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. 193. THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX

ORATORY TODAY.

Debate on the Proposed Democratic Platform.

TILLMAN FIRES HIS GUNS.

Senator Hill of New York Makes His Bow to the Crowd.

GREAT OVATION FOR BRYAN.

Prediction of the Nomination of the Young Western Orator for President.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Definite results are expected in the Democratic national convention today, certainly on the platform and probably on the candidates, unless a dead-lock develops.

Lowering clouds hung over the city early in the day indicating a break in the perfect weather thus far enjoyed. Crowds were in motion towards the convention hall early as the meeting had been set for 10 o'clock.

The program of the day made the platform the first order of business unless some unexpected incident arises. It is to be a battle of great oratory with the initial appearance of Bob Burdette as Senator Hill of New York, Tillman, South Carolina; Jones, Arkansas; Vilas, Wisconsin, and Gray of Delaware. The fact that Tillman would follow Hill promised a renewal of the memorable conflict between these two orators on the floor of the senate. Aside from these conspicuous speakers, it is expected that many noteworthy speeches will be made. The outlook is for a 'vote late in the day, already about 8 o'clock, and there is now until evening where the nominating speeches are probably the balloting will begin.

No definite line of action has been agreed upon by the gold men, but informal members of New York and other eastern delegations freely expressed their intention either of quitting the convention hall when the silver platform was adopted, or announcing their purpose not to support the candidates. It has become practically certain that no organized bolt will occur at the contests of Senator Hill and ex-Secretary Whitney pavoiled towards conservative action.

THE NOMINATIONS.

The nomination of candidates is being forward another opportunity for great oratory. Prior to the Bland nominating speech will be made by the eaustic and versatile Senator Vest of Missouri. Governor Overmyer of Kansas who will make one of the speeches seconding Bland's nomination, has already shown himself one of the orators of the gathering. With the presentation of Bland's name all latent enthusiasm of the silver hosts promises to find expression in a long, wild demonstration, outlasting the twenty minutes allotted last night. Senator Turpie will make the nominating speech for Matthews and although his voice is thin he has the power of expression giving force to his utterances. Waite of Iowa, who will nominate Boies, is not so known as a convention figure, but it is said he will prove one of the speakers of the convention. There is as much uncertainty among the candidates on the eve of balloting as before the convention opened. It is a significant fact that no figures or estimates of strength are given by the leaders.

THE TWO-THIRDS QUESTION.

A new phase of the two-thirds question has arisen in the possible course of the gold element to refrain from voting in the final vote parliamentarians differ as to whether the nomination must be made by two-thirds of the delegates present or two-thirds of those voting. It is regarded by some leaders as a critical question. The delivery of the gold votes, 200 in 930 in numbers, to one of the silver candidates on the theory of causing the least of several evils, might prove decisive and give to the gold men the advantage of dictating the nomination. The Turpie and Matthews managers are especially solicitous of this book of gold votes. The Bland men are somewhat solicitous over the Illinois delegation after the first ballot, for there is an undercurrent said to be antagonistic to Governor Altgeld, which tends toward leaving Bland on the second ballot. The Teller movement continues a still hunt and its prospects depend largely upon the inability of Bland and other leaders to command the necessary nominating strength during the hot stages of the battle.

Vice President Stevenson will be brought forward. Bryan of Nebraska is also looming up a formidable dark horse.

SILVER MEN JUBILANT.

As the doors of the mammoth Coliseum were thrown open this morning and thick streams of people wedged up through the entrances, the band struck up Mason's in the Cold, Cold Ground.

Today, which many believed would be the sad day of the convention, the champion gladiators were to meet on a contestation of principles to be made and candidates to be selected. The silver miners, miners, jubilant and confident, were in throng. The heroic minority seemed to be infected more with their force giddy for the struggle. Rebellion hung like a cloud above the convention and twenty thousand people ranged the sloping tiers that overlooked the arena to watch the ballot of the wrestling giants.

The faces of the gold leaders were grim and grave, some defiant, managers of several candidates were marshaling their forces. Bland got the first demonstration when the band at the head of several hundred of his boosters invaded the galleries. The band played a succession of stirring airs as the clean and crowds gathered. The classic opera, The World's Fair, elicited much amusement.

The preliminary scenes were largely a repetition of those of the two previous days. There were several fists at the entrances. Several speculators who were making themselves conspicuous were ejected.

Senator White, permanent chairman, appeared on the stage at 10:45. He wore a dark shirt and gay tie, silk tie. He was so hoarse that he could hardly speak above a whisper.

An effort to produce a Boies demonstration when the Iowans entered with a huge Boies banner was a failure.

At 10:52 Chairman White dropped his gavel, and the buzz of thousands of voices gradually subsided and the delegates had not arrived. The New York delegation, however, headed by Hill and Whitney, were in their chairs. Dolly Blood of Buffalo was absent.

At five minutes before 11 o'clock Rev. Dr. Green of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the Episcopal clergyman who made the opening prayer yesterday, again invoked the divine office. He prayed that the choice of the convention might be a man whose work would redound to the glory of his country and God. The prayer was as follows: "We thank thee, Almighty God, for blessings of day that thou has given us. At this very beginning we pray that we may be true to the responsibilities and brave for its duties. Especially grant thy blessing to those of thy servants who have this day's great responsibilities and duties in the convention. As they shall make their declarations of principles may they set forth those truths that shall be founded upon eternal principles of truth and justice, and that they may redound to the benefit of the people and uplifting humanity. And as they shall designate him who shall be their candidate for chief magistracy of this great nation guide them their minds and their votes. May they choose a man of clean hands and pure heart who shall be his country and his God, and who may so live that mention by his fellows may be little nearer to heaven and so may angels, peace and joy and rest be the portion of thy Kingdom come in all our hearts through the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ, to whom with Father and Holy Ghost be ascribed all glory now and forevermore. Amen.

When the prayer had concluded Senator White, handed the gavel to Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, a slender man with black mustache and a musical stop of character, who announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report and called to the platform Senator Jones of Arkansas to make the committee's report.

READING THE PLATFORM.

Jones adjusted a pair of gold trowed spectacles and began to read the financial plank which Col. Chas. H. Jones, a St. Louis journalist, had written. The effect of the reading would have been better, had the southern senator controlled a stronger voice. The silver ranks raised a cheer when some of them heard the words, "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver." An enthusiast demanded that the passage be re-read, which was done.

Jones said he was hoarse and indeed his voice for two or three minutes failed him. As the delegates could not hear much of the platform most of its points had anticipated, but the denunciation of government interventions by injunction, which is taken as indicative of the approval of Gov. Altgeld's course during the Chicago strike, met with recognition.

When the plank expressing sympathy with Cuba had been read, the flag of the new republic with blue and white stripes and a single star on a red field was carried along the aisles, it did not arouse the demonstration quite expected. Michigan raised on the desk and cried, "Put down that flag," so it quickly sank from sight. It was evident that if fired the convention. It seemed impossible to stir the concourse to enthusiasm. The platform was concluded without marked applause.

Then the report of the minority was read by J. H. Wade of Ohio, the earnest reading clerk of the House of Representatives.

The gold people rose and cheered, but after the outbreaks of yesterday their efforts were faint. The endorsement of the Democratic administration about which Hill had made a losing fight in the committee on resolutions, brought cats yell from the galleries. Several New York delegates stood one waved their hands, but Hill, Whitney and Flower were not among them.

THE OPENING GUN.

Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina mounted the stage to open the great debate in behalf of free silver. A striking figure he was when he faced the audience. With his pretension to dress and stability rather, he instantly drew the eyes of 20,000 people. They turned toward him as if he were a antagonists. His thick commanding form was out of defense. His head, thrown back, was round and compact. His features were strong of classic mould. His nose was straight, his lips thin and the compressed jaw square and pugnacious, but the sunken cavity which marked his left eye, gave his face a sinister expression. It was a face one would desire to be forgiven. On the lapel of his coat was worn a Cuban flag and on the other a pinafore. One moment 20,000 people held their breath and then three hoarse bursts cheers mingled with hisses that rent the air. Bourbon with the aid of his assistant sergeant-at-arms quickly suppressed the demonstration.

Tillman's first sentences showed him to be a good, well-modulated voice, but he pitched it in a key so shrill that it grated like a file. This was characteristic from the beginning. He had not so far as the galleries were concerned but he faced an audience entirely hostile. He introduced himself to them by saying that he came before them as a southern senator "representing people" and represented him to be. A round of applause from the galleries greeted this announcement, drowned in storm issues from the gallery, which was increased to a perfect whirlwind of sound.

"I come from a state which was the home of secession," said Tillman, turning defiantly and fiercely surveying the congregation which was blazing. Then with a contemptuous look of the hand he looked at the silver delegation before him, his eyes blazing, and said with a sneer:

"I have not only these things but I have some, a serpent and a snake." Raising his hand and addressing the galleries he exclaimed that men were hissed South Carolina forgot the history of the Revolution when the state kept alive the first liberty.

This provoked a demonstration from the silver men.

"South Carolina in 1860," he said, "led the fight in the Democratic party which disrupted it. Disruption," he continued while the galleries hissed, "brought about the war and the war emancipated the black slaves. Now," he added, swinging his arms through the air above his head, "we are leading a fight to emancipate the white slaves."

This time the silver men had their feelings but did not applaud very lustily when he declared that with this condition he was willing again to see the Democratic party disrupted.

Repeatedly, as he proceeded, the galleries hissed. Several times the sergeant-at-arms threatened to clear the galleries.

The silver men shouted approval when he declared that they were adopting a new declaration of independence, 16 to 1, or rather, streams of blood again came when he repeated the denial that this was a sectional contest. "I say it is a sectional issue and it will prevail."

After these pyrotechnical expressions characteristic of the man, he critic cited statistics to show the bondage of the South and West to the East. Three cry Sisters gave to the hostile galleries another opportunity to cry him down.

"Time," they shouted. This caused nearly resentment. He paced the platform like an enraged lion. "I know, I know," he cried with his arms aloft, "you are against me. There is not a paper in this city that is not in the power of the money bondholders. They will not give us a fair show. They characterize us as "howling dervishes and silver lunatics."

Many delegates came up the aisles and stood at the foot of the stage studying intently the features of the remarkable man before them.

Continuing, Tillman declared the only way to avert a revolution would be to enact a law whose record would fit the platform.

Now the hissing began again at some radical utterance and the South Carolinian said: "Four years ago the New Yorkers were hissed and I am now. Where is New York now?" no answer. "Where is the New York honor?"

From the galleries came the cry "In the soup," which brought cheers for Hill tinged with hisses.

Tillman stood waiting for the noise to subside, and then using his hand before his mouth for a speaking trumpet, he cried out: "You can just as well understand now that I am going to have my say if I stand here till sundown."

He was permitted to go on with comparative ease after the chairman threatened to clear the galleries. He attacked Hill because the senator of New York had refused to make the first speech on the platform and let him reply. Incidentally he said of Hill: "He despised the President of the United States in 1892, since then he has had cause to more than despise him," and scored Hill for assuming the role of spokesman for the administration. "But as Cleveland stands for gold"—he began, whereupon a storm for Cleveland was choked which drew heartly response from the galleries.

"Now I want you all to listen," Tillman's shouted, and then read the substitute resolution, which is as follows:

"We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic and tyrannical and as a departure from principles which are cherished by all liberty loving Americans. The vetoes power has been used in thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress, the appointing power has been used to intimidate the press, to debauch Congress, to oversee and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights. Platonic Democrats is thus sought to be established on the floor of the republic. We repudiate the construction of the financial plank of the last Democratic national convention by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words and as being an act of bad faith deserving the severest censure; the issue of bonds in a time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable to silver or gold at the option of the government and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expense of the government are both unlawful and a usurpation of authority deserving impeachment."

The entire reading of the resolution was fiercely hissed. Tillman comes with a warning to the delegates that they must unite the jealous elements of the silver elements, or victory for the Democracy would be impossible. He pledged the solid South to any good straight silver candidate.

JONES REPLIES.

The galleries set up a great shout for Hill. The commanding figure of Jones of Arkansas mounted the platform. He held his hands out for silence. The noise died away before his strong presence. He apologized for appearing before Senator Hill. He had not intended to say a word, but could not allow the charge of Tillman that this was a sectional issue, to pass unchallenged.

Conservative silver men gave this statement an earnest volley of applause.

"I am a southern man," continued Jones. "I carried a musket during the war, but I repudiate the congression that this question knows any section."

Fifty Mississippi delegates waved the spotted rose of 15,000 thrown aloft. New York, Massachusetts and other eastern delegates joined heartily in this rebuke of the extreme Tillman sentiment.

"Gentlemen of the convention," he said, "I am a democrat."

"He is a democrat," he went on eloquently, "I and those who feel as I do, know that it is not sectional. It is confined neither to section, country nor color. It is the cause of humanity. (Cheers.) A cause that has its champion in the magnificent Arthur Sewall of Maine, and the brilliant Frederick Williams of Massachusetts."

After this enchantic reputation of Tillman's remarks, Jones left the platform.

HILL ON THE PLATFORM.

Hill crossed the platform amid a perfect storm of applause. He chatted for a few minutes with the presiding officer, then with a smile bowed his acknowledgments to the assembling, generalizing crowd.

"Three cheers for Hill," came from the Massachusetts delegation, and he gave them as the cheers. They were given with a will. When at last order was partially restored, Hill began easily but with a voice that readily reached the galleries. He said he would not attempt to answer the speech just made by South Carolina. "I will not do it," said Hill, "that I am a Democrat but not a gold bug." (A demonstration lasting half a minute.)

South Carolina, with all its power, proceeded Hill, could not drive him out of the Democratic party. He came on a mission to unite, but not to divide to build up and not destroy, to gain for victory, not just for defeat. The great Empire state had stood for years as the bulwark of Democracy.

Hill declared the attacks on those who believed in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He had always treated none of this opinion with respect and would do the same today. He believed the best success was to take the first great step toward international bimetallism. The United States could not safely legislate the monetary systems of other great nations. And yet the majority platform contained not one word treating the desirable end. It contained no suggestion of what should be done if the parity could not be maintained on the experiment of 16 to 1. All was left to experiment. The men would not be ignorant of the dangerous condition of affairs of this country. Could the American people, even if tempted by the spirit of '76, make copper the equal of gold? Could they shut their eyes to the question of the production of silver?

"I believe," declared Hill, "the course for us to take is to declare for international bimetallism and stop there."

Aside from the silver question, Hill said he would be pleased to see people take the greenback question? Why had it gone into the question of banks and bonds? He had hoped the counsels of wise, calm and cool headed men would prevail. What was the situation? Was it proposed, of adopting the platform a pledge for the issue of paper currency?

Democratic tradition always favored hard money. The Senator from Arkansas had declared the platform said "Democratic principles." Hill said he challenged any one who was to follow him to explain what this plank meant. He denounced the enunciation of a policy for the issue of paper money as criminal.

The volume tax plank he also resolutely criticized. He stood amazed, he said, that the followers of Samuel J. Tilden, who all his life had opposed it, should now seek to commit their party to this ridiculous scheme and which to do so were forced to overrule the supreme court of the United States.

His keen sarcasm set his followers cheering. "I will," he said, "refuse to follow any such new Democracy as that. When has Democracy ever been a tax because a tax of Democracy?"

He attacked also the plank which he said for the first time committed the party to opposition to a life tenure of office. It was foolish and unnecessary. He cared nothing for the reputation of any man. He cared only for what was right. He was a Democrat and could take him by the hand. Why then drive out of the party the Democrats who have grown gray in its service, to make room for those who had lost their personal rights in the Republican party?

"I tell this convention, after declaring for free silver," he said, "nominates any candidate but one, your Populistic friends will nominate a ticket and your true silver friends will join hands with them."

"No, no," shouted a delegate.

"Ah," replied Hill, "who is there in this convention to speak for this wing of the Republican party?"

This keen response caused the gold men to cheer.

The demonstration was about to be renewed when with an inclination of the head toward a little coterie of free silver leaders from St. Louis he said: "I see on this platform a number of distinguished gentlemen who are counseling this policy. They never voted the Democratic ticket yet in their lives." He concluded with a plea for the integrity of the party. "If we stand by the traditional policy of the Democratic saints of the past we can win; if we put them aside we are lost," he said.

The gold delegates climbed upon the chairs and joined the galleries in the demonstration in honor of the New York champion.

SENATOR VILAS SPEAKS.

Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, who served in the Cleveland cabinet as postmaster general, stepped to the platform when the Hill enthusiasm was on the wane. It was to protest against the proposed revolution in the party lines that he spoke for the minority. He said the idea will always be maintained of reasonable obedience to party mandates. "Anger will redress no wrongs, fury will rage vainly against the principles of Science," was one aphorism with which he strove to stem the silver current.

The speech was crowned with affirmations. One which the senator quoted was calculated to "purge the platform from the imputation of the purpose to plunder."

Delegates and spectators had begun to swarm about the stand the thread was ended with Vilas exclaiming: "When shall liberty by law come to be a Democratic control?" The footfalls of the bottom were the beginning of social anarchy, he believed. "Somewhere in this country may be some Marat," he pointed with lofty indignity, "some Danton, some Robespierre, but you have not a President. Who will follow him?"

This threat brought inextinguishable yells from the galleries. The Populists congress stood on the chairs and sent up three ringing cheers as Vilas concluded.

There were cries of "Bissell, Bissell, Bissell," for the lightning young statesman, three times governor of Massachusetts, were pointing past the supercomentates about the platform steps and so he came into view New York joined Massachusetts in cheers, the Boston man leading with the clarion Harvard yell. No other man so

(Continued on Page Two.)

MR. GEDDES OBJECTS

To Statements of the News on the County Bond Question.

HE CLAIMS BONDS ARE CHEAPER

Thos. Marsden—The Question of "Good Faith" and "Credit" in the Funding Bills.

Having been informed that the county commissioners excepted to the statements made in an editorial which appeared in this paper, a representative of the News called upon Chairman Geddes this morning and asked him a few questions, which were promptly answered as follows:

"Do you desire, Mr. Geddes, to say anything in reply to the News editorial of July 1st, criticising the action of the county commissioners in bonding the county?"

"Yes; I certainly am at a loss to understand why this article was written; for had the writer desired, what seems to be claimed as its object, was a warning against any increase in the county tax, he must have considered not only that part of the question which, presented alone, might lead the average reader to consider the conclusion reached as justifiable, but he would have presented it in an unbiased manner, considering both sides of the question, and let the reader have as much light as possible. By so doing he could only have concluded that in order to prevent an increase in county taxes it is absolutely necessary that the warrants must be taken up and bonds issued in their place."

"To what way do you consider that any important part of the question was overlooked?"

"Why, the whole article is based on the assumption that an economical administration can, at the present rate of tax, with all the increased expense of government (which is heavier on our county than on the State) pay the entire warrant indebtedness in ten years. Allowing that this can be done, which I very much doubt, why should the bonds be paid in the same time? By providing a sinking fund and annually adding thereto whatever amount would be paid to reduce warrants, where fund can without disability be securely invested and draw as high or at a higher rate of interest than the bonds will draw, at the end of ten years, the time claimed to which all warrants could be paid, there would be sufficient funds to pay the bonds. When greater indebtedness is there for the county economically, (better economical of labor-wise), to pay part of a warrant each year than there is to provide for the payment of the same amount of bonds in the same time by the creation of a sinking fund? This being true, so to the ultimate payment of the debt, it would be in no good form to bonds or warrants, or vice versa. But the real reason for bonding the county is to place it on a cash basis, which will save the taxpayers in payments for merchandise and material, and, in contracts let, of officers and laborers of the county, at least $20,000 a year. The county is exactly as an individual would be in making a purchase; if he pays cash he can get the cheapest possible price, but if he pays for things by giving his note, due in three years, he will have to pay a three years' credit price, which means from ten to twenty per cent more than the cash price. Every business man in town knows that in making their purchases by paying cash they can clear on a year's merchandise buying, from twelve to twenty per cent on above those who buy on four months' time. What could they do on three years' time? A good example of this is furnished in a purchase the county made about a year ago. We needed three flowing wells for sprinkling purposes, which would require about 1,500 feet of 24 inch pipe. The largest bidder in the city to this time had quoted us at their nearest price 22½ cents a foot. I went to Mr. Hill of Cunningham & Co., and asked him his lowest price on that amount of pipe. He said: "For spot cash we can deliver it well installed for 17½ cents per foot." I bought it then, the bill was paid for it from the paper emergency fund, which was cash, thereby saving to the taxpayers $5 per cent, or $94.50 on a purchase of $1,890. A saving of 30 per cent would amount to over $20,000 a year, the amount mentioned before. Then, again, the $250,000 now in warrants draws 8 per cent interest and will continue to do so until they are paid, except that warrants issued since June 1, 1895, draw five per cent. The difference in interest on those warrants and the proposed bonds is about $12,000 in favor of the bonds. Take away the $20,000 per year, with interest added, would make quite a different showing than the biased issues given in the News."

"What is your opinion on the form of bond and your objection to the stand thereon taken by the News?"

"It is my opinion that instead of a stand that it would do well to defend, we have made statements that it would better either retract or explain, or factor the energy upon the individual perpetrating the deed. When your paper says, 'One truth of the matter is that the widows one per cent is robbing the people of just as much,' it has better factor the money where it belongs or explain its meaning. As to the form of bond and the difference in interest between proposed county bond and the State bond, I will ask the News Wig does the state flout a 'lawful money' bond? Why wasn't 'lawful money' good enough for them? Are they gold advocates? Were they seeking to show the superiority of gold? Again, why did the city flout gold bonds? Were they trying to depreciate silver? Why did the school board issue gold bonds? Are the members of our school board single standard advocates? Why does every city or school district in the State issue gold bonds? Is our entire State chagrined at the gold issue? The answer in each case is that they desired to save the people from the heavy a tax, as, knew, as the News did, when it published that article, that a 'lawful money bond' would not sell as well or for the same interest as a gold bond, or they would not have inserted the gold clause. Why a paper like the News stoops to take advantage of the sentiment that exists in the public mind on the question of immigration that is absolutely false, I won't understand. There is no person that is at all familiar with the money question but that knows that a lawful money bond will not sell to the same advantage as a gold bond, notwithstanding that we all explain the fact. This whole procedure," said Mr. Geddes emphatically, "of the Deseret News is one that ought to be revised in more thoroughly explained, and promptly, too.

"Will the county tax be increased this year owing to the bond issue?"

"No and for my reasons, at least not by my vote, and Mr. Christopherson, I know, feels the same, and I think Mr. Hoagland, but if the bonds were not issued I think the tax would have to be raised, for although the county was run last year for $2,000 less than the revenue, and there has, on the credit side, this year, with the heavy increase in expenses of State and the credit system abolished, the revenue would not be as great as the necessary expenses."

SENATOR CANNON'S MISSION.

Financial and Not Political Business took Him East.

He Monday and Senator Frank J. Cannon left Ogden on a trip east, and his departure has been associated with the Chicago convention. There is no foundation whatever for the supposition that he purposed interesting himself in the proceedings of the National Democratic convention. His mission east was solely in the interest of financial matters with which he is actively connected. His destination was Boston, and he had no intention of stopping in Chicago longer than would be necessary to change cars.

STATE LAND BOARD.

Current Business Disposed of at Its Meeting Today.

The State land board met at its office in the joint building at 11:30 today, Governor Wells, Secretary Hammond and Attorney General Bishop being present. Among the items of business transacted were the following:

The board decided that reserved sites must be paid for the same as other lands, at the appraised value, and the proceeds must go to the fund for building reservoirs by the State.

Hereafter persons applying for title to University lands must bring a quit claim deed from the original claimant, as no other evidence of their right to a deed from the board will be sufficient.

The secretary of the board submitted a lengthy report touching a variety of subjects. Among the matters set forth in it was a statement that plats have been filed with the treasurer of each county in the State, showing the school lands in the county. Under the law these lands cannot be sold until six months after the filing of these plats. As they were filed between June 25th and July 1st, sales may commence the last week of this year.

The report also stated that plats showing the University lands were ready for filing with the county treasurer of each county containing such lands. These counties are eight in number, viz: Cache, Juab, Piute, Salt Lake, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele and Uinta.

The report also said that work was progressing satisfactorily on the topographical maps required by law to be prepared to enable the board to select lands.

The board adopted a rule to the effect that persons who apply for title to University lands who have lost the original certificate, must make an affidavit stating such loss before a duplicate certificate will be issued.

At 1:30 the board adjourned until 10:30 a. m. next Saturday.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Bride and Groom are Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hay of the First Ward.

On July 7th fifty years ago Joseph Hay and Sarah Pearce were made man and wife in merry old England.

On Tuesday, the 7th inst., their children, grandchildren and friends, including Bishop Joseph Worrundn, met at their residence No. 238 E. Washington avenue, to celebrate the happy event, and congratulate them on their "golden wedding."

After the aged couple had received the congratulations and fervent wishes of their host of friends, the company of between thirty and forty did justice to a well filled table spread under the shade of some magnificent trees in front of their home. After partaking of refreshments the evening was spent in quite enjoyment, long life and happiness to the fashion group was wishing bride.

Carnival Statement.

The Carnival executive committee are still engaged in settling the financial matters connected with the big celebration, and could not promise a full statement of receipts and disbursements before tomorrow at the earliest.

It now looks as if there might be a small deficit, but all bills will be paid.

Twenty-First Ward "Outing."

Garfield Beach will be visited by the Twenty-first workers on Wednesday, July 15. A good program of sports and entertainment has been prepared and an energetic committee is actively at work to make it "the best of the season."

KILLED NEAR MURRAY

An Unknown Man Found Lying Dead in a Ditch.

WAS PROBABLY STEALING A RIDE

On the Union Pacific—Supposed to Be Of Middle Age—Only One Wound, in the Head.

This morning a man was found dead in a ditch alongside the Union Pacific track near Murray. He has apparently been killed by a moving train and was probably stealing a ride and fell off.

When found he was lying on his face, with his arms under his head, in a very small ditch full of water alongside the track. A few feet from where he lay was found a pool of blood, and the theory is that after falling from the train he crawled a few feet to where he was found.

There was only one wound which the coroner was able to find, and that was in the back of the head—a large gash revealing the brain through the crushed skull.

The dead man wore a pair of blue overalls, a blue shirt and dark vest. There was no coat or hat anywhere about the place where he was found and so far no papers or letters, or anything else to disclose his identity have been discovered.

He appeared to have been a working-man about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height and was of stout build, with sandy hair and moustache.

It is probable that no inquest will be held, unless any evidence of foul play should hereafter turn up, as the man was evidently stealing a ride and fell off.

DEATH OF MR. MANCA.

Far Values Concerning the Sad Event at Salina Yesterday.

It was the moment of going to press when the News yesterday learned of the death of Charles Manca at Salina, which occurred about 3:15 p. m. Such particulars as had reached the city were given in our issue of yesterday, but later information shows that the deceased went to bathing about 2 o'clock, and that about an hour later a number of acquaintances who were near him noticed that he was lying upon his back in the water, apparently insensible. Some of them immediately went to his assistance, finding him unconscious but still breathing. He was quickly removed to the pavilion and a physician was telephoned for, but he ceased to breathe about fifteen minutes after being removed from the water. His death was easy and peaceful, with no indications of strangulation or drowning, and heart failure or apoplexy is the supposed cause. The remains will be shipped to St. Louis for interment.

Deceased was a native of Sardinia and was aged 71 years. He came to America in 1841 and lived in St. Louis eighteen years, but recently resided in Las Vegas, New Mexico, where his wife now is. He leaves six children, three sons and three daughters. His sons are the proprietors of the Vienna cafe, on East Temple street.

BOARD OF CORRECTION.

For Lack of a Quorum No Business Was Done.

Yesterday, pursuant to appointment, Governor Wells and M. H. Sowles, two of the members of the State board of correction, which has charge of the State prison and matters connected therewith, repaired to the State prison for the purpose of holding a meeting.

Hon. Francis Armstrong, one of the members of the board, was out of town, and Thomas Kearns, the remaining member, was in the East, consequently no quorum was present, and no business was transacted further than an informal discussion between the Governor, Mr. Sowles and other gentlemen present, of some pending matters relating to the jurisdiction of the board.

UNION PACIFIC EXCURSIONS.

Low Rates for Pioneer Day and the Ninth.

The Union Pacific is tempting the public to indulge in travel during the heated term. For the celebration of Pioneer Day in this city, this road has made a rate of a single fare for the round trip between all those points and this city. This rate will apply to all points in Idaho and Wyoming within fifty miles of the Utah line. Tickets will be on sale July 23 and 24, and will be good for return until July 27.

The Union Pacific has also just decided to make an excursion rate from this city to points in northern Utah and southern Idaho. The rate is less than one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good going on July 23, and for returning they will be good from 10 to 30 days, according to distance. This excursion is designed for the accommodation of persons wishing to take an out of town two to four weeks in the midst of the heated term.

In addition to these excursions, the Union Pacific has a standing special round trip rate to Soda Springs of $15.75, good for 30 days.

In the list of persons who received medical treatment, as given in our issue of yesterday, the name Belle Ricks should read Belle Rigby of Tabiona. Margaret Hansen's address is Salt Lake City instead of Tetonia.