THE TICKET IS COMPLETE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

could accuse the convention of being unjust.

Heber Bennion reminded the convention that the party could not afford to jeopardize the ticket this fall. If any breach is made in the walls the Republicans will recognize it. The injustice of the vote was not intentional, but accidental and should be corrected.

The secretary here announced that there was no error in the vote.

C. R. Stewart offered the suggestion that the county had made a mistake when it came into the convention with two candidates and thus divided its forces. The same result would necessarily follow on the second ballot. The county should receive representation. Never in its history had it been without one.

J. R. Letcher explained that a little mistake had been made owing to the lack of a previous resolution. There should be two candidates from the city and one from the county, and the convention should so declare.

E. A. McDaniel added that the city didn't want all the representation and urged the convention to take the necessary step to do justice to the county.

The motion to reconsider the vote was then put to the house and carried by an overwhelming majority.

J. R. Letcher moved that the city be entitled to two candidates and the county one, and that the two from the city and one from the county receiving the highest vote should be nominated. The motion was carried.

THE FINAL BALLOT.

The convention then proceeded to take another vote, which resulted as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	County	Total
Rawlins	80	90	55	30	42	122	409
Armstrong	68	56	43	16	32	104	319
Whitaker	82	98	49	48	42	130	449
Mulvey	6	5	1	3		14	29
Miller	8	18	33	21	13	26	143
Waddell		1				2	3
Woolley	21	34	56	57	40	51	285
Thayne	1	2					3

Rawlins, Armstrong and Whitaker were declared the nominees.

THE ASSESSORSHIP.

The first in the order of business at the evening session was the nomination of a candidate for county attorney. After a momentary silence, Judge Timmony moved that inasmuch as there appeared to be no candidates for the office, the present incumbent, Barney R. Quinn, be continued in office for another term. The chair ruled the motion out of order, but ruled also that Mr. Quinn was nominated by Judge Timmony.

It fell to Judge Powers' lot to indulge in flights of oratory by placing Milando Pratt in nomination. The judge referred in eulogistic terms to his candidate and added that he was not only a steadfast Democrat, but a conscientious, fair-minded man who was familiar with property values and would make a typically good assessor.

John Siddoway, J. L. Nebeker, Mrs. Horne, B. Y. Hampton, F. S. Fernstrom and delegates Lewis and Green seconded the nomination of Milando Pratt.

Delegates A. B. Bennett, E. S. Fowler, W. H. Cassady and J. E. Hansen made hits in favor of Barney Quinn. The latter's seconding speech demonstrated that the party could do no better than to nominate and elect Assessor Quinn, who, during the past two years, had filled the office most satisfactorily and with a merciful consideration for the taxpayer.

C. M. Jackson nominated Charles Smith, jr., familiarly known as "Papa" Smith. A little later the chairman announced that through the courtesy of Mr. Smith the free privileges of the Salt Lake & Ogden railway to the Lagoon were tendered the delegates for today (Sunday) on all trains.

Stewart of Draper nominated C. E. Angell and several seconds were announced for Mr. Angell.

A BOOM FOR WOOLLEY.

McDonald of Big Cottonwood sprung a boom for M. S. Woolley for assessor.

Mr. Woolley thanked the convention for the honors accorded him, and while he was perfectly satisfied with the results, he did not wish to be considered a candidate for the assessorship.

James Maxfield essayed to promote Woolley's boom, but the latter again took the floor and begged the delegates to take him at his word when he announced that he preferred not to be a candidate for the office.

Nominations were closed and the first ballot was proceeded with.

Prior to the announcement of the result of the first ballot H. G. Whitney moved, in order to expedite business, that pending the casting up of the returns, nominating speeches for the other offices be proceeded with. Several objections were made to the motion and it was laid on the table.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Quinn, 254; Pratt, 296; Smith, 56; Angell, 44; Woolley, 3. There being no choice, another ballot was taken. Papa Smith announced his withdrawal in favor of Quinn.

QUINN NOMINATED.

Barney Quinn was nominated on the second ballot.

The result of the balloting was as follows:

FIRST BALLOT FOR ASSESSOR.

	1	2	3	4	5	Co'nty	Total.
Pratt	19	37	59	34	35	49	296
Quinn	63	69	62	38	15	82	254
Smith	4	8	15	15	4	4	56
Woolley		2				1	3
Angell	9	6	5	4	6	14	44

SECOND BALLOT.

	1	2	3	4	5	Co'nty	Total.
Pratt	25	41	64	19	26	69	245
Quinn	65	66	52	49	23	58	303
Smith		2					2
Woolley		1		1			2
Angell	2	1		1			4

NOMINATIONS FOR ATTORNEY.

T. M. Holt was the first to secure the floor. He made good use of it by nominating Hiram A. Smith.

County Attorney Van Cott nominated his deputy, Graham F. Putnam, for whose ability and sound Democracy he vouched.

Judge Henderson placed the name of that brilliant, capable young lawyer and Utah raised man, David H. Hempstead, before the convention for the office of county attorney.

W. H. Bramel was nominated by Gustave Kragger.

Smith's nomination was seconded by Oscar W. Moyle, Alder of Sandy and Delegate Cassaday.

Bishop Rawlins, Joseph E. Taylor, J. M. Hamilton, Mr. Overfield and A. B. Sawyer seconded the nomination of Putnam.

The air was punctured with cheers for Hempstead when seconds were announced by H. T. Lloyd, Judge Timmony, Morris Sommer, George D. Shell, Le Roy Mansfield, John Allen and S. A. Kenner. The latter declared his desire to wipe out a political sin of last year by endorsing Hempstead.

On the first ballot Putnam received 229½ votes, Hempstead 217½, Smith 112, and Bramel got six votes.

Before the result of the second ballot was announced Smith proclaimed his withdrawal in favor of Hempstead. Then Thomas Homer of the Forty-fourth district asked to be allowed to change his vote from Smith to Hempstead. There was no objection to this from any source, except from Mr. Van Cott. The chair ruled that any delegation could change its vote prior to the official declaration of the result, and almost immediately Sandy asked to have its eight votes cast for Smith recorded for Putnam. A demand was made for the regular order to proceed, and pending the casting up of the totals by the clerks comparative quiet reigned.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

On the second ballot Putnam received

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275 votes, two less than the requisite majority. Hempstead had 267, Smith 7 and Bramel 4.

While the third ballot was in progress pandemonium broke loose, and deafening shouts for Putnam and Hempstead were heard.

In detail the final ballot for attorney was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	Co'nty	Total.
Putnam	52	59	39	34	29	119	284
Hempstead	41	80	57	21	20	39	266

ONE BALLOT FOR AUDITOR.

In nominating George H. Wood for county auditor, Judge Henderson, in praiseworthy terms, vouched for the ability and integrity of the present chief deputy in the office.

Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson was nominated by W. H. Dale, Catherine D. Heesch was proposed by George A. Whitaker and G. H. Backman gallantly placed in nomination Margaret A. Caine, the retiring auditor.

George D. Shell attempted to second the nomination of Deputy Auditor Wood, but he was ruled out because only a few minutes before a motion was adopted to exclude all seconding speeches, in order to facilitate the convention's proceedings.

Mrs. Senator Cannon paid a tribute to the record of Mrs. Caine in building up the cause of Democracy in this state. Mrs. Cannon added, by way of nominating Mrs. Caine, that the auditorship is conceded to belong to the women, and moreover, her candidate was more competent now than any new incoming man could be in the office.

Wood was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 314 votes to 161 for Mrs. Caine, 42 for Mrs. Ferguson and 28 for Mrs. Heesch.

GUNS TURNED ON THE ENEMY.

The next in order was the nomination of a candidate for county clerk. Chairman Moyle yielded the gavel to Madam Vice Chairman Rhodes for the purpose of making a nominating speech. The eloquent effort and the culminating incidents proved to be the overshadowing event up to that hour during the evening.

For several minutes nothing could be heard but shouts of "Dunbar," "Dunbar." When quiet was restored the convention gave breathless attention to Mr. Moyle's magnificent speech. Every period, however, was greeted with resounding cheers for the favorite candidate and the speaker, both idols of the Democratic party.

AN OVATION FOR DUNBAR.

In a clear, distinct tone his every word and gesture fitting the momentous event, Mr. Moyle said: "I now have a pleasant duty to perform, although I have been approached by friends of the opposition to see if I would not be untrue to my pledge to the candidate I am pleased to nominate. (Cheers for Dunbar.) At the eleventh hour the enemy of Democracy (long and loud cheers and shouts of "Dunbar," "Dunbar") commenced to search the woods for a man to defeat that noble champion of Democracy. ("Dunbar," "Dunbar," was the cheer again and again.) Their eleventh-hour candidate is a friend of mine, and I regret his course.

THE ELOQUENT MOYLE.

"Chief of Police Pratt," declared Mr. Moyle, "has been in the lobby, and he has also had men on the floor of this convention laboring to defeat Mr. Dunbar because of his championing the cause of Democracy. (Hisses for Pratt and cheers for Dunbar.) Mr. Dunbar is to be loved for the enemies he has made in upholding and advancing Democracy's banner. If any man, for his fidelity to party principles and efficient and satisfactory public service, deserves the nomination of county clerk from this convention, that man is David C. Dunbar. To defeat him would be truckling to the party's enemy, the non-partisans, the Republicans and the Tribune. To refuse to again honor him would be base ingratitude. He deserves to be nominated by acclamation."

CHEERS AGAIN FOR DUNBAR.

The convention was stampeded for Mr. Dunbar, and three rousing cheers were given the hero.

Gilbert McLean moved to make the nomination of David C. Dunbar unanimous by acclamation.

MR. PYPER EXPLAINS.

Before the motion was put George D. Pyper was accorded the privilege of the floor. Mr. Pyper said:

"It is not my intention to speak; I expected others would do the talking for me. I came here as a Democrat. But certain charges have been made against me and my friends which are not true ("which are true," interrupted Mr. Moyle in thundering tones.) "I am a Democrat," continued Mr. Pyper, "for principle's sake, and not for reward of office. Once I became a candidate for a city office when there was no show of election. I made the race then to help the party.

REPUDIATES THE NON-PARTISANS.

"I consented," he said, "to run for the nomination of county clerk as a Democrat. For the first time I hear that I am being pushed and aided by non-partisans and Republicans. I hope the convention will give me the benefit of the doubt. I know some of my friends who have been working in my behalf will feel chagrined. But I want you to know I am a Democrat and have always been such within the party lines. I don't propose to rest under the imputation that I am not a loyal party man, a true Democrat. This is the reason I have expressed myself as I have. I therefore move that Mr. Dunbar be chosen by acclamation. If the motion has not already been made, and if so I wish to second such a motion."

MR. MOYLE'S AUTHORITY.

Mr. Moyle: "It was on the strength of Judge Le Grand Young's word, and no one will doubt him, that I charged outside influences were at work to accomplish Mr. Dunbar's defeat."

WANTS THEM SMOKED OUT.

As a friend of Mr. Dunbar, Judge Timmony hoped the motion to make the nomination unanimous by acclamation would not prevail. He wanted the non-partisans and the Republicans smoked out and their identity made known.

DUNBAR NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

The motion made by Delegate McLean and urged also by Mr. Pyper was then put and carried by an overwhelming vote. Scarcely a dozen negative votes were heard. Mr. Dunbar was then declared the nominee of the convention for the party's candidate for county clerk.

QUESTIONS OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Hon. Le Grand Young arose to a question of personal privilege. He did not want to be considered as a tale-bearer, when, as a matter of fact, he had simply investigated a rumor. He found the same greatly exaggerated.

The chairman explained that Mr. Young had acted with the best of intentions.

Golden Kimball also arose to a question of personal privilege. He intended to nominate Mr. Pyper as a Democrat with the kindliest of feeling; but a stigma had been cast on Mr. Pyper's name.

The Chair—By whom?

A Delegate—Produce the stigma.

Mr. Kimball declared Mr. Pyper was in Nashville last year and did not act with the non-partisans.

The Chair—Everybody knows George D. Pyper is a Democrat; that he is not a non-partisan, and all hope he never will be.

JENSEN FOR RECORDER ON FIRST BALLOT.

For the office of county recorder there were two candidates.

S. W. Stewart, in a eulogistic speech, nominated the present efficient recorder, J. C. Jensen.

J. G. Bywater placed the name of Thomas Alston of Sugar before the convention, saying that Mr. Alston had served very creditably in honorable positions before.

There being no other names presented, the ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	Co'nty	Total.
J. C. Jensen	77	101	92	93	55	103	411
Thomas Alston	15	11	55	8	5	49	143

Jensen was declared elected.

THREE BALLOTS FOR SHERIFF.

For sheriff, B. T. Lloyd placed George R. Raleigh in nomination.

Judge O. W. Powers spoke of the good qualities of T. P. Lewis, the present sheriff.

J. H. Parry nominated John B. Cummock.

J. R. Letcher said all the men who had been nominated were either black or baldheaded, and he desired to change the geological formation. He named John F. Howells.

Frank Y. Taylor named that stalwart of stalwart Democrats, Nicol Hood.

Bob Sloan nominated Ham Naylor.

The nominations were closed and the first ballot resulted as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	Co'nty	Total.
Geo. R. Raleigh	7		34	1	1		43
T. P. Lewis	26	45	3	12	23	64	179
J. B. Cummock	9	1	3	25	8	21	71
John F. Howells	14	39	27	14	5	29	128
Nicol Hood	1	21	4			14	40
Ham Naylor	37	6		5	17	24	89

The total number of votes cast was 550; necessary to a choice, 276. No choice.

While the second ballot was being taken up, Walter Sloan jumped up on the stage and declared that a rumor to the effect that Naylor was trading his votes to another candidate was not true.

The second ballot resulted:

	1	2	3	4	5	Co'nty	Total.
T. P. Lewis	29	52	16	18	24	76	202
G. R. Raleigh	6		7				13
J. B. Cummock	7	4	28	3		13	55
J. F. Howells	21	45	50	11	16	37	185
Nicol Hood	1	10				12	23
Ham Naylor	25	2	6	4	15	14	76

Total vote cast, 553; necessary to a choice, 277.

J. G. Bywater then withdrew the name of Nicol Hood in favor of John F. Howells.

John Cummock also withdrew in favor of John Howells.

Mrs. Mattie Hughes-Cannon announced the withdrawal of George Raleigh in favor of Lewis.

HOWELLS WINS OUT.

Mr. Raleigh said he withdrew in favor of nobody and Mrs. Cannon stood corrected, her anouncement being based on misinformation.

The third ballot elected Howells. It was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	Co'nty	Total.
T. P. Lewis	41	51	8	18	24	75	217
J. F. Howells	29	54	69	29	29	77	287
Ham Naylor	22	7	1	8	7		42

The total vote cast was 456, which made 229 necessary to a choice, and Howells thus came in with many votes to spare.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

George A. Whitaker arose, under this order of business, to nominate Charles S. Wilkes for the position of county surveyor.

Horace Cummings nominated Charles W. Hardy for the place. This was a surprise, as it was thought Mr. Wilkes would be the only candidate.

The ballot:

	1	2	3	4	5	Co'nty	Total.
Chas. S. Wilkes	76	97	27	26	34	40	300
Chas. W. Hardy	18	14	59	33	28	50	242

There were 548 votes cast, making 275 necessary to a choice.

LYNCH FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Fisher S. Harris, in one of his flowery speeches, "arose to put in words the anticipated act of the convention," and nominated Stephen H. Lynch.

Mrs. Caine moved to suspend the rules and nominate Stephen H. Lynch by acclamation. The motion prevailed.

SENATOR WHITAKER CREATES A VACANCY.

Judge Powers succeeded in obtaining the platform amid the din which greeted the names of the several candidates, and read a letter from Acting Governor Hammond accepting the resignation of George A. Whitaker as state senator. Judge Powers announced that at some time during the convention a candidate for this office would have to be nominated. Cries of "Peery, Peery," greeted this announcement.

Judge Powers then moved to suspend the order of business and nominate a successor to George A. Whitaker for the state senate, which motion was lost.

PEERY GETS A SENATORSHIP.

After the county ticket had been made complete with the nomination of Stephen H. Lynch for treasurer, on motion of Judge Powers the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate to succeed George A. Whitaker. He nominated D. H. Peery, jr., that sterling young Democrat. The rules were suspended and Peery was nominated by acclamation.

FILLING VACANCIES AND LEVYING ASSESSMENTS.

Judge Powers made a motion that after the convention the county committee have power to fill vacancies on the ticket. This motion carried.

Mr. Lloyd moved that an assessment of 5 per cent of the first year's salary be levied on each candidate, and that in the failure of any candidate to respond, the committee strike his name from the list.

This motion was laid on the table, amid great enthusiasm.

Later, and pending the taking of the vote for surveyor, Mr. Lloyd made a motion that the campaign committee be empowered to levy assessments on the campaign expenses. It is no longer possible to run a campaign without money. He moved the committee be empowered to collect not to exceed 5 per cent on the dollar on the first year's salary for campaign purposes.

R. W. Sloan endorsed this motion heartily.

The motion prevailed.

ADJOURNED AFTER MIDNIGHT.

The thanks of the convention were tendered Chairman Moyle, Madam Secretary Horne and the other officers for their courteous and efficient services, and the great two days' Democratic convention was dissolved.

A line soldier in England costs $375 a year, and, even then, says a writer in Blackwood, he is often a mere boy or an invalid and weakly man.

CAVE FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Abandoned Copper Mine in Connecticut Where Were Kep Prisoners For Years.

New York Sun: Nothing marks the growing humanitarian side of warfare to a greater degree than the treatment given to prisoners of war. Cervera and his men were fortunate that they did not become prisoners on this side of the Atlantic during the revolutionary war. Instead of being treated as honored guests, and made to feel entirely at home, the fine old Spanish admiral would have been taken many miles inland, through a forest dark and wild, there to be shut up in darkness in a cavern many feet under ground.

There is such a prison on the western slope of Talcott mountain, in the town of Granby, Conn. High, jagged rocks are to the east, a beautiful view of the Farmington valley to the west. It is within an easy wheel trip of Hartford, 20 miles to the northwest, and is visited by many persons from various parts of the land, affording at least an instructive lesson on prisoners of war.

So startling is the first glimpse of the prison—called Newgate, after the famous prison in England—that the eye refuses to recognize it in keeping with the commonplace objects of a New England landscape. At first glance the place appears to be a large barn, covered with straw hills. But the deep woods throw the tumbled and vine-clad walls into such bold relief that soon it is perceived that ruins of a remarkable and picturesque character are near.

THEY STOOD CLOSE

to the west side of the road, and just across the way from an ordinary farmhouse, making the ruins more remarkable by contrast. The entrance is gained by a circular gateway in the east wall, to a sort of courtyard surrounded by ruined walls, and in the center is the former keeper's lodge, now used as an office building. In revolutionary days the building was a block house.

Here was the state prison of Connecticut, between 1790 and 1829. On the sides of the inclosure were the workshops for the convicts. The only remaining prison building proper is at the southwest corner, and was used for cooking, sleeping and hospital apartments. A small sentry box, from which the guard appeared to shoot escaping prisoners, partly remains on the wall to the left of the entrance.

But the revolutionary prisoners had no shelter except the caverns, formerly copper mines, which extend beneath the inclosure and out into the adjoining fields. Just how the entrance was obtained to this subterranean lockup is told by two escaped prisoners, in an interview in the Gazetteer, a Tory paper published in New York. Said they:

"In approaching this horrid dungeon, we were first conducted through the apartments of the guards, then through a true door downstairs into another upon the same floor with the kitchen, which was divided from it by a very strong partition door. In the corner of this outer room, and near the front of the stairs, opened another large trap door, covered with

BARS AND BOLTS OF IRON,

Which were hoisted up by two guards by means of a tackle, while the hinges grated as they turned upon their hooks and opened the jaws and mouth of what they called hell, to which we descended by means of a ladder, about six feet more, which led down to a large iron grate or hatchway, locked down over a shaft of about three feet diameter, sunk through the solid rock, and which we were told led to the bottomless pit.

"Finding it not possible to evade this hard, cruel fate, we bade adieu to the world and descended the ladder about 28 feet more, when we came to what is called the landing; then marching shelf by shelf till, descending 30 or 40 feet more, we came to a platform of boards laid under foot, with something put overhead to carry off the water, which keeps continually dripping. Here we found the inhabitants of this woeful mansion, who were exceedingly anxious to know what was going on above. We told them that Lord Cornwallis had beat the rebel army, and that their money was gone to the deuce, with which they seemed satisfied and rejoiced at the news."

The present entrance to the caverns, so called, is accomplished more easily and pleasantly. All that is necessary is application at the office and payment of a small fee. The guide leads the visitors to a small shed at the rear of the office building, and requests each member of the party to put on a thick cloth ulster, which is furnished to keep out the chill and moisture. While the visitors stand around, clothed like gray friars, the guide steps to a well hole, through which the top of a ladder protrudes. Here was the first trap door mentioned by the prisoner. He descends the ladder without hesitation and is soon hidden in the deep darkness. The visitors follow, as a matter of course, and many women make the exploit without fear or nervousness. As the visitor descends he is cheered by the guide's voice, and reaches a landing about the size of a large closet. He finds the guide busy lighting a tallow dip, with

WHICH EACH VISITOR PROCEEDS.

Then, with a warning to stoop low, the guide leads the way down a gallery of slippery and steep rock, soon entering a large, turtle-backed cavern. It was here the prisoners said they found their unfortunate comrades.

The cavern is about 20 feet in diameter, and a tall man cannot stand erect in the center. The floor is strewn with pieces of wood, the remains, the guide says, of the cots filled with straw which the prisoners occupied. The water is dripping in frequent drops from the roof, and every word spoken finds reverberating echoes in the rocky galleries. In this gruesome place the revolutionary prisoners were kept in some instances for years without seeing the light of day.

The fare of the prison could not have been sumptuous, because a prisoner wrote this pathetic letter to the keeper:

"Mr. Viets: If you have any meat cooked you will much oblige me by sending a dinner, for I suffer want."

And that George Washington endersed this treatment of his foes is shown by a letter written by him to the committee of safety at Simsbury, when he sent from Cambridge a detachment of prisoners to be kept there at the continental expense. But the father of his country, as well as congress, came in for a liberal share of criticism when Rev. Simeon Baxter, a Tory clergyman and a prisoner, preached a very vehement sermon to a prostrate but sympathetic audience. How the clergyman must have made the dark recesses of the prison resound with his bitter words, when he called on his hearers to assassinate the patriots at their first opportunity; and he bade Washington and congress to remember that Judas was not a patriot till he hanged himself for betraying his Savior. "Go thou and do likewise," he exhorted the general, "and you will prove yourself a real savior of America, and, like him, hold a place in the temple of everlasting fame."

Unless Rev. Simeon was a man of low stature, it is difficult to conceive how he could have maintained a dignified position in such a

LOW AUDIENCE ROOM.

The prisoners kept burning pots of charcoal to dispel the foul air, which was somewhat relieved by shafts or wells in the mines, cut through the solid rock to a height of 80 feet or more. The guide explains all these matters to his gray-frocked listeners in a quaint, doleful voice in keeping with the surroundings. He then leads the way through many narrow galleries of the mines, which extend to a considerable distance. In many places the sides are bordered by piles of broken rock, held in place by wooden supports, which have given away in some places, and the rock has blocked completely the passage. It is difficult to pick the way through the mines, owing to the low and steep condition of the galleries.

A short distance from the main cavern the visitor comes to a well of water 18 feet deep, but so clear that the bottom is easily seen. The sunlight peeps in at the top of the well hole 50 feet to the surface below. There used to be a rope and bucket in the well, the top of which was secured by a trap door to prevent any prisoner escaping. However, one inmate did make the attempt one night, having bribed the guard to unlock the hatch, but after the prisoner had climbed the rope nearly to the top he was struck on the head by a descending bucket, and his body was found the next day at the bottom of the well.

Most grewsome of all is a dungeon known as the "Sounding Room." It is deep within the mines, and was used for solitary confinement of the prisoners. Here the echoes are remarkably intense, and even a whisper is repeated, while a groan will resound as if made by the whole mountain. The refractory prisoner was shackled to the stone wall, his only refreshment being a spring, which is so near he could reach it by stooping over. Near a shaft where the copper ore was raised to the surface, is a hole, hardly large enough for a man to crawl through, which

WAS USED AS A DRAIN,

Yet a Tory named Wooster made his escape by this difficult way. It was closed by iron bars, which Wooster loosened by picking the mortar with nail rods he had brought undetected into the prison. He stayed many nights within the drain enlarging it by chipping rocks. One night he was thus at work trying to bore his way out far within the drain, when a large stone fell behind him, making him a prisoner in this tomb. He thought he must die a terrible death of starving, when, to his delight, he found he could kick back the rocks a little ways. He struggled desperately, fearing at every moment that the stone would reach a place where he could not reach it. Finally he shoved it to a hollow place and was able to crawl by. Torn and bleeding, he was able to report to the guard next day and escape detection. A few days later he, with several others, escaped through the drain, but all were captured except Wooster, who made his way to the sea coast and entered his majesty's service.

Another desperate attempt to escape was joined in by the men who gave the account of their entrance to the prison. With several others, they overpowered the guards, fatally wounding one, and took the rest prisoners. They then released their companions, and, although some were wounded in the scuffle, many escaped. A committee of the Connecticut assembly investigated their escape, and in its report made very sarcastic comments on the inefficiency of the guards.

"Jacob Southwell was awakened by the tumult," says the report, "took a gun and run out of the guardhouse, and durst not go back for fear they would hurt him. N. B.—A young man more fit to carry fish to market than to keep guard at Newgate. Nathan Phelps was also asleep, but could do nothing, the prisoners having possession of the guardhouse (a small lad, just fit to drive plow with a very gentle team). He went to Mr. Viet's and stayed till morning (poor boy)." The blockhouse was burned three times while the English prisoners were kept in the mines.

Bright green and dark steel gray colors will be noticed in the rock. This is the copper which at one time gave a fabulous reputation for richness to the mines. Many attempts have been made to extract the ore, but always have ended in financial failure. The first attempt was made in 1707 by a company formed of the land-owners of Sunbury. The company made a contract with three clergymen to smelt the ore, but the British restrictions on smelting were too severe to leave any profit. Another attempt was made just before the Revolution, but in 1778 the works for mining purposes were abandoned for many years. In 1836 the Phoenix Mining company was formed of New York men, but the company went under during the panic. The last attempt was made in 1855 by the Connecticut Copper company, which built a sizable plant, and for two years carried on the undertaking. While the ore yields 10 per cent, and in some specimens as high as 40 per cent, the difficulty is in extracting the metal.

S. D. Viets of Springfield, Mass., a great grandson of the first keeper of the prison, now owns the property, and secures a comfortable revenue from sightseers. The caverns were first used as prisons in 1773 by the Connecticut assembly and were formally adopted as a state prison in 1790, when most of the buildings now in ruins were built. There were many thrilling escapes, rebellions and insurrections among the convicts until the prison was abandoned, in 1828, for the present state prison, at Wethersfield.

LINCOLN'S SAYINGS

His Famous Eulogy of Washington Fitly Describes Himself.

Chicago Times-Herald: No tribute to Abraham Lincoln can be more fitting than his own words about Washington, spoken on Feb. 22, 1842: "On that name a eulogy is expected. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun or glory to the name of Washington is alike impossible. Let none attempt it.

"In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on."

In reply to a gentleman who asked for a sketch of his life, he said: "My early history is perfectly characterized by a single line of Gray's 'Elegy:' 'The short and simple annals of the poor.'"

Twenty-one years before he was called to preside over the affairs of our country, when distracted by the issue whether we should become truly the land of the free or should consent that slavery might stretch farther its black pall over the grave of liberty, he said:

"If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly unworthy of its Almighty Architect it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world beside, and I standing up boldly, alone, and hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors."

He declared in 1854: "The doctrine of self-government is right—absolutely and eternally right—but it has no just application as here attempted. When the white man governs himself that is self-government, but when he governs himself and also governs another man that is more than self-government—that is despotism.

"What I do say is that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent."

HATRED OF SLAVERY.

It was his unswerving fidelity to the absolute right of self-government that made him "the typical American, pure and simple." He clearly comprehended and his soul was vigorously conscious of the sublime truth on which our national life was founded, the equal rights of all humankind and the absolute and eternal right of self-government.

He hated slavery, while recognizing the constitutional rights of slave owners. He deplored the tendency to recognize slavery as a moral right, and said in 1854:

"Near 80 years ago we began by declaring that all men are created equal; but now from that beginning we have run down to the other declaration that for some men to enslave others is a 'sacred right of self-government.' These principles cannot stand together. They are as opposite as God and mammon."

CRITICISED BY FRIENDS.

In 1858, at the close of the Republican state convention which nominated him for the United States senate, he delivered a speech, afterward much criticised by his friends, in which his discernment proved prophetic. He said: "We are now far into the fifth year since a policy was initiated with the avowed object and confident promise of putting an end to slavery agitation. Under the operation of that policy that agitation has not only not ceased, but has constantly augmented.

"In my opinion it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed.

"'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved, * * * but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other."

In defense of this speech he afterward said: "Friends, I have thought about this matter a great deal, * * * and am thoroughly convinced the time has come when it should be uttered; and if it must be that I must go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked to truth—die in the advocacy of what is right and just. This nation cannot live on injustice. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand' I say again and again."

In reply to a friend he said: "You may think that speech was a mistake, but I have never believed it was, and you will see the day when you will consider it the wisest thing I ever did."

NOT BUYING PLEDGES.

To a party who wished to be empowered to negotiate reward for promises of influence in the Chicago convention, 1860, Mr. Lincoln replied: "No, gentlemen, I have not asked the nomination, and I will not now buy it with pledges. If I am nominated and elected I shall not go into the presidency as the tool of this man or that man, or as the property of any faction or clique."

Thus the hour of our country's peril was the hour when the divine power of truth and right in a human soul was the anchor of the ship of state. This power held it firmly to the mooring of the eternal and absolute truth which gave the nation birth, and the storms of disunion beat against it in vain.

Abraham Lincoln became the guardian of our country's honor, and commander of the army and navy, when in the shadow of threatened dissolution, free to act as judgment and conscience dictated. He said to the Ohio legislature, February, 1861: "I cannot but know what you all know, that without a name, perhaps without a reason why I should have a name, there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest upon the father of his country. And, so feeling, I cannot but turn and look back for the support without which it will be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn, then, and look to the American people, and to that God who has never forsaken them."

He believed, and correctly, that very much of the ill feeling that existed between the north and south was "dependent upon a misunderstanding of one another." When called upon by the committee who notified him at his home of his nomination he said: "Gentlemen, we must pledge our mutual health in this most healthy beverage which God has given us. It is the only beverage I have ever used or allowed in my family, and I cannot conscientiously depart from it on the present occasion. It is pure Adam's ale from the well."

Devotion to absolute right and love of humanity linked this white-souled man to all people in this world and to angels in higher realms of being. He is not "sleeping under the monument" at Springfield. He is still inspiring human souls with the love of liberty.

A thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder or be read with deeper feeling than that which tells of his life and death.

TAPE WORMS

"A tape worm eighteen feet long at least came on the scene after my taking two CASCARETS. This I am sure has caused my bad health for the past three years. I am still taking Cascarets, the only cathartic worthy of notice by sensible people."

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third judicial district, county of Salt Lake, state of Utah. William M. Mansfield, plaintiff, vs. Mary Emma Davidson Plumley, Charles Addison Plumley, Addison Plumley and Annie F. Ward, defendants. To be sold at sheriff's sale at the west front door of the county court house, in the city of Salt Lake, county of Salt Lake, state of Utah, on Saturday, Sept. 17, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, the real estate described as follows, to-wit: All of lot six (6), in block two (2), amended plat of Coates & Corum's South Gale addition of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Utah. Purchase price payable in lawful money of the United States.

THOMAS P. LEWIS,
Sheriff of Salt Lake County, state of Utah.
By JOHN MONTGOMERY, JR.,
Deputy Sheriff.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1898.

Closson L. Kinney, Attorney for the plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT NO. 2.

THE LOWER MAMMOTH MINING company, a corporation, location of mines, Tintic mining district, Juab county, Utah. Principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the Lower Mammoth Mining company, held on Tuesday, the 6th day of September, 1898, an assessment of five (5) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the company, payable to its secretary at his office, room 209 Progress building, Salt Lake City, Utah, at once, and before the 12th day of October, 1898. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 12th day of October, 1898, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 3rd day of November, 1898, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

SAMUEL J. PAUL, Secretary.
209 Progress building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Dated Salt Lake City, Sept. 7, 1898.
First publication, Sept. 10, 1898.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Third Judicial district, Salt Lake county, state of Utah. James Johnston, plaintiff, vs. Ida Johnston, defendant. Summons.—The state of Utah to the said defendant: You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after the service of this summons, if served within the county in which the action is brought; otherwise within thirty days after service, and defend the above entitled action; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint filed with the clerk of this court, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

BENNETT, HARKNESS, HOWAT, BRADLEY & RICHARDS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
P. O. Address, 163 South Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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THE LATEST AND MOST WONDERFUL CURE PERFORMED BY THE MASTERS OF THE ART OF HEALING, BY THE AID OF THEIR WONDERFUL NEW TREATMENT, AND MODERN INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, DEAFNESS ASTHMA AND ALL HEAD, THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.

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