

THE SALT LAKE HERALD Salt Lake City, - - Utah.

FRIDAY - - - March 1, 1889

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The enlargement of THE HERALD with new type, complete, special telegraphic service, new illustrations, features and specially edited departments, has been definitely decided on for next Sunday, March 3.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW MAMMOTH SUNDAY HERALD.

The city delivery of THE HERALD, daily, semi, and Sunday, has been sold to J. W. Kyle & Co., who will take full charge of the same on and after March 1st, 1889, and collect all subscription accounts after that date.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to THE HERALD for subscription are requested to settle before that date, as we are desirous of closing over our books at once.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

CIRCULATOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having purchased the city delivery of the several editions of THE HERALD, we will assume charge of the same on and after March 1st, 1889. For the Daily, collections thereafter will be made as follows:

By the week \$0.25 By the month \$1.00 Yearly, in advance \$10.00 Semi-weekly, yearly in advance \$3.00 Sunday, \$2.00

J. W. Kyle & Co., HERALD Office.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. received yesterday \$2,400.

McDONALD & Co. received yesterday shipments of Hanser bullion, \$2,890.

THE WARM spring-like weather has had a depressing effect upon the coal trade.

FEEL SLIPPERY at Spencer & Kimball's are going at cost and going like hot cakes.

A MAIN STREET sign reads: "Real estate. Houses to rent. Money to loan. Lessons given on the banjo."

THE SLAG pavements at the Utah Central depot, which have been in use for a couple of years past, were recently inspected and found to be as firm and as solid as ever. Slag makes a good and cheap pavement.

PROFESSOR J. T. KINGSBURY will lecture on the Science of Chemistry, giving practical illustrations. This evening at 5:30 p.m. under the auspices of the Twelfth Ward Y. M. C. A. The public are cordially invited.

ROBERT DYE, the barber, was stabbed in the arm last evening in an affray on First South Street. The story told by those who pretended to know about the affair is that two men got into a quarrel and that Dye stepped in to separate them, when he received a knife wound that was intended for one of the combatants. No word of the affair had been sent to the City Hall up to an early hour this morning.

It is high time the flipper hoodlum was brought up standing. On Sunday white Mr. Henry D'woodley was at church, fourteen panes of glass in his factory were demolished; the same day there was a wholesale smash in the windows of the Seventh Ward Meeting House, and last evening Mr. Dinwoodley's property was visited and about a dozen panes broken. If there is an ordinance against flippers, why not put it into force?

THE SALT LAKE Boat Club, with headquarters at Lake Point, now has seventy-five names enrolled and within a short time will commence work in earnest. In addition to the boats now in the possession of the club a pleasure barge for the use of honorary members will be ordered, also a six-oared barge, and probably a couple of singles. With the Salt Lake Club and the Garfield Club in full swing, we may reasonably anticipate some good aquatic sport during the coming spring and summer.

A ROYAL farewell party was tendered Messrs. Keddington and Symons last night by the members of the Tenth Ward. There was truly "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Supper was served in the large room of the ward assembly hall. Following this came a concert of unusual interest, in which such artists as Willard Webb and the full Theatre orchestra, Messrs. Easton, Whitney, Spencer, Goodard and Burton, Mrs. Silverwood and many others participated. The concert being over, dancing was indulged in until an early hour this morning. Messrs. Keddington and Symons will start on European missions next Sunday.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Commissioners on Capitol Grounds at the Executive Office, Monday, March 4, at 12 o'clock. GEORGE E. BLAIR, Secretary.

People's Equitable Co-op. Men's 9 oz. Blue Overalls, 70 cents. Telephone 402.

Muddy Walks.

Substitute shale for mud and have dry walks around your home. It is sold very cheap by Salt Lake Supply and Forwarding Company, 55 Main Street. Telephone 129.

Roar, Roar, Roar, Roar, Roar.

BARGAINS IN GENTS' NIGHT SHIRTS. We are now offering gents' embroidered night shirts at \$1.00. THE WALKER BROS. Co.

FURNITURE made to order at S. R. Marks & Co.

Delicious Warm Beverages. The decoctions served to the thirsty and cold at the Occidental are delicious, pure and superior. First-class wines, liquors, beers, ales and cigars. Family supplies a specialty. ARVA & MURPHY, Proprietors.

Roar, Roar, Roar, Roar, Roar.

IT IS SELF-DEFENSE.

The Theory of the Defense at Last Developed.

THE CASE NEARING THE CLOSE.

The Testimony Taken Yesterday—The Defendant's Attitude—Trying to Impenach Rench.

There was the usual large attendance of loafers and others when the Third District Court opened yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. McManamy's father was prompt in putting in an appearance, and the defendant himself appeared more at ease during the progress of the case than at any time since his trial began. He betrays but little, if any, nervousness, and his countenance never changes, no matter who is on the stand. So far as one can judge from external appearances, he appears confident as to the outcome.

The first witness called by the prosecution, was William Marsh. He said: I knew Charles Stokes and James and Amos Marsden; first saw Ross McManamy on the evening of September 1, 1888; saw an altercation in the Wasatch hallway that evening, in which the Marsdens and some others were engaged; I was in the saloon, and hearing a row went out; heard Amos Marsden tell McManamy to go away; the latter said he was scared of no man, and said to Amos Marsden: "If you follow me up I'll put a hole through you." James Marsden came, saying, "Where is the man who said he would put a hole in my brother?" He seized McManamy, and both fell to the floor; Rench took hold of James Marsden;

by the collar and pulled him back; Rench got hold of Stokes and arrested him; Stokes said, "You've got the wrong man; I never did anything to be arrested for," he was taken outside by Rench, and I saw no more of him.

To Dickson—I had been acquainted with Stokes some five or six years. Was in the Fisher beer hall before coming to the Wasatch building; had one glass of beer there; I never drank out; was not more than half drunk; James Marsden was pretty full, but he was the only one; I came with the crowd to the Wasatch saloon; I sat at the table with Fryer and Stokes; Fryer may have gone to the bar afterward; I remained at the table until I heard the noise in the hallway; I saw James Marsden throw the beer; the blind man on whom it was splashed got up and swore; then saw Marsden and McManamy talking, but did not notice what they said; I was talking to Stokes; did not hear what McManamy said; did not notice him particularly; did not observe him and Amos Marsden quarreling; saw them go out and I followed to the hallway; thought there was going to be some bother; I saw Fryer put his hand on McManamy's shoulder and I thought there was something up; when I got out Amos Marsden said, "You better mind what you are about and get away from me," McManamy said, "I don't want you to say you frightened me away, for I am not afraid of any man; if you follow me,

"I'll put a hole in you;" then James Marsden came up and said, "Where is the man who said he would fill my brother full of holes?" and they grappled; there were about ten people in the hallway then; James Marsden was "kind of fresh;" I was sober; I think Stokes took Rench by the collar of the coat; Stokes did not touch McManamy; did not see him knock McManamy down; he had a hole in his head; I should have seen it; Stokes held the door a little when they were taking him out.

To Hiles—I do not know if it was Stokes who held the door, but I believe it was. DAN RENCH—I was a deputy marshal on September 1, 1888; I became acquainted with Ross McManamy, the defendant, about two months before the shooting occurred; I heard the altercation in the Wasatch hallway on the evening in question; before that I heard a noise in the saloon, and entered; there were several persons present, but McManamy was the only one I knew; he was apparently trying to settle a quarrel with the Marsdens; I saw him go into the hall; in a little while McManamy came out, followed by someone with whom he was quarreling; McManamy said,

"I AM NO COWARD," or something like that, and put his hand behind him; he then went back into the hall; a fight commenced, and I went in and caught one of the parties; Stokes (to me) by the back of my neck and pulled me back; he choked me down; he put his knee into my back and forced me down; I caught him after Judge Norrell released me; Stokes commented throwing me around, as he was much stronger; two or three helped me to get him to the door, and started up the street; he asked me if I was an officer, and I told him I was; he asked me why I arrested him; I said for resisting me as an officer; McManamy was one of those who assisted me to get Stokes out of the door; did not see anyone catch hold of the door; there was quite a struggle; after we got out to the street Stokes submitted quietly; I next saw McManamy at the corner; he was going up the street; I had Stokes by the lapel of his coat; he pulled back a little; he was probably "tight" enough to make him active; he was not drunk, but was a little under the influence of liquor; McManamy went up the street on the opposite side of Stokes from me; I don't know whether he had hold of Stokes or not; Stokes asked McManamy to go away, and I told McManamy to go; he may not have heard me; I told him to go back because I saw his presence was objectionable to Stokes, who was going on quietly; when we got across the street Stokes asked me where I was going; I said to the City Hall; he said he did not want his mother disgraced; then I said

"Let's go in the drug store;" we went in, and I spoke to Mr. Smith; I spoke the second time, when a shot was fired; I let go of Stokes and turned around; then saw McManamy fire two more shots into Stokes' left breast; he was close to Stokes, who reeled and

fell; then Deputies Franks and Sprague came and took McManamy away; Stokes fell on his face, then turned partly over; made two or three gasps, and was dead; I afterwards examined Stokes' body; there were two wounds about one and one-half inches apart, at his heart, and one on his right wrist; there was also blood above his eye, but I could not say whether or not there was a wound there; before the first shot I knew of no struggle; I felt Stokes pull back a little, but not much; I was looking at and talking to Mr. Smith; heard no words spoken by either party.

To the Court—The pistol shots were close together; I just had time to turn after the first shot, and then the others came pretty close.

To Dickson—I was about the court that day; I don't consider that I am a deputy now; my commission has not been revoked; I was not discharged about the 12th of December last; told the first shot I was going to quit; I have not performed my service since; the marshal had not told me that he had enough of me; the afternoon before the shooting I had been out driving; had been to the race track; got supper about 7:30, and came up street; it was about 8:30 when I got to the Wasatch saloon, and was attracted by the noise;

THERE WAS A WRAngle.

but it did not seem serious; saw McManamy there, but did not see him do anything; when I considered the fuss was going to stop and I went out; McManamy was then a court bailiff; I did not ask the cause of the disturbance; I went into the hall, when I saw McManamy and others come through the side door of the saloon into the hall; one of the Marsden boys came next McManamy; then there was a crowd of five or six; McManamy stood with his back against the door for three or four minutes; all I heard him say was that he was no coward; did not see two men scuffling and come against him; he told some body to keep away and let him alone; there was considerable noise; the crowd were acting like a lot of drunken men; I went back because I thought they were going to jump on McManamy; when I went in, before I got to the men, Stokes caught me and threw me down; he could handle me like a kitten; did not see Stokes strike McManamy and knock him down; I did not say, after the shooting, that I had fired a gun. I would have shot Stokes; I was not afraid of him; did not say to the deputy postmaster that I would have killed him; I said I would have been justified; I ain't afraid of nobody; I was afraid he would get away from me; he did not struggle while going across the street; McManamy's presence seemed to be the cause of what struggling there was in the street; Stokes did not resist me after he was told I was an officer; when I got Stokes across the street, he said he did not want to go to the City Hall, to disgrace his mother; he finally said he would not go, and I suggested going into the drug store; I did not speak to McManamy after I told him to go back; I am sure I told him.

HE HAD BETTER GO BACK.

I was the first to go into the drug store next; I was talking to Smith, and Stokes was pulling back a little before the shot was fired; did not notice him throw his hand over mine; McManamy appeared to have hold of Stokes while he was shooting; his left hand was on Stokes and his right held the pistol; I was in danger myself, and let off Stokes to get out of the way, and make McManamy stop shooting.

To Hiles—On the way to the drug store I did not say to Stokes or anyone that I would shoot; did not say I would put a hole in anyone; made no threat.

To Dickson—I don't know that I testified before the commissioner that McManamy had hold of Stokes when the former shot; did not see Stokes do anything to McManamy at any time; when he threw me down he made everybody spin around myself, and more or less since 1887.

To Powers—Did not act under Ireland; went in under Dyer to swear to complaints against the church members in unlawful habitation business.

To Hiles—I am 69 years old; if I said Stokes pushed McManamy out of the door I did not mean it; I meant we all pushed out of the door together.

MONTGOMERY BIRD—I live in Idaho; I saw Stokes on September 1, 1888; had been working with him on that day; saw him about 9:30 p.m. at Smith's drug store; saw three men crossing the street, but did not recognize Stokes till he got in the drug store; did not know the other two; saw them go up the street; saw them struggling, and I followed; there was not much scuffling on the way.

BUT THEY 'WOBLED'

from one side to the other; I got into the door of the drug store just as the shooting occurred; saw two shots and heard three; saw a man whom they called McManamy do the shooting, but I do not recognize him.

To Dickson—I know no question that McManamy did the shooting. We admit that he did.

THOMAS G. WINTER—On the 1st of September last I was near the Wasatch building; was on Main Street; saw Stokes crossing the street with two men; I passed them, and then stopped; heard Stokes say that if they would leave him alone he would go along; one of them said that if he would not go he would put a ball through him.

To Dickson—I met them about the center of the street; passed them six or eight feet before I turned; I had been in the City Light Store and the Fountain saloon; had not been drinking heavily; recognized Stokes' voice when he spoke; got to the door of the drug store just as the first shot was fired; saw the last two shots; I was surprised before the commissioner, but was not called as a witness; I have never told the officers what I heard said; told the district attorney yesterday; had told a number of parties before.

JAMES BALDWIN—I was looking into Smith's drug store when Stokes was shot. I met Stokes when he was being taken across the street; I was with Thomas Winter and Hy. Thompson; I heard one of the three say: "If you don't come along

"I'LL PUT A BALL THROUGH YOU;"

do not know which one it was; I turned and followed; the three went into the drug store; heard three shots fired; was at the door and saw the last two fired from a pistol in the hands of a man unknown to me; did not know the person who was shot was Stokes till I saw him on the floor.

To Mr. Dickson—The first man was

pulling the second along, and the third seemed to be holding him back.

HIRSH THOMPSON—At the time of the shooting I was at the corner close to the drug store; I was crossing the street when I met three men going north; did not recognize either of them; heard one of them say: "I'll put a ball through you," or "If you don't come along, I'll put a ball through you." I followed them because the crowd were going that way; heard the three shots; did not go in the drug store, but turned down the street; in a few minutes I came back, but the drug store had been closed.

E. A. FRANKS—Am a deputy marshal; I arrested Ross McManamy, the defendant, after the killing of Stokes; was there about half a minute after the shooting; heard three shots; was crossing the street, about five rods from the drug store, at the time; when I got to the drug store I saw quite a number, among them Deputy Sprague, Police-constable Malin, Dr. Richards and others; I found a weapon in McManamy's right hand pants pocket; gave it to Commissioner Norrell that evening; later it was returned to me, and I gave it to the marshal's clerk, Mr. Miller; he has died since then, and the pistol cannot be found; it had three empty chambers; it is a hammerless Smith & Wesson 33 calibre.

DR. JOSEPH S. RICHARDS—I am physician and surgeon; I have seen Ross McManamy; on the evening of September 1, 1888, I was in A. C. Smith's drug store; witnessed the killing of Charles Stokes; between 9 and 10, I was about to go out of the drug store; I went to the door and met three men; I stepped back to allow them to pass in; the one in the centre

APPEARED TO BE UNDER ARREST;

the one on the left spoke to Mr. Smith, who did not seem to understand; the request was repeated; the man in the centre made a slight struggle when one shot was fired; then two others followed; I could have touched the man who did the shooting; I moved to the door, and then came back and saw that Stokes was dead.

Dickson—We make no question but that McManamy fired the shots, and that they produced Stokes' death.

Dr. Richards then indicated the position of the men at the time of the shooting. The struggle immediately preceded the first shot; Stokes had raised his left hand as if to grasp McManamy; he made no hostile demonstration that I saw.

To the Court—There was very little struggling; Stokes did not move anything but his left arm that I saw.

To Dickson—Stokes may have struck McManamy, but I did not see him do it.

LESLAY SPRAGUE—Was at the scene of the shooting shortly after it occurred. I arrested McManamy. I was requested to examine the body, but I did not do it.

To Dickson—The defendant made no objections to being placed under arrest.

A. C. SMITH—Remember the killing of Stokes in my drug store. Rench, McManamy and Stokes came into the store and asked leave to telephone for a policeman. I started toward the telephone when a shot was fired. I went and closed the front doors. The body remained in the store about half an hour, I believe.

To Dickson—The man in the centre was struggling as though to get away from those holding him.

JAMES E. MALIN—Am a policeman; was near the drug store when Stokes was shot; I made an examination of the body, but

DISCOVERED NO WEAPONS;

the search was made immediately after the killing; I knew McManamy, Rench and Stokes; when they entered the drug store I was standing near the corner—a little to the southwest, near the telegraph pole; there was nothing to attract my attention when they passed; I was in conversation with Bailiff Sprague.

PHILLIP O. MANNING—Have lived here a little over a year; remember the killing of a man in Smith's drug store; I was near the gas lamp when the shot was fired; I met the three parties that went into the drug store; they were about half way between the Wasatch and the drugstore when I met the three men. The one on the right called the one in the middle a liar. There were some other words, but I do not remember what they were. The tone was loud and angry.

A. G. NORRELL—I was standing near the entrance to the hallway of the Wasatch building on the evening of September 1; knew Rench and McManamy; I saw a man that was arrested; I assisted in making the arrest; I did not know Stokes; when

I HEARD AN ALTERCATION

I looked around; two men were standing inside the door holding each other; the tall man said to the other he wanted him to understand that he was not afraid, or words to that effect; at that time Rench was outside and the defendant inside, a little to the south of the main entrance. Rench stepped inside and told the men there must not be any trouble. They then moved back to the door in the hallway that leads into the saloon. In a short time I heard scuffling; I stepped in quickly when I saw the tall man with a clutch on Rench's throat. Rench was on his knees. I caught the man by the right arm, jerked him away and shook him. I told him I was an officer and put him under arrest. McManamy stepped in just at that time. The tall man

MADE A SUDDEN LUNGE FORWARD.

The defendant then went spinning out towards the door, where he went down. The tall man jerked loose from my grip. Rench then came up, and the man under arrest clutched him on the throat again. Rench jerked away. By that time McManamy had again got hold of him, and in company with Rench he was taken out of the building, with my assistance. I told them to take him at once to jail; the last I saw of them all three were just above Goldberg's store on their way up the street. The man under arrest was considerable of an athlete. He made no resistance when I had hold of him, but fought considerably whenever Rench or the defendant caught him.

DAN RENCH was recalled by the defense. Had a conversation with Tuck Holland this morning. I did not tell him that I had some pointers that would

BE FAVORABLE TO THE DEFENSE.

I did not make a similar statement to Oscar Vandercook. I had not drunk anything during the afternoon of September 1st.

To Hiles—I did say that I understood certain parties were interested in burning me up. I have no ill-will against

the defendant. I have not colored my testimony in any way against him.

N. S. DRIGGS—Remember the killing of Stokes. I saw the shooting. Rench asked Smith to telephone for the police. Smith started; a struggle began; Stokes tried to get loose; three reports followed. Saw Stokes' left arm in the air, but that was

BEFORE THE SHOT WAS FIRED.

Both men had hold of him when he was shot.

HYRUM MIKESKILL—Was in Smith's drug store when Stokes was shot. I saw Robert Peyer search the body. There were no weapons upon it.

ROBERT M. FRYER, recalled—Stokes weighed 168 1/2 pounds; was 5 feet 11 inches in height. He was about 23 years of age.

At this point the prosecution rested.

The Defense Opens.

Judge Powers opened for the defense by making the following statement: "You may, at this time, have a desire to know what is our defense. I direct your attention to the fact that no such case has been made as was anticipated by the people. In this case we take a bold stand. We claim the law of self-defense—that, while McManamy shot Stokes, he had a right to shoot him. We shall show facts that will justify you in rendering the verdict we shall claim—that of not guilty. The defendant is a man of good character, of a good family. He entered the war, and served his country well as a soldier. We shall show you that his character was above reproach, both here and at his home in Indiana. At the time of the shooting he was

AN OFFICER OF THE COURT.

He was in the saloon when the beer was thrown, some of which splattered on an old blindman, who arose angrily. The defendant told the old man to sit down, as the boys were just shooting off their mouths. He was engaged in no difficulty there. He was standing in the hall when Stokes and one of the Marsdens came out. Stokes grabbed a small man and was scuffling with him, when the latter was shoved up against the defendant. He pushed them away, and told them to keep off. McManamy came into the arrest of Stokes in a lawful manner. The orders of Norrell gave the man Stokes into the charge of McManamy and Rench. As they were on their way to the street, Stokes told McManamy that unless he let him go

HE WOULD DO HIM UP.

We shall insist that Rench went into the drug store with Stokes because he was afraid of him. When Stokes struck at McManamy with his left hand he hit him on the head. McManamy saw Stokes go down into his hip pocket, and being fearful that he was in danger of his life, he drew his pistol and fired the fatal shot. We say that he had a right to act upon appearances, and to take the life of his assailant. There was no intent to kill in his mind, else he would not have awaited until he got inside of the drug store.

FRANK PERCE—Am a United States commissioner. Mr. Hartford and Mr. Barker were the stenographers in the preliminary examination of Ross McManamy, which was held before me. Remember the examination of Rench; I do not think that he testified that he had hold of Stokes when McManamy shot him.

W. T. HOLLAND—Know Dan Rench. He said to me, referring to his testimony given in the morning, "Dickson don't burn me up much did he?" I told him I did not know; I did not hear all his testimony. He then said he could have given any additional

TESTIMONY FAVORABLE TO MCMANAMY

if Dickson had not got mad at the outset.

F. E. BARKER was called and testified that he took down a portion of the testimony in the preliminary examination before Commissioner Pierce. The deposition of Dr. F. H. Harrison, as to the good character of the defendant, was read.

E. A. FRANKS testified to the good character of the defendant.

N. S. DRIGGS had lived here about ten months. He had known the defendant thirteen or fourteen years. His character was good.

At this point, the defense announced they would not be able to proceed any further at that time and suggested an adjournment.

The case will be taken up again at 9 this morning.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

The Contributor office is removed to THE HERALD building. City subscribers are requested to call and get their premium steel engraving of President Brigham Young.

We wish to call Attention To our Dress Goods and Linen Departments. In dress goods we are showing The latest shades in Henrietta, Silk Finish Batiste, De Bryn, Serges, Brilliantine, etc. Largest line of Black Goods Ever shown in this city. Full line of Challis and Satens. Linen and White Goods. 1 Lot of checked nainsook, Slightly imperfect, at 85c., 12 1/2c., 15c., 20c.; worth 100c., 20c., 25c., 30c. Special Bargains in Table Damask, 47c., 50c., 70c., 75c. Just received a large line of Drawn work and stamped. Linen Sideboard Covers. Stand Covers. Bureau "Tides and Tray Cloths. THE WALKER BROS. Co.

LARGE stock of baby carriages, cheap at S. R. Marks & Co.

Another Fall in Sugar. 12 1/2 pounds for \$1, fat G. W. Davis, agent.

Door Mats At Dinwoodey's,

Remember all our furniture is new and the prices close. BARRATT BROS.

People's Equitable Co-op. 12 pounds Granulated Sugar, \$1. 22 bars best Laundry Soap, for \$1. Ross, Ross, Ross, Ross, R. ss.

IT IS IN THE BALANCE

The Vote on the University Propositions a Tie.

SALT LAKE OR UGDEN, WHICH?

The Propositions Submitted Yesterday and the Arguments Made—The vote 3 to 3.

The meeting of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon was largely attended, there being quite a number of real estate men and other interested parties present, besides the representatives of the different sites.

Bishop Warren has not yet arrived, but it was decided to go on without him, there being enough of the members of the board present to decide upon the matter.

THE PROPOSITIONS

of the three contesting cities were submitted to the meeting.

Salt Lake city offered inducements which if reduced to a cash basis would amount to \$52,000. Of this amount \$37,500 is in cash subscriptions and the balance is in Garden City property offered as a site for the University.

Ogden comes next with an offer of \$25,000 cash and fifty acres of land as a site, besides 250 lots some three miles out from town. Provo offers \$10,000 in cash and fifty acres of land.

SALT LAKE'S CLAIMS

were championed by Commissioner A. L. Thomas, Mr. E. B. Critchlow and Mr. C. F. Baldwin. These gentlemen argued that Salt Lake should have the building because the city is the capital and metropolis of the Territory and the natural center of the inter-mountain region. The fact that the city has 40,000 inhabitants while the other towns are comparatively small, was also argued as an advantage. They held that the inducements in the way of land and money should not be the only consideration; there were many other things to look at. If this university went to one of the other towns the advantages offered by Salt Lake City would soon be recognized by some other organization and the field that this institution would depend upon for support would be filled by another school. The arguments were conservative and fair in every respect and yet the showing made for the city seemed to be enough to settle the question without further discussion.

Mr. J. F. Jack made a talk in favor of a site that had been offered on the North Bench, but the board had not visited the ground, the offer having been made at the last moment.

UGDEN'S CLAIMS

were duly set forth by Messrs. Swan and Preshaw and the Rev. Hill of that city. A great deal was made of the fact that the Liberals won the last election in that city and that all the machinery of the municipal government is in the hands of the non-Mormons.

The Rev. Hill grew very emphatic on this point, asserting that while Salt Lake had 40,000 inhabitants, they were from the lowest classes of the old world, while Ogden was the home of American citizens. This break probably did more to injure Ogden's cause than all that was said against the town by its opponents.

PROVO'S CLAIMS.

Provo came modestly to the front with Judge Dusenberry and Mr. Henry Noon as representatives. These gentlemen set forth the claims of Utah County's capital to excellent advantage. They held that a quiet town was a good place for a school. Provo has fine land to offer, plenty of water and many natural advantages and beauties. The discussion took up the entire afternoon, and at about 5 o'clock an adjournment was taken until evening.