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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ALL FOR SILVER.

Further Proceedings of the Convention in Chicago.

ADDRESSES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches in the Central Hall Today.—Ex-Senator Hill's Speech.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The afternoon session yesterday was held in the Central Music Hall auditorium, which is capable of seating over 3000 people with comfort. The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman, Allen W. Thurman of Ohio; for secretary, Joseph Hatcher of Colorado, with two assistants. Also that a vice-president be appointed by each state, the selection to be made by each state delegation.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, including the following members: Arizona, J. N. Murphy; California, Depew M. Burns; Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson; Idaho, O. V. Bryan; Nevada, H. F. Bettles; Montana, E. B. Nolan; New Mexico, Hiram Hadley; Utah, C. C. Goodwin; Washington, Patrick Clarke; Wyoming, J. J. Hart.

The question of preparing an address to the people and a memorial to Congress was referred to the committee on resolutions.

SHERMAN'S ADDRESS.

Thos. Patterson Chairman Thurman was escorted to his seat amid great applause, and delivered an address. He said in part:

"Should the Sherman law be repealed without any substitute in its place, it means the final destruction of silver money as a measure of value. The issue resolves itself down to the question whether the paper money of the country is to be issued by banking corporations, upon the debts of the people, or other kinds of corporate securities, or whether it is to be based upon the bond and safe basis of gold and silver.

"Gold alone certainly cannot afford sufficient basis upon which the amount of circulating medium required by the people of this country can safely rest. If this be true, why is it that whenever any considerable amount of gold begins to flow from one country to another, in obedience to the natural laws of trade, that we immediately hear cries of distress? If things are as they should be, why is there any danger because a certain amount of metallic money leaves the country?

"The condition of things existing today shows that if our circulating medium is to rest upon gold alone, practically the whole of it will be based simply on faith, and faith means flat money.

"But there is no need of flat money, for, while it is true there is not a sufficient amount of gold, yet there is enough real money, gold and silver, upon which our currency can safely rest, and if the people of this country are only free to their principles of hard money, taught them by their fathers, those who seek now to issue flat money will be doomed to disappointment.

"When the people of this country awake to the fact that there is being made a systematic attempt to force them to pay the obligations of this government in gold alone, when they have always had the right to pay them in gold or silver, that the contracts they made with their creditors are to be paid, I, for one, have not the slightest doubt where they will stand."

Thurman referred to the catchpenny phrase, continually used in high places, of "a sound and stable currency," and said he had no doubt that this phrase will be used in Cleveland's message to Congress. He wanted the President of the United States to tell the people of the country and the members of Congress what he means by "a sound and stable currency," and to tell the people why he thinks gold alone will make that.

Thurman asked to present a resolution that might be considered with the others that might come before the convention. It is, "Resolved, let our adversaries agree to the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1. I prefer the former. If they do, we will agree to unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. Next, amend the national banking laws so as to permit any national bank to issue notes up to the face value of 100 per cent upon a deposit of 90 per cent with the United States treasury either in United States gold or silver coin other than subsidiary silver, and further amend by repealing the tax on national bank circulation. If a bank should fail there would be sufficient redemption of its notes the 90 per cent of gold or silver coin. For the other 10 per cent the bills receivable of the bank would be available and under this present system it would be an utter impossibility for a bank to fail, and the whole of its bills receivable to be worthless."

STATES REPRESENTED.

The committee on credentials showed forty-two states and territories represented and 810 delegates entitled to seats.

T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, addressed the convention briefly. "Twenty-five thousand Knights of Labor," said he, "stand today on the brink of ruin. In our western states 10,000 are already idle, and 50,000 have arrived one to come here and say that the West is in danger from those who brass demonetize silver and drive it from the country."

Ignatius Donnelly was then called upon and spoke for half an hour. He spoke "of the great European conspiracy against silver, aided by our officials in America."

The committee on resolutions, last evening, made up of Senator Teller, chairman and Robert Strahlborn, of Wisconsin, secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Bergen, Bryan of Nebraska, Patterson of Colorado, Bartine of Nevada, Donnelly of Minnesota, George Washburn of Massachusetts, and Manning of Alabama, were selected to draft resolutions.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The silver convention resumed its session this morning. Owing to the inadequacy of the room first yesterday, it was decided to meet in Central Music Hall, but the crowd stood at the door this morning and refused to open it until a committee of Hill, ex-Congressman Syme and U. S. Thomas, Colorado, contracted $200 per day rental. This done the delegates flocked in.

President Thurman called the convention to order.

A resolution by J. B. Dougherty of Texas for the appointment of a committee of one from each state to devise a plan for impressing upon Congress and the people of the United States the impending peril threatening to ruin the material interests of which we have only had a foretaste, was referred to the committee on resolutions, after discussion.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Thomas A. Senator Hill, of Colorado, addressed the convention on the silver question. The arguments were chiefly based on statistics, tending to show that the adoption of a gold standard in any country was invariably followed by decades of poverty and oppression. He said the divergence between the value of gold and silver was now greater than when the United States commenced, made its famous report, and so constantly continued to diverge that any to another benefit, especially if the interest silver produced a country in the world shall lend itself to the advantage being made to establish a universal gold standard. The scarcity of gold had nothing to do with the present depression. The amount of money now buried up and hidden away far more than double the amount of gold now in the country. The supposition that by repealing the Sherman act, thus bringing on a great fall in the price of the metal, we could force Talbot into a favorable tariff decision. If we were driven by the necessity to revert to a single standard we should by all means use silver. If we restore silver to its old place as money metal by unlimited coinage, and if under favorable circumstances we find when we have no option, our gold should be drained away, we will still maintain the first position among the nations of the world and compel England, Germany and France at once to adopt bimetallism.

In morning he declared that if western Europe persevere in measures which will raise the value of gold as it will flow from us and we become a silver country, we will be carried to the pitch of prosperity transcending all the dreams of Europe with its silver and gold, and Europe will be plunged in an abyss of ruin.

At the conclusion of Hill's address, Hon. J. B. Doolittle of Wisconsin, presented a resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to coin both gold and silver in such a ratio of weight that the bullion in the silver dollar shall be equal in value to the bullion in the gold dollar. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

Congressman F. G. Newlands of Nevada followed in an address reviewing the Congressional legislation on the silver question. England, he said, is the greatest gold mining power in the world. We owe her six hundred million dollars in gold, which she can call for any day. If a draft of a hundred millions recently made worked such disaster to this country, what would it do, if we should be called on for the whole bill? England has the gold of the world and knew how to legislate for her interests. We have the silver of the world and do not know how to legislate for the tax on banks to the political independence the present blow at silver might lead to financial independence.

United States Senator Allen produced much enthusiasm by a brief but stirring speech in which he pledged the Populist party to the cause of silver. The Populists in the Senate would not be found wanting in support of free coinage at the ratio of 1 to 16. He was followed by Hon. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, in a brief speech. He declared the gold and silver is the money of history and civilization. The silver men were called lunatics and cranks, but they were proposing merely to return to the system followed by the history of four thousand years.

Recess was then taken until 2 o'clock p. m.

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions this afternoon submitted a long report. The preamble recites that bimetallism is as ancient as human history, for certainly during more than three thousand years gold and silver have come down through the ages hand in hand, their relations having varied but a few points in all that time, and their almost invariably through legislation; that both the metals named together were indissolubly united in the Constitution of the United States as the money basis of this country; that in 1873, without the previous demand of any political party or any part of the people, and without public discussion, silver was stricken from the place it had occupied since the days of Abraham and Pharaoh under circumstances of such secrecy that A. G. Thurman, W. M. Stewart, B. V. Voorhees, J. J. Ingalls, Eugene Hale in the House, J. A. Garfield, and other members of Congress, voting for the bill, subsequently publicly declared that they did not know sight long afterwards that so great a change had been made in the financial system; that the debates in Congress show that the measure was partly assisted to pass Ernest Seyd, a London banker, who it is claimed, was sent to Washington by the moneyed classes of the Old World to secure its passage by secret and corrupt means; that President Grant, who signed the bill, declared a long time subsequently that he did not know it demonetized silver; that the object of the attack on silver was to double the purchasing power of gold, thus reducing the price of all commodities, arresting enterprise, impoverishing the toiler and degrading mankind, that the world consequences of this act are now upon the whole world. "We stand in the midst of unparalleled distress, in the shadow of impending calamities beyond estimate, the ruling industry of people who inherit manhood of the area of this republic has been stricken down, property values depressed, workmen compelled to fly as from a pestilence; everywhere honest toilers, numbering hundreds of thousands, are thrown out of employment to eat the bread of scarcity or starve; the products of industries from the workshop are depreciated in price until production ceases to be profitable; the money of the country, inadequate for the business of the land, has contributed to the battle, while the people, clamoring the battle, demand that it be made to lend a hand. Meanwhile in more favorable climes the world by the same system the masses have not the money to buy even the necessaries of life. The movement of the great nations being gathered demands a vast amount of currency, which the banks are unable to furnish. In the midst of these conditions the party has the chosen for the repeal of the Sherman act, although such repeal means the stoppage of more than three million dollars every month, ignoring the fact that to hold the balance level between debtor and creditor, the supply of currency must increase with the increase of population and business power. The growth of population is forty-three per cent every 10 years, the increase of business is more greater."

The report of the Sherman act without modification or repeal, would stop the expansion of our currency required by our growth in population and business and widen still further the existing gulf between the two precious metals, thus making a return to metallism more difficult, greatly increase the purchasing power of gold, and further bring down the price of the products of the farmer, the miner, the manufacturer and the laborer, and practically further all enterprise, business and industry into such depths of worthlessness as to endanger the peace, the preservation of free institutions and the very maintenance of civilization.

"We therefore, in the name of the Republic and humanity, protest against the repeal of said act of July 14, 1890, except by an act restoring the bimetallic system at a ratio of parity with gold, and we demand that the Sherman act be so amended that it shall read that the ratio of 16 to 1 will increase our commerce with all silver using countries of the world, embracing two-thirds of the world, without decreasing our commerce with the nations which only use paper money, and we further demand the adoption of bimetallism by the nations of Europe, thus say other means. We assert that the unparalleled calamities which now afflict the American people are not due to the so-called Sherman act of 1890, but as proof thereof call attention to the fact that the same evil conditions now prevail over all the gold standard world. We are convinced that, had as is the state of affairs in this country, it would have been still worse but for the Sherman act, by which the nation has obtained to some extent an expanding circulation, to meet the demands of the continent in the process of colonization, and the business enterprise of the most energetic and industrious race that ever dwelt on earth, and we insist upon the execution of the law without evasion so long as it is upon the statute books, and upon the purchase of the full amount of silver each month that is provided for, to the end that the monthly addition to the circulating medium the law secures shall be maintained; that we would call the attention of the people to the fact that in the midst of all the troubles of the time, the value of the national bond and national legal tender money, whether made of gold, silver or paper, has not fallen a particle.

The distrust is not of the government or its money, but of the banks which have, as we believe, precipitated the present panic on the country in an individual effort to control the action of Congress on the silver question and issue bonds. We invite the bankers to submit to their legitimate business and permit the rest of the people to have their fair share in the control of the government. In this way they will much sooner restore that confidence which is so necessary to the prosperity of the people. It must not be forgotten that boards of trade, chambers of commerce and money dealers are worthy and valuable men in their place, but the Republic can more safely repose upon the great mass of its peaceful toilers and producers and let the business "manage" itself. The time has come when the politics of the nation should revert as far as possible to the simple, pure condition out of which the Republic arose. We suggest for the consideration of our fellow citizens that the refusal of the opponents of bimetallism to propose any substitute for the present law is submit any plan for the future indicates either ignorance of our financial needs or unwillingness to take the public into their confidence; and we denounce the attempt unconditionally to repeal the Sherman law as an attempt to secure gold monometallism in flagrant violation of the last national platform of all the political parties."

The French Blockade.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—It was announced in the house of commons this afternoon that the French blockade of Bangkok has been raised today.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the News.

SUNDANCE, Wyo., Aug. 2.—Frank Noisy, a well known young man, was killed by lightning near Moreauit, thirty miles southeast of this place Saturday afternoon.

Found Dead in Bed.

Special Dispatch to the News.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 2.—Mrs. George J. Schlegel, wife of Sergeant Schlegel of the Seventeenth infantry, stationed at Fort Russell, was found dead in bed the other night. The husband was not at home. A two-year-old child was the only person with her. Hemorrhage of the lungs was the trouble. She had been dead several hours when discovered.

London Stock Market.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Stocks were very quiet, steady. Americans were much quieter but firm.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

A Buoyant Opening and Higher Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Stocks opened firm ½ to 2 higher. Heavy gold imports and the belief that the banks will continue to aid to the circulation, and reduction in the postal rate of sterling exchange for sixty-day bills to 4 85, contributed to the buoyant opening.

Stocks continued strong stimulated by reports that two millions in gold had been engaged for import. The feeling in regard to the future of the money market is decidedly improved. The stocks recently active and have been heavy to-day. A rise of 1 to 2 was made in the morning, but the market closed with much accumulated strength. Sugar advanced 2¼; Chicago gas 1½; Lake Shore 1¼, Western Union ¾. Bituminous coal 3 a rise to 4 of 1 to 1½. All other the market was steady.

Stocks made further advance after 11 o'clock on heavy purchases, out of town orders being numerously represented. Burlington advanced to 73, N. Pacific to 30½, sugar to 93, Chicago gas to 69. At noon the market was strong.

JERSEY COWS WIN EVERYTHING.

Result of the Famous Guernsey Competition at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Chief Buchanan, in charge of the stock exhibit at the World's Fair, has announced the result of the cheese market which has been in progress there several weeks. The test is pronounced the most complete, the most carefully conducted, and the most thorough ever made. The contest was between twenty-five cows of the Jersey, Guernsey and Shorthorn breeds each. The result is [illegible] being a decided victory for the Jerseys.

Milk in fifteen days—Jerseys, 18,200 pounds; Guernseys, 16,800 pounds; Shorthorns, 12,100 pounds.

Cheese made—Jerseys, 1,031 pounds; Guernseys 1,153 pounds; Shorthorns, 1,077 pounds.

Value of the cheese—Jerseys, $100.93; Guernseys, $113.02; Shorthorns, $106.11.

Value of the whey—Jerseys, $7.28; Guernseys, $7.72; Shorthorns, $6.61.

Increase in weight—Jerseys, $14.72; Guernseys, $27.80; Shorthorns, $21.80.

Total values—Jerseys, $127.94; Guernseys, $148.53; Shorthorns, $128.72.

Net profit in 15 days—Jerseys, $119.44; Guernseys, $98.37; Shorthorns, $81.80.

The award for the best breed and cow goes to the Jersey, Ida Marigold, owned by C. A. Bewes, of Buffalo, N. Y. Second—to the Jersey, Merry Maiden, owned by O. and C. E. Greene, of Maitland, Mo. Third—to the Jersey, Lily Martin, owned by M. C. Campbell of Spring Hill, Tenn. Fourth—to the Jersey, Signal's Queen, owned by Frank Kee of Cedar Falls, Iowa. The four next best were Jerseys.

Ten Per Cent Cut on the St. Paul.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 2.—Official notice has been issued by the St. Paul railway, ordering a cut of 10 per cent in wages of all employes in the commercial department whose pay exceeds $60 per month.

Legal Echo of the Marbrick Case.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2.—The papers in the suit brought by Baroness de Roques, mother of Mrs. Maybrick, now serving a term in England for the alleged murder of her husband, are filed here. They are to set aside deeds to D. W. Armstrong of Louisville, Ky., involving titles to several million acres of land in Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. Mrs. de Roques claims that the facts were misrepresented to her when the papers were signed, and at the time her mind was completely upset on account of her daughter's arrest and trial.

TODAY'S FAILURES.

The Largest Brass Works in the Country.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The Lorain Manufacturing company, the largest brass works in the country, has failed. The assets are $192,000 and the liabilities $100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—W. Frese & Co., general importers, have failed. The liabilities are $150,000 and the assets $100,000.

THE BANK OF NAMPA.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 2.—The First National Bank of Nampa has failed. No statement.

LIQUOR DEALERS ASSIGN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Adam Smith & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, have assigned. The assets are $150,000, and the liabilities $125,000.

SHUT DOWN INDEFINITELY.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 2.—The plants of the Valley Falls company, making cotton dress goods here and at Valley Falls, running two thousand looms and employing 700 hands, have been shut down indefinitely.

THREE NATIONAL BANKS GO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Three national bank failures were reported to Comptroller Eckles this morning: the El Paso National bank, El Paso, Texas, capital $150,000; the First National, Birmingham, Ala., capital quarter of a million; and the Wabash National bank, Wampeno, Wis., capital $50,000. The Birmingham and El Paso banks carried quite heavy lines of the deposits.

Discharged.

Special Dispatch to the News.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Aug. 2.—Elmer E. Talbot, who was recently arrested in Des Moines, Iowa, charged with stealing three head of horses from the Star valley, Uinta county, Wyoming, belonging to the Negrotsee Land & Cattle company, has been discharged by a justice of the peace. He was discharged. Abe Stoner, from whom Talbot purchased the horses, was held for trial at the September term of the district court. Talbot claims to be a nephew of ex-Senator Talbot of Denver.

Bishop Mullin's Silver Celebration.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 2.—Bishop Mullin of the Roman Catholic diocese, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy today. Cardinal Gibbons presided the sermon.

A BIGELOW FIRE.

Levi P. Morton's Magnificent Residence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 2.—Ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton's immense residence near Rhinebeck with out buildings and a hundred head of guernsey cattle and all farm horses, burned this morning. The loss is over $100,000.

MINES AND MINING.

The Horn Silver's Splendid Showing for the Last Quarter.

BYNNOCK MILL TO SHUT DOWN.

News at Bingham.—Gold Saving Machine.—Miscellaneous Mining Items.

The statement of the Horn Silver mining company of its business for the three months ending June 30 has been made up, and the showing for that period is highly satisfactory. Since the date of the closing of the report, the drop in the price of silver has almost paralyzed operations at the mine, so far as profitable working is concerned. Just prior to that period, however, the company had just got down to a fine vein running cash and everything was working to better shape than at any time heretofore. The dividend for the quarter reached $60,000, or 20 cents per share—the highest ever paid. Following is the detailed statement for the quarter:

April 1st—Balance per last quarter of report ..... $[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Sales of bullion:	
April	$ [illegible]
May	[illegible]
June	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Smelter at Pittsburg:	
Balance net of freight and cost of slag	[illegible]
Interest:	
Sundry accounts	[illegible]
Bills Receivable:	
Mortgage note, Anna A. Hinkston	[illegible]
Transfer fees	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Mining:	
Labor, supplies, timbering and dead work	$ [illegible]
General Expense:	
Salaries, etc., Frisco and Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Smelter at Pittsburg:	
Balance at Pittsburg smelter	[illegible]
New York office:	
Salaries and rent, New York	[illegible]
Printing and stationery	[illegible]
General office expenses	[illegible]
Taxes	[illegible]
	$ [illegible]
Dividends:	
Dividend No. 65, regular dividend of 20c. per share	$ [illegible]
Balance cash on hand:	
United States Trust company	[illegible]
Cash hand	[illegible]
Deposit National bank	[illegible]
Deposit Bankers' bank	[illegible]
Petty cash	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
	$[illegible]

THE BANNOCK MILL.

David James, of this city, is still up at Era, Idaho, and the Bannock mill is still in operation. This condition of things will not continue long, however, for at the present low price of silver the ores are worked up at too heavy a loss to justify the running of the mill. This week the ore on hand will be cleaned up, and by Saturday the mill will be closed down. The mines in the vicinity will also cease operation, and desert stillness will resume sway until an increase in the market price of the white metal will pay for getting it out of the earth.

A GOLD SAVER.

A. E. Tallock, who was in Salt Lake a few days ago, has arrived at Caldwell, Idaho, with his family. He will remain in the vicinity of that place for some time to thoroughly test a new amalgamator and gold saving machine in which he is interested.

BINGHAM "BULLETIN" ITEMS.

There are now about one hundred and fifty men, lessees, contractors and wage workers working on the Old Jordan and Galena ground.

Joe Jones continues to extract fine carbonate ore from the Alida ground and place it on the dump. The amount now on the dump is between thirty-five and forty tons.

Dal Gandella, the old placer miner, is now engaged in sluicing the dirt which he took out in driving a tunnel on his placer property last winter. It is said to be paying him handsomely.

Through the week manipulating the gold pans and rockers in different parts of the camp are not missing any big thing, they are making a little something, and all are doing quite well.

Joe Jones and partner have a carload of fine carbonate and galena ore on the camp at the Miners Dream, which they will hold for shipment until they can get something like a fair price for it.

Joe Kauffman and partner are still pushing work ahead on their lease on the Old Telegraph ground and are taking out some nice ore. The boys would have a good thing of it now if they could get any marked for their ore.

Brockon and partners are still working the U. and I. mine and are extracting and placing ore on the dump. This property has a wonderfully good showing of ore in sight, and it carries well in copper as well as in silver and lead.

Mr. Murphy, one of the owners of the Leona mine, in Dixon gulch, says that the tunnel on that ground is being driven exactly ahead, and that a vein of ore was encountered in it at same the latter part of last week. The Leona is certainly developing into a big bonanza.

Were it not for the shipments made from the Old Jordan and Galena, it would not be of much use for the railroad to send any cars, for the purpose of hauling out ore, to Bingham at all. Such is really the condition of affairs in the Old Reliable at present, and they did fair to get no better last.

The shaft which A. Kloponelles, of the Griffith House, is sinking for bedrock on the placer ground in the rear of his hotel is now down over thirty feet, and the dirt being taken out is quite encouraging, several pans being tried out and giving returns of ten cents per pan in gold. Mr. Kloponelles says he will have to go several feet deeper before reaching bedrock, but tells us when it is reached he expects a fine rich deposit of gold.

SOME.

The stock exchange in San Francisco is being gold properties from Idaho in order to encourage the sale and development of gold mines in California.

A mineral patent has been issued to W. V. Ries of Park City, No. 1926, for the Miriam No. 1 and Miriam No. 2 lode claims, covering in No. 2 the Blue Ledge mining district, Wasatch county. The claims contains 20.32 acres.

Reise, Idaho Statesman: Mr. Rogers and a friend, recently from Pocatello, have begun work on the gold bars above the railroad bridge at Caldwell. They are making satisfactory wages with the rocker and intend as are also Mr. Fate and sons in the same vicinity.

Joseph Gollinski of this city and Annie Bogan of Park City yesterday filed application for patents to the land office for the Annie and Uncovered lode claims, embracing 10.33 acres in Dutch Mining district, Summit county. The claims cover lots 717 and 718. There is no adverse claim to application and portions of the ends are covered by the Woodman, Monumental, Stuart, Union, Fraction and Extension lodes.

The register and receiver of the land office have rendered a decision in the case of George H. Williams vs Farley P. Pratt, which awards the title to the southeast quarter of section 18, township 1 north, range 1 west. The entry was made by Pratt on June 8, 1891. On April 12 1892, Williams filed affidavit of mistake alleging misdescription of more than six months. It was said that Pratt lived in Salt Lake during the six months and therefore that his homestead entry should be cancelled.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $112,[illegible].

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, [illegible] bid, $3.33.

London—Silver, [illegible].

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells Fargo & Co. received today: Mixed bullion, $[illegible].

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Base bullion, $[illegible]; ores, $[illegible]. Total, $[illegible].

McCornick & Co. received today: Hanauer bullion, $2,[illegible].

LATEST COURT NEWS.

Action by a South Dakota Bank.—A Judgment Goes by Default.

The First National Bank of Deadwood, South Dakota, this afternoon brought suit in the Third District Court to recover $[illegible] on a promissory note, with interest at eight per cent per annum, secured by a mortgage.

JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT.

Judgment was this afternoon entered against the defendant, by default, in the case of the Henry Dinwoodey Furniture company vs H. R. Farnsworth, in the Third District court.

Back from Idaho.

Judge Bartch has returned from Idaho. He has been absent from the city about ten days.

THE NEW DOG TAX COLLECTOR.

President Loofbourow Says He Feels Like the Fellow Who Got Religion, on That Question.

There was considerable high sounding discussion at last night's meeting of the City Council over the request of Recorder Hanson that his deputy, Bruce Johnson, be given another clerk in connection with his duties as dog tax collector. Loofbourow declared that the dog man above all others in the employ of the city should be a "level-headed individual."

"There were many reasons for this," said he, "the dogs and would fight for them on not slight provocation. He would do the same thing himself and added that he felt very similar to the fellow who just "got religion" and who, when the climax of his confessional speech had been reached declared that he could forgive everything and every body except the chap who threw his pet pup in the yellow jacket's nest.

GREAT JOINT COMMITTEE.

Lawson Says There is Too Much Secret Work.—Moran Pays His Respects to His Colleagues.

Councilman Lawson last night again denounced the joint city and county building committee as being too prone to carry on the important task committed to it. He declares emphatically that the committee demonstrated at the outset of its career that it was unequal to the occasion. He said they should be compelled to step down and out forthwith; that he has got tired of so much mysterious work on the part of that body. Their sessions were held behind closed doors and everything was carried on in secrecy. He accordingly thinks it is time for that kind of work to end.

Moran is also at outs with the committee. He says that whenever a councilman, who does not belong to the committee ventures to where they are holding a meeting he is given to understand that he is an intruder; that he is "treading on sacred ground" and has no business to be present. Should he dare to ask a question he will be snubbed and if he attempted to criticize the committee he would be gagged.

Gone Under.

John Egan, who has been running the White House bar, on East Temple street, in this city, today assigned to J. L. Parkes, as trustee, for the benefit of his creditors, among whom are McCormick & Co., who hold a promissory note for $[illegible], dated August 1, 1893. No list or schedules accompanies the assignment which was filed with County Recorder Lippman this morning.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Sensational and Damaging Affidavit Made by an Ex-City Employe.

HOW HE FIGURED IN THE CASE.

He Swears He was Paid by the City for Working in a Mine Owned by Municipal Officials.

The names of certain municipal officials are again associated with a peculiar piece of business. This time the transaction is of such a character that the public will demand and insist upon a full and complete explanation.

Grave charges are made by one W. D. Druce, formerly an employe in the city waterworks department. The circumstances connected therewith are highly sensational, and would afford sufficient material for almost any number of racy newspaper articles.

It is a matter of record that on July 17 of last year Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan, J. J. Shafer, a waterworks employe, Councilmen F. J. Moran, and John L. Hide, assistant superintendent of city waterworks, located a mining claim in the Big Cottonwood mining district, about six miles from the mouth of City Creek canyon. They christened their new prospect the Mogul and it is known by that explosive title today and is locked upon as a bonanza by its owners. A considerable development work has been done under the supervision of Mr. Ryan and a shaft sunk to a depth of about one hundred and twenty-four feet, starting statements are made as to how and by whom the work was done. The claim is set up that men in the service of the city, paid at the City Hall out of the municipal treasury at the end of the week have been working in the mine. According to sworn statements the assessment work was worked on this mine. A camp was established within three hundred or four hundred feet of the mine. Sometimes the men would take long rests off the road, trim brush and remove rubbish from the creek for a few hours in the forenoon and work in the latter part of the day, it is said. Then again it is stated that they would work day about for the city and mine owners. Concerning this W. D. Druce today made the following affidavit:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
August 2, 1893.

I, W. D. Druce, testify that I am a resident and citizen of Salt Lake City, that on June 12, 1893, I was engaged by James A. Shafer, a foreman in the employ of W. H. Ryan, superintendent of the Salt Lake City waterworks, that I worked in City creek canyon with the aforesaid Shafer part of the time in clearing the method and creek. The remainder of the time we were engaged in sinking a shaft in the Mogul mine, eight miles from Salt Lake City, located and owned by W. H. Ryan, J. A. Shafer, Councilman F. J. Moran and J. L. Hide.

I further testify that I worked thus for twenty-two days and that I received $2.50 and board per day, and was paid by the city upon signing the regular municipal pay roll, that I was never offered nor did I ever receive a single cent of money from either of the owners of said mine, and was paid in no other way than by signing the sworn pay rolls of the city as a regular employe of the waterworks department.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of August, A. D. 1893.

JAMES M. BARRY,
Notary Public.
My commission expires April 27, 1895.

An inspection of the pay rolls today disclosed the fact that Druce had signed them on June 23rd and 30th and on July 7th and 14th. On the pay rolls Druce is designated as a "City Creek laborer" and "teamster."

In addition to making the above affidavit Mr. Druce suggests that Mr. Ryan tell the public where the timber came from to timber the mine.

The answer in part is given to this by another man who knows whereof he talks. He says that it was hauled there by a boatster named J. E. Stevens, in the employ of the waterworks department and adds that in case an investigation is held, that the latter would make an interesting witness, especially in relation to where the timber came from. He says that probably he could also tell who hauled the groceries and provisions to the camp and give a good many details on the mysteries of mining work in City Creek canyon by municipal officials.

"DENVER ED" DENIES IT.

He Re-Affirms His Statement That He Never Fought Mike Fitzgerald.

"Denver Ed Smith," the big brakeman who toyed so artfully with Jim Williams in the sparring fiasco in this city recently, is very indignant over the claims of Mike Fitzgerald in relation to a pugilistic contest between them, and writes to Colonel Ed Kelly as follows:

"To my utmost surprise I see from the Salt Lake City papers that one Mike Fitzgerald claims to have fought a six-round draw with me. Now I never even heard of the man, much less had the gloves on with him. But if you can make arrangements I will be most willing to box Mike Fitzgerald four rounds upon my return from the coast and try and demonstrate to the people of Salt Lake how much of a chance he would have with me."

Came Home Ill.

A few months ago Elder Charles H. Cannon of this city left on a mission to the Eastern states. A few weeks since his health began to fail, but he plucky preferred to continue in the missionary field, hoping that he would regain his health, but as time passed on the situation grew worse, and a week ago his release was telegraphed. In conformity with instructions, he started for home as early as practicable, arriving in this city this morning. His condition requires careful attention, which he is receiving, and it is hoped that with this and the comforts of home his health will be speedily regained.