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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FACTS AND FIGURES.

Secretary Carlisle's Report Sent to Congress Today.

THE ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY.

How to Meet It.—No More Silver Legislation at Present.—Arguments as to Tariff Laws.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle was sent to Congress today. It shows that during the first five months of the present fiscal year the expenditures of the government exceeded the receipts $29,918,981. This was brought about by the decrease of the revenues, and the increase in the expenditures. Compared with the corresponding months of the last year the ordinary receipts (of $33,188,828) for internal taxes $7,008,087; the expenditures in the war department, in execution of contracts since the last fiscal year were increased $3,932,732, in the navy for the same items $1,912,209 with other minor increases.

There have been reductions in the other branches of the public service amounting to $5,552,590. On December 1 the net balance in the treasury was only $11,928,149. Of the total amount held, $15,587,317 was in silver bullion and silver dollars. The secretary assumes that the worst effects of the recent financial disturbances and business depression is past, and that the remainder of the year will show better results, and he estimates the deficiency at the close of the year at $28,000,000. To meet this he recommends an amendment of the sinking payments provision act of 1873, to authorize him to sell 3 per cent bonds, not exceeding $100,000,000 in amount, at not less than par, expiring, however, that to his opinion ship great and pressing financial emergencies justify such a course. He suggests that bonds be issued in denominations of $25 and multiples thereof, to be sold through the subtreasuries and postoffices. As some Congress should decline to follow this course he recommends that the secretary be empowered to execute the obligations of the government not to exceed $50,000,000 bearing 3 per cent interest, to be sold or exchanged in payment of government obligations. He urges prompt action to prevent serious impairment of the public service, the payment of pensions, etc.

He calls on the necessity of the extension of the power of the secretary to maintain a large reserve for the redemption of United States currency, showing that at the date of the resumption of specie payment, only legal tender notes subject to redemption were outstanding to the amount of $346,681,016. Now the obligation has increased to $469,930,240 direct obligations, besides the requirement to preserve the parity between gold and silver on $439,932,500 legal tender silver, to which $384,168,504 in silver certificates has been issued.

THE RETURN OF GOLD.

To emphasize this he speaks of the heavy exports of gold during the current calendar year, which finally, in spite of all efforts, reduced the gold reserve to nearly $10,000,000 below the legal requirements, the lowest point ever reached since the resumption of specie payment.

The secretary adds: "As long as the government continues the present policy of keeping its own notes exchangeable in coin as currency and undertakes to provide for their redemption in coin on presentation, it will be, in my opinion, essential for the secretary of the treasury to possess means to meet such emergencies as the one which recently occurred in our financial affairs." He says the repeal of the silver purchase act makes such radical change in the currency of the country show conclusively that the amount of money in the country is greater than required for the transaction of business. He finds that one of the principal difficulties of the treasury results from the independence of the public to return the silver dollars and silver certificates in exchange. He says he cannot understand why this should be the case and has sought to remedy it by increasing the number of silver certificates of denomination less than one dollar, restricting the larger ones and substituting for them larger notes of other kinds of currency.

TARIFF LAWS.

The report then deals at length with the tariff laws. He argues in favor of an income duties and declares that the indemnities to foreign trades and religious societies should under the special or compulsory rules of present, from which we exclude Hawaii. He also argues strongly the desirability of free raw materials.

NEW YORK PROPOSITS.

It is estimated that the revenues for the fiscal year 1900, on the existing tariff laws, will be $454,617,749, and the expenditures, $448,848,795. The estimate of revenues from customs are $200,000,000. If the importations during the fiscal year 1900 should not exceed those of 1899, the receipts from the present tariff will be only $122,000,000, but the secretary believes the proposed reforms will increase the importations, and thinks that with economy an increase of $40,000,000 in the internal revenue will enjoy the necessary funds for the government. To this end he recommends an increase of ten cents per gallon on distilled spirits and manufactured tobacco, on cigars and cigarettes and new taxes on playing cards, cosmetics, perfumeries, toilet, confectionery, income from stocks and bonds of corporations and joint stock companies.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

The secretary says that much difficulty is experienced by those charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of the exclusion law, because of the vague, indefinite and uncertain character of the laws passed by the Chinese exclusion. He and of opinion that as long as our laws prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers, the provisions of laws should be so definite and clear that they can be enforced and should be so in fact. If the purpose is to continue it will be necessary to secure efficient executive in the laws passed by Congress on the exclusion of Chinese laborers."

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

On the subject of the Pacific railroads the secretary says: "There are now outstanding $64,623,512 six per cent United States bonds issued to the Pacific railroads. On January 1, 1900, $6,303,000 of these bonds matured and the others at various dates to January 1, 1906. He adds: "These bonds are absolutely payable on the respective dates of their maturity, differing in this regard from the outstanding interest bearing bonds of the United States, which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government after certain dates. In view of this fact it is important that Congress should take action at the session with respect to the payment of at least the $6,303,000 bonds which mature within the fiscal year 1900."

The secretary took occasion further to call attention to the Pacific railroads and briefly stated the financial effect of the company as before published. The report concludes with the following recommendations:

"On account of the approaching maturity of both classes of these bonds and the unsatisfactory state of the public mind, I respectfully submit that the subject should receive the earnest consideration of Congress, with a view to the adoption of some plan which will more certainly secure the ultimate payment of the indebtedness to the government and at the same time permit the companies to conduct the business for which they were created, meet such obligations and rendition as to management and expenditures as may be considered necessary to protect the rights of all persons interested in the property. I would be very unfortunate, in my opinion, if the government should be forced by any combination of circumstances to take possession of and operate these lines of railways and every reasonable effort should be made by all parties to avoid such result."

Smuggled Her Baby.

Special Dispatch to the News.

BIG HORN, Wyo., Dec. 19.—Mrs. James McKart, of Van Dyke, drove to town yesterday in a buggy. She brought her eight-weeks-old baby girl with her. When she reach town the baby was dead. In her anxiety to keep it warm she had smothered it.

The Oklahoma Statehood Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—As soon as the New Mexico bill comes up in the House an effort will be made to tack on an Oklahoma amendment, but this plan will probably fail. In the Senate an effort will again be made and may be successful, as there are several senators in the Southwest favorably disposed towards Oklahoma.

THE COUGHLIN TRIAL.

Several Witnesses Testify but Develop Nothing New.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—It is reported that Sullivan Mirvis, an important prosecuting witness in the famous Coughlin trial, has been found in San Francisco and will be brought back to testify in the present hearing. Ex-police Captain Vincent, Detective H. J. Harris and others testified today but developed nothing new.

A Cattle Thief Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the News.

BUFFALO, Wyo., Dec. 20.—A cattle thief known as "Red Mike" has been arrested and lodged in jail. He and two partners stole one hundred head of cattle from the Bar Circle Cattle company, which they sold in Montana. There has been a standing reward for his arrest for over a year.

FROM SALT LAKE TO THE COAST.

A Railroad to be Built at Once to Los Angeles.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 20.—United States Marshal Walker and New York capitalists are to build a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles at once.

BRIDGE OF CONGRESS.

A Giant Petition Presented to the Senate by Hoar.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—In the House the report of the secretary of the treasury was presented. The treasury deficiency bill was then taken up.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The report of the secretary of the treasury was presented and referred.

Hoar presented a petition signed by seventeen governors of states and many state officials, endorsed by the legislature of Massachusetts, and signed by a hundred and forty thousand citizens of the United States on the subject of good roads. It requires the efforts of several members of the Senate to wheel the bomber into the chamber. Referred to the committee on internal commerce.

The Senate committee on territories reported a bill to admit Oklahoma as a state, separate from Indian Territory.

Gallinger offered a resolution, in view of the widespread industrial depression, that it was not wise to attempt to change the tariff laws during the present session.

Hoar addressed the Senate upon the Hawaiian question. He said he would devote himself to the American question. Who was the United States of America? The Free Soil, in undertaking to decide the Hawaiian question and withhold from the people what he was doing until either one way or the other, seemed to have suggested that he was the United States of America, and that whatever that phrase meant it was but a synonym for him. The question now was whether the people of the United States lived under a Constitution or a despotism.

At the conclusion of Hoar's remarks the bill was then taken up.

THE IRVINE SUIT.

Continuation of the Cross-Examination of the Accused.

A MORNING DEVOTED TO LETTERS.

The Defense Seeks Thereby to Establish Contradiction On Irvine's Part.—"Ray" Is Jail.

W. H. Irvine, the plaintiff in the Irvine divorce suit, resumed under examination on the witness stand in Chief Justice Zane's division of the Third district court yesterday afternoon until the hour of adjournment had arrived. A portion of his testimony, up to the time of the News going to press, was reported in these columns.

The witness related in detail the meeting with his wife at the Wellington hotel, Chicago, at the time of her alleged admissions to him concerning Cole Montgomery, and said he never really doubted her Mrs. Irvine's word. He had complained, however, with Mrs. Irvine's mother, that they had been separated so long. He never threw anything at her. His wife never attempted to hit him with a knife. He never said to her, "Do write." Having been continually intimate with Montgomery, but she did "by implication." He never asked her to give him a confession. He was quite close to her while in jail at Lincoln, but always answered the letters to Fleetwood. Never was Irvine so wrought up "because I was trying to shield her." He never said to her, "I want you to know that I was willing to my wife."

The cross-examination of W. H. Irvine by Judge Marshall was resumed upon the opening of the morning session by a number of letters written by Irvine, ostensibly to his wife from the various addresses in the little complaint Fleetwood, prior to his trial at Lincoln for the killing of Montgomery, were introduced and the witness questioned upon them. In one of these occurred the phrase "If some times think of a little house on a New England farm, away from the hounds of men, or a little place in France or Italy." Again, "They conducted me as I was never charged with inhumanity or lack of faith."

Judge Marshall asked the witness to explain what he meant by this.

Irvine answered that while he did not remember having written that letter, he could tell what was transpiring in his mind. "At the time," he read on, "I think the only interpretation is the impression which had been on my mind and which was probably in my mind when I wrote it, and that was the fact that after my trial I would take my wife and daughter and go to some foreign country, where we could live a quiet life, where nothing would not be cheat on my wife and daughter, and I could stand up in the face of the world."

Judge Marshall—You intended to express that to your wife?

Witness—I cannot say positively, but I had that in my mind. If I had been asked I should have said so. I do not see any other interpretation.

Attorney Dickson objected to this line of cross-examination if, as he presumed, the object of counsel was to show contradiction. If such were the case, it was not proper cross-examination. These letters were to be offered, Mr. Dickson had understood, for the sole purpose of seeking to contradict the witness when he said his wife had, in fact, confessed to the act of adultery while in Chicago.

Judge Marshall—We think that these letters are contradiction, and expect to use the letter for such purposes.

Judge Zane ruled that the letter was admissible, but not for the purpose of establishing contradiction.

Irvine said tears very freely during the reading of the letter, which was quite lengthy, most of which was far above the average and breathed throughout words of love and tenderness for both wife and daughter. Some of them, again, were fulsome, inconsiderably phrased and almost went to show "a mind diseased."

"Is it not true, Mr. Irvine," asked Judge Marshall, "that you wanted a confession from your wife, and begged for it?"

Witness answered that it was not.

Judge Marshall—All of those letters begging for something had no reference to a confession—is that true?

Witness again replied in the negative.

In another of the letters were the words, "I went strong, startling things, sacrifice price and everything, for my life is yours."

The object of this was not, the witness said, to the same end; he admitted, however, that the letter was intended for his wife.

In another epistle the writer said, "You know how important it is, and you won't delay. It is everything, let us work and have everything square."

Irvine, after intending for some time to the reading of other letters in the same strain said: "Why? I do know. I do know the writing of a single letter, I would like them to be interpreted upon the condition that a man would be in under such circumstances. (The witness was in jail awaiting his trial at the time.) I was trying to shield her. No man can tell the feeling unless he has passed through it. I cannot describe it, but in justice to myself I would like all the letters read."

Judge Marshall presently asked—Were not all these letters written by a coward and intimidating way rather than saying anything direct?

Witness—The reason these letters were written is that was because I did not desire the wife to know it.

Judge Marshall—I understand you to say that during this period you were in great fear that I intended to take your wife back?

Witness—I did.

Judge Marshall—I will ask you what was the first date when you changed that intention? I do not ask for your reason, I simply want the date.

Witness—I do not see how I could fix the date.

Judge Marshall—Well, about how long after your acquittal?

Witness—I did not say.

Judge Marshall—Give me some idea. Was it two, three or six months afterwards?

Witness—I believe my wife could better tell that than I.

After the question had been repeated and after thinking for a moment Irvine answered—It was the day Smith threatened to publish me if I did not give her money, but I cannot give the date. Witness was unable to further explain, but was not allowed to do so. The person here referred to was Thomas Smith, Mrs. Irvine's brother.

In answer to Judge Marshall the witness said this first was since then (Irvine) had the last interview with his wife at Omaha.

Judge Zane requested witness to state the case when he first determined not to take his wife back. If he could not, then let him say so.

Irvine said he could not fix the exact date, but he was aware that they could not live together some time before Smith's threat to "publish" him.

Judge Marshall—Do I understand you to say, Mr. Irvine, that before your death interview you had been convinced of your wife's guilt and had made up your mind not to take her back?

Irvine said he could not answer that question. At the time of the Omaha interview, which took place at the Mercer hotel, his wife was living at the house of a relative in Omaha, A. T. Austin.

The court reconvened in the afternoon the further cross-examination of Mr. Irvine went forward. After his acquittal on the charge of killing Montgomery, he said, he had seen twelve interviews with his wife.

"At night or during the day?" asked Judge Marshall.

Witness answered—In the day time except on one of the occasions. Once the interview lasted till nearly midnight, when he had to raise the 2 p.m. train in Omaha.

Judge Marshall asked the subject of these talks on three occasions, to which Irvine replied—We talked about getting a divorce quietly and having no more scandal. He added that his wife pleaded she should go into a convent for a time, "and I was afraid of it."

Judge Marshall—Are you sure it was she who proposed that?

Irvine—I think so.

"Did you at any of these interviews," asked counsel, "ask your wife to give you a written confession of her guilt with Montgomery?"

"Well, I might have done so," was the response.

Asked as to a conversation he had with his wife's mother, the witness said Mrs. Smith wanted to know what was the matter with Addie, but he had not the heart to tell her.

Mr. Irvine's cross-examination concluded just before 5 o'clock.

A CHANGE FOR HER.

Miss Ray Cameron, the "fashionable lady" from Lincoln, Neb., who yesterday morning refused to answer a question while on the witness-stand, was taken up to the penitentiary last evening after parleying of super at the Knutford hotel, whence she was permitted to go for that purpose, in charge of a bailiff. She is at the "jail" still, and likely to remain there until the close of the present term of court unless her heart softens in the meantime and she consents to tell the name of the mysterious man whom she somewhat analyzes to shield. Before "going out" last night, however, Miss Cameron declared her intention of keeping strictly silent on the matter.

BURIED THE HATCHET.

Democrats and Other Democrats Send Greeting To Each Other.—Their Primaries Tonight.

The Democratic city and county committees held a business meeting in the Wasatch building last night and added the names of S. H. Chase, Harry T. Duke and Harry Ball to their membership.

The Tuesdays society held a meeting at the same time in an adjoining room and adopted the following resolution, which was forwarded to the Democratic committee:

Whereas, The Tuesdays society of Utah is a Democratic organization which has interests in local politics equal to the Liberal party and its nominees; and

Whereas, The Liberal party has disbanded and it is apparent that the time has come to divide in good faith on party lines; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our hearty and loyal support to the regular Democratic organization of this city, county and Territory, and that we will earnestly support the Democratic nominees at the coming election.

To this resolution the committee made the following reply:

The county Democratic committee has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued communication of this date, embodying resolutions expressive of the course of your society, and beg to say:

That the tender of your support, so loyally and patriotically expressed, is accepted in the fullest spirit of amity and friendship, which we take it, augurs well for the complete success of our great cause at the primaries as well as at the coming contests against a common enemy.

Primaries will be held in all of the municipal wards tonight as follows:

First—Exposition Building.
Second—Schiller Hall.
Third—Sandberg's Hall.
Fourth—Independent School House.
Fifth—Fitch building, 194 east Second South street.

CONFIDENCE MEN.

How They Try to Elude the Lamplighter.—A South Temple Street Gang.

Confidence men seem to have a rather easy time of it in Salt Lake, so far as interference with their games by the officials is concerned. It is said that there is no use in the police arresting them, as when it comes to prosecution they get off without much difficulty. Whatever may be the cause of non-prosecution, the existence of such a condition causes the sharpers to pry their wealth with confidence in a dark, and endeavor them to secure [illegible] of who and desirous of "seeing the sights."

Sometimes, however, the gamblers get bad, as was the case a few days ago when some of them picked up with Edward Thomas, of the Reed detective agency of Chicago. Thomas was on a pleasure trip to the West. In this city he became acquainted with a person who gave his name as Rose, and stated that he was an intimate friend of Judge Graham, a prominent Federal official here. From his experience and training, Thomas concluded that Rose was a "confidence" man, so he resolved to try an adventure. He went to the Warwick block where he met a man who gave his name as Smith and together they had a good time, going to theaters, etc. The alleged Smith was a stranger, however, but Thomas was aware of his game, and the acquaintance ended. Thomas says he discovered that Smith's pocketbook was stolen. As no money was taken from Thomas, no one could be found against the offender.

There has been for several days past a quartet of men hanging about the south gate of the Temple block, endeavoring to get in with strangers visiting that place. One is a man of medium height, with full beard; another is medium height, heavy build, with assembly shaven face and a dark mustache; a third is of the same general appearance as the second except that he has a beard and mustache, and the fourth is taller than either of the others and looks like a Jew.

Of course there are many men who will come under the general description of those noted, but if they are confidence men they do not appear to be quartet hanging about a place of special interest to strangers in order to escape an acquaintance the motive for which is to engage in robbery. Last evening a resident of Salt Lake ventured an experience with the individuals described, after proceeding beginning with his going to the Tabernacle exercises as apparent stranger. He was engaged in conversation by the parties, and was finally invited to engage in a game of cards at a place down town. He was soon convinced that the visit was not made to him that the quartet were part of a gang of confidence men were true, and therefore bade them good evening. The individuals in question were, however, quite engaged in other vocations for strangers today at the same place.

AUDITOR PRATT GOES OUT.

He Tendered His Resignation to Governor West Last Night.

Governor West last night received a letter from Mr. Arthur Pratt, tendering his resignation of the office of territorial auditor of public accounts and territorial recorder of marks and brands for Utah.

It becomes necessary for Auditor Pratt to take this step in order that he may shortly assume his new duties as marshal and chief of police. Among the names of persons mentioned as his successor are those of Hon. John T. Caine, Moses, J. W. Whitmore Jr. and Will Lack.

LIGHT SHED ON "GREATNESS."

"Truth" Thinks such "Achievements" Are Neither Very Wonderful Nor Commendable.

Editor Deseret News:

When the light of truth shines forth in this our day, as in olden time, exposing the false gods and idols of the age, together with the craftiness of men the cry is heard from our modern Egyptians on all sides—like unto their ancient fathers—"Great is our Diana," "Oh, how great is our achievements."

"Let not thine own lips, but another's, praise thee," says the wise man in his proverbs. Honor not as one of them, but in their behalf, I have a word of "praise" to offer.

Looking over my tax receipts, city taxes only, on my own city lot in the suburbs, containing nothing but the rude dwelling she having my family, I find that from 1890 to 1899, inclusive, the figures foot up three hundred and eighty-two dollars and ninety cents ($382.90) and that for the four succeeding years, the sum is four hundred and eleven dollars thirty-six cents $411.36). Now without raising the question as to whether I have been imposed upon or favored by the assessor, but judging others by the figures herein set forth, I find that the taxes of the last four years have gone over the twenty-six per cent proceeding.

Bear in mind that this is the regular annual tax, and that prior to 1890, nearly all improvements were made from 1890. And now to that of late last four years, the special tax on all sidewalking property, covering more or less all within improvements—except the Diana of the Eighth Ward square—such as extension of watermains, sewers, sidewalks, pavements, etc., and these loaded "achievements" seem to leave in sight.

Next pile on top the loaded indebtedness under which we groan, and still they loom up higher. Now on top of all, as the crowning capstone, put a bankrupt city, and you have the monument of "greatness" in full view!

Another word and I am done for the present: Eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand 9, I believe, the amount collected or to be collected from the city and county last present year. Think of this vast sum, collected annually, and then sown to the winds on a floating element, some one dollar of it returning, or to be had for labor by those who were the producers of it. Then ask the questions: Is it any wonder that there is no money to be had by the people, wherewith to meet the present year's taxation?

Let the coming Legislature make a note of it. Yours in defense of

TRUTH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 19, 1899.

CLEVELAND AND HAWAII.

Effect of the Message on Party Friends and Opponents.

It Is to Weigh Its Size at Least Improved his Position by Its Statement.—Relief to Its Honesty.

THE DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
49 B Street, S. E.
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—(Special)—The Hawaiian question is now the universal topic. Public curiosity had become intense. It was relieved yesterday when at last the President broke the seal of secrecy with which he has covered his Hawaiian policy.

In keeping with his promise in his regular message he transmitted a special communication to Congress along with copies of the long sought instructions to Commissioner Blount and Willis. In connection with these special instructions he has also transmitted to Congress copies of diplomatic correspondence relative to Hawaiian affairs running back into the Harrison administration. In strict keeping with his character for honesty and firmness he has ignored the importunities of both Houses and Senate in demanding this correspondence, and yet he has in his own way complied with the solicitance of their requisitions.

As might have been expected the President makes a strong stand against the policy of the preceding administration inaugurated through the intervention of Minister Stevens. He shows that the subversion of the monarchical government of Queen Liliuokalani was the result of whatever idle many months previous; that the primary indictment was the inducement offered by the sugar bounty provided in the McKinley bill; that the scheme could not have been carried out without the active encouragement and intervention of Minister Stevens. He makes a strong point in saying that the superior prestige of a great nation has been prostituted to the subversion of a friendly government, and that it is not but that of force, force and national aggrandizement can be appealed to for justification.

The Democrats have feared that the President might have exceeded his powers and are gratified that in his special instructions to Minister Willis, he succeeds in making it very clear that he has not gone beyond the fair and necessary prerogatives of the executive. On his own showing he has cautiously avoided instructing Mr. Willis to do more than to assert his kindly offices in an advisory way, and to do nothing that could be construed by diplomatic usage as an act of war. Though he has instructed him to promptly recognize the restoration of authority by the queen, if there was any reasonable prospect of her maintaining her authority, and to withdraw the recognition heretofore extended by the United States to the provisional government as is fast and by that the legitimate government, yet his Democratic friends rejoice that in no case was force added thereto; and they proudly claim that it must be acknowledged he has vindicated himself from the scurrilous and scathing attitude of ill-tempered senators.

On the other hand the Republicans insist that the fact is too apparent for contradiction that the President has made a grave mistake in assuming diplomatic powers that can only be exercised under the Constitution by Congress. They argue that the President's policy has only had feeble support from his party in Congress, and this grave error leaves him and his cabinet in a hopeless minority.

The Eastern papers are filled with comments pro and con, but it is evident that the President has always had positive sentiment and strength enough to stand alone and maintain his ground whatever might be the emergency of the occasion, and this clean and perfect vindication of his firmness, integrity and fair dealing will gainer about him a host of those who have been hesitating and half-hearted in their support of his Hawaiian policy. He has time for been waiting for the advantage, but in the further development of this question he will receive a fuller measure of the confidence and co-operation of the American people.

C. R.

In the Sixth Ward.

The members of the Sixth ward Y. L. M. I. A. gave a review on Monday evening, which was greatly enjoyed by all present. The excellent manner in which the program was rendered showed the steady progress the association is making. These taking part during the evening were as follows: Lecture on the Project Joseph Smith, Lizzie J. Anderson; quotations from notes authors, five small girls; song, Doris Clayton; essay, Disposition of Food, Edith Hunter; recitation, Hattie Pulsing; song, Mother's Lullaby, girls of the association; lecture, Prayer, May Green; recitation, Grace Priestley; song, Sweet and Stella Poulton; essay, Character, Louie Poulton; reading, Hattie Waters.

JAIL BIRDS ESCAPE.

Steel Bars Yield to the Gnaw of Criminals.

Special to the News per Postal Telegraph.

PROVO, Utah, Dec. 20.—Three prisoners last night escaped from the county jail by sawing off the steel bars. The temper had been taken out of the bars by means of charcoal fire. The charcoal was made from an old chair and a chest and turned in the ventilator. The prisoners were Charles Harris and George Davis, serving a four months' sentence for petit larceny, and Wm. Brady, awaiting trial for petit larceny.

After the escape from the cell an iron window bar was sawed and bent, to permit the exit from the building.