

SILVER AND LEAD.

Bar silver, 60 1/2 cents. Lead, brokers', \$3.70 @ \$3.60. Copper, casting, 1 1/4 cents.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH; SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1898.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake Today is: Fair, stationary temperature.

NUMBER 225.

STAND TOGETHER, SAYS M'KINLEY

People Should Sink Their Partisan Differences.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MONSTER OVATIONS

Great Crowds Turned Out Through Indiana and Ohio.

The President Speaks of the War and Says We Cannot Escape Our New Responsibilities—Oppressed People Brought Within Our Sphere of Influence—Tributes to Benjamin Harrison and Thomas A. Hendricks—At Indianapolis.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—One continuous ovation has marked the passage of President William McKinley today over the states of Indiana and Ohio. During the wind and rain of a most disagreeable October day, the citizens of these states have congregated in great numbers at every station along the line and never have they disappointed the president's hopes. He was graciously received at every point where crowds awaited his coming, to speak a few words to his constituents and receive their approving cheers.

Perhaps the most impressive demonstration of the day was at Indianapolis, where the streets through which the president was driven to the state house were jammed with cheering people. Here on the steps of the state capitol, almost within the shadow of the statue of Thomas A. Hendricks, the president delivered one of the most striking and eloquent addresses on his long western tour. In the course of it he paid graceful tribute to the memory of Hendricks and referred also to the eulogistic address on his long western tour. In the course of it he paid graceful tribute to the memory of Hendricks and referred also to the eulogistic address on his long western tour.

At Columbus, Ind., a two months' old baby was handed over the railing of the rear platform into the arms of Secretary Wilson, who presented to the president his youngest namesake, William McKinley.

Another humorous incident was when Secretary Wilson was introduced after the president had finished his remarks at Columbus. Twice Mr. Wilson, commenced to speak and twice he was interrupted by the starting of the train. Then Secretary Gage shouted:

The eloquence of the secretary of agriculture starts the whole thing going.

Amid great laughter, Mr. Wilson then concluded his brief address and the train pulled out.

REVIVAL OF PATRIOTISM.

The booming of cannon and shrieking of steam whistles roused the president from sleep shortly after 6 o'clock and he spoke to 5,000 people at 6 and at 7 o'clock. At 7:30 and at 8:30 and at 9:30 the president was warmly cheered by a gathering that seemed wholly out of proportion to the size of the town. At Tipton, which was the next stop, the president spoke in part as follows:

"My fellow citizens, we have lately had such a revival of patriotism in this country as I have never had since the earliest day of our history. North and south are now together brought; they in peace a common flag salute, and in war a common sacrifice, and willing to die beneath its folds. (Applause.) That is what the war has done for the people of the United States. What it has done for the people is yet to be determined, and as I look into your faces, I know that you would have this nation help the oppressed people who have by the war been brought within the sphere of our influence." (Great applause.)

The firing of a cannon in honor of the presidential visit at Kokomo was attended with disastrous results. Jones was instantly killed by its premature explosion, and another was seriously injured and may die.

SPEECH AT LOGANSPORT.

At Logansport the president was introduced by Senator Fairbanks. He said:

A united people. We present a spectacle of 75,000,000 people, representing every race and nationality, and united in one faith and under one flag, and that the glorious old stars and stripes we love so much. And we must continue to stand together. When we have no differences with another nation, then it will be time for us to resume our old disputes at home, but until that time, we must stand for a common purpose, and stand together until the settlements of the war shall be embodied into the permanent form of a public treaty. (Applause.)

"We commenced the war, not for gain or greed of non-possessors. We commenced it for freedom and to remove our indignation of oppression (applause), and having accomplished that, we must assume all the responsibilities that justly belong to that war, whatever they may be. And I am sure that the people of this country, without regard to party, setting aside all differences and distinctions, will remain together until we shall finally settle the terms of peace. (Great applause.) I recall with peculiar satisfaction this morning, as I look into the faces of my countrymen from Indiana, the promptness with which your people responded to the call of the president on the declaration of war. (Loud applause.) Within 24 hours from the receipt of that call your quota was filled, and in 48 hours you were ready to march to freedom. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

"I thank you this morning, in the name of the nation, for your patriotic devotion to the country, and bid you all good morning." (Great applause.)

PRESIDENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 21.—President McKinley was in this city for two hours today. He arrived at 11 o'clock. His visit brought to the city an immense crowd of strangers, and all of the city itself seems to have turned out to give him a welcome. Public schools suspended for the occasion, and all the pupils of the grammar grades occupied University park, round three sides of which the presidential party passed in procession. The president was accompanied by his wife and by Secretary of the Treasury, Charles D. Smith, Assistant Secretary of War, McKeen, Private Secretary Porter and Assistant Private Secretary Cortelyou. The presidential party disembarked at Washington and Noble streets, on the eastern side of the city, entered open carriages and drove to the capitol grounds.

The procession was under the command of James B. Tamm, grand marshal, and was composed of police and civil organizations. At the capitol grounds Senator Fairbanks introduced the president, who said:

"My fellow citizens, I thank you for the words of welcome spoken in your behalf by your distinguished senator. I thank you for this cordial and hearty greeting, the country of your great state. We meet in no party name, we meet in the name of the country, of patriotism and of peace. (Great applause.) It gives me peculiar pleasure to meet the people of the city of the home residence of that illustrious statesman and predecessor in the great presidential office, Benjamin Harrison (great applause). I do not forget, in this presence, that this was the home of that other distinguished Indian, Thomas A. Hendricks (great applause). Both names are remembered by all of you, and both have been distinguished in the service of their country.

"My fellow citizens, we are here today because we love the old flag. (Applause.) It never went down in defeat, it was never raised in dishonor. (Wild applause.) It means more to this hour than it ever meant in all our history. It floats today where it never floated before. (Great applause.) Glorious old banner, the same our grandfathers lifted up, the same our fathers bore. (Great applause.) In many a storm it shed the crimson stain, and what God hath woven in his loom we will wear in peace." (Great applause and cheers.)

"The war has been successful. It ended in a little over a hundred days. Matchless victories on land and sea, our army and navy are engaged in every honor that a generous people can bestow. (Tremendous applause.) A matchless army and a fearless navy have done their part. The rest remains for the people to do. (Great applause.) Happy are all free peoples, too strong to be dispossessed, but blessed are they among nations, who dare to stand strong for the oppressed." (Tremendous applause.)

Following the speeches the procession was reformed, and the president was escorted to the Union station, where the president bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd that was in waiting for the train, but he made no speech. Chairman Shattuck and a party of citizens carried the president's shawl hands with the president, but the stop was only long enough for Captain W. W. Peabody, vice president of the United States Savings and Loan Association, to bid the president adieu. Superintendent Howard and a number of newspaper men to board the train to accompany the president and his party to Columbus. The train was pouring down while the train was in this city, and there were but few that knew the president was in the city.

RAIN AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 21.—The presidential train reached Cincinnati at 4:30 p. m. and was met by the Union station, where the president bowed his acknowledgments to the crowd that was in waiting for the train, but he made no speech. Chairman Shattuck and a party of citizens carried the president's shawl hands with the president, but the stop was only long enough for Captain W. W. Peabody, vice president of the United States Savings and Loan Association, to bid the president adieu. Superintendent Howard and a number of newspaper men to board the train to accompany the president and his party to Columbus. The train was pouring down while the train was in this city, and there were but few that knew the president was in the city.

After a short informal levee on the stage, during which the president shook hands with a large number of prominent citizens who acted upon the reception committee, he returned to the train. A committee of ladies met Mrs. McKinley on the train at the depot, but she did not leave the car.

FATALITY IN IDAHO.

Boise, Oct. 21.—Isaac Williams, an old-timer of Warrens, today accidentally shot and killed himself.

DEATH OF AN AGED MINER.

Boise, Oct. 21.—Idaho City, George Galt, an aged miner, burned to death

WAR INVESTIGATION

Commission Inspects Hospital at Fort McPherson.

SUPPLIES LONG DELAYED

EARLY REQUISITIONS ONLY RECENTLY SUPPLIED.

While No Complaints Were Made By Patients, Chaplain Nave Deplores Lack of Care for Clothing of Inmates and Declares Petty Thieving Was a Sad Feature of the War.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21.—The war investigation commission arrived here

single complaint from a man who was possessed of his reason, while, on the contrary, he had heard many expressions of gratitude and commendation for the excellent conduct of the hospital. Mr. Nave expressed the opinion that in the conduct of military hospitals generally there was too little care of the clothes and other property of patients. The custom is to put a sick man's clothing under his pillow when he enters a hospital, and Mr. Nave said that the man often never again sees either his clothing or articles that may be left in the pockets. He had known of many instances in which men were brought here with no clothes except their night shirts, and he himself had secured, through private help, no fewer than a hundred suits for such men as had lost their clothing. "In a word, the clothing which has been going on and the petty peculations which have been practiced upon soldiers," said he, "continue to be the saddest features of the war."

While the bodies of patients was carefully guarded their property was not, and these articles were often, the chaplain said, very sacred to the patient in case of his recovery, and to his friends and relatives in case of his death.

TOO MUCH FOR SPAIN

Cannot Evacuate Cuba Within the Specified Time.

MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK

REMOVAL TO SPAIN OF 130,000 SOLDIERS.

Relinquishment of Spanish Sovereignty and Occupation by Americans Will Be Delayed—Appalling Death Rate at Havana—Victims of Disease and Starvation.

Washington, Oct. 21.—It is now certain that the complete evacuation of

food, and might be written "starvation." It has caused 2,400 deaths. Since January 201 have died of a direct result of starvation.

Those who have heard that the Havana climate is good for tuberculosis will be interested in learning that 2,242 died from that disease this year.

The total number of deaths, 846 in October, usually a fairly healthy month, shows the increase of all diseases.

Colonel Waring is convinced that with good sewers, clean streets and the ordinary rules of sanitation, it will decrease the mortality percentage almost 50 per cent.

Sale of Spanish Guns. Havana, Oct. 21.—The commission has served notice on Mr. Hamill, who purchased copper and bronze guns sold at auction, that the American government would contest the legality of the sale, and he would dispose of the guns at his own risk. A New York agent who was about to deposit a draft of \$100,000 to purchase the guns from Mr. Hamill, was also warned, and later refused to complete the deal.

Hon. John B. Corlies was unanimously reelected for congress by the Republicans of the First Michigan district.

STATISTICS ON GOLD AND SILVER

Last Year's Production by States and Countries.

UTAH'S SILVER OUTPUT OVER EIGHT MILLIONS

Produced Nearly Two Million Dollars Worth of Gold.

World's Silver Production Exceeded That of Any Previous Year—Gold Output of the United States Was Fifty-seven Millions—Our Stock of Gold and Silver Is Worth Over a Billion and a Quarter—Price of Silver.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The director of the mint, in his report upon the production of the precious metals during the calendar year 1897, just submitted to the secretary of the treasury, deals not only with the production of gold and silver in the United States, but in foreign countries as well, and draws a comparison between the production of leading producing countries of the world. The means from which information has been derived is the most authentic and reliable, and the figures are as nearly accurate as it is possible to obtain.

The value of gold produced in the United States during the calendar year 1897 was \$7,282,000. The South African republic made the remarkable gain of \$13,541,191. Australia increased \$18,222,545 and Russia \$17,708,730. The United States produced during the year \$2,960,000 fine ounces of silver, and Mexico \$2,261,180 fine ounces, a decrease for the United States of 1,874,830 fine ounces, and an increase for Mexico of \$26,726 fine ounces.

The following tables show the production of the United States and producing states and the production of the leading producing countries of the world for the calendar year 1897.

Table with 3 columns: State or Territory, Gold, Silver. Lists production for various states like Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, etc.

There was a notable increase in the production of gold in the world during 1897 over 1896. The United States increased \$4,750,000; the South African republic made the remarkable gain of \$13,541,191. Australia increased \$18,222,545 and Russia \$17,708,730. The United States produced during the year \$2,960,000 fine ounces of silver, and Mexico \$2,261,180 fine ounces, a decrease for the United States of 1,874,830 fine ounces, and an increase for Mexico of \$26,726 fine ounces.

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A LEAF FROM ALMA'S HISTORY.



HOW THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATOR LEGISLATED JAN. 27, 1894.

over the Southern railway today at 10 o'clock, and, after calling upon General Pennington, in command of the department, proceeded to Fort McPherson. The only work to be done here in connection with the hospital at the fort. The members separated into parties of two each for the purpose of visiting the various divisions of the institution. They found the barracks at the post had been transferred to hospital wards, and notwithstanding the day was wet, the wards were all found to be comfortable and warm. There are now 222 patients in the institution, and many of them are convalescent. The commissioners talked with the various divisions of the institution. They found the barracks at the post had been transferred to hospital wards, and notwithstanding the day was wet, the wards were all found to be comfortable and warm.

Replying to a question from General Wilson, Chaplain Nave said he had seen some of the surgeons at the hospital under the influence of liquor, but not to a sufficient extent to interfere with the proper performance of their duties.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Commission May Dispose of Cuban Question Next Week.

Paris, Oct. 21.—The United States and Spanish peace commissioners held separate sessions this morning, and when the joint session opened this afternoon it was believed the Cuban question would not be decided today, but would be taken up again at the joint session of Monday next.

UTAH CASE DECIDED.

Bates vs. Heirs of W. A. Gebhardt—Tocolee Woman's Appointment.

Washington, Oct. 21.—In the land contest of Bates vs. the heirs of William A. Gebhardt, from the Salt Lake City district, Utah, the secretary of the interior today affirmed the decision of the commissioner of the general land office in favor of Bates.

The extra contract for strengthening the foundation of the new public building at Cheyenne, Wyo., was today awarded to Keefe & Bradley, the present contractors, at \$23,185.

Among the departments in which there was delay in delivery was bed linen. Dr. Taylor said he had found the present computation of 60-cents-a-day fund more than sufficient to furnish food for the sick men, and he expressed the opinion that 40 cents a day would be sufficient for the purpose of supplying food. Dr. Taylor stated that a large proportion of his patients had been received from Tampa, but that some had come from Jacksonville, Chickamauga and other points.

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Enos Smith Acquitted. Killed George Rice For Displaying Mrs. Smith's Picture.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 21.—At Wolmer, today, Enos Smith was acquitted of the murder of George Rice. Rice was a sutler for the hand of the woman Smith afterward married. He carried her picture around the country on his horse's bridle. This resulted in the tragedy.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

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Page Three: Great Bingham Rally. Women's Club Convention. Free Power and Water.

Page Four: Editorial. Among the Railways. Unlucky for Durm.

Page Six: Active Stock Market. State News. Anti-Exporting Law. Out of the Bond Business.

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Page Eight: German Emperor's Tour. Reviews Turkish Troops—Fraternalizing of Germans and Turks.

Page Nine: FEARFUL MORTALITY. Thousands Die From Disease and Starvation at Havana.

Havana, Oct. 21.—Dr. Brummer has just forwarded to Washington a complete report on the mortality of Havana from Jan. 1 to Oct. 12. His figures are enough to strike terror to the hearts of those contemplating visiting the city.

Dysentery is increasing, but the total thus far for the entire year is 1,660, and 69 in the first thirteen days of October.

The increase in typhoid fever is startling, as shown by the following list of deaths: Fifty-seven in June, 81 in July, 127 in August, 136 in September, and 69 in the first thirteen days of October.

Peripneumonia carried off 57 in the first 13 days of October, an increase of 200 per cent over the record of any preceding month.

In the first 13 days of October malarial fever caused 146 deaths, making a total since January of 422.

Fever is generally caused by lack of

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