that you will be most grievously disappointed. We hope that the action of the party here and in Chicago may be tempered with wisdom and sound judgment for the best interests of the party, and we shall await the result, after which the people will pass judgment at the November election and render their verdict accordingly. Before I conclude I beg your kind indulgence to state that Grover Cleveland stands today as the equal in devotion to the best interests of our government and faithful service of any president such as preceded him in office and the country is indebted to the Democratic party for his election, and I doubt not that you will give him your support

"John G. Carlisle stands for the American people today as

ONE OF OUR PUREST STATESMEN

and patriotic public servants. He today embodies the elements of the political character and capacity and faithfulness that would make him the next Democratic president if our party could have and exercise the clearness of political foresight that lies before us."

There were some cries of dissent during Chairman Long's address. When the break when the speaker reached the part of his address referring to Mr. Cleveland, there was a storm of hisses, and the demonstration kept up so that some of the delegates heard none of the remarks about Carlisle or the conclusion of his address.

Chairman Long read his speech and stated that he did so instead of speaking extemporaneously, as has been his custom, because he wanted to be correctly understood at this crisis in the affairs of the party and of the nation. There was no applause up to this time or during the reading of the speech, and close attention was given to the address.

THERE WAS A CHANGE OF SCENE

to one of continuous applause when Judge Rhea, the champion of free silver, presented the name of Senator Charles K. Bronston of Lexington for temporary chairman, and absolute silence prevailed when Bennett Young presented Judge Alexander Humphreys of Louisville on the part of the gold standard men, for temporary chairman. Rhea made a short, brilliant presentation of Bronston's name; Young made an exceptionally lengthy speech in presenting Humphreys' name. He commanded attention until he referred to Judge Humphreys as ably representing the views of those great statesmen Cleveland and Carlisle, and then he could not be heard on account of hissing. Young held the floor, attempting time after time to proceed. Ollie James, a free silver leader, mounted a chair and begged his fellow delegates to let Young proceed, after which the latter was able to conclude. Numerous seconds to the nominations were made amid confusion. Chairman Long made

A MOST CAUSTIC SPEECH

in appealing for order, and insisted that there would be no call of the counties until order was restored, and announced that no one would be recognized pending the call for appeals.

The call of the 119 counties was interrupted by several contest announcements, but was finally announced as follows: Bronston, representing silver, and Humphreys, representing gold, Bronston, 681; Humphreys, 206.

No changing of the vote was allowed. The thirty votes of Kenton county, the home of Carlisle, were cast for Bronston, the solid vote of the Fifth district, which includes Louisville, and a good part of the vote of the mountainous counties in the Tenth and Eleventh districts being cast for Humphreys, the gold candidate. He got some scatterings from silver delegates. The silver men claim the delegates knew Bronston did not need any help, and conciliatory as well as complimentary votes are said by them to have been cast.

WANT BRONSTON.

A motion was made and numerously seconded to make Bronston's election unanimous. There were many objections from the Louisville delegation, whereupon Chairman Long announced that he would not put the motion. He introduced Senator Bronston as the chairman. Bronston made an eloquent free silver speech, congratulating the Democracy, "who are no longer being tempted by the lure of gold and are at last securing such standing as to represent the rank and file of the Democracy of the commonwealth."

He denounced the concentration of wealth, class legislation and the efforts of the money power as well as of the soldiers to stifle the will of the people.

After Bronston's remarkably vigorous and lengthy speech there were repeated calls for John S. Rhea, who addressed the convention on the coinage question. Like Bronston, he was greeted with repeated and continuous rounds of applause.

Wm. Crockwell, J. E. Carsday and W. J. Moquoit were made secretaries of the convention. When the districts were called for announcement of members of committees and the Fifth district was reached, a motion was made to pass it, on account of the Louisville contests, until after the report of the committee on credentials was adopted. After defeating various motions and overruling points of order, the contestants withdrew their objections and the gold standard delegation from the Fifth district made its report, the convention reserving further action thereon until its permanent organization. While the convention has an

OVERWHELMING SILVER MAJORITY

and no more votes were needed in the convention, yet the district had selected two gold standard men as delegates to Chicago, and the long fight on calling this district was due to the decree of the silver majority to get those two national delegates, and thus have a solid silver delegation from Kentucky to Chicago. Senator Blackburn responded to repeated and continuous calls and addressed the convention for an hour on the lesson of the great silver victory in Kentucky last Saturday and the duty of the representatives of the people in this convention. Compromise in the financial conflict was as impossible as in the civil war, but the victors should be magnanimous. While there was no half way station in the fight, there should now be peace. We were either right or wrong. The people last Saturday declared we were right. Directly, he replied to Chairman Long, saying: "We have tried your medicine over twenty years. It has spread more ruin and misery among the people than the tornadoes at St. Louis and other western places. The gold standard power has dominated for over twenty years, till the masses are impoverished. We know something of the profit it brought a few, but

GOD ALONE KNOWS

the extent of its devastation among the masses. But the people have liberated themselves in capturing Kentucky. They will capture the country at the Chicago convention, when we will try to do more for the many, and perhaps less for the few. Every southern state and the great western empire will join us at Chicago. The solid south was broken last year by the goldbugs in the Democratic party, but the solid south will be recruited at Chicago, and the solid west will join us in the liberation from the banking power."

He denounced the subserviency of the Democratic press to the banking power, and its abuse of those advocating the rights of the people. He condemned in the most severe terms the national administration as favoring the money class and disregarding the rights of the people. He described how the federal power was usurped for the purpose of defeating the election of a United States senator because he stood on the platform of the people and not of the money power. He urged the convention to adopt resolutions condemning, first, the calling of the state militia to intimidate the legislature and to disgrace the state; second, showing what you fought for and will continue to fight for on the silver question; third, what you want, as well as what you don't want—among the latter, no more gold bearing bonds in time of peace, fourth, no more contraction of currency with contracting of popular

RIGHTS AND OPPORTUNITIES;

fifth, no more enlarging of the powers of the national banking system.

Senator Blackburn discussed at length these different propositions, predicting peace and prosperity.

He was frequently interrupted by applause, and between these outbursts commanded the closest attention.

At the conclusion of the senator's address, recess was taken until 8 p.m.

On reassembling at 8 p.m., the committee were not ready to report, and the convention was addressed by Evan Settle, Ollie James, W. P. Thorn, James Tyler and others, on free coinage. A free silver greeting from the Kansas Democratic convention was read and loudly applauded.

At this juncture, General P. Watt Hardin, the Democratic candidate for governor last year, who has just arrived from the wedding of his son in Washington, entered the hall on Senator Blackburn's arm. The most enthusiastic reception was given him. He was almost carried up on the platform.

Chairman Bronston had Senator Blackburn introduce him. General Hardin addressed the convention at length on the abuse of the silver men in the past two years, but counseled peace and harmony for the future. He believed all the Democracy would be together on the financial as well as other questions.

At 10:30, the chairman announced that the committee could not report tonight, when the convention adjourned till 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The committee on resolutions completed its work tonight and was ready to report, but the report on credentials was wanted first, and that committee will not be through tonight. The majority report reaffirms Democratic principles in the first section, others being as follows:

"Second—We are in favor of an honest dollar, a dollar worth neither more nor less than 100 cents.

WE FAVOR BIMETALLISM

and to that end we demand that free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as standard money, with equal legal tender power, independent of the action or advice of any other nation.

"Third—We hold that the secretary of the treasury should exercise his legal right to redeem all coin obligations in gold and silver as may be more convenient, and we are opposed to the issuance of bonds in time of peace for the maintenance of the gold reserve or for any other purpose.

"Fourth—We are opposed to the national banking system and to any enlargement of its powers, and opposed to any contraction of the currency by the retirement of our greenbacks or otherwise.

"Fifth—We are for a tariff for revenue only.

"Sixth—The Democratic party has ever been the party of personal liberty and religious freedom and is now and has always been opposed to any

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

It is opposed to the enactment of all laws the purpose or design of which is to sustain or enforce any religious tenet or sect, and to any law, organization or society, religious or political, secret or otherwise, that tends to proscribe any citizen for or on account of his religious belief or to apply any such test as a qualification for public office."

The seventh resolution condemns Governor Bradley.

The eighth declares for party loyalty.

The ninth instructs delegates to Chicago to cast the vote of Kentucky as a unit for Jo C. S. Blackburn for president.

A minority report will be presented by A. J. Carroll, member of the committee from Louisville. It omits endorsing Blackburn. Its financial plank reads:

"We insist upon a firm maintenance of the present legal standard of value, with such of legal tender silver coins and paper, convertible into coin on demand, as can be maintained without impairment or endanger the credit of the government, or diminish the purchasing or debt-paying power of the money in the hands of the people, and in the absence of an international agreement we protest against the free coinage of silver or the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the United States as injurious to the industrial and commercial interests of the farmer and the laboring man."

OVER THE VETO OF CLEVELAND

(Continued from page 1).

passage of the bill over the president's veto—yeas, 56; nays, 5—as follows:

Yeas—Republicans: Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Elkins, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, Mitchell (Ore.), Nelson, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt, Pritchard, Quay, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Teller, Warren, Wetmore, Wilson and Wolcott—33. Democrats—Bacon, Berry, Brice, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Gorman, Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell (Wis.), Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall and White—19. Populists—Butler, Jones (Nev.), Peffer and Stewart—4. Total, 56.

Nays—Democrats: Bate, Chilton, Hill, Smith, and Vilas—5.

TIRED OF CHEESE.

Mr. Sherman endeavored to go on with the filled cheese bill, but Mr. Vest objected, stating that he was tired of having this filled cheese bill thrust forward constantly.

Mr. Vest said the bill could be defeated by a filibuster, but this would not be resorted to.

The partial report on the naval appropriation bill covering all questions except the item of battleships and the price of armor plate, was agreed to and on the question of a further conference Mr. Chandler took the floor.

He urged that it made little difference whether four battleships were ordered now, or two now and two next year. Mr. Chandler referred to some criticism made by Mr. Mills' course in advocating the freedom of Cuba and yet voting to reduce the number of battleships.

"If these ships can be used for the independence of Cuba," interposed Mr. Mills, "I will vote for four, five or six of them."

Mr. Lodge (Rep.) of Massachusetts urged that the senate should recede from its amendment on battleships and agree to the four provided for by the house. The

UNITED STATES STOOD ALONE.

This was apparent, he said, in the tone of the European press. Under such circumstances we should be in a position to command peace. There would never be the slightest danger of war, unless through the weakness of our navy and the defenseless condition of our coasts.

Mr. Quay (Rep.) of Pennsylvania moved to recede from the senate amendment reducing the number of battleships to two.

An extended debate as to the cost of armor plate was participated in by Senators Quay, Bacon, Chandler and Tillman.

Mr. Tillman spoke in his breezy style. He said he did not object to the law providing that all armor must be of American make, but he objected to having the American concerns rob the government. He wanted to see whether those companies could take the government and congress by the throat. The vote on receding from the senate amendment limiting the price of armor would show the power of these "armor robbers." He declared that the investigation of armor frauds two years ago was shifted into the senate in order to kill it.

"Have we attorneys here?" asked Mr. Tillman, looking around the senate. "Have we a lobby here? Have we senators interested in seeing these contracts given out? I only ask the question; I don't know."

A vote on Mr. Quay's motion was not reached, but an agreement was made to vote at 1 o'clock tomorrow.

At 6:15 the senate adjourned.

STREETS IN TRUST.

An Important Decision By a Supreme Court.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 3.—The supreme court, sitting at Bankholds, in the case of the St. Louis underground service company against the street commissioner of St. Louis, that all city ordinances that are granting corporations the right to lay conduits and surveys for electric wires and other similar uses, are void. The city holds the streets in trust and cannot grant their use for private purposes. This opinion is of great importance in view of the proposed subway system now contemplated by St. Louis.

MORE MURDERS AND OUTRAGES

Spaniards Keep Up Their Bloody Reputation.

FIT FOLLOWERS OF WEYLER

AGONIZING SHRIEKS MUSIC TO THEIR EARS.

Woman With a Babe in Her Arms Fired Upon and Killed—The Little One Wounded, and Its Head Crushed With the Butt of a Gun—Eyes Put Out With the Point of a Bayonet—Insurgents Say, "No Surrender."

NEW YORK, June 3.—The World this morning publishes the following special correspondence from Macagua, province of Matanzas, Cuba, dated May 10:

Reports have reached here of a number of unwarranted murders and outrages by bands of Colonel Luis de Oliveras, Spanish guerillas.

Beliasdrio Modarizo, of this town, relates the particulars of a fiendish attack upon a Cuban woman.

The guerillas of Colon, Mr. Nodarizo says, while on their way to Calimite, stopped at the house of Matio Martinez, who had been forced to enlist in a body of insurgents under the command of Juan Pablo Jabio. The officer in command inquired from Senora Martinez the whereabouts of her husband.

"Indeed, I can't tell," she replied.

"I'll make you," said the Spaniard, and he proceeded to tear off her clothing. He then questioned her anew, and receiving no answer from the woman, who was crying hysterically, he unsheathed his sword and fell to

CUTTING AND SLASHING HIS VICTIM,

until her blood covered the floor and she fainted in a corner. Her shrieks and entreaties only served to provoke the brutal laughter of the soldiery. Mr. Nodarazio said he laid the facts in writing before Colonel Molina. The chief replied by sending a squad to arrest and shoot the complainant. His brother, Bruno, a tobacconist, heard of the order in time to notify Belizario. The brothers fled and joined the rebel force of Teoltide Garcia.

Colonel Molinas' forces, a few days afterwards, stopped at the home of a farmer. Only a woman and baby were in the house. He demanded her to tell where the men were. She protested that she did not know. He called for a platoon of soldiers.

As the platoon entered the cabin, Molina pointed to her and said: "Pull out that rebel hag and shoot her."

The mother and child were dragged some twenty-five feet from the hut and the squad moved away a few paces.

"Will you speak now," the colonel demanded.

"For God's sake, I don't know," cried the woman.

"Then fire," ordered Molina.

The woman tried to shield her child with her body, but the merciless bullets did their work.

The baby was not killed outright, and one of the soldiers, moved by

A SORT OF BARBAROUS PITY,

crushed the little one's skull with the butt of his rifle. The bugle sounded "fall in." Molina, after setting fire to the house, coolly mounted his horse and gave the word "March."

In one of the outskirts of San Jose de Los Ramos and about three miles from the village, there is a small house occupied by Frederico Fuentes. Fuentes had two large cane fields. He complained because the Spanish soldiers destroyed his cane instead of simply taking the fodder. The same command en route to protect the "Espana" plantation and a day or so later, stopped at his home, having sacked a town en route and drunk heavily.

The commander accused him of harboring an insurgent chief named Maxa. Fuentes thought it useless to defend himself. The officers then bade the soldiers punish him and his companion as they deserved.

A score of machetes flashed and in a few moments the prisoners were a mass of blood and rags.

A DRUNKEN FANCY

seized the murderers.

Cutting off the heads of their victims they hung them to the key of the grocer's door, while the horror-stricken neighbors looked on without daring to interfere. Only under cover of night were the ghastly remains removed and buried.

A resident of the town of Cascajal says one of Molina's guerilla bands was marching to Riglita, the sugar plantation of Senor Sardinas, for the purpose of escorting a train of pack mules. As the guerillas approached the town of Cascajal, they passed the farm of a Cuban named Garcia, whose two brothers were in the insurgent force under Dimas, which was operating in the district between Receo and Roque. A portion of this force occasionally camped near Garcia's house and he was then visited by his brothers. When the guerilla band arrived, however, the insurgents were not in the neighborhood. Garcia was alone in his house.

EYES PUT OUT.

"Where are the insurgents encamped," the lieutenant demanded of Garcia.

"I really don't know," the man replied.

"Tie him to that chair," the officer commanded and the soldiers lashed Garcia securely.

"Now will you tell me where your brothers are?" the lieutenant angrily inquired.

"I can't say. I have not seen them," Garcia replied.

"Ha! I know they stopped here last night, but since your eyes seem to be useless, I will relieve you of them. Put them out," the officer cried, turning to his soldiers. The sergeant thrust the point of his bayonet under each of the unfortunate man's eyes and burst them out, despite the agonized screams of the victim.

As they left the house the lieutenant jokingly remarked that the next time Garcia would be able to say truthfully that he had not seen the insurgents.

Not Much.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Press this morning says:

"There is no truth whatever in the rumor that Antonio Maceo has offered to make terms with the Spaniards," said E. Del Castillo, of the Cuban legation.

"We have just had a letter from him in which he says that he has every reason to congratulate himself on his position. 'I have between 1,000 and 1,200 head of cattle,' he writes, 'and my men are fully as well equipped as the Spanish soldiers in the way of arms, ammunition and clothing.'"

Let Us Hope.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—It is believed that the 45-foot yacht Vindex, which sailed from here, carried a Cuban filibustering expedition. Seven names appeared as passengers, but it is said the list was largely increased at the mouth of the Christina. It is alleged that the yacht carried arms and ammunition to be transferred to a ship bound for Cuba at some point in the Delaware bay or at the capes.

Their Safe Arrival.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Gonzalo de Quesada, one of the official Cuban representatives in the United States, has received telegraphic information of the safe arrival in Cuba of the Three Friends and the Laurada, under command of Colonel Dortuando with full cargoes of arms and ammunition for the insurgents. The cargo included six twelve pounders and over 1,000,000 cartridges. There were also 100 men in the party.

A "Great" Loss.

HAVANA, June 3.—General Linares near Baracoa, crossed the river, captured an insurgent position on the other side with the loss of five men. He later took some insurgent positions on the neighboring heights, inflicting a loss of twenty-four killed on the enemy.

General Moro of the Spanish force was killed while wading across a portion of the river, which had overflowed. In addition, eight soldiers were wounded.

A Duel Prevented.

NEW YORK, June 3.—A cable dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

A duel between Marshal Martinez de Campos and Lieutenant-General Barrero was prevented today by the military authorities.

Both generals were sent to their respective residences on parole not to attempt a fresh encounter until the minister of war and the government pass upon the case.

The cause of the proposed duel was an insulting letter General Barrero sent to Marshal Campos. The seconds were civilians. There is great commotion in political and military circles.

Morgan's Resolution.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The senate committee on foreign relations did not take actior at its meeting today on Senator Morgan's Cuban joint resolution. There was no quorum until a few minutes before the close of the meeting, when it would have been impossible to have secured a vote if there had been nothing else in the way. It appeared from the informal discussion which took place that some of the members of the committee who expressed sympathy with the objects of the resolution, were doubtful whether it would not cause the Cubans and Americans in Cuba more harm to report the resolution and have the senate adjourn without action taken. Senator Morgan, however, impressed the importance of the action and declined to accept the opinion that the senate would not vote on the resolution if it should have an opportunity to do so before adjourning.

HOUSE BOATS MISSING.

SIXTY-FOUR OF THEM ARE BEING LOOKED FOR.

Search So Far Has Been in Vain, and it is But Fair to Presume That All Perished in the St. Louis Cyclone, Involving the Loss of at Least Three Hundred Lives—Other Casualties Looked For.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A special from St. Louis, Mo., says:

Although it is one week since the disastrous tornado struck St. Louis and the east side, it was not noticed until today that all the house boats in the river had disappeared. Between the Chain of Rocks and Choteau avenue last Wednesday morning there were sixty-four of these floating shanties. Not one was left by the fury of the tornado. But few of them were safe, even in calm weather, and three-fourths of them were totally destroyed. An old river man said:

"The denizens of the house boats are real nomads. They drift, or are towed, wherever their fads direct. They are gypsies of the great rivers. They know but few people in the cities, and are known by few. I was figuring last Sunday a week how many of them were in this harbor for the June rise, and figuring five to each boat, there were over 300 here last Wednesday. I believe most of them drowned, because I know it is both tradition and instinct with them to stick to their floating homes until the last.

"Not one of these house boats is left. I have been patrolling the river now for five days, since the tornado, and I am sure that over 300 of these people, including women and children, are lost. The lower river will give up this summer over 100 dead that have not as yet been counted among the victims of Wednesday's tornado."

AS NOW SEEN.

Oregon Legislature Republican in Both Branches.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3.—Returns from Monday's election are still incomplete. From six counties in the state no report has yet been received, these counties being remote from telegraph offices.

In the First district nearly complete returns from all but two counties give Vanderburg (Pop.) for congress a plurality of 534. It is thought returns from the other small counties yet to hear from will slightly reduce Vanderburg's plurality.

In the Second district, with four counties yet to hear from, Ellis (Rep.) has a plurality of 936 over Quinn (Pop.) It will require complete returns to determine who is elected.

The legislature is Republican in both branches. It will stand about as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 25; opposition, 5.
House—Republicans, 36; opposition, 24.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Joseph M. McCoy of West Virginia has been appointed chief clerk of the pension bureau to succeed Charles A. McKevitte of New York, resigned.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The St. Louis and San Francisco reorganization plan has been declared operative, but deposits will be received up to the 20th inst. without penalty.

BOSTON, June 3.—The chess match for the championship of America was continued today at the rooms of the Boston Chess club, and Showalter took his fourth game from Barry on the forty-sixth move.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 3.—The Manufacturers' association at a meeting last night unanimously adopted a resolution expressing sympathy for St. Louis and East St. Louis and offering to join in giving financial aid to the cyclone sufferers of the two cities.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Philip Oppenheim, who was ordered by Judge Prewett of the Sacramento superior court to turn over to T. M. Yates as receiver $100,000, which he held as trustee for his mother, has disappeared and is supposed now to be in Toronto, Canada.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A test conducted at the Indian Head proving grounds yesterday appears to confirm the belief of the ordnance officials that during the past year, at least, the quality of armore plate was increased more rapidly than the quality of the projectiles. Two shells, one an eight-inch Carpenter, and the other a twelve-inch Wheeler-Sterling, were broken up on reformed plates. The shells did well according to the old standard.

HARRY HINDS ON THE STAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

appeared to have been occupied by two people, and the general circumstances were such as to leave no doubt in the mind of a reasonable man that the crime of adultery had been committed.

Counsel then said that the defense expected a verdict of not guilty on two grounds.

First—Because the law of Utah and the law of humanity makes it justifiable homicide for a husband to kill a man in the heat of passion whom he discovered had defiled his wife.

Second—The circumstances leading up to the killing, the love which Hynds had for his wife, caused him to become frenzied so that he lost all control of himself and, as far as Dinwoodey was concerned, was at the moment of the killing a raving maniac.

TRAIN DISPATCHER BRADY.

R. W. Brady, train dispatcher of the Union Pacific road, was the first witness for the defense. In reply to Judge Powers he testified that he left the depot on the morning of March 1 in company with Hynds. They boarded a street car, but owing to the snow the car could not run and they got out and walked up town. Hynds and witness parted up town. Hynds was in no particular hurry and was perfectly cool and collected.

During the examination of this witness Mr. Zane kept up a running fire of objections, which were mostly overruled, and the court stated that in view of the way the case had been presented by the prosecution he would, in order to elicit the truth, allow the defense more latitude than in an ordinary case the rules of evidence would allow.

George Sollis, cab driver, said he drove Hynds to his residence on Brigham street on the morning of March 1. He left the cab stand on Second South and Main street about 9:35 and got back to the stand about 10 o'clock.

E. A. King testified that himself and Isadore L. Welsh went to Hynds' house about 5 o'clock in the evening. He found two handkerchiefs in the room under the head of the bed. One bore the initials of W. J. D.

Cross-examined by Mr. Zane, the witness said he was employed as collector for the Onyx bank.

I. L. Walsh corroborated Mr. King's testimony in regard to finding the handkerchiefs and the initials on one of them.

THE COLORED WOMAN.

Annie Green, the colored woman who was employed as a domestic servant at Mr. Hynds' house on March 1, said she saw Dinwoodey at the house on that morning. He was partly undressed. She saw Mrs. Hynds about the same time. She was in her night dress. The bed in the spare bedroom had been occupied the previous night, but the bed in the other room had not been slept in. Dinwoodey had dinner with Mrs. Hynds about 8 o'clock on the evening before the shooting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Zane, witness said she did not know whether Dinwoodey left the house after dinner or not. Witness heard the bell ring when Hynds arrived on the Sunday morning. Mrs. Hynds opened the door. After Dinwoodey was found Mr. Hynds called witness and asked her if she knew that man and told her to take a good look at him. Mrs. Hynds then remarked, "To be sure she knows him."

Witness then went back to the kitchen and in a few minutes heard two shots; was sure she heard only two shots. At the preliminary examination witness said she testified that it was five or eight minutes after she returned to the kitchen after seeing Dinwoodey before the shots were fired. She now said it seemed that long, but she did not think it really was so long. A few days after the shooting Mr. Hynds remarked to her that it was not so long as five or eight minutes. Hynds had told her to tell the truth and had never suggested that she should do otherwise.

POLICE OFFICERS.

Police Officer Shannon said he was summoned by a telephone message to Hynds' house. The clock was striking 10 as witness mounted his horse opposite the police station. It probably took three minutes to reach Hynds' house. Witness went into the spare bedroom. The bed appeared to have been occupied by two persons. A beer bottle and two glasses were standing on a table near the head of the bed.

"Did you hear Dinwoodey say anything when you were there?" asked counsel.

Objected to and objection sustained.

"Was Mr. Hynds excited?"

"Yes, very much and very pale."

"Did he express any regret about what had happened?"

Objected to and objection sustained.

Police Officer O. P. Pratt said he went to Hynds' house a few minutes after the previous witness. The bed looked as though it had been occupied by two persons. There was a beer bottle and two glasses in the room.

"Did you hear Dinwoodey say anything after he was shot?" asked Judge Powers.

The question was objected to and the objection sustained.

Judge Powers said he wanted to show by the question that Dinwoodey had said, "Well, I got what I deserved."

W. P. Noble, recalled, was asked by Judge Powers what Hynds had said to him in regard to how the tragedy had happened, but the question was objected to and the objection sustained.

Witness then described the condition of the bed and bedroom. His statement coincided with those of Officers Shannon and Pratt.

THE SUSPENDER BUCKLES.

Lee Dinwoodey, a younger brother of the deceased, was sworn and asked by Judge Powers if he had a pair of suspender buckles found on the body of the deceased.

Witness said he had and they were put in evidence, bearing the inscription "Christmas, 1894, Maud to Walt."

THE DEFENDANT ON THE STAND.

The defendant Harry P. Hynds then took the stand. He said he came to Salt Lake about two and one-half years ago. Lived in the Walker terrace when he came first and then moved to Brigham street. On the morning of March 1 he arrived in this city after a few days absence in Butte, Mont. Met Train Dispatches Brady at the depot; they boarded a car to come up town, but the snow interfered with the running of the car and they got out and walked. Witness left Brady at First West and South Temple streets and walked to Hogle's to get some cigars, but Hogle's place was closed and he walked to a news stand, bought a paper, took a cab and drove home. He found the door locked and after waiting a few minutes Mrs. Hynds opened the door. She was in her night robes. Witness kissed her twice and remarked that she must have slept late. He then took off his hat and coat and took his valise upstairs. His pistol was in the valise. The bedroom they usually occupied was locked and Mrs. Hynds told him she had slept in the spare room.

Witness sat down on a chair in the spare room and proceeded to take off his shoes. He then observed the beer bottle, two glasses and some cigarettes. Mrs. Hynds said she had drank some beer and witness said, "Did you drink out of two glasses and smoke cigarettes?" Mrs. Hynds explained that she had had a lady friend there the night before. Witness then observed his wife drawing the portieres which separated the bedroom from a closet adjoining. It struck him that there was something peculiar about her actions. He asked her what she was doing and she said she was going to get her dress. Witness lighted a match and essayed to look into the closet, but his wife blew it out. This made him more suspicious and he lighted a second match which she attempted to extinguish also. He was thoroughly aroused then and struck her on the face with his hand, knocking her down. Witness then looked into the closet and saw Dinwoodey crouching in the corner in his night clothes. Dinwoodey, when he was discovered, said, "You have caught us and we might as well make the best of it."

"What did you do then?" asked Judge Powers.

"I hardly know what I did I was so excited. I loudly and repeatedly ordered him to get out, to leave the house. I ran and got the pistol from the valise, but thought I wouldn't commit murder and called the colored servant and told her to take a good look at Dinwoodey so that she would know him again. Then I ordered my wife to get her things and go. She began to lament and exclaimed 'What will become of me now?' Dinwoodey said 'Come with me Maudie, I will take care of you.' I then flew all to pieces and shot Dinwoodey three times."

"Did you try to control yourself?" asked counsel.

"Yes, tried my hardest. I didn't want to kill anybody."

"Where was your wife when you fired?"

"Behind me, I think. After the shots she fell on her knees and begged me not to kill her."

"Did you love your wife?"

"Yes, I did, and I had no idea when I entered the house there was anything wrong."

"What was your state of mind when you found Dinwoodey?"

"Crazy, I suppose. I was very much excited and did not know what I was doing until it was all over. I don't know why I called the colored girl for or anything else."

This closed the direct examination of the defendant and the cross-examination was postponed until this morning.

Roy Harden, a boy employed at the Lyceum News stand on Second South street, testified that Hynds came to the news stand on the morning of March 1 and got some papers.

Court adjourned till 9:30 o'clock this morning.

HISSES FOLLOW HISSES.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS WILL HAVE NONE OF CLEVELAND.

Reference to the Sound Money Single Gold Standard Evokes Jeers From All Parts of the House—Free Silver Resolutions.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 3.—Temporary Chairman Sheridan of Paola, in the Democratic state convention today, made a speech straddling the financial issue. He referred to Cleveland as "daring, wise and patriotic," and the administration delegates smiled gleefully.

When he alluded to free silver the convention applauded wildly.

The chairman's reference to the "sound money" single gold standard was received with little applause, followed by jeers from all parts of the house.

Charles Long, chairman of the state bommittee, after calling the convention to order, made a speech near the close of which he eulogized Cleveland and Carlisle. The mention of Cleveland started a storm of hisses, which continued until Long had finished his address.

Continued applause greeted the speech of Judge Rhea, the free silver champion, presenting the name of Senator Charles K. Bronston for temporary chairman. Bennett Young, for the gold standard men, nominated Judge Alexander Humphrey. After alluding to Cleveland and Carlisle, Young could not proceed for a long time on account of hissing.

The silver Democrats ruled everything in the convention. Besides choosing six delegates at large to Chicago, the convention ratified the selection of two each from each congressional district. These were chosen by the convention's members representing their respective districts, and were then passed upon by the convention—which being strongly for silver insured the entire delegation to Chicago for the white metal.

The following are the delegates at large: Ex-United States Senator John Martin, Topeka; David Overmeyer, Topeka; J. D. McCleverly, Fort Scott; Jas. McKinstry, Hutchinson; J. H. Atwood, Leavenworth; Frank Bacon, Chanute.

The election for district delegates resulted as follows:

First district—Moses Sarbach, Jackson; J. V. Taylor, Nemah.

Second district—S. A. Riggs, Douglas, and C. Stine of Franklin.

Third district—J. H. Cushenberry, Girard, and J. Mack Love, Arkansas City.

Fourth district—Charles Stackhouse, Osage City, and J. G. Johnson of Peabody.

Fifth district—C. W. Brandenburg, Washington, and C. P. Carstenson, Republic.

Sixth district—J. B. Rea of Mankato and E. J. Collins of Russell.

Seventh district—J. N. Haymaker, Wichita, and C. F. Diffenbacker of Great Bend.

The platform eulogizes President Cleveland, but disagrees with him on finance. The money plank is as follows:

"Resolved, That we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the action of any other government or people, as we believe this country is large enough to establish and maintain its own financial system."

The resolutions were adopted amidst cheers by the free silver followers and stoical silence on the part of the sound money men.

Young mothers dread the Summer months on account of the great mortality among children caused by bowel troubles. Perfect safety may be assured those who keep on hand DeWitt's Colic & Cholera cure, and administer it promptly. For cramps, bilious colic, dysentery and diarrhoea, it affords instant relief. For sale by Neiden-Judson Drug Co.

AFTER A METEORITE.

A Race That Will Prove of Great Interest.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 3.—It is possible that there is an object that does not appear on the surface in the sudden departure for Alaska of Professor L. L. Dyche, of the Kansas State university.

During his northern trip last summer, the professor paid a visit, while in Greenland, to the largest meteorite in the world, and immediately announced his determination to possess it. Lieutenant Peery, with whom Professor Dyche never got along very well, claimed the meteorite by right of discovery, and warned the professor not to attempt to remove it. As the meteorite weighs dozens of tons, Peery's warning was of little necessity at the time, but Professor Dyche stated distinctly that he intended within a few years to return to Greenland for the meteorite.

Last week the dispatches announced that Lieutenant Peery would sail for Greenland this summer to secure the meteorite. As soon as Professor Dyche can reach Seattle, he too will sail for the north pole and it is quite probable that his destination is neither Alaska nor the north pole, but the point in Greenland where the coveted meteorite lies.

Professor Dyche will have the longest route through Bering straits and the northwest passage, but he is a man of great energy and if he has in reality started on a race for the coveted meteorite the chances are in favor of a lively race to Greenland.

The meteorite is roughly estimated to be worth $50,000.

The Shakers of Lebanon, N. Y., are at odds over some property holdings in New York city.

PERSIMMONS WINS THE DERBY

Prince of Wales the Proud Owner of the Animal.

ST. FRUSQUIN WAS SECOND

PERSIMMONS' TIME WAS REMARKABLE.

Caused a Scene of Unparalleled Enthusiasm About the Race Course—One Hundred and Eighty Years Have Elapsed Since a Prince of Wales Won a Derby Before—The Finish So Close as to Be Doubtful.

EPSOM, June 3.—Persimmons won the Derby; St. Frusquin was second; Earwig third.

The weather was hot and oppressive, although there were showers during the morning. The rain had not affected the course to any appreciable extent, and it was pronounced the hardest on record. There was the customary procession by the road and the familiar gathering of vehicles, but the majority came by train, specials leaving Victoria and Waterloo railroad every few minutes. On the downs, from daybreak, the often pictured crowds assembled and he always joyfull scenes were enacted.

The report circulated yesterday by the Pall Mall Gazette that Persimmon, the Prince of Wales' entry for the Derby, had been injured, was entirely unfounded. The prince's colt did well at the exercise this morning and looked fit to give St. Frusquin, the favorite, a hard push. The Prince of Wales arrived by train from Victoria station just before the first race and was greeted with much enthusiasm. In the opinion of the oldest race goers there was never so little betting on the Derby as this year. The Duke of Westminster's Regret was scratched at noon. The betting at noon was 13 to 8 on St. Frusquin and 9 to 2 against Persimmons; 9 to 1 against Tequil. Among the Americans present was Henry Rose, of San Francisco. The Americans became enthusiastic when Mr. Wishard's Helen Nicoll, ridden by Reff, won the Epsom town plate, a distance of five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards. Helen Nicoll was first, Royal Flush second, Marble third. Eight horses ran. The betting was 10 to 8 against Helen Nicoll.

Helen Nicoll made the whole of the running and won by half a length. A head separated the second and third horses. Eleven horses came to the post for the Derby stakes of 6,000 sovereigns for three-year-old colts, to carry 126 pounds, and fillies 121; the nominator of the winner to receive 500 and the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes; about one and a half miles.

The Prince of Wales' bay colt Persimmons, by St. Simon out of Perdita won; Leopold de Rothschild's St. Frusquin, a brown colt by St. Simon out of Isabella, second; H. Beddington's colt, Earwig, by Hampton out of Wriggle, third. Persimmons was ridden by J. Watts. Betting at the post was 5 to 1 against Persimmons, 13 to 8 on St. Frusquin and 33 to 1 on Earwig. Eleven horses ran.

The victory of Persimmons caused a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm about the race course. The Prince of Wales was greatly pleased. It was with difficulty the police and others were able to make way for him to meet the returning horse. The prince personally led Persimmons to the weighing room amidst the greatest excitement and loud cheering. He started racing in 1877, but was never very successful until 1895. A hundred and eighty years have elapsed since a Prince of Wales has won the Derby.

Persimmons won by a neck. Two lengths separated St. Frusquin, the second horse, and Earwig, the third horse. Teufel was the fourth. The time was 2:42, very fast considering that the course was the hardest on record. Lord Roseberry's St. Vista won last year over a much better course in 2:43 2-5.

Since 1867 Persimmon's time has only been beaten in 1892, when W. H. McCalmont's Isinglass carried off the blue ribbon in 2:33. Gullisten led to the top of the hill, where the bay Reynolds showed in front. On entering the stretch St. Frusquin headed the string, but was challenged by Persimmons. The finish was so close that only the judge was in a position to tell accurately which horse was the winner. Many persons thought St. Frusquin crossed the line first.

Mrs. R. DeYoung, Middleburg, Ia., writes: I have used One Minute Cough Cure for six years, both for myself and children, and I consider it the quickest acting and most satisfactory Cough Cure I have ever used. For sale by Neiden-Judson Drug Co.

GAVE U