generous, resourceful, independent men and women, before I cannot jeopardize your good opinion by retaining a position in which my judgment requires in your interest a presiding officer in full sympathy with the new or one recorded by you in favor of free silver.

BRYAN AGAINST THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Bryan objected to the accepting of the resignation. He said that the president of the congress need not necessarily be in accord with the majority of the congress on all subjects. For seven years the congress has been in favor of free silver and the speaker knew Mr. Craig to be honorable enough to carry out the will of the 150 constituents.

Mr. Craig said that he had considered the subject and that he had consulted his friends and his wife and that the resignation was irrevocable.

Mr. Prince seized the gavel and after some discussion put the question and it was unanimously carried that Mr. Craig not be president.

COAST HARBORS AGAIN.

Mr. Kinney of San Pedro now continued the discussion of the Pacific Coast harbors. Mr. Kinney said that nothing more than a breakwater could be constructed at San Pedro by the expenditure of three millions. A great harbor would cost at least twenty millions. San Diego has a natural harbor and needs not nearly so great an expenditure. He (speaker) could accommodate all the shipping in the sea. There are no heavy swells and a vessel drawing twenty-nine feet could enter. Judge Kinney said that the question was of national importance and not of rivalry between two cities.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The chairman of the committee on resolutions now reported. The first resolution related to the Transmississippi congress. It expressed warm approval of the work done and asked that liberal appropriations be made by the State.

Other resolutions recommended the extension of territories to the Union; that the cession of public lands for the purpose of irrigation be extended to territories as well as states; that the general homestead laws be extended to states and territories alike; that under the direction of the national government the Mississippi river be retained and be made navigable; that a fast transcontinental mail train be run from the Pacific to the Atlantic and the Atlantic to the Pacific without delay at Chicago and elsewhere; that the Federal constitution be amended so as to permit election of United States senators by the people; that the game and fish of the west and especially of Yellowstone Park be preserved; that the mouth of the Mississippi river be enlarged so as to permit passage of the largest ocean steamers; that the general government donate to the states and territories all public lands with restrictions to prevent speculators and syndicates from grazing them; that congress classify vacant lands into three varieties for agriculture, forest and grazing; that a secretary of mines and mining be made a member of the President's cabinet and that a department of mines and mining be established; that regular international weather and crop report be made; that the congress express its sympathy with efforts to control and develop irrigation interests; that the tariff on cyanide potassium be made as low as possible; that Congress appropriate $300,000 for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers; that the secretary of war begin without further delay the construction of the deep water harbor at San Pedro.

All of these resolutions were adopted, the vote being taken separately on each of them.

PACIFIC ROADS FORECLOSURE.

The following substitute resolution by Mr. Bryan was also adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the congress that the Pacific lines should be foreclosed as they become due and that the government should adopt such measures as will secure to the patrons of the Pacific railway the use of said roads upon the payment of rates which yield a reasonable return upon the present value of the roads measured by the cost of reproduction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session three resolutions were read and referred to the committee on resolutions.

A telegram was read from Dean Gordon, president of the Commercial Club of Wichita, Kan., inviting the congress to meet in Wichita next year.

Rich introduced the resolution that the city receiving the congress should pay the expenses. Mr. Hibbons in a most speech asked the congress to hold its tenth session at Los Angeles. He stated that although it would seem that California wanted everything in sight, Los Angeles was in the southern part of the state and in what would seem a different state from San Francisco. Los Angeles is the most prosperous city in the West. It will give a royal welcome. If the meeting is made in spring the delegates will be shown two miles of vehicles covered entirely with flowers. Gardens of fruit will be turned open and every extreme of the congress said.

E. R. Moses named Wichita, Kansas, as the place for the next meeting. His argument was based on the central location of Kansas's chief commerce city.

Brentnor Smith for the Louisiana delegation occupied three minutes in speaking in favor of Wichita. He referred to the meeting of the South and West Indian Growers' association at Wichita where so much was accomplished. Quinn of Montana spoke in favor of Wichita and Penney of Minnesota said his delegation was in favor of Los Angeles.

Judge Gregory of Nebraska invited the congress to meet at Omaha, where the child of the congress—the Trans-Mississippi Exposition—is to be held. The place in consideration were Wichita, Los Angeles and Omaha. The vote resulted in the choice of Wichita by about 150 votes.

WOOL GROWERS MEET.

They Assemble in the Grand Opera House This Afternoon.

Between 200 and 300 wool growers of the State assembled in the Grand Opera house this afternoon, pursuant to a call made by them by the Utah Wool Growers' association. The meeting was called to order and addresses were made by President Quinn of Montana, Senator Carter, secretary of the interior, and E. H. Cutler, secretary thereof, acted in that capacity. Mr. Smith made a short talk, after which the following committee on resolutions was appointed: F. Jeo. C. Mackey, Salt Lake; Geo. W. McCune, Juab; Lewis Anderson, Sanpete; James Wrathall, Tooele; Adam Patton, Weber; Orlando Hatch, Davis; Heber C. Stevens, Summit.

While the committee was out attending to its duties, speeches were called for and Henry Harker was demanded. Mr. Harker spoke for a short time and was followed by G. W. L. P. Pugsley of Ogden. The gentleman was speaking at press time.

Beekeepers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Utah State Beekeepers' association will be held in the city and county building, on Friday, July 23rd, at 2 o'clock p. m. All are cordially invited. Among subjects to be considered is the question of the new foul brood law passed by the late Legislature and the marketing of our products.

J. R. FAGG, Secretary.

BOARD OF PARDONS.

Deny One and Postpone Two For a Month.

At the meeting of the board of pardons today the application for a rehearing in the case of Orson Dalton, convicted of grand larceny in Wayne county was denied. The cases of Frank De Camp and J. H. Reeves went over for one month.

Attention Brass Bands!

It is requested that all the surviving members of the Nauvoo and Captain Hallo's brass bands that can, meet at the Pioneer Square at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 20th, to take part in the procession. Those that are not able to march, will meet at the Brigham Young monument. By order of the assistant director general of the Pioneer Jubilee. C. J. THOMAS.

The City's Health.

The report of Clerk Folland for the week ending today shows the number of births to have been 15, of which 6 were males and 9 females; deaths 10, males 7 females 3; births brought here for interment 4, contagious diseases, flags outstanding 3, scarlet fever 2, diphtheria 1; infectious diseases reported 1, typhoid fever 1.

Even a Typical Cottage Home.

The houses at Eden are scattered about the village and look very comfortable with their broad, icy covered fronts and wooden boxes blazing with flowers. Instead of large, common sleeping rooms, the boys have each a room of his own. These are not usually more than 10 feet square, and besides a folding bed, bureau and washstand, they contain not only a fireplace, work bench, and a few tools, but also a study table and chair and sometimes a bookcase and ottoman. You wouldn't think there was much space left for a boy to live in, to say nothing of making a racket, but there is. A traveler jokingly asked if the boys were in the habit of bowling in a hall and chase them through the dormitories into some poor fellow's room. The Elk Horn News tell that the boy who owns it has to get the caretaker to drag out each separate bedstead, and is worried and confused, before he can go to bed. In the winter months the boys play football up and down the halls, using the door at either end for goal. This also makes enough noise. But these are not the only diversions. In a number of rooms you will find collections of books for larger and more wisely selected than is usual on the shelves even of American university men.—Harper's Round Table.

WEATHER VANE.

Today's temperature is shown in the fac simile thermometer given below:

HAS NOT AUTHORITY

Resolution of the Board of Equalization Held to Be Contrary to Law,

ON THE CITY TAX REDUCTION.

Griffin's Affidavit for a Modification of the Court's Restraining Order—Corr. Notes.

Judge Norrell gave his decision today in the case of Salt Lake City vs the board of county commissioners (sitting as a board of equalization) holding that the board exceeded its authority, under its module in passing the resolution reducing the assessed valuation of real estate within certain districts, in Salt Lake City.

Judge Hoyt, who appeared for the defendant board, will take the question to the Supreme court, provided it can be heard without delay of any kind. The decision of Judge Norrell will have to stand. Too late that the notices have gone to be sent out, cause strikes a speedy hearing. It is not thought that the Supreme judges will care to take the question up just now.

A for stating the facts in the case Judge Norrell says:

The defendants admit that they acted in a manner only to the State Tax officers and exceeded their power in their action thereunder. That the Legislature, following the provision of the C constitution, has set up the office of a board of equalization and in detail sets out how and by what methods the duties of such a board shall be exercised. That whatever the Legislature is proper and must be conformed to by said board in the performance of its duties, unless it shall appear that the action of the Legislature was in some way in conflict with the Constitution.

If the exercise of the law, then the board must follow the course laid down. Section 72 of the Revenue Act provides that no reduction must be made in the valuation of property, unless the party affected thereby or his agent makes and files with the board a written application therefor, verified by the oath of such party, before the county board of equalization and shall show upon which it claims such reduction should be made."

The board by its answer expressly admits that such was not done, that no written application was made nor verified by the oath of any party affected thereby, nor by the oath of any such party, nor did any such agent and show facts upon which it was claimed such reduction should be made."

There is no conflict between the provisions of the statute and the terms of the State Constitution. The Constitution creates the county board of equalization and states generally its duty and its duties. But the details of mode of procedure to be followed by any such board in the performance of the said duty are imposed by the terms of the Constitution.

In the view of the court, the board in this case has transcended its power in attempting to reduce the assessed valuation of certain real estate in the city of Salt Lake without first having a written application verified by the oath of the party or parties to be affected by such reduction, filed with it. The law makes this a prerequisite to any action by the board in this direction. First there must be a party to be affected, second, there must be a written application filed by him or his agent; third, it must be verified by the oath of such party or his agent, and fourth, it must be filed with the board before it can entertain and hear the case. In this case, the party or parties to be affected thereby must appear before the county board of equalization and show facts upon which it is claimed such reduction should be made.

Each and all these prerequisites having been neglected, it was not in the power of the board to make any reduction of assessed values without such requirements being first complied with.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the resolution passed by the board of equalization on July 12, 1897, reducing the assessed valuation of a large number of real property in Salt Lake City, be declared to be void and void and that said board, together with the county assessor, the county treasurer, and all other officers and agents of Salt Lake county, whose duties might require them or either of them to act in accordance with the requirements of said resolution if it were valid, shall hold the same for naught and of no effect whatever.

The plaintiff to recover its costs.

WANTS A MODIFICATION.

Griffin Unable to Meet His Obligations Under Present Conditions.

J. H. Griffin, by his attorneys, made a motion before Judge Norrell today asking to have that part of the restraining order which restrains him from selling, transferring or disposing of his property and which requires him to keep the same substantially in the same condition in which it is at present to dissolved. It is claimed that he has to make certain dispositions of portions of his property by way of mortgages for the purpose of raising funds to pay sidewalks ordered by the court in March and not to be paid and for the purpose of raising funds to prosecute the present suit and to carry on his business.

The affidavit sets out that Griffin has a spinking contract with the City which is worth to him about $1,600 per month, of which $700 per month is temporarily work. It is alleged that the railroad spur skating brings in $50 per month, but a subject to be discontinued at any time. The actual expense of running the railroad is said to be about $2,000 per month. Griffin further alleges that he is indebted to his banker in the sum of $4,000, that the city has not paid him for May, June and July, and that he does not expect anything until November and that to carry on his business he should mortgage his spinking plant.

James E. Jennings, cashier of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank, testified that Griffin had been doing business with the institution for the past five years. At the present time Griffin had overdrawn his account about $4,000. To secure payment to hold warrants from the city on time for the month of May and June, the bank had refused to advance any more money to Griffin unless it could be given collateral security. He thought Griffin would not be able to pay the sum of $4,000 or $2,000, provided he could give the security. Griffin had told him he was not able to mortgage any of his property on account of the court's restraining order. An adjournment was taken at noon until 2 o'clock.

At the afternoon session of court Judge Hiles released the restraining order so far as it applies to the spinking plant, to permit of Griffin mortgaging the same for $2,000.

END OF A STRIKE.

In Duncanville the Knights of Labor gave to an admiring crowd. They would meet in the town hall every saturday night, and it was stated as one time that every man and woman employed in the mills at Duncanville had been initiated and was a full fledged member.

Everything, however, moved along smoothly until one day the weave hands in the Eldora cotton mill read a notice posted on the wall to the effect that, beginning on the first of the next month, the company would be compelled to reduce the price of weaving from 20 to 15 cents per bolt.

The next morning there appeared on the sidewalks and on the walls of many houses some mysterious chalk marks.

The same night, about 8 o'clock, a great stream of people could be seen going toward the city hall, and then the committee began to speculate on the chalk marks and find their tools knowingly.

The Knights kept their own counsel, and it was absolutely impossible to obtain any information as to their intentions. But the indications appeared to point to a big strike.

All the next morning little knots of workmen about the Eldora mill could be seen evidently discussing the situation.

Before 10 o'clock it was announced that a committee of Knights, composed of Franklin Watson, the Eldora superintendent, who, strange to say, was a leading spirit among the Knights and two workmen, would open Johnny Green, who president and also president of the biggest tobacco factory in town, to present against the proposed reduction.

Mr. Carson was a fair man and disposed to settle the matter to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. But on second thought he referred it all to General Manager Cockshaw.

Superintendent Watson, as speaker for the committee, told the general manager that should the proposed reduction be made a strike of the Eldora employees would follow and strike against it.

"I'll run this mill something to my own liking," Cockshaw said, "and if stupid time-out people become dissatisfied and want to quit they can do so. There are thousands of idle people who would be only too glad to fill their places."

A strike was inaugurated.

General Manager Cockshaw became obstinate and declared that he would empty the Knights of Labor from the face of the earth.

He had offers to fill the places of the strikers were absolutely fruitless.

The fight in a few days began to wax exceedingly warm, and a report that all the employees of the other mills would be called out in sympathy caused no little excitement.

The report was true, for in less than six hours from the time it had been sent forth not a wheel of machinery in Duncanville was turning.

Everything was tied up tighter than a drum. Business was completely paralyzed, stopped.

In a few days there would be suffering and starving among the people, for they were all of the poor class and their savings did not amount to a great deal.

It would never do. The strike must be settled.

The people of Duncanville were of a very religious temperament.

There was a great preacher in Duncanville the name of Lemuel—the Rev. George Lemuel—and he was a power too.

Brother Lemuel would preach twice every Sunday, baptize all the dead, officiate at every marriage, weep when others wept and laugh when they laughed. He would visit the sick, comfort the dying, and was, I think, as kind village pastor, although he had full sway in Duncanville of nearly three populations.

Brother Lemuel took a hand in the strike.

Sunday he preached from the text, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

The church was crowded, and after the regular service the preacher announced that the next morning at 10 o'clock there would be a meeting of the people of Duncanville at the public square, and he wanted everybody to be on hand.

It is needless to say that the entire population turned out, because the strike was then assuming serious proportions.

An impromptu stand had been arranged for the occasion, and just a minute or two before 10 o'clock Miss Birdie Edwardley, a young lady friend of M. Ely, who was herself one of the cotton employed in the Eldora mill, was seen pushing her way through the crowd that surrounded the speaker's stand. Reaching the scene, she quickly ascended and in a moment stood facing the vast multitude. Before any one could realize what it all means her voice was heard in exquisite song.

All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall;
Bring forth the royal diadem
And crown him Lord of all.

The great throng of strikers joined in the singing, and the very hills and valleys about Duncanville reverberated and echoed until the sun had sunset to stop and look curiously upon the strange scene.

Brother Lemuel on the committee was walking back and forth on the platform singing with his and affe.

General Manager Cockshaw, who was on the outskirts of the crowd, could stand it no longer.

He gave a signal to Brother Lemuel, and instantly the singing ceased.

Then General Manager Cockshaw made a statement from the platform. In another hour every factory in Duncanville was running in full blast.

The strike had ended, and all were happy.

Just one year to the very day after those stirring events on the public square all the people of Duncanville turned out to witness the most important wedding in the history of the little city. Emmerindo Watson and Miss Ely were married, and Brother Lemuel officiated as usual, and the bride, Miss Birdie Edwardley, was the very picture of loveliness.

Mr. and Mrs. Cockshaw went on an extended bridal tour, and I've heard it said that they are the happiest couple in North Carolina.

And to this day the people of Duncanville tell of the great strike, which for uniqueness and the happy conclusion has gone into history without a parallel.—Exchange.

Earth Best For Forts.

Military engineers are practically agreed that no material for fortifications is superior to earth. When clay is not obtainable, as on the seashore, sand is collected into bags, and these are laid in regular heaps along the line of the proposed fortification. In such a fortification the balls from the enemy's cannon sink without doing damage and their explode harmlessly.

DIED.

HAIN—At Bingham, Utah, on July 16, 1897, Clarence S. Hain, son of Nicholas and Mary H. Hain, aged 4 years.

The funeral took place today, July 17, at this city.

West Spurgeon Said.

The late C. H. Spurgeon once said, "Many preachers were good fellows spoiling, and many inferior orators were excellent ministers." Prof. N. Y. Schofield, the phrenologist, claims to tell you for what occupation you are best adapted. Mr. N. Y. Schofield F. A. I. P. is a graduate of the American Institute of New York. His offices and cabinets are 234 and 235 Constitution Block.

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Bryan Day

FOR UTAH AT

CALDER'S PARK, JULY 20, 1897

The Democratic Societies of Utah will tender a State reception to HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN at Calder's Park July 20, 1897. During the afternoon Mr. Bryan will address those present on political issues of the day.

Barbecue from 12 m. to 3 p.m.; Brass Band; Bicycle Race by electric light at night.

Grand Fireworks Display

From center of Lake, showing Mr. Bryan's Picture.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

☞ Round trip over Rapid Transit line, including admission to all entertainments, 40 Cents.

☞ Coupon Tickets for sale at Wasatch Drug Store, Gries Bros.' Drug Store corner Second South and State streets

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Is to know your powers of mind and body and to apply your talents in the right direction. Are you doing this? What are your special talents? What are your strong and weak points mentally, physically and morally?

N. Y. Schofield, F. A. I. P., graduate and Fellow of the American Institute of Phrenology," can answer all these important questions and can aid you very much in regard to Occupation or Choice of Pursuit; Training of Children; Proper Adaptation in Marriage; Self-Culture; Health, Etc. Perhaps your head is worth more than you think. It depends on the use you make of it.

Rooms 234 and 235 Constitution building, first floor. Fees moderate. Call in

Read These A's and Q's

Then Mind Your P's and Q's

Q When you are sick and require the services of a physician, do you get estimates from several and engage the lowest bidder?

A Not much. You consider the most skillful as being none too good; you even think not of price, but engage him

Q When a friend of yours takes sick in a distant city and you want to get to his bedside, do you take a train that stops at every little station?

A No. The "gilt edge" overland flyer is none too swift and sure, if the fare is a little more.

Q When about to engage in a lawsuit, do you procure bids from various lawyers, disregard ability and price, and engage the lowest bidder?

A No. You trust your case only in the hands of one you are sure will render you immediate and valuable service.

Q When you are seeking a good investment, do you select stocks and real estate for the least money, with little or no regard for value?

A No. You art wisely and invest only in such as are sure to produce the best results for your money.

Q When you are having printing done, is your method consistent with the answers given in the previous questions?

A No. You get prices from printers who do GOOD work and from those who do INFERIOR work and often accept the lowest bid.

AND RIGHT THERE IS WHERE YOU make your mistake. The best drawing card for businesses of all kinds is good printing in all that the words imply. There is harmony between type, paper, ink and good workmanship that you should not disregard.

☞ When you want GOOD work, call or address us. No job too large; none too small; prices right; printing "gilt edge." Only first-class workmen engaged in our office—men acquainted with the very latest and best styles.

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Our I's and.... ....Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have come to see them. But we have less and less cause to probe ourselves, since others do the probing, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to Mr. F. Boyer, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than twenty years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier, that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it is only when popular sentiment the world over, which has, "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, prepared from Sarsaparilla root, with other vegetable medicinal ingredients. Alterative and tonic. Sold by all druggists. Price $1, six bottles for $5. Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Good Blood

is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is marked by the blood, and on the purity the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, sound health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other disease. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and adds the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and some that food feeling. Remember,

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Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.