The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 56 MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

FOR GOLD BONDS.

Five Hundred Million Dollars' Worth Needed

TO FILL THE TREASURY

And Strengthen Our Weakening National Finances.

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Cleveland Discusses the Financial Trouble and Proposes a Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President shortly after noon today will probably send a special message to Congress calling attention to the necessity of immediate legislation for the protection of the treasury from further depletion of the gold reserve. The message will state that temporary expedients cannot result in permanent good and the business of this country demands decisive action that will leave no doubt of the intention of the United States to maintain the integrity of the national finances. It is understood the message will say that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to issue gold bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, for the purpose of recouping the gold reserve, strengthening our finances and replenishing the treasury in view of the present monthly deficiency of revenue continues.

The Message.

The President today sent Congress the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of Congress the condition of our national finances, and in connection with the subject outlined a plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against the impending danger. This plan has not been approved by Congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed that the emergency now appears so threatening, I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government, such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among the people. I shall not may be the matter of the plan outlined in my annual message, as a remedy for the existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve in the treasury, I am now convinced that its rejection by Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitate additional or different legislation. With the natural resources of unlimited variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise have not only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and needless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that a predominant confidence in honor. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and executing of our laws should fail to see the paramount duty in honestly and vigorously attempting to relieve the situation.

Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless made untrammeled by partisan partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accept such party advantage.

NOT A PARTY AFFAIR.

We may well remember, if we are affected with financial difficulties, that all our people in all stations of life are concerned alike and that those who suffer will not receive the protection of party it. There is no excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that in the common danger we may be able to seek with undivided vision, safe and reasonable protection.

THE REAL TROUBLE AND ITS REMEDY.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in the lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassments attending the government under the existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or exchanging its obligations for it. As a consequence the situation is complicated. The only way left open to the government of procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly 18 years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can be much longer disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government.

DANGEROUS AND IRRITATING.

The most dangerous and troubling feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is supplied of the gold thus obtained without enrolling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in supplying it abroad, or who are induced thereby to hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about $900,000,000 in currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded, and it is strange enough the law requires that when presented they be redeemed in gold. Then the same notes may be only secured in exchange gold from the treasury, and the government is compelled to pay gold to redeem its own promises. Thus the same notes may do duty twice over in securing gold from the treasury, and the government is compelled to pay gold twice for the same consideration. More than three hundred million dollars of these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption they are all still outstanding.

WORKING IN GOOD FAITH.

Since January 17, 1894, our bonded interest bearing debt has been increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold and replenish our gold reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to $50,000,000 each, one in January, the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than fifty-eight million dollars in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about six months, nearly a hundred and three million dollars of gold were drawn from the treasury. This made a second issue necessary, and upon this I made the bargain and sale of the gold reserve. The message will state that temporary expedients cannot result in permanent good and the business of this country demands decisive action that will leave no doubt of the intention of the United States to maintain the integrity of the national finances. It is understood the message will say that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to issue gold bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, for the purpose of recouping the gold reserve, strengthening our finances and replenishing the treasury in view the present monthly deficiency of revenue continues.

The Message.

The President today sent Congress the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of Congress the condition of our national finances, and in connection with the subject outlined a plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against the impending danger. This plan has not been approved by Congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed that the emergency now appears so threatening, I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government, such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among the people. Of Congress may be the matter of the plan outlined in my annual message, as a remedy for the existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve in the treasury, I am now convinced that its rejection by Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitate additional or different legislation. With the natural resources of unlimited variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise have not only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and needless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that a predominant confidence in honor. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and executing of our laws should fail to see the paramount duty in honestly and vigorously attempting to relieve the situation.

Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless made untrammeled by partisan partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accept such party advantage.

NOT A PARTY AFFAIR.

We may well remember, if we are affected with financial difficulties, that all our people in all stations of life are concerned alike and that those who suffer will not receive the protection of party it. There is no excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that in the common danger we may be able to seek with undivided vision, safe and reasonable protection.

THE REAL TROUBLE AND ITS REMEDY.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in the lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassments attending the government under the existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or exchanging its obligations for it. As a consequence the situation is complicated. The only way left open to the government of procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly 18 years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can be much longer disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government.

DANGEROUS AND IRRITATING.

The most dangerous and troubling feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is supplied of the gold thus obtained without enrolling a single government obligation and solely for the benefit of those who find profit in supplying it abroad, or who are induced thereby to hoard it at home.

We have outstanding about $900,000,000 in currency notes of the government for which gold may be demanded, and it is strange enough the law requires that when presented they be redeemed in gold. Then the same notes may be only secured in exchange gold from the treasury, and the government is compelled to pay gold twice for the same consideration. More than three hundred million dollars of these notes have already been redeemed in gold, and notwithstanding such redemption they are all still outstanding.

WORKING IN GOOD FAITH.

Since January 17, 1894, our bonded interest bearing debt has been increased $100,000,000 for the purpose of obtaining gold and replenish our gold reserve. Two issues were made, amounting to $50,000,000 each, one in January, the other in November. As a result of the first issue there was realized something more than fifty-eight million dollars in gold. Between that issue and the succeeding one in November, comprising a period of about six months, nearly a hundred and three million dollars of gold were drawn from the treasury. This made a second issue necessary, and upon this I made the bargain and sale of the gold reserve. The message will state that temporary expedients cannot result in permanent good and the business of this country demands decisive action that will leave no doubt of the intention of the United States to maintain the integrity of the national finances. It is understood the message will say that the secretary of the treasury be empowered to issue gold bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, for the purpose of recouping the gold reserve, strengthening our finances and replenishing the treasury in view the present monthly deficiency of revenue continues.

THE MESSAGE.

The President today sent Congress the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my last annual message I commended to the serious consideration of Congress the condition of our national finances, and in connection with the subject outlined a plan of currency legislation which at that time seemed to furnish protection against the impending danger. This plan has not been approved by Congress. In the meantime the situation has so changed that the emergency now appears so threatening, I deem it my duty to ask at the hands of the legislative branch of the government, such prompt and effective action as will restore confidence in our financial soundness and avert business disaster and universal distress among the people. Of Congress may be the matter of the plan outlined in my annual message, as a remedy for the existing and as a safeguard against the depletion of the gold reserve in the treasury, I am now convinced that its rejection by Congress and our present advanced stage of financial perplexity necessitate additional or different legislation. With the natural resources of unlimited variety and productive strength, and with a people whose activity and enterprise have not only a fair opportunity to achieve national success and greatness, our progress should not be checked by a false financial policy and needless disregard of sound monetary laws, nor should the timidity and fear which they engender stand in the way of our prosperity.

It is hardly disputed that a predominant confidence in honor. Therefore, no one in any degree responsible for the making and executing of our laws should fail to see the paramount duty in honestly and vigorously attempting to relieve the situation.

Manifestly this effort will not succeed unless made untrammeled by partisan partisanship and with a steadfast determination to resist the temptation to accept such party advantage.

NOT A PARTY AFFAIR.

We may well remember, if we are affected with financial difficulties, that all our people in all stations of life are concerned alike and that those who suffer will not receive the protection of party it. There is no excuse for permitting our present troubles to advance to a disastrous conclusion. It is also of the utmost importance that we approach the study of the problems presented as free as possible from the tyranny of preconceived opinions to the end that in the common danger we may be able to seek with undivided vision, safe and reasonable protection.

THE REAL TROUBLE AND ITS REMEDY.

The real trouble which confronts us consists in the lack of confidence, widespread and constantly increasing, in the continuing ability or disposition of the government to pay its obligations in gold. This lack of confidence grows to some extent out of the palpable and apparent embarrassments attending the government under the existing laws to procure gold, and to a greater extent out of the impossibility of either keeping it in the treasury or exchanging its obligations for it. As a consequence the situation is complicated. The only way left open to the government of procuring gold is by the issue and sale of bonds. The only bonds that can be issued were authorized nearly 18 years ago and are not well calculated to meet our present needs. Among other disadvantages they are made payable in coin instead of specifically in gold, which in existing conditions detracts largely and in an increasing ratio from their desirability as investments. It is by no means certain that bonds of this description can be much longer disposed of at a price creditable to the financial character of our government.

DANGEROUS AND IRRITATING.

The most dangerous and troubling feature of the situation, however, remains to be mentioned. It is found in the means by which the treasury is supplied of the gold thus obtained

HAWAIIAN REVOLT.

Only a Two Ounce Halfpenny Affair, Says a Correspondent

WRITING FROM HONOLULU.

President Dole Fully Able to Cope With Any Ordinary Band of Insurgents.

HONOLULU, Jan. 28.—E. S. Williams, of Detroit, of Honolulu, writes as follows:

"Like their brothers in many South American republics, many of the restless, adventurous spirits of these islands consider it quite the proper caper to start a revolution before breakfast and by dinner time to have the government reconstructed and the usual officers beheaded. The 'big-pence halfpenny' rebellion Honolulu has just passed through would lead one to suppose that such is the case. That there are a number of loose gold eagles and the usual people to Hoonolulu, it must be admitted, but in President Dole and the republican government more than they have met their masters.

"All the thieves, drunkards, lazies, gamblers and opium smokers in town seem to have been enlisted by the rebels. There were a few who had been in royal military organizations, a very few dozen between a few score years. They had all sorts of arms, some their ancestors had worn when they galloped to Lord Howe as every musket in any quarter of the globe. As nearly as could be gathered from their statements and other information the insurgents had no officers. They actually numbered one hundred and fifty men.

"The most formidable encounter during the insurrection was at Manoa and Diamond Head. There, at Manoa was witnessed by a number of spectators from Honolulu, seeing Wilson was Jacquith Miller, the bard of the Sierras."

Forty Cents on the Dollar.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 28.—The creditors of John Munn & Co. have accepted a compromise of 40 cents on the dollar. Every one assignment will be offered the firm to continue in business.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

Issued At 3:30 Only, at the Custom House.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The pope's encyclical, which came in on La Bourgogne, got through the customs house on the payment of $4.25. It came as printed matter, and it was passed through the custom house with almost unmatched celerity. Most packages of printed matter are released in about an hour. Hardly two hours were required to get the encyclical released and placed in the care of the Adams Express company, which shipped it to Washington. It was appraised at $5.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Souvenir Injured by Falling Against a Window.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A. E. Ripley met with a peculiar and possibly fatal accident last night. He was at the house of A. W. Hughes, sixty-eighth street, to see Hughes, whose leg had been cut off in a railway accident. The doctor was dressing the injured leg and the stump was highly very sick. As Ripley turned out the gas he collided against some fresh air and some other fresh air. He returned and was taken ill and fell against a window. His head went through the window and a piece of glass entering his neck almost severed the jugular vein. His condition is critical.

Suffering Greatly Diminished.

HEDGESVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 28.—A blizzard and some thawing, continuing with great fury. The thermometer is two degrees below zero. Much suffering prevails and the poor are unable to get some fresh air and some other fresh air. He returned and was taken ill and fell against a window. His head went through the window and a piece of glass entering his neck almost severed the jugular vein. His condition is critical.

Sending Gold Abroad.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Heidelbach Ickelheimer & Co. will ship $2,000,000 in gold coin on the steamer Lahn, for Bremen, $500,000 in gold.

The Troops Gathered.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28.—The Seventh and Seventy-first regiments and First cavalry have been relieved from duty and returned to New York.

Retiring Successor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—M. Shishlin, assistant of the interior, minister of foreign affairs, has been appointed to succeed the latter temporarily.

QUARREL AT THE GRAVE.

Mourners and Grave Digger Engage in a Fight.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Trode died at Pelhamville last Thursday night and an interment was arranged into in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre which belongs to the church of the Blessed Sacrament at New Rochelle.

The hearse and seven carriages containing the family and friends reached the cemetery all right. Mr. Trode owns a plot in the cemetery, and the grave was started long there. Grave digger Patrick Fox, in carrying out the instructions, struck a large rock near the surface, and as time was short, he dug a grave in the public part of the cemetery, thinking at some other opportunity when not so hurried, to blast out the rock in Trode's plot and re-inter the infant.

The funeral party arrived at the grave, when a discussion arose between the mourners and the grave digger as to the correct location of the grave. A wordy war ensued, which resulted in the grave digger taking one of the strips of wood used in supporting a coffin over the empty grave and filling the face of the mourners, John Calahan, who had become very boisterous. This was a signal for a general attack on Fox. The men of the party promptly armed themselves with the wooden crosses, with which several of the surrounding graves were marked, and a general fight ensued. The only stopped when the drivers of the funeral coaches and several peaceably inclined drove digger Fox was badly cut and several persons received black eyes and bruises.

The body was finally buried with the assistance of the mourners, the party returning to Mount Vernon.

Accepts the Portfolio.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Admiral Rieunier has accepted the portfolio of minister of marine.

Cannot Live Long.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Marshal Canrobert is at the last extremity and death is predicted momentarily.

Marshal Canrobert is dead.

In the Fatal Chair.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 28.—David Hampton was electrocuted at Ossining today. The crime was the murder and robbery of Mrs. Amelia Lewis in New York Dec. 23, 1892.

Acquitted of Six Counts.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The jury in the case of Attorney John F. Dore, brought from Seattle, Washington, charged with the embezzlement of $2,500, returned a verdict today finding him guilty on six counts. On the two other three the jury could not agree. It is improbable the case will come up again.

Trouble in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 28.—It is reported that serious troubles have occurred in the interior. Troops have been sent to Cartagena.

The Silver Situation.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The newspapers today are too hostile in their utterances regarding the Bland bill.

St. Cloud, however, intends to ask the government for precise declarations regarding the general policy and announce the adhesion of his followers from M. Rouvier's supporters, on the ground that they were not consulted during the ministerial crisis.

After the discussion of Golder's motion and the minority motion the Senate will ask the Chamber to convene early in the budget. The amnesty bill will include Hannah Richard, Cornelius Dillon and M. Hubbe Rochefort.

Snow Storm in London.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—There was a heavy snow storm during the night throughout England. Severe cold prevails. The snow drifts are six feet deep in many places. In Lincolnshire several persons froze to death.

The Fast Freight Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—The air train from Louisville arrived last night minus the combination mail and baggage car. The car caught fire about fifty miles east of St. Louis from an overheated stove and entirely consumed, together with all of the baggage and mail.

Accident With a Snowplow.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 28.—An electric snowplow was coming down Main street hill late last night the brake chain broke and the motorman lost control of the car. Five employes working the plow jumped for their lives and one of them, John Nash, sustained severe injuries. The plow hit the rails at the foot of the hill and dashed through a plate glass window of a shoe store wrecking that part of the building.

Free Trade's Message.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—President Faure's message was read to the Chamber today. The Chamber passed the amnesty bill by a vote of 311 to 7. M. Doriolle's case of the day asking the government for a precise declaration regarding its general policy, which was a test of the strength of the ministry, giving him supreme authority on all disciplinary questions.

Referred to Committees.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The largest attendance of members since the session began heard the President's message. On motion of Sherman it was referred to the Finance committee.

In the House when the reading of the message was concluded there was a round of applause on the Democratic side, to which some Republicans joined. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, introduced the administration bill to carry into effect the President's recommendations. All the suggestions in the bill and message were referred to the committee on banking and currency, which will meet tomorrow.

The Brooklyn Strike.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28.—The situation is comparatively peaceful today. The number of cars reported running is 474. The usual number is 1,000.

Michael Menagh, one of a gang of the hundred who threw a car off the viaduct on the Bridge Avenue and Boulevard line, was sentenced to three years in penitentiary and six months in the city jail. Six others have been arrested.

An Error Corrected.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Lloyd's Agent states today that the number to collision with the Rotenfels off Dungeness, on the night of January 25, was the Michigan not the Rheinstein as reported by the London Times today. The report that the Michigan had collided with the Alaska was an error, as the Alaska sailed from New York on the 19th for Rotterdam.

THE SANPETE ELECTION CASES.

The Appeal to the Supreme Court Will Be Argued Next Wednesday.

At this afternoon's session of the Territorial Supreme court, the hearing of the appeal in the Sanpete County election cases was set down for Wednesday next, the 30th inst.

Attorney F. L. Williams was present to represent the Utah Commission, and Attorney John M. Zane, counsel for the petitioners in the court below. The latter desired to have further time to prepare his side of the case, but the Court intimated that before the matter was taken up on the 30th it would rate to go over until the next term.

Therefore the hearing was fixed for Wednesday.

HOME FROM SAN JUAN.

Captains Kibler and Cannon Busy Today in Preparing the Report of Their Expedition.

Captains George W. Kibler and John Q. Cannon, of the Utah National Guard, who returned homeward and weatherbeaten from their San Juan Co. Indian expedition on Saturday's midnight Rio Grande train, were engaged at the Executive building during the whole of today in preparing their official report to the Governor who is now in Washington.

Neither of the captains would say anything in detail in relation to their trip, as to the number of Indians found in their location. They were absent just twenty-one days and made a most thorough investigation of the Indian location. The expedition was a hard one, traveling over the rough country being made unusually difficult by reason of the depth of snow and extremely cold weather. The white men were very accommodating to the officers and gave them every possible assistance in the way of providing horses, guiding them over unknown and rugged sections of country, introducing them with the best Indians they got acquainted. For all of this the captains feel, of course, very grateful and hope that in the near future Utah's troubles with Colorado Indians will have become a thing of the past.

SECRETARY PYPER'S REPORT.

Receipts and Disbursements of the D. A. & M. Society For the Year of 1894.

The executive committee of the D. A. & M. society have received the report of Secretary Pyper and adjourned sine die. The financial part of the report sets forth:

Receipts—	
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894	$ 1,[illegible]
Paid members at 50c. each	[illegible]
Paid members at 25c. each	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Paid for admission to grounds (special)	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Disbursements—	
Paid premiums to Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]
Paid premiums	[illegible]
Paid premiums of 1893, 1894	[illegible]
Paid premiums not [illegible]	[illegible]
Paid for premiums special premiums	[illegible]
Paid for premiums on things not [illegible]	[illegible]
Paid for premiums	[illegible]
Balance on hand	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

We have on hand an auditor's warrant for $1000, which, together with the balance of cash on hand, makes a money resource of $1612.24.

The full account of 1894 shows as follows:

Receipts—	
From [illegible] appropriation	$ [illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]
Disbursements—	
Paid premiums	$ [illegible]
Paid premiums of 1893, 1894	[illegible]
Paid premiums	[illegible]
Paid premiums	[illegible]
Paid premiums	[illegible]
Total	$ [illegible]
Balance	[illegible]

There was, in 1894, an increase of $15 entries over the list of 1893. In departments A, B, C, E and J (the live stock and mineral departments) there was a decrease, but in the Society was more than made up in the other departments. The large number of entries increased the work in the secretary's office 50 per cent.

Following is a statement of the attendance at the last four Territorial fairs:

Total of 1891	[illegible]
Total of 1892	[illegible]
Total of 1893	[illegible]
Total of 1894	[illegible]

The attendance for 1894 was as follows:

Gross receipts	[illegible]
Gross receipts, paid admissions	[illegible]
Gross receipts, paid admissions	[illegible]
Gross receipts, paid admissions	[illegible]
Gross receipts, paid admissions	[illegible]
Gross receipts, paid admissions	[illegible]
Gross receipts, paid admissions	[illegible]
Gross receipts, paid admissions	[illegible]
Gross receipts, paid admissions	[illegible]
Total paid admissions	[illegible]
Free admissions	[illegible]
Total attendance	[illegible]

THE CONVENTION

Commission Pass 41 Republicans, 37 Democrats.

ACTION IS TAKEN TODAY.

Certificates to Be Issued to Constitutional Convention Delegates.

BUT SOME ARE STILL EXTEPTED.

The "Holes" Are to Be Beaver, Box Elder, Sanpete, Weber, and the Third Precinct of Salt Lake City.

The Utah Commission met at 10 o'clock this morning pursuant to adjournment to consider the contests of issuing election certificates to delegates to the Constitutional Convention and indefinitely to receive the report from the Salt Lake county canvassing board with reference to the Third precinct as published in the News last week.

The canvassing board was to have met at the same time but did not do so owing to the absence from the city of Chairman Dale. The matter, however, of issuing certificates to delegates in districts where there has been no contest was acted upon and a decision reached to the effect that certificates should issue forthwith to members who are in receipt of a majority of the votes, except in the counties of Beaver, Box Elder, Sanpete, Weber and the Third precinct of Salt Lake City, which will receive attention at a later date.

The Commission met this morning and the chairman laid before the board the abstract of the returns for Salt Lake county and also for the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth precincts of Salt Lake City, which had been prepared by the board of canvassers herein after appointed. They then took up the matter of signing the canvass sheets from the several counties (a portion of which were not yet certified to by Commissioners Sherman and Tullock) and completed the same, as also those of the several precincts for Salt Lake county, after which a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

This afternoon Commissioner Norrell offered the following resolution:

Whereas, the tour returns the several counties of the Territory for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and the Commission authorized to issue a Certificate of Election for the proposed State of Utah (except the counties of Beaver, Box Elder, Sanpete, Weber and the Third precinct of Salt Lake City) have been duly canvassed by this Commission, and the results thereof ascertained; now, therefore, be it ordered, that certificates of election be issued to the several parties entitled thereto from said counties as Delegates to said Convention, viz:

Cache—Moses Thatcher, W. J. Kerr, Noble Warren Jr., Henry Hughes, Wm. H. Maughan, Ingwald C. Rosters, James C. Jones, Jr. Hatt.

Davis—John R. Barnes, Brigham H. Roberts, Chester Call.

Emery—Wm. G. Sharp, Jasper Robertson, Wm. Howard.

Grafton—John F. Critchlow.

Grand—Mons Peterson.

Iron—Robert W. Heppenstal.

Juab—J. A. Ryan, L. L. Culey, George Ryan.

Kane—Joseph E. Ludlum.

Millard — Charles Crane, Daniel Dodgens.

Morgan—Samuel Francis.

Piute—R. A. Allen.

Rich—Angelo Neisser.

San Juan—Francis A. Hammond.

Sevier—Theodore Brantley, Joel Ross, G. F. Miller.

Salt Lake—George M. Cannon, John R. Rowlin, Arthur J. Cushing, H. T. Westcott, J. J. Williams, James F. Green, George R. Squires, Harry Hayes.

SALT LAKE CITY, First Precinct—Jesse Morris, Charles W. Symons, Dennis C. Eckman, Frank Pierce.

Second Precinct—Elias Morris, Richard G. Lambert, William G. Van Horne, Samuel H. Hill, Richard Mackintosh, Herbert G. Bolton.

Fourth Precinct—Cyrus F. Whitney, Franklin S. Richards, Heber M. Wells.

Fifth Precinct—Wm. F. James, Charles S. Varian, Charles C. Goodwin.

Summit—David Keith, Thomas Kearnes, James D. Murdock, Alma Eldredge.

Tooele—David R. Stover, Thomas H. Clark Jr.

Uintah—Lycurgus Johnson.

Utah—Samuel R. Thurman, Karl G. Maeser, Elmer E. Corfman, Edward Partridge, William Crout, Abel J. Evans, John B. Holliday, Ira Lemmon, John S. Roper, Andrew Engberg, George Cunningham, Joseph E. Thorne.

Wasatch—Wm. Buys, Joseph H. Murdock.

Washington—Anthony W. Ivins, Edward H. Snow.

Wayne—Willis E. Robinson.

And the chairman of the Commission and the secretary hereby duly sign and attest the same as certificates in accordance with the provisions of law.

This resolution was adopted by the Commission this afternoon.

The certificates will therefore issue to 75 members out of the 101 delegates which make up the Convention, leaving 26 in dispute. Of those who will receive certificates, 6 are Republicans and 37 Democrats.

Various Officials Qualify.

At last the newly-elected officers of Carbon county have qualified, which consequent that the probate judge of that county recently appointed by President Cleveland has received his commission. The official estimate of that last named Secretary Reynolds now and he at once issued commissions to the officers elected on November last. They will be sent out with his evening's mail.