coined obligations in either gold or silver. The issue is drawn, and we have our choice in this campaign between an American financial system for the American people and an English financial system to be forced upon us. [Applause.] Those who believe in restoring this government on the European plan should go and legislate with the Republican party."

A FINE THAT WAS FAINT.

MARSHALL, Minn., July 15.—The little son of Mr. Sorenson, when herding cattle, tied two of his sisters, four or five years old, and a little daughter of Dan Dotson with a rope, the end of which was attached to the saddle of a pony. The pony ran away, dragging the three girls half a mile. Two of the girls were killed and the other badly hurt.

W. J. BRYAN AT SALEM

Enthusiasm Prevails in the Town of His Childhood.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION TODAY.

Commendation of Free Coinage and Bonding the Party and Form of Opinions.

SALEM, Ill., July 15.—The morning sun had scarcely appeared above the horizon today when the town was stirred by thunderous cannonading of anvils which was repeated at regular intervals until noon. Wagon loads with farmers from the surrounding country began to arrive at daylight. Crowds came on excursion trains from neighboring towns and adjoining counties to take part in the great celebration this afternoon and evening in honor of William J. Bryan, the Democratic nominee for President who was born here thirty-six years ago. In response to a proclamation issued by the mayor yesterday all business houses were elaborately decorated with flags and bunting and the portrait of the distinguished citizen of Salem. Nearly all the dwelling houses are decorated with patriotic emblems and flowers and sprigs of evergreens. Nearly all the vehicles that run through the streets were adorned with the Stars and Stripes and some more enthusiastic drivers utilized strings of sleigh bells to make a noise.

The ladies generally wore white dresses with red or blue sashes and white caps over the waist of which was printed in silver letters "William J. Bryan."

People began to gather on the court house square where a big stand had been erected for the celebration, fully two hours before the time for the demonstration to begin. The great elm trees which surround the court house had been freshly whitewashed and were decorated with bunting and flags. In this court house Bryan made his first political speech and here his father for twelve years presided over the circuit court. On the platform, with the speakers invited from all over the state, were the mayor and council of Salem and other distinguished citizens. Hon. M. F. Kagy who graduated in the same class with Bryan at Illinois college, Jacksonville, presided.

A BLACK CLOUD.

While the hundreds of people who came from all over this part of the state to attend the Bryan celebration were assembling in the court house yard today, a big black cloud loomed up in the northwest and approached with frightful rapidity. There were terrific peals of thunder. At length the rain came and came down in torrents, and in two minutes the bunting, flags and draperies which looked so attractive in the morning were almost ruined. The downpour increased until it was almost impossible to see across the streets. It was an ordinary thunder storm but of unusual violence and owing to the darkness caused a great deal of alarm. At 12 o'clock it looked as if it would rain all afternoon.

A Chance for a Sugar Refinery.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Herald cable from Rio Janeiro telegraphs that a motion was made in the Brazilian House of Deputies to suspend the diplomatic relations with Great Britain until the Trinidad incident shall be settled. The government opposed the motion. The Herald's correspondent in Sacco Bolivia, telegraphs that the government offers exclusive rights for five years, including a bounty on the product, to any one who will establish a sugar refinery in the republic.

A Famous Union Spy Dead.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., July 15.—James Harvey Sherman, a famous spy in the Union army, who resided in this city, is dead. Before the war broke out Mr. Sherman resided in Virginia, where he accumulated a large fortune, which was afterward entirely swept away by the war. Mr. Sherman was loyal to the Union cause and on account of his accurate knowledge of the country he became a guide to McClowelle's division of the army of the Potomac and afterward entered the secret service under Colonel Baker, of whom he was a trusted lieutenant in many expeditions. During one of these trips near his old home his presence was betrayed by an old neighbor and Sherman was captured by Mosby's guerillas and was reported hanged. Instead of being executed he was taken to Richmond. He was confined ten months in Castle Thunder, and after fifteen months more at the Salisbury, N. C., prison, he effected his escape and reported to the chief for duty, continuing in that service until the close of the war. He was 79 years old and leaves a widow and four children.

The Vanderbilts Will Control.

TACOMA, Wash., July 15.—The belief is growing stronger here that the Vanderbilts will control the reorganized Northern Pacific railroad and make it the final link of a Vanderbilt system to extend from coast to coast. A strong indication of this direction is the fact that Edwin Winsier, the new president, has been one of the highest officials of the Omaha road, a Vanderbilt line, and that he was called to New York in consultation with J. P. Morgan and Mr. Vanderbilt before the announcement of his selection as president.

The Vanderbilts have in this state property, including three six-story buildings in Tacoma, owned by George Vanderbilt, and they control the stock of the Metropolitan Savings bank, and the largest savings bank in this city.

Peru's Imaginary Revolution.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A special to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: General Caceres, formerly president of Peru, has just given an interview to the press. Caceres, he says, has acted strangely in imagining serious merely on suspicion that a revolution was about to be attempted. Perhaps the fact is, Caceres says, was to conclude that his administration would be one of peace and general amnesty would be granted to all who had offended the republic.

A revolutionary conspiracy only had existed in Pardo's imagination said the ex-president. Arrests were resorted to as an act of vengeance against Caceres and his friends. Since Pardo took office the laws and constitution of Peru had been stifled. Caceres has not taken part in any revolutionary propaganda, and if compromising letters has been found bearing his signature, the signature was a forgery and a strong proof that Pardo's administration was conspiring with the mails.

Such violent acts of the government, said Caceres, were certainly likely to incite rebellious feelings in the minds of citizens, especially as the military chiefs had imprisoned the very persons upon whom Pardo had counted for support.

In conclusion Caceres said that from the outset he condemned the revolution in Iquitos.

ADDRESS TO BUSINESS MEN.

Urging Them to Band Together Against Bryan.

CHICAGO, July 15.—The National Business Men's League was today addressed to the business men of the United States urging them to take an active part in the campaign against the nominee of the Chicago convention. The address declares that the hard fighting must be done in Illinois, Indiana and possibly Iowa, and calls upon the business men to take active steps to see that the silver men do not carry those states.

Greece Assembly.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A special to the Herald from Athens says: Dispatches from Canea state that the assembly has met. Present were consuls, archbishops, counselors and deputies. The Christian deputies protested strongly against the consul's message to the governor general, and will not reply. The impression prevailed is lamentable, the message merely asking the Cretans would take into consideration the wishes of the assembly. The consuls consider the message very unfortunately worded.

There was fighting yesterday at Kalyva.

Italy and the Triple Alliance.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A special to the Herald from Berlin says:

The semi-official Neueste Nachrichten refers in mutual language to Rudini's speech in which he referred to the possibility of bettering the terms of the triple alliance. The writer draws attention to the weakness of Italy, which was so completely beaten by Abyssinia, and was about also called against France. Instead of being dictating terms, it is for Italy to study her bad organization and equipment and the capacity of her army. The article further declares that Rudini's report on the complaints of the Italian army at Adowa is particularly true.

THE IRISH BILL.

A Lively Debate Anticipated in the British Parliament.

LONDON, July 15.—Immediately after an interesting debate on the Irish bill, the benches of the House were well filled today, particularly those occupied by radical and Irish members.

Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to a question by John Dillon, said it was the intention of the government to withdraw the entire clauses of the bill numbered 13, 14, and 15, fixing her rents, and inserting the amendment, by T. M. Healy. It was also the intention, Balfour said, to drop the government's amendment upon the same subject, to clause 4. The matter of fair rents, it was explained, would appear in another and more expanded clause.

Replying to Lancashire Balfour said he saw no reason why the bill should be abandoned. The changes the government proposed to make to the measure as originally submitted to the House would render it necessary for mover of amendments to reconsider their positions.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved the adjournment of the house. John Dillon seconded the motion. Dillon sympathized of the variation of the government and demanded assurances that the land bill should be carried forward and passed by the House of Lords.

Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, replied defending the government. The attitude of the minority, he said, had been consistent from the outset. If Dillon considered the bill now reduced to its original form a bad measure there would be no use in wasting time in its discussion. The bill will be withdrawn and the responsibility, Chamberlain declared, must rest upon Dillon and his friends.

Sending the Gold Away.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Von Hoffman & Co. will ship tomorrow to Germany $600,000 in gold.

Lazard? I refer will ship tomorrow to France $600,000 in gold.

Where to Locate Headquarters.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—All members of the national committee were present this morning when Chairman Hanna called the meeting to order for the purpose of organizing. The committee was still in session behind closed doors long after noon and it is understood the important question to be discussed was the location of national headquarters. Ten days ago it was generally conceded that the indianapolis point in headquarters remaining in New York, but within two or three days a decided change of sentiment has developed.

Women See McKinley.

CANTON, July 15.—Despite the blinding rain storm 300 representative women of Cleveland came to Canton this morning, arriving at 11:45. They were headed by a brass band. Forming in columns they marched to McKinley's home. Thousands of people lined the streets. Mr. Roy H. Avery delivered an eloquent address concluding as follows: "Among men your name stands as a synonym for prosperity to American industries. It stands for sound money and independent, for freedom from ocean to ocean. Among women it stands for more than that, it stands for protection for home, it stands for the right of thinking and the right of living; it stands for tenderness to the mother in the love of wife, for all that makes the American home the dearest spot on earth." Governor McKinley responded in a happy vein.

Vanderbilt's Condition.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The condition of Cornelius S. Vanderbilt, who stricken with paralysis yesterday, was this morning reported slightly improved although still the suffering is so serious as to warrant the gravest apprehension. Drs. McLean, Duffield and Greer remained at the bedside of Vanderbilt throughout the night and everything known to medical science was done for the relief of the patient.

LABOR TOUCHES.

Strikers Attack Non-Union Men Going to Work.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Further disturbances occurred at the Brown Hoisting and Conveying work this morning when strikers and sympathizers attacked non-union men on their way to work. The non-unionists were beaten with clubs and felled to the ground. C. W. Jackson received fifteen knife cuts on the face and body and had three ribs broken. For a time the police greatly outnumbered by rioters were unable to cope with the mob. They were reinforced and succeeded in driving the enraged strikers back, rescuing the non-union men.

Two companies of militia have been ordered under arms, as it is believed another outbreak will occur this evening when the non-union workmen leave the works.

POPULIST STATE CONVENTIONS.

Bryan Endorsed in South Dakota and and Nebraska.

HURON, S. D., July 15.—The Populist state convention after a discussion of two hours, voted two to one for Princess Bryan.

ONLY ONE AGAINST BRYAN.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., July 15.—The Populist state convention convened at 11 a.m. amid great enthusiasm. Four hundred delegates composed the convention. Only one delegate opposed Bryan. He is Don Horr of Omaha.

Senator Allen in a speech said a man must by solid carry principles and votes as an American citizen, not as a Populist, Democrat or Republican. The Republicans would have events at St. Louis to cripple the McKinley style of education. This was a year for work, and he invited compulsory voting for every intelligent citizen entitled to vote.

Senator Allen and Governor Holcomb are mentioned as certain to head the ticket.

Republican Convention.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 15.—The Republican state convention today was harmonious throughout. The platform declares warmly in support of the St. Louis platform and says the party in Iowa is in line with the national party.

Robert J. Wilson, selected temporary chairman, was overcome by the heat and unable to preside. Congressman Stephen Sims filled the place. He made a strong speech in line with the platform.

Smith McPherson was chosen permanent chairman.

The platform written by George E. Roberts of Fort Dodge, author of "Equity to Cuba," was turned down by the committee and the sub-committee directed to prepare a simple endorsement of the St. Louis platform.

OLD FOLKS' DAY.

Final Instructions for the Veterans' Excursion Tomorrow.

The Old Folks' excursion to Ogden occurs tomorrow and inasmuch as such a large number of tickets have been issued for the occasion—something like 1,500—the veterans will be taken to the Junction city in two sections, the first train leaving the Rio Grande depot at 8:30 and the other pulling out about 9:15. These wearing badges are requested to remember that free transportation will be furnished them on the street cars in this city.

A letter from the chairman of the committee in charge of the excursion states that the old folks be made acquainted with the fact that they must remain on the platform at the station on their arrival there, until carriages call for them to carry them to Lester Park. All wearing badges will be seated at the tables first and given the preference for refreshments.

Fish Case Argued.

The case brought against the Pacific Express agent for having in his possession trout caught in Montana and consigned to Provo, was argued before Justice Harvey yesterday. Gen. L. Nye Jr. and Judge McDowell appeared for the prosecution, and F. E. Williams Esq. for the defense. The only point raised was the construction of section 1212 of the fish and game law. No question as to the constitutionality of the law was raised. Justice Harvey will render his decision tomorrow at two p. m. It is expected that the case will go to the State Supreme court.

Sunday School Union Meeting.

The regular meeting of the officers and teachers of the Sunday schools of this State will be held next Monday evening, July 20, at 7:30 o'clock, in the L. D. S. College building, 250 West First North street, half block east of University. All Sabbath school workers are invited. J. H. PARRY, Secretary.

UINTAH MUST PAY IT.

Cost of Venue Murder Prosecutions Belongs to that County.

ONLY SEVEN MONTHS A BRIDE

Ida Ringwood Sues for Divorce.

A question having arisen as to who shall pay costs in criminal cases when a change of venue is taken, Attorney General Bishop promulgated the following opinion today:

J. Evans, Esq., Deputy County Attorney, Vernal, Utah:

Dear Sir—I have before me your favor of the 8th inst. in relation to the murder case in which a change of venue has been taken from your county to Weber county and asking for my opinion as to whether or not the bondsmen of witnesses for the prosecution of the said case has been released from your county by reason thereof.

You suggest that you have informed the county commissioners, that in your opinion the burden of so prosecuting the case was not your and from your county, also that you know of no law that would require the prosecuting attorney of Weber county to assist in the prosecution without compensation.

I think you are entirely right in your suggestions that a change of venue does not operate to release the county in which the crime was committed from the burden of prosecuting the case.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. BISHOP,

Attorney General.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

A Bride of Seven Months Asks Needed Relief.

Mrs. Mamie S. Ringwood today filed suit for divorce against Albert F. Ringwood. The complaint states that the two intermarried in this city on December 8, 1895, and that they have lived together as husband and wife up to July 2, 1896. Mrs. Ringwood says that during that short married life she has conducted herself toward her husband as a faithful, affectionate and obedient wife; but, notwithstanding this fact the defendant has always continuously treated his wife in a cruel and inhuman manner, even to the extent of causing great bodily injury and mental distress.

The complaint alleges that about five weeks after marriage the defendant used vile and opprobrious epithets toward the plaintiff and beat and struck her without any cause or provocation.

Again about April 20, 1896, Ringwood is said to have assaulted his wife striking and maltreating her and afterwards dragging her out of bed by her hair and finally driving her out of the house in her night clothes, all the time using vile and abusive language towards her.

About May 18, 1896, the defendant is said to have again made a similar assault upon Mrs. Ringwood, drove her, partially undressed, out of the house and kept her there until five o'clock the next morning.

Not satisfied with this, says Mrs. Ringwood, her husband, on July 2, 1896, blacked both of her eyes and cut her mouth and nose with heavy blows from his fists and left her lying insensible.

This was the culmination of the misery of the unhappy woman and she left her home forever and has since that time lived separate from him. Mrs. Ringwood says she is only 17 years old at the present time, while her husband is an able-bodied, strong man of about 25 years, and that he is capable of earning from $50 to $60 per month. The plaintiff therefore asks that she be given a decree of divorce and permanent alimony in the sum of $25 per month.

There are no children and Mrs. Ringwood will be further entitled by being allowed to resume her maiden name of Mamie Dummer.

Yesterday Afternoon.

The business transacted by the board of county commissioners in their sitting late yesterday afternoon was as follows:

Resolved, That from and after this date no claim against Salt Lake county, for supplies of a miscellaneous nature or for services, except such services as are provided for by law or fixed by the board, and of record, shall be valid or considered by this board or by any succeeding officer of the county unless such claim shall have been made out in accordance with Sec. 31 of the county government bill and shall have attached thereto also the properly filled out for the material or services the requisition signed by one or more of the commissioners of the county, and claim shall also be signed by the person furnishing the material in his or her official capacity in full and to it further

Resolved, That the adoption of this resolution be and is a notice to all persons that the board of county commissioners will not act upon or approve any claim not made out and endorsed in accordance with the rule herein prescribed, and the county auditor is hereby authorized and restricted to procure the necessary order books for check and commissioners, on the basis of which shall be printed and Sec. 34 of the county government bill for guidance in seeking out claims.

An ordinance laying a bounty on sparrows and sparrow eggs was read the first time and laid over for future consideration.

John Ne Clausen, for precinct 61, and Hattie Proctor, for precinct 13 were appointed election agents.

J. W. Smith, the elevator "boy," asked for an increase of salary from $40 to $50 per month. He presented a petition signed by several officials, which was referred to the building committee.

The county attorney submitted a statement of the blanks required for election purposes. It was referred to the clerk, with instructions to draw up the necessary forms. The clerk was also instructed to purchase registration supplies from the best and lowest bidder, and to get samples and prices of voting booths.

On the report of the county attorney the claim of M. V. Clays for $25 for services in June as meat inspector was rejected. The attorney holds that the office of meat inspector was abolished in March.