

or until his successor is elected and qualified; at the end of two years his commission expires, his bonds are all right, the people are satisfied with the officer, but fail to elect him or any other to fill the place; can he hold over or does the office become vacant and the county court appoint to fill the vacancy?

When the term of a justice of the peace or a constable expires there is a vacancy under the law which the board of county commissioners is authorized to fill. That board acts for the electors when the latter have failed to elect a successor. But so long as no appointment is made by the county board, the justice, constable, or other officer that comes under the rule, holds over. The office in fact is not vacant, so far as concerns the discharge of its duties by the hold-over incumbent; but it is vacant at the expiration of the term to the extent that the county commissioners can name a successor under the law, just as the voters could have done at an election. If neither the elective nor the appointive power is invoked to fill the office, the former incumbent continues in full possession of its powers.

#### A BRYAN REMINISCENCE.

The wonderful influence which a fervid and fluent speaker on a popular topic may have over his auditors when they are in sympathy with his views received a marked illustration on the occasion of ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan's speech in the convention yesterday. The brilliant oratory of the speaker fairly carried the convention "off its feet," and did more to brighten Mr. Bryan's chances for the nomination than any other single event which occurred during the convention.

The Chicago episode recalls an incident at Omaha last November, after Mr. Bryan had been selected to succeed Hon. George Q. Cannon as president of the Transmississippi Congress, in whose meeting the events here related occurred. The convention's committee on railroads had made majority and minority reports on the question of foreclosure of the Pacific railway mortgages. One report favored drastic action, and the other conservative procedure. These caused a lively tilt in the convention, in which Mr. Bryan made one of his hot speeches against the railroads, and other speakers were equally vigorous in opposing him. Finally Hon. George Q. Cannon arose, and in a calm, impressive speech of seven or eight minutes' duration pointed out to the convention the necessity of unity. He took no side with either report, but showed that the convention's influence would be destroyed by division; and suggested that if the committee could unite on its report, and the convention adopt that report without division, the congress would have a force attending its action that otherwise it could not hope to wield.

In recalling the incident today, a Salt Lake gentleman who was present says the effect of President Cannon's

remarks was magical. As when oil is poured on troubled waters, calmness prevailed immediately. A motion was made to recommit the reports to the committee, and was carried without opposition. Later, the committee unanimously presented a modified report, which was adopted without division by the congress, and the recommendations made had the unanimous support of that body. The appeal for unity, given force by being presented in a manner harmonious with its spirit, prevailed over the effervescent oratory of the contending factions, bringing peace and union.

#### PIONEER REUNION.

A little less than two years ago one of the most delightful reunions held in a long time was observed at Saltair Beach, the occasion being "Veteran's Day Celebration, August 20, 1894." At that time efforts were made to have present as many survivors of the Pioneer band of 1847, and of the Mormon Battalion, as could be secured, and the committee having the affair in charge exerted themselves zealously in bringing together and making happy all of these veterans whom health and other circumstances permitted to attend. Of the original Pioneer company of 143 men, led into this valley July 24, 1847, by President Young, some sixteen were present, out of a population of thirty who still were living. There was also a kindly showing of the heroes who in their country's service bore the Stars and Stripes across Mexican territory to the Coast, and helped win this fair part of the continent for the United States.

The expectation was that these reunions would become an annual event, the feeling being that too much honor could not be shown the aged veterans whose patriotism and toil, under the beneficence of the Almighty, had made possible the blessings that the present generation here enjoy. But for reasons which need not be enumerated the celebration last year was omitted; and so, indeed, it seemed likely to be this year until just now.

Yesterday a number of gentlemen, some and grandsons of the earliest settlers, met to discuss the idea of observing the forthcoming Pioneer Day, not with any such degree of splendor or formality as the importance of the event would warrant—the time is too short for that—but to the extent at least of having a reunion of those of the veterans who might be able to come, and a general good time of friendly association in which the public might take part. A committee was chosen consisting of the following: Heber J. Grant, chairman; Junius F. Wells, J. Golden Kimball, H. B. Clawson, B. S. Young, George A. Smith, Frank Y. Taylor, Jno. Q. Cannon, A. O. Woodruff, C. V. Spencer, R. S. Campbell, Jacob M. Weller, Alonzo Young, Jos. Richards Smith, H. G. Whitney and E. H. Pierce, secretary. The place

selected was again Saltair Beach, and the date, as above given, is July 24th next.

As stated, the time is too short for such an assemblage of the old-timers from all parts of the State as is desirable; nor was it thought that, in view of the recent carnival and the natural exhaustion resulting therefrom, any attempt at street parade or display should be made. It is the intention, however, to invite all survivors of the original Pioneer company, and all survivors of the Mormon Battalion, who may live at any railroad point in the State, to come to this reunion as the special guests of the day. If those who reside outside this city and county will report at once to the above committee by letter, efforts will be made to secure transportation for them—this meaning of course the actual survivors only, and not their families and friends, though the latter are earnestly invited to come along and help to make the day joyful for all concerned. Once at the Beach there will be a pleasant program, perhaps some old-fashioned dances and songs, and anything else that can be thought of to gladden the hearts of, and show respect and solicitude for, the venerable guests. Special rates will be given on the railroads, and a large attendance from surrounding counties, as well as from this city and vicinity, is anticipated.

The News takes this means of inviting the co-operation of leading men in other towns and counties in making the event successful. They can aid the committee by giving notice of the foregoing facts to the people of their respective localities, and especially in seeing to it that no one specially entitled to and desirous of the committee's hospitality as above mentioned, fails to report in time to be attended to. Finally, the general public are cordially invited to lend encouragement by their moral support and their presence, to the end that the first observance of Pioneer Day under the benign influences of Statehood may not be without many pleasant features to make it memorable.

#### THE SALINA ACCIDENT.

In this issue of the NEWS appears another account of some circumstances of the sad accident at Salina on the Fourth, by which one child was sent to an early grave and two others were injured. This later account is different in essential particulars to the telegraphed report, and shows that the latter did a grave injustice to Orson A. Kelley, the young man who fired the salute when the damage was done. Because of this injustice we call special attention to the latter account, as given by a Salina correspondent and also by Mr. Kelley himself.

On the second statement of the case, it appears that there was no witness whatever on the part of Mr. Kelley. He not only complied with the wishes of the committee in moving, but went farther away than requested, and was acting by invitation of at least one of