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

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

SPECIAL EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 210. TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVI

THE MESSAGE

President Cleveland Addresses Congress in Special Session.

FINANCE AND COINAGE OF COURSE PROMINENT.

His Recommendations Are Plain and Pointed—Tinged With Wall Street Influences but not Altogether Hopeless for the White Metal.

To the Congress of the United States:

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the future may be averted.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of any undeveloped events, nor of conditions added to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check the national growth and prosperity. With plentiful crops, with an abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual incitement to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have grown up on every side. Numerous mortgaged institutions have suspended, business and industrial wheels were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. The surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

HERE'S THE RUB.

I believe these things are primarily chargeable to congressional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general government. This legislation is embodied in a law passed on the 6th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the subject in question, and which may be considered a compromise between the conflicting adversaries of free silver coinage and those interesting to some extent in the maintenance of the existing ratio between the two metals. Unfortunately the monthly purchases by the government of four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver, thirty millions of statute money dollars provided for by this law, in the silver product of the country at a ratio of sixteen to one at a certain disparity in the market in price. The result, however, has been entirely different but unmistakably following the enactment and slight rise in the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known. This disappointing result has led to a renewed and persistent effort in the direction of free silver coinage. Meanwhile, not only are the evil effects of the operations of the present law constantly accumulating, but the result to which its execution must inevitably lead are becoming palpable to all who give the head heed to financial subjects. The law provides that in payment for the four million five hundred thousand ounces of silver bullion which the secretary of the treasury is commanded to purchase monthly, there shall be issued treasury notes redeemable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so entirely the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be disturbed. Manifestly the refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing discrimination in favor of gold.

HOW THE GOLD GOES.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of the silver bullion purchases, to the amount of more than $147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains unsoiled and without accretion in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is constituted by the statement that between the 1st day of May 1893, and the 15th day of July 1893, the notes of the kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to little more than $54,000,000, and that during the same period about $42,000,000 were paid by the government in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted, of paying these notes in gold has not equated the gold reserve of $100,000,000, long agreed upon by the government for the redemption of the currency, but has resulted in the payment of new obligations amounting in about $150,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been embarrassed upon. We have thus made depletion of our gold easy and have tempted other and more speculative nations to add to it their stock. That this opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently drawn from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to more than $87,500,000. Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our treasury decreased more than $132,000,000, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion in the treasury increased more than $117,000,000. Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted, it is apparent that the operation of the silver purchase law now in force leads to the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

SILVER PARTY COMPANY.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other. Driven ever to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class, nor could our government retain the services of the celebrated, so far as such obligation has been imposed upon it, to provide for the use of the people the best and safest money. If, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of our people through general international co-operation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such arrangement, so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result single-handed. The knowledge is undoubtedly clear among our own people that our government cannot make its full equivalent to infinite value, nor keep inferior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts. Its ability to do so when a high degree of confidence at home is not its stability of currency values that capital retures its all in new enterprises while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become idle and unprofitable in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities but make haste to sacrifice those which they already have. It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no lack of confidence in the purchases or the power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and the lack of confidence it evinces have caused a menace which cannot not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver as a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources it might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of fifty million dollars yearly, with no fixed consolation to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem presented whose solution is free from doubt. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound, stable currency and to a money recognized as such on every exchange, and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to infuse them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and dreamed-of influence in our national strength and the ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money.

NO SOLUTION IN SIGHT.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is no important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked at a time like the present when the evils of unsound finance threaten us. The speculator may anticipate a windfall from the misfortunes of others. The capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of the markets. But the wage-earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the venture of confident and embolden capital. The money thus his condition is within allotment, for hence neither pay nor the maintenance of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest blessings our country has known, a spending currency, fifty years ago, when the management of its currency had not become a matter of such serious moment, said: "The very moment it shall appear that the dearest interest in our mixed currency and who suffer by monetary legislation in monetary matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and impress us with the conviction that a nation is the hostage of our city at this time most especially rejoice those of our countrymen who labor and who because of their number and condition are entitled to the most watchful care of the government.

I feel the science information that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing condition be afforded at once. The manner of the gives it who gives quickly," is directly applicable. It may be true that the enactment of a law which has business of the country in suffering size as mine from evils apprehended as those now actually existing. We may hope, too, that such action will prevent and that neither capitalists nor wage earners will give way to extreme courses, and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the dimensions already done and increases the responsibility of the government for the outcome. Whatever the people have a right to expect from Congress they may certainly demand that legislation conditioned by the threats I have joined with business experience shall be removed. It is the subject to me as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

TAKING REASON HOME WITH.

It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of relief. Reason which the true interest of the country clearly demands, and which as I am informed, a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pledged. But while tariff legislation has lost nothing of its immediate and paramount importance and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

REPEAL EARNESTLY ASKED.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfil its pecuniary obligations in the money universally recognized by all civilized countries. GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 7th, 1893.

THE SILVER CONTENT.

To be Taken up at Once Without Referrence to the committee.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The indications are that the financial fight in Congress will begin at once and be fought to a finish. The conditions already show that nearly two-thirds of the members of the House are in favor of the question being settled without reference to the committee. Under ordinary circumstances it would have first to go to the committee on coinage, but there is a disposition to suspend the rules and it is believed assurances will be given the silver advocates that they will be given a fair chance to debate the question in all its phases, and that with the understanding that you will consent to immediate consideration without reference to the committee.

The intention of the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman act is to suggest a reasonable time for the debate on all questions, with the understanding that a vote will be taken at the conclusion. This course, it is understood, is with the consent, if not the advice, of the President. The plan is to have the free silver men open the ball with a bill embodying their demands; then the anti-silver men will present affiliate bills, embodying their ideas, whereupon the battle will be joined and the struggle begun. Both sides are of the opinion that a vote can be reached in two weeks after the debate has begun. Cockran of New York, representing the anti-silver men, says they will not make more than three speeches, saving the rest of the time to the silverites. It is hoped by this means to prevent filibustering and all parliamentary sharp practice. Bland has given the assurance that no attempt will be made by the silver men to filibuster.

Among the many compromises that will be proposed, is one by Bankhead, Alabama, for the suspension of the Sherman act till the end of the present year and authorizing the national banks to increase the circulation to par with their bonds. As a result of the conversations the friends of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act are a good deal more confident that they will carry their point. It looks like a majority for it in both houses, though it will not be put through without a hard fight. The center is the sentiment of the country is so strongly in favor of repeal that the opposition will not dare to filibuster against it. The silver men, on the other hand, laugh at the proposition that the repeal can be carried without a compromise. They declare it cannot be put through the Senate in six months.

Senator Carey of Wyoming surprised the silver friends by coming out flatfooted in favor of the repeal of the silver clause of the Sherman act immediately and unconditionally. It is intimated that Manderson of Nebraska, and some others may be driven to vote for it rather than delay action. It is believed that Springer will be retained at the head of the committee on ways and means, and Bland at the head of the coinage committee in spite of rumors to the contrary.

HE BEAT THE TRAIN.

Thirty-five Miles Run Over a Mountain Road.

A Salt Lake Bicyclist Makes Better Time Than a Passenger Train From Park City.

James Forsythe of this city had the honor of making better time on his bicycle from Park City to Salt Lake than is made by the regular daily passenger train. The race was made yesterday afternoon, and Forsythe triumphantly rode up to the Utah Central depot in this city on his wheel at 6:35 last evening, to show the railway men that their application of steam was not equal to his mettle. He was pretty worn from the successful effort he had just made, but was far from being exhausted, and after a few minutes' rest continued on his way to his home.

The race was a pretty close one throughout. The train leaves the station at Park City at 4 p. m., and at that hour the bicyclist also made the start from the same place. At the first he forged ahead for a little distance but at Kimball's the train horse passed him by. At Coppers station he was still behind, and when the train reached the Summit, Mr. Forsythe was a mile and a half down the hill, at the Railway House.

By the time the passenger pulled up at the backwelltch at the foot of the Summit, or mouth of Lambs canyon, however, the bicyclist had overhauled the train, and was again in the lead. He had made four and a half miles to the train's three miles run.

Coming down the canyon, Forsythe was alternately behind and ahead of the train, the grades of the canyon road making it hard work for him. The last place that the locomotive was in front, however, was at the Wickes mills, for when next the iron steed and the wheelman came to the road to gether it was at Sugar house, where Forsythe sped across the railway track about fifteen feet ahead of the locomotive. He was then on good road, and forged ahead to the station at the foot of East Temple street, reaching there at 6:35, the train coming in at 6:40 p. m.

In the two hours and twenty-five minutes Forsythe had run thirty-five miles, that being the distance by wagon road from Park City, the distance by rail is thirty-two and twenty-five miles.

THE MEXICAN COLONY.

A Deserter's Remarks Found.—The Twenty-fourth in Reserve.

COLONIA JUAREZ, July 30, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking that a few words from this far-off land might be interesting to some of your readers I will endeavor to give you a few ideas in regard to our present condition. As a rule the people are enjoying excellent health, though there were a few cases of malaria in town this summer, caused, I believe, by bad drinking water. The dry spell after a continuation of over two years has at last been broken up by the copious rainfall of the present month. The grass and weeds which have sprung up during the last few weeks present a very pleasing contrast to the barren hills and parched plains that greeted our eyes a short time ago. The prospects for an abundance of hay are good, and our settlers are well pleased with the outlook.

About two months ago a party of Mexican soldiers passed through Juarez and while in this vicinity one of their number who was sick deserted from the company and though he was seen several times afterwards the circumstances was almost forgotten until recently brought to mind by the discovery of his remains, by some small boys, about a quarter of a mile from town. He had apparently been overcome by disease and perished almost in sight of town.

The glorious 24th was ushered in by the firing of artillery (anvils) under the direction of Captain Croff, followed by the raising of the Mexican flag. The band soon after appeared on the streets dressed in their best and tasty uniforms and filling the air with their sweet and harmonious music. They marched through the business part of town, discoursing their music without fear or favor to rich and poor alike, for which they deserve great credit. The people gathered at the school house at 10 o'clock and listened to an interesting program. There was a dance for the children in the afternoon and the day's sport wound up with a grand ball at night. SAMUEL PANDA.

MINES AND MINING.

RULED MEETINGS.

At the usual meeting of Scandinavians, held in the Social Hall last evening, interesting silver speeches were made, and resolutions passed endorsing the action of the recent silver meeting in the Theater.

The First Ward silver club held its first regular meeting at the Liberty Park M. I. A. hall last evening, and listened to interesting talk on the white metal. A good program was arranged for next Monday evening.

NOTES.

Dr. H. J. Faust has returned from Deep Creek. He reports everything quiet there at present, but the miners feel hopeful.

An eighteen-inch vein of quartz, assaying from $50 to $930 a ton, was cut through recently in running a drain tunnel in the Northern Belle mine, in the Dewey Gulch district, near Virginia City, Nevada. The Northern Belle is owned by H. Zeelig of San Francisco. The tunnel in which the vein was cut is being run to drain the principal mines in that district at a depth of 500 feet below the surface, which is 100 feet below the present workings. The cost of driving the tunnel will be paid jointly by the Comet, South End, Lucania, Dexter and Gold Hill mining companies.

The Dolly Placer Mining company was incorporated under the laws of Nevada last month, its object being to develop and work large placer claims near the summit of Old Dolly, in San Bernardino county, California, about thirty-five miles from this city. A large reservoir has been built and pipe line laid for hydraulicking at an expense of $10,000, and within a few days water will be turned on for the first time. The parties interested are wealthy eastern capitalists. These are the same placer claims where a few years ago several miners were taken out going upward of $400 each.

Eureka (Nev.) Sentinel: The ore shipments for July were light, as might have been expected, as the big drop in the silver market has resulted in the Diamond company giving off their men, and general discouragement among the miners of the camp has caused a number of tributers in other mines to quit work and wait until something turns up or silver takes a rise. The Diamond people have contracted to ship no more ore under the present quotations for silver. The product they shipped last month was taken down before the sudden drop occurred, and it is clear that it was fortunate for them that it was so, as it gave them the benefit of the last advantage there was to have in mining the ore line. The Eureka and Palisade Railroad company received for transportation to Salt Lake City and Valley Junction, during the month of July, the ores of the following Eureka District mines—Diamond mine, 274 tons; Richmond mine, 12 tons; Williamsburg mine, 10 tons; Monterey, sundries, 28 tons, and Lord Byron mine, 10 tons. Total District, 334 tons; and from White Pine District—Zella Rich, 40 tons; C. A. Mathewson, 28 tons; Bruce Kingman, 11 tons. Total, White Pine District, 91 tons.

Said He Was From Salt Lake.

William Williams was the name given by a blonde young man with a false mustache, says the Denver News on Sunday last, when Officer Moore captured him at Seventeenth and Street ticket office buying a ticket to Fort Worth. He said that he was from Salt Lake, but the police believe that he is wanted in Pocatello, Idaho, for forgery and criminally assaulting a young girl.

Chiefly About Bowman.

Before the county court adjourned yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the joint city and county building committee in terminating the employment of Mr. J. H. Bowman, the contractor, be ratified, and that it be the sense of this court that the said committee vigorously prosecute work on said building to the end that labor be employed and the building be completed, and that notice of this action be transmitted to the joint city and county building committee.

Appropriations were made amounting in the aggregate to $8377.50.

The claims of Salt Lake City in the sum of $26.75 and $19.50 were referred to Selectmen Morris and Cannon.

PROVO.

PROVO, UTAH, AUG. 8, 1893.

The Silver Convention.

The county silver convention held in this city on Saturday was made up of men who were thoroughly in earnest in the warfare for the remonetization of silver. The committee on resolutions submitted resolutions favoring the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Field of Payson made a strong plea in behalf of the white metal. Others spoke on the subject, and throughout the convention was a complete success.

School Census.

James Hardy, school census enumerator, completed his labors on Saturday last. He reports 1415 school children in the city, an increase of thirteen over last year. The boys number 708, girls 617; there are 326 children of non-Mormon parents and 1089 of Mormon parents. The enumeration of municipal wards shows the following results: First, 278; Second, 236; Third, 273; Fourth, 286; Fifth, 402.

Notes and Personals.

E. C. Henriksen, proprietor of the Provo pottery works, has gone south on an extended business tour through Juab, Sanpete and Sevier counties.

The Brigham Young Academy summer School and Joint Teachers' Institute convened this morning at the B. Y. academy. Dr. Baldwin, of the University of Texas, arrived on Friday, and has been resting and admiring our beautiful scenery and serene climate. He attended services at the Tabernacle yesterday.

Sheriff Fowler went to E. V. Junction on Saturday and attached Egan's saloon on the suit of Isaac Wood.

A disgraceful scene was enacted at a small boarding house in the western part of the city on Saturday evening. It was a very heated dispute between husband and helper, which resulted in the former being knocked down by the latter. A score of neighbors were witnesses of the affair. The lady will file a complaint against her assailant.

A Stockman's Death.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—John Finn, a newspaper carrier, in the illness of delirium this morning fatally cut his two boys with a flat iron, horribly lashed his two girls with a butcher knife and then cut his own throat. All are fatally injured.

CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—After the morning routine the senate took a recess till 12:45 to wait the arrival of the President's message.

EDITORIAL.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The most, we think, that the bitterest of President Cleveland's opponents can say of him is that he is wrong in his judgment or mistaken as to the proper thing to do. They cannot justifiably say that he willfully and designedly does or says that which he knows to be improper or invites disastrous results. In all his state papers, in his public utterances and indefinable official conduct he has certainly evinced patriotism of a high character, the good of the country and what he conceives to be the welfare of all classes within it being earnestly and sincerely sought. That the people at a great body of them sometimes oppose, criticise and even condemn what he says or does is regrettable but still their privilege; but to denounce him individually, in view of his manifest conduct and his lofty station, is unreasonable if not indeed unpatriotic.

The News presents its readers today with the President's message to the extra session of Congress, which will be found in its proper place in our news columns. It is not very long nor very brief, but from the first word to the last there does not seem to be superfluity or redundancy. The sentiments bear the unmistakable evidences of sure and thoughtfulness to their compilation, as though the author knew that he was, in connection with the men whom he called together, engaged in a momentous and most trying duty. Never since the Southern states withdrew from Congress was a President confronted by a country as completely divided in sentiment and to as great an extent by geographical lines as now, and never was the cause of this drawing apart one that appeared more difficult of adjustment. To gratify our part entirely is to antagonize and embitter the other even if it should be so wisely and in such a dilemma, with such diverse demands and so many whose claims to consideration conflict and yet cannot be set aside, the duty of the Executive and Congress becomes a most trying one indeed.

The language of the message shows that there is no disposition to lay aside or overlook any interest. That the President has different views from most of the Western and Southern people as to how their interests are to be furthered—that he proposes that they be conserved without violating sacred obligations and ignoring vested rights elsewhere—is undoubtedly true; but it is also true that he shows himself to be keenly alert as to those interests and only desires that all may be fostered without either having to be lost or weakened.

The President wants to retain silver as money; so do the people of the West. He thinks the best if not the only plan to do this and make it secure is to obtain for it practically universal recognition which can best be attained, he says, by withdrawing it from the metals of the world until by its absence its virtues are made manifest; the people this way look upon that as too prolonged and too hazardous an experiment to try, especially when they remember that there was no trouble about silver maintaining itself alongside of gold until it was subjected to hostile legislation. Both claims cannot be upheld and let us hope that out of the contest now upon the land a compromise broad and equitable enough to secure the rights of the greatest number and the welfare of all sections without assailing or endangering any part may be the result. Let the reader peruse the message carefully and see if he does not think that some such arrangement, if not promoted, is at least not forbidden.

THE SIZE OF CONGRESS.

The Congress which assembled yesterday, according to the figures made up, is the largest legislative body that has ever convened in Washington. The Senate has the same number of members as it had in the Fifty-second Congress; that is, it will have when all the members are admitted, but there is a gain of 24 members in the House, under the operation of the new apportionment, making a total membership in the latter body of 356. The first apportionment of the members of the House according to population was after the census of 1790, when one member was assigned to each 33,000 of population, producing a House of 105 members. The present apportionment is on a basis of 173,901 population to each member.

THE BURNING of Secretary Hoke Smith in effigy in an Ohio town recently has merely drawn from him the pointing response that he doesn't care a fig.

A DOLLAR in a savings bank is worth two in no and now.

A Maryland Village Burned.

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Aug. 8.—Bear Hill, Md., burned last night. Only two stores and a few dwellings are saved. Loss, $5,000.

COMING HOME DEAD

Publisher T. Mayne's Grievous Return to This City.

DIED WHILE DRIVING HIS TEAM

His Sons Think it was Joy that Killed Him—Had Struck it Rich in the Baby McKee.

The particulars of one of the most singular deaths of recent host occurrence were brought to this city this morning by Justice of the Peace John Wood of Butterville, near the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon.

The story as related by himself to a News reporter is substantially as follows: "About 10 o'clock last night a sheepherder named John Malcolm came to my house and informed me that there was a dead man in Big Cottonwood canyon at Whipple's old mill, about a half or three-quarters of a mile above the town. I immediately summoned a couple of my neighbors, A. D. Brown and Charles Collbrook to accompany me to the canyon, we got our horses and set a little before 11 o'clock and arrived at the old mill site shortly after midnight. Here we found that the dead man spoken of by the sheep herder was Publisher T. Mayne, the well known mining operator of Salt Lake. He was sitting in the front seat of his wagon leaning backwards in a reclining position his head and arms resting on a seat a couple of feet behind the one on which he was sitting. We learned that he was found in that condition early in the evening by a party of campers in the canyon. Their names were F. W. Crismon, Joseph Hanson, Albert Anderson, William Lewis, F. W. Webb and William Dupont.

"Strange to relate when found Mr. Mayne's team was on the way down the canyon. The lines were dragging having fallen from Mr. Mayne's hands to the ground. He could just have been dead long when found.

"We hastily prepared a bed of green boughs and blankets in the bottom of the wagon and placed the body of the dead man upon it. Then his team which had been temporarily tied to a tree were re-hitched to the wagon and the journey to this city commenced at 2:30. The road was rough, the night dark and the trip a long one, and it was between 5 and 6 o'clock when we reached here this morning."

The body was taken to Shaws' undertaking establishment and Mr. Mayne's sons notified of their father's death. The news was sudden and shocking and visibly affected the deceased's relatives and friends. From one of the sons a News reporter learned that his father left the city on Friday last to go to the Baby McKee mine in the head of Big Cottonwood canyon on which he had been doing a good deal of development work of late. The old gentleman was always full of hope regarding the outcome of his labors, and said Mr. Winnekamp, one of his associates: "I am satisfied he died of failure of the heart, caused by overtaxing following a rich strike in the mine since he left the city. I base my conclusions on the fact that a sack of very fine ore was found in his wagon. I feel sure he was on his way home to relate his good luck to us when death suddenly overtook him."

Mr. Mayne's sons share the same opinion. The deceased came here from Iowa about three years ago and is sixty-four years of age. He leaves a wife, now visiting relatives in West Virginia and ten children, three of whom are living in this city one of them being A. T. Mayne the well-known real estate man.

Coroner Taylor held an inquest at 11 o'clock and the jury returned a verdict in which they alleged the death was the result of apoplexy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Americans Abroad at the Theater Tonight.—A Glass Dress.

Americans Abroad, the play which the Lyceum Theater company presents here tonight, is the best work of this writer which has been performed in America before it was given in the country of the author. It was written by Victorien Sardou especially for the Lyceum company, with the understanding that Parisian audiences should not witness it until after it had made its success in America. Its successful run in New York so pleased M. Sardou that he sent a cablegram of congratulations to Manager Daniel Frohman on the occasion of its one hundredth performance. The costumes worn by the ladies in this play are said to be marvels of the modiste's genius.

A DOZEN OF GLASS.

The ladies will be interested in the presentation by Miss Georgia Cayvan of the glass dress made for her at the Columbian Fair at Chicago. It is probable that Miss Cayvan will wear this glass dress during the performance of "The Gray Mare" on Saturday night.

Information Wanted

Of the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. John and Elizabeth Jones who came out to Salt Lake City about thirty years ago from Birkenhead, England. They had two daughters and two sons, whose names were Mary and Ann Jones and Thomas and Moses Jones. Anyone who sees this and knows where the above family is, will greatly oblige Moses Jones, a brother to the above John Jones by informing him about them. His address is Moses Jones, Excelsior, Mamaroneck Co., New