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That is the age of the American Republic. If you are genuinely patriotic you will enjoy the Sunday Herald. It will be brimfull of patriotism and Fourth of July stories.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD

An Old Fashioned Fourth.

Read about how the celebrations were conducted by our forefathers. The Sunday Herald will tell you.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR — SALT LAKE CITY, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1897. — NUMBER 220

GREAT CRUSH COMES TODAY

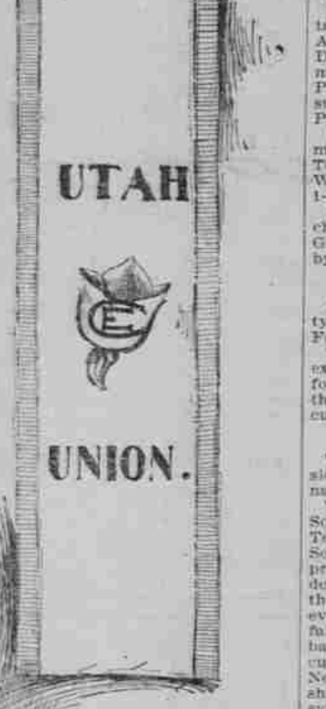
Main Body of the Endeavorers Will Reach Salt Lake.

UTAH UNION CONVENTION

Held Yesterday and Elected Officers for Next Year.

Programme for the Entertainment of the Visitors—Reception at Saltair at 5 O'Clock This Afternoon—Governor Wells Will Welcome Them to the State—Grand Rally at the Tabernacle Sunday Afternoon—Various Headquarters—Complete Information by Wire as to the Movements of Trains.

Between daybreak and 4 o'clock this afternoon there will probably be 7,000 people landed at the Rio Grande Western depot. Twenty-nine trains will arrive there in that time, the first one being the Francis, O., special in two sections, carrying 700 people. This is due at 5 o'clock this morning, and it will be followed at 7 o'clock by the train carrying the Kansas delegation of 300 persons. From then on the exact time of the arrival of the various delegations is uncertain, but there should be 18 trains arrive here between 7 a. m. and noon, as follows: Bullock's Chicago and Illinois special (two trains), New Jersey (two trains), New Hampshire and Canada, Iowa (two trains), Kentucky, Wisconsin, Virginia, Lucas, Iowa, special in two sections; Nebraska, Indiana, Minnesota, New York (two trains) and Michigan. Besides the above trains the regular train due at 12:15 p. m. will arrive in three sections, and the Massachusetts delegation in two sections; McLain's St. Louis special and the Tennessee and Alabama



THE UTAH BADGE.

delegations, in two sections, should arrive between noon and 4 o'clock p. m. Eight trains from the east arrived at the Rio Grande Western depot between noon yesterday and 2 o'clock this morning. They were not Christian Endeavor trains, but they carried over 1,500 people, most of whom comprised the overflow travel growing out of the Christian Endeavor excursions to San Francisco, and not a great number of the passengers stopped here. There were a few Endeavorers among them, however, mostly scattering parties from Iowa and other Missouri river points. Altogether there will probably not be more than 1,000 Endeavorers, including those from Utah, in the city when the Ohio delegation arrives this morning, and the crowds will not be very noticeable before 9 or 10 o'clock.

A party of 20 representing the local reception committee, headed by B. L. Corum, left here on the 7:40 train last evening for Thistle, at which point two of the committee will meet every incoming train and escort the delegations to the city. The others in the party were Walter Nickum, W. H. Hunsberger, Miss Abbott, Mrs. E. E. Shepard, Miss Olive Lister, Miss Della Johnson, Miss E. T. Eyles, Miss Grace Zornbaugh, Miss Eleanor Peterson, Miss Josie Studebaker, J. H. Parsons, Mrs. J. B. Caldwell, J. O. McCorker, Miss Twomey, Miss Besinger, H. N. Tolles, George B. Hawkes, Miss Mary Miller and H. S. Tucker. Another party of 20 will go to Thistle on the first train this morning for the same purpose.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN SECTIONS.

Reports from Ogden are that every Union Pacific train from the east is arriving there in two and three sections of ten or more cars each. In most cases the passengers are going through to California without taking the side trip to Salt Lake. The Union Pacific is handling a great amount of business from Missouri river points.

NUMEROUS SPECIALS.

On Wednesday 22 specials left Omaha and Kansas City over the Union Pacific, with an average of 200 persons each. On Thursday 12 specials left Omaha and Kansas City with an average of 225 persons each, and yesterday six specials left the same points with an average of 340 persons each. Some of these trains will go direct to San Francisco via Ogden and others will go to Denver and the passengers will continue their westward journey via the Denver & Rio Grande.

THE UTAH UNION.

Very little of consequence occurred in local Christian Endeavor circles yesterday except the annual convention of the Utah union in the First Congregational church, and even that was so overshadowed by the coming rally that it did not reach its usual importance. There was a business meeting of the union in the morning, at which reports were received from various officers, among others one showing that there are 1,200 Christian Endeavorers in the state. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Tibballs; secretary, Miss E. B. Eberhard; first vice president, G. H. Ingham; second vice president, Mrs. J. T. Hunt, Ogden; third vice president, C. E. Brainerd, Ogden; directors for two years, J. O. McCracken, Miss Iva Corey, Ogden; W. E. Stimson; directors holding over for one year, Rev. N. E. Clemenson, Logan; Miss Hattie Randolph, Miss G. Whiteman, Bountiful; state superintendent of junior work, Miss Anna F. Hurlburd. R. J. Caskey was elected vice president for the Utah union of the World's Union of Christian Endeavor. The afternoon was devoted to the rally of the junior societies, and in the evening there was a public meeting, at which several addresses were made, mainly devoted to preparatory enthusiasm for the coming rally and the convention in San Francisco next week. The '97 committee spent most of the day in completing its labors. The decoration committee finished its work in the halls that will be used for headquarters. Some additional decorations were placed on buildings in the business section yesterday, but even now the display of bunting is anything but elaborate.

The following is the complete programme for the next three days:

SATURDAY, JULY 3.

Five p. m., reception at Saltair.

Professor Robert J. Caskey, chairman.

Music, instrumental.

Prayer.

Music, hymn.

Address of welcome to the state, Governor Heber M. Wells.

Address of welcome by the Endeavorers, by Rev. B. F. Clay, president of Salt Lake City local union.

Music, instrumental.

Responses by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., Boston, president of united society, and Rev. H. B. Grose, Boston, one of the trustees.

Music, hymn.

Christian Endeavor benediction.

SUNDAY, JULY 4.

Nine-thirty a. m., junior rally First Congregational church, corner First South and Fourth East streets, Miss E. Eyles and Miss Anna F. Hulburd presiding.

Addresses by Mrs. Francis E. Clark of Boston, Mrs. Alice May Scudder of Jersey City and Rev. F. Y. Pierce of Philadelphia.

11 a. m.—Preaching at the several churches and at the Salt Lake theatre, the Grand Opera House and the Lyceum by distinguished visitors.

2 p. m.—Grand march of delegates from Third South and West Temple by way of Main street to the tabernacle.

2:30 p. m.—Grand mass meeting in the tabernacle. J. B. Caldwell presiding. Addresses by Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., of Boston; Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman of Philadelphia and Rev. William Patterson of Toronto, Canada. The subject for the afternoon is "Christian Patriotism."

6:30 p. m.—Regular Endeavor prayer meetings at the various churches. Topic, "Consecrated Patriots: What Will They Do?" Scripture, Deut. 32, 1-18.

8 p. m.—Preaching at the various churches, the Salt Lake theatre, the Grand Opera House and the Lyceum by distinguished visitors.

MONDAY, JULY 5.

10 a. m.—Grand review of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry at Fort Douglas.

There will be a Christian Endeavor excursion to Garfield Beach during the forenoon of the 5th for the benefit of those who arrived too late for the excursion to Saltair on Saturday.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The following is the order of procession for the grand march to the tabernacle tomorrow:

The delegates will form on Third South street, between Main and West Temple, extending west on West Third South and north on West Temple. The procession will be led by the Maine delegation, headed by delegates from the first Christian Endeavor society ever organized. The other states will fall in line in the following order: Alabama, Massachusetts, Texas, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Georgia, New York, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida, Canada, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Virginia, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Minnesota, Maryland, Iowa, Arkansas, Texas, Nebraska, Louisiana, Kansas, Indiana, South Dakota, Mississippi, North Dakota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, Illinois, Idaho, New Jersey, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado and Utah.

HEADQUARTERS.

The following is the list of headquarters as arranged by the hall and ushers' committee for the various state delegations. It is expected that all visiting Endeavorers will go to their respective headquarters immediately on arrival, where friends will be able to find them.

First Congregational church, corner First South and Fourth East streets—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire.

First Presbyterian church, corner Second South and Second East streets—New York, Wisconsin, Arkansas.

First Baptist church, corner Second South and Second West streets—Missouri, Colorado, Virginia.

Westminster Presbyterian church, Fourth West between First and Second South streets—Tennessee, Wyoming, Idaho.

First Methodist church, Third South between Main and State streets—Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina.

Christian church, corner Fourth South and Third East streets—Kentucky, West Virginia.

K. of P. Castle hall, 261 South Main street—Illinois, Montana.

Y. M. C. A., Atlas block, 28 West Second South street—Pennsylvania, Mississippi, Maine, Canada.

Odd Fellows' hall, 39-41 Market street, between Third and Fourth South and Main and West Temple streets—Indiana, New Jersey, Maryland, Texas, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota.

Hammond hall, Third South between Third and Fourth East streets—Iowa, Louisiana, Florida.

Office of G. S. Peyton, 46 East Second South street—Delaware, Georgia, Alabama.

AT PHILLIPS' CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregationalists of the city have not been able to arrange for a denominational rally, partly because the First Congregational church will be used for the junior rally at the desired hour.

The Phillips church, however, has made arrangements to present the mission work of the denomination in this field at the Sunday evening service, and Rev. W. S. Hawkes, the local home missionary superintendent, has been requested to make a statement of the same.

The Phillips Congregational church, corner of Seventh East and Fifth South street, was named after the Phillips church of South Boston, from the ladies' society of which it received aid at the time President F. E. Clark was its pastor. It has since received several hundred dollars from the Christian Endeavorers of the denomination, which has been used to purchase its present home. All visiting Congregational Endeavorers are cordially invited to attend its evening service, July 4.

CHICAGO ENDEAVORERS.

They Split on the Rock of Sunday Travel.

Salida, Col., July 2.—The California-bound Chicago Christian Endeavorers have gone to pieces. Part of the second section, under the Rev. C. S. Bullock, reached here at 12 o'clock today, having been joined at Denver by a Canada coach, a New Hampshire coach and two coaches from Decatur, Ill.

The trip through the famous Royal Gorge was made this morning. At this point the party separated, part going over the narow guage line over Marshall pass and the Black canyon, the others remaining on the main line for Grand Junction, where the entire train will wait until tonight, reaching Salt Lake Saturday noon.

The first section of Chicagoans, under R. W. Ransom, have tarried at Colorado Springs and will not reach Salt Lake City until Sunday. The second section, opposed to Sunday travel, have thus endeavored to carry out original plans. Almost every one in both sections had trouble at Denver and Colorado Springs. Some were lost in the crush at the Denver station, some went around "the Loop" and lost their pocketbooks, and others went up Pike's Peak and failed to get down in time owing to a break-down. An occasional Endeavorer lost his religion, but found it at vesper services. All this mix-up resulted in the train being delayed at Denver until midnight, and when it reached Colorado Springs at 4 o'clock this morning it found the Pike's Peak contingent shivering in the station, having been compelled to sit up all night.

Before leaving Salida, Mr. Bullock carried his folding baby organ to the station platform and conducted gospel services in the shadow of the Rockies.

Coach Overturned.

Colorado Springs, Col., July 2.—A carload of people who were being taken through the Garden of the Gods today were upset at the balanced rock, and Fred Evanston, of Boston, was seriously injured.

The accident was caused by overcrowding the coach. There were sixteen passengers. Evanston was taken to the Manitou hotel, where a physician attended his injuries. His face was badly cut and his hips were severely bruised and wrenched.

Evanston is a member of the Massachusetts Endeavorers and was compelled to remain behind his companions, who left at noon for San Francisco.

Six ladies on the coach were somewhat bruised, but resumed their journey.

Twenty Thousand Strong.

Denver, July 2.—Railroad officials estimate that six thousand tourists passed through Denver to the west today, and that the number who have passed through since Wednesday is about 20,000.

Reports received at headquarters of the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland railroads today show that the west-bound trains, carrying delegates to the Christian Endeavor convention and other tourists west, are moving through Colorado like clock work. Trains which arrived in Denver from the east several hours late will reach Ogden on time. Up to midnight the Denver & Rio Grande hauled thirty trains, carrying 7,500 passengers, out of Denver for the west, and today seventeen more trains left over the same road with 250 passengers each.

A Boy Injured.

Colorado Springs, Col., July 2.—Fred Frank, of Dayton, O., a member of the Bullock Endeavor party of Chicago, was standing on the platform of a car with one foot resting on a bumper, when the train started to move. His foot was caught in the couplings and one of his toes was so badly mashed as to require amputation. He is 15 years of age, and is accompanied by his mother.

Arriving in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 2.—While most of the delegates to the '97 convention of Christian Endeavorers will not reach here until next week, the advance guard is expected to reach here tonight, the first train consisting of seventeen cars being due at 8:15 o'clock. The Southern Pacific company will handle about fifty special trains out of Ogden when the main body of delegates reaches there; and in order to relieve the eating stations en route, five dining cars were sent out today to be picked up by the west-bound trains between here and Salt Lake. A number of out-of-town excursions have been arranged for the benefit of the visitors after the convention, and the local railway companies are vieing with each other to capture the patronage of the Endeavorers.

Passing Denver.

Denver, Col., July 2.—A special to the Republican from Florence, Col., says: During the past 24 hours 35 excursion trains have passed this point over the Denver & Rio Grande. A majority of the trains made the Royal Gorge in daylight. This has been the greatest day in passenger business in the history of the Rio Grande through the Arkansas valley. The company is running two and three sections of its regular passenger trains.

IN GREAT CONFUSION.

Everyone Connected With the Durrant Case in a Quandary.

San Francisco, July 2.—The Durrant murder case has resolved itself into a state of such confusion that it will require the combined efforts of the state and the United States supreme courts to restore it to its proper legal condition.

It is rumored that Governor Budd contemplates asking the state supreme court for a writ of mandate to compel the warden of San Quentin prison to execute the sentence imposed upon Theodore Durrant on July 9, the date under which the murderer was reprieved. This is out of the question, however, as the supreme court does not meet again until the second week in July. While the state officials appear to be in a quandary, Durrant's attorneys insist that the appeal to the United States supreme court acts as a bar to any and all proceedings in the state courts pending the decision of the higher tribunal.

Louisville's Virtuous Spasm.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—The grand jury this afternoon returned indictments against Colonel S. J. Tilford, C. A. Wilson and Doyle O'Sullivan, members of the board of public safety, and Chief of Police Tom Taylor, charging them with malfeasance in office. The indictments charge that the defendants failed in their duty by not closing the poolrooms in this city.

True bills were also received against three poolrooms and the private policemen who watch these resorts. This is the culmination of an effort started some time ago to close the poolrooms and stop all gambling.

Bryan at Elko, Nev.

Elko, Nev., July 2.—William J. Bryan made a half hour's speech here while the train stopped for dinner this evening. An immense crowd from the surrounding country listened to his speech, and while the train was pulling out Bryan's auditors gave him three cheers as the next president of the United States.

RECIPROCITY AND RETALIATION

Two Phases of the Tariff Bill in the Senate Yesterday.

OTHER SUBJECTS ARE EXCLUDED

BOTH CLAUSES ARE FINALLY ADOPTED.

Allison Endeavors to Fix a Time for a Final Vote, But Teller Would Not Give His Consent and the Time for the Final Vote Was, Therefore, Left Open—Wellington on Senatorial Prerogatives.

Washington, July 2.—Reciprocity and retaliation were the two phases of the tariff bill to occupy the attention of the senate today to the exclusion of all other subjects.

Both provisions were agreed to, although the debate on the reciprocity clause was protracted to 6 p. m.

Shortly before adjournment Mr. Allison endeavored to secure an agreement on the time of a final vote, but Mr. Teller would not consent to fixing the time until all proposed amendments had been submitted to the senate.

As Mr. Allison was not prepared to submit these amendments he withdrew his request, and the time for the final vote was left open, although there is still hope that it will be reached tomorrow.

The retaliatory clause provides that whenever any country bestows an export bounty on any article there shall be levied, in addition to the duties provided by the act, an additional duty equal to the amount of the bounty. The clause was agreed to—33 to 19—the two Democratic senators from Louisiana—Caffery and McEnery—voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

The reciprocity clause of the bill empowers the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to make reciprocity treaties, giving 20 per cent reduction in duties on designated articles, or placing articles on the free list.

The amendment brought out much opposition, Senators Mills, Vest, Pettus, Teller and White saying that it evaded the constitutional right of the house of representatives to participate in measures affecting revenue, while Senators Morgan, Gray and Chandler defended its legality and propriety.

It was agreed to—30 to 18—two Democrats, Gray and Morgan, voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

Early in the day Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.) rising to a question of personal privilege, vehemently upheld his senatorial prerogatives on the matter of federal appointments.

The Proceedings.

Washington, July 2.—Senator Wellington of Maryland rose to a question of personal privilege soon after the opening of the senate today, and in a vehement voice referred to publications concerning a conflict said to have taken place yesterday before the committee on commerce in relation to the appointment of B. H. Warner jr. as consul to Leipsic. The senator declared that the publication was unjust and sought to embroil him in conflict with the president of the United States. Mr. Wellington said he understood the committee meetings relative to appointments were secret and sacred, and he could not believe that any members of the committee gave the information. Under the circumstances who, he said, could have inspired this report but that "creature present in the committee room yesterday."

It was alleged that he had attacked President McKinley, but this, too, he declared, was false. He was a free man and he reserved it to himself to criticise any appointment. He had done so yesterday in a respectful manner, and should the occasion arise he would do so again.

"If the price of patronage is to be servile obedience, then I refuse to give it," exclaimed Mr. Wellington. He spoke again of "the creature" responsible for the report, and then closed with an emphatic statement as to his prerogatives. If these prerogatives were to be interfered with, then he proposed to make war.

"I will remain right here," exclaimed Mr. Wellington, striking his desk a resounding blow. "No man ever struck me a blow that I did not return it with interest, and they will find me on deck if the struggle is to begin."

After this incident the tariff bill was taken up.

Mr. White of California, in behalf of the minority of the finance committee, asked Mr. Allison as to the programme on tea, beer, the anti-trust amendment and other important questions.

Mr. Allison responded that an amendment relating to the increase of the revenue to be derived from the bill would be brought in later in the day. As to other questions, a little more time was desired.

Mr. Teller of Colorado inquired what the committee or caucus contemplated doing on the question of decreasing the tax on distilled spirits, in view of the letter written by the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Allison answered that the whole question of distilled spirits had been gone over. Personally he believed a lower tax would be productive of greater revenue, but he thought it unwise to go into the complex question in connection with this tariff bill.

Mr. Teller said the letter of the secretary of the treasury indicated a desire for legislation on this subject. Then the senator added: "Before this bill is disposed of I will discuss what should be done in decreasing the tax on spirits. I will show that the committee is giving away $2,000,000 a month to the detriment of consumers who bear the tax burdens and to the detriment of honest dealers in distilled spirits."

The consideration of the bill then proceeded. The paragraph relating to nickel was changed making the rates on nickel ore 3 cents per pound on the nickel contained therein; nickel matter 4 cents per pound; nickel and nickel oxide alloy, etc., 8 cents per pound.

This brought the senate to the retaliatory clause, so-called, providing that whenever any country pays a bounty on any article then the importation of that article into the United States there shall be levied in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

Mr. Gray of Delaware spoke against the amendment, saying he regarded it as opening the way to a disregard of our treaty obligations with at least two European countries, Germany and Austria-Hungary. He read the protest of Baron Von Thielmann, the German ambassador, and Baron Von Wengelmulled, the Austrian minister, against the proposed discriminatory duty.

Mr. Caffery of Louisiana differed with Mr. Gray, arguing that no breach of international obligations was involved and that retaliation of this character was in the nature of self-preservation to which any country could resort when its industries were threatened by the payment of foreign export bounties.

Mr. White, of California, argued that if Germany had the right to give an export duty which in effect operated against the United States, the United States should adopt measures to offset this, and he would not even call it retaliatory.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, said he would vote for the retaliatory clause with extreme reluctance. He had been told that Germany would begin a course of commercial warfare against the United States and he would make sacrifices to prevent friction between the empire of Germany and the United States. But the senator said he did not see how this retaliatory clause could be avoided if the protective character of the bill was to be preserved. The retaliatory clause was agreed to, 33—19. Two Democrats, Caffery and McEnery of Louisina, and Messrs. Allen and Kyle voted with the Republicans in the affirmative and Messrs. Mantle and Teller with the Democrats in the negative.

The reciprocity section was next considered, Mr. Allison offering the new provision, the purport of which has been heretofore given. It was changed slightly by providing that the reciprocity treaty "be made by and with the consent of the senate."

In brief, the section authorizes the president to negotiate commercial treaties to extend more than five years and granting a "reduction of the duties imposed by this act, to the extent of not more than 20 per cent thereof" or for the transfer during that period of designated articles from the dutiable to the free list, being the natural products of such foreign countries and not the United States.

Mr. Mills of Texas stated in a few words that the proposed amendment sought to deprive the house of representatives of its constitutional right to originate and participate in all revenue measures.

Mr. Vest took the same view, while Mr. Allison and Mr. Hoar contended that the participation of the house in the passage of this bill was an authorization of the treaties. Mr. Vest spoke of the assaults of this bill on Germany, Japan, Argentina and other countries, and declared that not one of these countries could want a reciprocity treaty with us after being thus assaulted.

Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky referred to the recent trip of South American officials to cities of the United States with a view to encouraging trade, and said it would be futile when the American people by this bill turned their backs on the rest of the world and made commerce a crime.

Mr. Morgan said the United States supreme court had passed upon the reciprocity clauses of the McKinley law and had held that it in no way disregarded the rights of the house of representatives.

The reciprocity provision, he said, reduced the severity of the bill and he would support it.

Mr. Gray supported the reciprocity amendment, saying the treaties contemplated were clearly within the treaty making power.

Mr. Teller argued that a grave question was involved in taking from the house of representatives the power to co-operate in making reciprocity treaties. It was too grave a question to be brought into the senate during the closing hours of the tariff debate. The senator said he wanted to vote for some reciprocity clauses, but not for one in violation of the constitution.

The reciprocity clause was agreed to—30 to 18—two Democrats, Gray and Morgan, and Messrs. Harris of Kansas and Heitfeld, Populists, voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Teller and Stewart with the Democrats in the negative. Just before adjourning Mr. Allison tried to secure an agreement on a time for a final vote, but Mr. Teller said it was useless to try to fix a time for a vote until senators knew what amendments were to be proposed.

At 6 o'clock the senate adjourned.

GENTLEMAN CROOK.

CLEVER FELLOW CONFESSES TO ALL HIS FAULTS.

Caught in Boston—Says He Is a Brother of a Lady Living at Fort Douglas—Hobnobbed With the Astors and Vanderbilts.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boston, July 2.—A Gordon Blair, one of the cleverest gentleman crooks in the country, awaiting trial, today published a signed statement, which will be a great shock in society and military and naval circles throughout the country. He for the first time discloses his identity, announcing that his real name was not Blair, but Lawrence P. Graham. He claims to be the son of Commander Graham of the United States navy, and own cousin of Admiral Meade. His sister is the wife of a lieutenant stationed at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City. He has hobnobbed with the Astors and Vanderbilts and stole from them. He confesses several forgeries and thefts.

First Minnesota Monument.

Gettysburg, July 2.—The monument of the First Minnesota regiment was dedicated today on the Gettysburg battlefield in the presence of a number of distinguished Minnesotians. The monument is one of the finest in the field and was erected at a cost of $20,000. Addresses were delivered by ex-Pension Commissioner Lochran, United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, Hon. Martin Maginnis of Montana and Colonel Colville, who was wounded while in command of the regiment. Governor Clough of Minnesota and staff took part in the ceremonies.

Pet Collie's Come High.

St. Louis, July 2.—Mrs. Addie M. Johnson, until recently state president of the Missouri Women's Suffrage association, and a prominent member of the W. C. T. U., will go to New York tonight to take the pasteur hydrophobia cure. She has developed symptoms of rabbies, but a scar on her ear caused by the bite of a pet collie has caused Mrs. Johnson some alarm for three weeks, and she will take the pasteur treatment as a precaution.

Don't Want the Tax.

New York, July 2.—The governors of the stock exchange today sent to Washington a telegram protesting against the proposed tax on stock and bond transactions, and asking that the finance committee of the senate grant a hearing.

THE JUBILEE VIEWED ABROAD

Washington Post Has a Very Complimentary Editorial.

PREDICTS THE GREATEST SUCCESS

STRENGTH AND POWER OF UTAH IS RECOGNIZED.

"There Is No More Strife Between the Gentiles and the Saints, But Sincere Co-operation in the Development of the State's Resources and in Pushing Her Ahead in the March of Progress."

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, D. C., July 2.—This morning's Post contained a lengthy and interesting editorial under head of "Utah Semi-Centennial." It says:

"Mormon abandonment of Mormonism" is the misleading headline under which the Lewiston Journal discusses the proposed semi-centennial celebration of the settlement of Utah, which is to occur at Salt Lake on the 24th instant."

The article then goes on to say that the Mormons have not abandoned any of the general tenets of their faith; that polygamy was not an item of their original creed; that the church has been taken out of politics and now lives and flourishes. It says further; "Gentiles and Mormons, in hearty co-operation as loyal citizens, have arranged for a grand celebration of the 50th anniversary of the arrival of the first Mormon train at Salt Lake, of the 700 who came in 1847 about 300 are still living. The first day of the festivities will belong to the pioneers. A bronze statue of Brigham Young, leader of the pioneers, will be unveiled; the living pioneers will hold a reception in the tabernacle at Salt Lake City and the day will close with a musical entertainment. Then there will be a 'parade of progress,' showing the development of Utah. Next will come a parade of 10,000 children showing 'Utah's best crop.' Then an illuminated parade of floats, the various parts of which will have been immersed in Salt lake and covered with saline crystallizations. After that the 27 counties will parade, and many floats will show what the counties are doing. In the afternoon of that day everybody will go to a bathing resort at the lake and wash in the brine. Last and greatest will be pioneer day—a great parade, including all that has been seen before, with state militia and government troops from Fort Douglas, and many unique features added. The evening will be given to fireworks. No other of the far western states, with the possible exception of California, has a history so full of stirring incidents as that of Utah. She came into the Union late but strong—strong in all the elements of prosperity and progress. There is no more strife between the Gentiles and the Saints, but sincere co-operation, in the development of the state's resources and in pushing her onward in the march of progress."

SOME NARROW ESCAPES.

Very Serious Accident on the Monitor Puritan.

New York, July 2.—Thirty men narrowly escaped death in the boiler room of the monitor Puritan. That they were not scalded to death is due to the presence of mind of one of the crew.

The engineers were in the engine room giving instructions to several of the crew who were stationed there. Suddenly there was a slight hissing sound of escaping steam in the room, but the men continued to work. Then a sharp report and a flood of hot water and steam from one of the boilers started them to their feet. In an instant, the room was filled with steam that was so dense the men could scarcely see.

When the first burst of steam came from the boiler August Wilson the boiler-maker in charge, ordered the men to get out of the room. They groped through the vapor and as they entered the companion way helped each other to reach the ladders leading to the upper deck.

Wilson was the last one to go out of the room and while he was trying to find the entrance to the engine rooms Chief Engineer Cowie of the Puritan who heard the report of the explosion rushed into the room. Wilson who was slightly burned by the escaping steam seeing the danger that Cowie would encounter, refused to get out of the doorway leading to the fire room from the engine compartment and would not allow any of the engineers to pass. Engineer Cowie made several attempts to get at the valves but was held back by Wilson. When the steam had nearly exhausted itself the valves were closed, but not until Engineer Cowie had been slightly burned about the hands and neck. The injured men were attended to by the ship's surgeon.

It is a miracle, the Puritan's officers say, that none of the men were killed or greater damage done to the vessel.

Three Thousand in Danger.

New York, July 2.—The three-decker barge Andrew H. Church, carrying over 3,000 persons, ran into the steam yacht Golden Rod of the Hudson Yacht club. Considerable damage was done to the barge. The excursionists disembarked in a panic, and several were trampled upon. Many received injuries but none serious.

GIVEN A DEATH BLOW.

Building and Loan Associations in a Bad Fix.

Louisville, Ky., July 2.—Within 72 hours four building and loan associations, whose estimated assets and liabilities foot up over a million and a quarter dollars, have gone to the wall in this city, finding it impossible to conduct business under the recent decision of the court of appeals in regard to the legal rate of interest. The Kentucky Citizens' Building and Loan association went under this morning, with assets and liabilities of $212,000 each, from the same cause. At the offices of all the building and loan companies in the state the greatest uneasiness prevails, and stockholders are hourly giving notice of withdrawals. It is the general opinion among local financiers that the building and loan business has suffered its death blow in Kentucky.

"Pernicious" Fever a Bad Thing.

San Francisco, July 2.—The Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco arrived this morning from Panama, flying the yellow flag, and is now in quarantine. During the voyage up the coast four deaths occurred on board, one cabin passenger, one steerage passenger and two of the crew, the cause assigned being "pernicious fever."

KANSAS CITY PACKERS.

All Records Broken For the First Half of 1897.

Kansas City, July 2.—Kansas City packers broke all records during the first half of 1897. This is the record for the six months ending June 30:

Hogs killed, 1,585,000; cattle killed, 412,000; sheep killed, 470,000.

These figures indicate an increased slaughter of 257,000 hogs, 42,000 cattle, and 106,000 sheep over the first half of 1896. This enlargement of the packing business is said by packers and live stock men to be the result of an increased supply of live stock in the Kansas City territory and extensions of trade.

Receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards during the month of June were record breakers all around. Cattle receipts at this place for the first six months of 1897 aggregate 742,200, a gain of 165,159, compared with the same time in 1896.

Compared with a year ago the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were as follows:

June, 1897—Cattle, 116,000; hogs, 521,000; sheep, 102,000.

June, 1896—Cattle, 107,000; hogs, 262,000; sheep, 72,000.

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MARINE MISHAPS.

CUSTOMS INSPECTOR KILLED IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Monitor Puritan the Scene of an Accident Which Endangered Many Lives—Three Thousand Persons in Peril.

San Francisco, July 2.—At 2 o'clock this morning, the steamer Resolute, carrying sugar for the California refinery, ran into a scow schooner which was at anchor. A customs inspector on duty on the steamer was killed and another man badly wounded. The steamer struck the schooner's bow and the bowsprit drove through the pilot house.

In the pilot house, Captain Cornell, master of the steamer, was at the wheel and Customs Inspector James A. Plunkett stood beside him. The bowsprit struck Plunkett and drove him through the wall into the engine room, killing him instantly.

Captain Cornell was thrown to the deck and severely injured.

'TWAS A NOVEL SCENE.

How a Big Cable Was Conveyed to a Mine.

(Special to The Herald.)

Telluride, Col., July 2.—A seven-eighths inch tramway cable, 12,200 feet in length, weighing 17,000 pounds, was conveyed up to the Nellie mine today in once piece, on the backs of 64 mules. The train presented a novel scene while passing through the Main street of the city, where it was stopped to be photographed. To get he cable in shape for packing, it was unwound from the large spool on the railroad car, and recoiled into 150 small coils of from three to four feet in diameter, which were placed on mules nine feet apart. The long cable was landed at its destination without accident.

WILL REPRESENT VICTOR.

Miss Lizzie Walsh to Be Here During the Jubilee.

(Special to The Herald.)

Victor, Colo., July 2.—Out of 29 competitors for the most popular young lady to represent Victor at the Salt Lake Semi-Centennial, Miss Lizzie Walsh received 15,819 votes and was declared elected. Miss Lucia Lee Priest received the second highest number, 8,279. Miss Walsh is a school teacher.

CALLED HOME.

Alt Gerdes.

Peoria, Ills., July 2.—Alt Gerdes, present city treasurer and lately president of the board of commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan Central, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

S. G. Wentworth.

Lexington, Mo., July 2.—S. G. Wentworth, founder of Wentworth Military academy, and for years president of the board of directors of the Elizabeth Aull seminary, is dead here, aged 87 years. He was one of the pioneers of Lafayette county, and one of the best known men in the state. He was born in Massachusetts.

Alabama Mills Closed.

Birmingham, Ala., July 2.—The two rolling mills here and at Gate City have closed down pending the signing of the scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The miners are still at work. The companies operating them have asked the men to accept a small reduction and indications point to their acquiescing.

Despondency Caused It.

Chicago, July 2.—Arthur Clayton Hook, for 30 years connected with the Union Nut & Bolt company, as manager and general agent, committed suicide by shooting. He had been ill two months and was despondent.

M'KINLEY WILL NOT BE PRESENT

Semi-Centennial Will Be Held Without Him.

OF THIS THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT

MAY PROBABLY HONOR UTAH DURING AUGUST.

Committee Sent From Utah to Invite the President Will Soon Be Formally Notified of His Inability to Accept the Invitation—Views of the Utah Contingent.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, July 2.—It can be safely stated now that President McKinley and his cabinet will not visit Utah during her Semi-Centennial Jubilee. During the past week the president has confidentially expressed the opinion to several western members of congress, who were interested in the prospective trip, and who sought to learn his intention regarding it, that he does not believe that he will see his way clear to go as far west as Utah until probably the latter part of August, when he hopes to go to the Pacific coast.

The committee sent to invite the president to Utah will be formally notified within a short time of his inability to accept the invitation. The apparent small interval which will exist between the adjournment of congress and the occasion of the celebration will be given as the principal reason therefor.

The Utah delegation in congress, ex-Senator Brown, Lindsay Rogers and others from Utah who are here, all say now that there is not the least probability of the president going to Utah for the Pioneer Jubilee.

GOES TO CANTON.

President and Mrs. McKinley Leave the White House Glories.

Washington, July 2.—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Saxton, Miss McKinley and Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Day, will leave tonight for a brief visit to Canton, O.

Senator Hanna and Congressman Grosvenor had a talk with the president today about the Ohio political situation. The president is greatly interested in Hanna's return to the senate, and during his visit to Ohio will probably look carefully over the situation. General Grosvenor expressed to the president his belief that the tariff bill would be in his hands within ten days after it was received by the house.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

Lemuel W. Nelson Hanged at Grant's Pass, Oregon.

Grant's Pass, Or., July 2.—Lemuel W. Wilson was hanged here at 10 o'clock today for the murder of Charles Perry, his friend, in the southwestern part of Josephine county in March, 1896. Yesterday he was taken into the Episcopal church and baptized by Rev. Isaac Dawson. He slept well last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning.

When asked if he had anything to say, Nelson said:

"I am guilty of killing Perry, and am sorry for it. May God have mercy on my guilty soul."

Nelson was perfectly composed and calm. He bid the sheriff good-bye and at 10:13 the drop was sprung. Nelson's neck was broken and death was instantaneous. At 10:22 he was pronounced dead by physicians and cut down.

The crime for which Nelson paid the death penalty was the murder of Charles Perry in March, 1896. The latter disappeared from the Waldo copper mine, where he was employed, and as he was known to have considerable money with him, an investigation was made, with the result that his body was found in an old well near a deserted mining claim in the Siskiyou mountains in August, with a bullet wound in the right side. It being ascertained that Nelson had induced Perry to visit the mine about the time of his disappearance and had subsequently spent money freely at Crescent City, the crime was later on traced to him, with the result that he was convicted and sentenced to death.

Perry was 50 years old, and came to this coast from Connecticut, where his widow and five children now reside. Nelson was a Kentuckian and 42 years of age. He leaves a widow and two children.

MANY ARE HUNGRY.

Sad Condition of Strikers in Tennessee and Kentucky.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 2.—The situation in the East Tennessee and South Kentucky coal mining country is becoming very serious. There are over 2,000 idle men in the Jellico district, and nearly the same number along the line of the Cincinnati Southern railroad. These men struck May 1, and have done no work since. All efforts to settle the strike have proved unavailing. Few of the men had any money saved up, and the majority are now suffering for the necessaries of life.

Coffee Half a Cent Lower.

New York, July 2.—The latest episode in the war between sugar refinery company interests and Arbuckle Bros. is another reduction of half a cent in the price of coffee by the Woolson Spice company. The war between the companies was begun because the Arbuckles were preparing to go into the sugar refining business.

The Woolson company is controlled by the sugar refining company interests. The reduction brings the price to 10 cents a pound. It is expected that the Arbuckles will make a similar reduction.

He Must Leave Cuba.

Washington, July 2.—United States Consul General Lee reports to the state department by cable from Havana that the Spanish authorities have released Augustin Betancourt, an American citizen, on condition that he leave Cuba at once.