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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS.

The treasury transferred to national banks within a few days the sum of \$25,000,000, and transmitted to New York within three days about \$36,000,-000 in small bills. In New York city alone, the report shows, clearing house

ed for Passing Them.

vere chorus girls in a theatrical com-

According to the police Mack, who is

PATSY DWYER NOT GUILTY.

New York, Jan. 29.—Described by of-ficers on Governor's Island as "the army bad man," Hugh Adolphus Tyran-ny, now in irons in Castle William, will soon be transferred to Fort Leaven-worth to serve a 24-year term. Yester-day the army officers on the island told why Tyranny is kept under the close surveillance which they have adopted in his case. He arrived from Havana recently under guard of three United States marines. The day before landing, they noticed him walking in a peculiar manner. Removing his shoes, they found in one of them a sixshoes, they found in one of them a six-

stick and re

locked law

At some length Mr. Littleton ex-plained the doctrine of reasonable MAYOR BRANSFORD'S VIEW. doubt. "In a case of this kind," he said, "where insanity is the plea, it is not incomment upon the counsel for the

"For instance," said Mayor Brans-ford this morning, "I feel that the law contemplates that the company issue

police headquarters today and were locked up until they could be turned over to the military authorities.

U. S. STEEL CO.

orders on hand at the end of the year amounted to 4,624,553 tons. The sur-plus for the quarter was \$3,559,274. The usual quarterly dividends of one-half of one per cent on the com-mon, and one and three-quarters per cent on the preferred stocks were de-clared by the directors. These divi-dends show no change from the previ-ous quarter.

dends show no change from the previ-ous quarter. The net earnings for the last three months of 1907 show a decrease of \$9,-180,969 as compared with the same period of 1906, and the unfilled orders on hand are 3,865,165 tons under the figures for the corresponding quarter last year. The high record earnings for any one quarter was in the quarter

for any one quarter was in the quarter ended June \$0, 1907-\$45.503.705 The high record of unfilled orders was \$489.718 tons on Dec. \$1, 1906. The low record of earnings was in the first

low record of earnings was in the first quarter of 1904, \$13,445,231, and the low record of unfilled orders, 3,027,-436 tons on Sept. 30, 1904. The surplus for the year of 1906, after all deductions for fixed charges, appropriations and dividends, etc., was \$12,742,860, making the total undivided surplus carried forward to 1907 \$\$7,729,714. The undivided sur-plus of the commany is now given as

UTES VS. UNITED STATES.

Bill Introduced in House to Give Court

Of Claims Jurisdiction.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.-Repre-entative Haggett today introduced in

the house a bill, previously introduced in the senate by Mr. Teller, which com-fers jurisdiction on the court o claims to hear, determine and rende

New Orleans, La., Jan. 29 .- More com

plete returns from yesterday's Demo-cratic primary bear out the indications last night that Lieut. Gov. Jared Y. Sanders is the Democratic nomination governor. The Democratic nomination in Louisiana is equivalent to election.

CAPT. J. C. EDGAR DEAD.

native of Bel-

of the company is now given as

not fail to confirm the friendly rela-tions existing between the two powers; to the death of King Oscar of Sweden, and the conclusion of the Russian

SPEECH FROM THRONE. His majesty in his speech referred in conventional words to the visit of the German emperor which, he said, could

certificates were issued in excess of \$100.000. By the middle of November the treasury had met the demand for relief to the extent that the working ce was reduced to approximately .000. It became apparent that no \$5,000,000. It became apparent that no further deposits could safely be made, banks were permitted to substitut bonds suitable for savings bank invest ments for government bonds which substitute which were held as security against public de Government bonds were thus d as additional bank note cir-n. After the issue of Panama posits. bonds and one year treasury certifi-cates, the bank note circulation began to increase until it stood on Dec. 31, 3690,130,895, as against \$607,118,742 on On Jan. 18, 18908, the issue reached \$695,925,806. he announcement of the United

States of the new securities by the treasury," says Mr. Cortelyou, "mark-ed in some degree the turning point of panie. No further steps were con sidered necessary, except to continue the deposit of public moneys for a time where they were available and early in where they were available and early in December it became possible to replen-ish the cash in the treasury by the withdrawal of about \$6,000,000 from mational banks in New York city, This was followed on Jan. 22 by another call for \$10,000,000 from New York banks. This will be followed soon by a call on outside banks based upon local con-ditions rather then upon a freed part ditions rather than upon a fixed per-

CURRENCY HOARDED.

The amount of currency which disap from circulation from the time suspension of the Knickerbock st company until confidence wa ally restored in December, is as approximately \$296,000,000, amounted substantially to oneof the entire estimated money station in the United States. The try of the treasury touched upon of the situation abroad as in this country and gives figures in this country and gives figures aing the export of merchandles with energy with which the nic resources of the country were d to the relief of the situation; cess of exports over imports ris-om \$1.464.404 in August, 1907, to 0.465 in December, 1907. \$114.890.665 in December, 1907,

DEFENDS BOND ISSUE.

"F. Cortelyou defends the issue of bonds and treasury certificates of that it was advisable to take trong and resolute step which convince the public, both at nd abroad, that the government oroughly alive to the situation ermined to give its aid in every

legal and proper form-ning the allotment of the new f securities he says:

r character was such that it was ated most of the subscriptions come from national banks; that o per cent bonds afforded such es to national banks as a basis circulation; that there aducements to the banks were out The private investors, who would find in the bends nothing more than the best form of security paying only 2 per cent per annum; and that it was expected—and this expectation was ful-filled—that the bonds would be used chiefly as a basis for additional note circulation and that such circulation would contribute its share to relieving the acute pressure of currency which existed throughout the country. Even there had been no other justificavate investors, who would find

purposes. BOND AWARDS.

While the awards of 2 per cent bonds were made primarily to the highest bid-ders among national banks, the effect of the awards was to distribute the bonds among banks in 46 states of the Union. The one-year certificates were distrib-uted less widely but were taken, how-ever, by institutions in at least 18 states. The issue of the Panama bonds would have been required in any case prevent his accumulating any fur ther stock of **dangerous** weapons. Ty-ranny's commitment papers show him to have been involved in several affairs involving guardhouse sentences while stationed in Cuba. He received his long sentence for what the papers describe as "intent to kill" a licutenant and a private by clubbing the forme over the head with a big sti peatedly stabbing the latter. would have been required in any case within a short time to meet the ex-penses of construction of the canal and FRAUDULENT CHECKS. Walter Mack of San Jose, Cal., Arrest-

penses of construction of the canal and the secretary of the treasury, it is ar-gued, could hardly be held responsible for the effect of such issues of volume of bank note circulation, whatever might be his opinien as to the desir-ability of the inflation which might re-sult. Fractically, therefore, the re-sponsibility resting upon him relates only to the \$15,436,500 in the one-year certificates and will terminate with

only to the \$15,436,500 in the one-year certificates and will terminate with their maturity and redemption on Nov. \$0 of the present year. Concerning the distribution of public moneys in banks throughout the coun-try the secretary says that this has been done without regard to partisan-ship and no section has received other than the fair and impartial considera-tion to which it is entitled tion to which it is entitled. It is shown that the amount of public

This shown that the amount of public deposits on Aug. 22 was about \$115,000,-000 of which the New York banks held \$25,253,386. On Dec. 7, the figures show public deposits through the country amounting to \$222,353,252. In connection with this statement the report says: "While the banks of the state of New York appear as holders of public mon-

According to the police Mack, who is 25 years old, inherited \$15,000 a year ago through the death of his father in California. The police say Mack's money gave out several days ago. August Nagel, owner of the restau-rant in which Mack was arrested, the police say, charges that Mack passed a fraudulent check for \$16 on him sev-eral days ago. "While the banks of the state of New York appear as holders of public mon-eys to the amount of \$26.8 per cent of their capital and surplus, the banks of New England, eastern and middle western states, taken as a whole and including New York, show a percent-age of deposits to capital and surplus of only a little more than 15 per cent. The banks of the southern, western and Pacific states on the whole show a pro-portion of nearly 18 per cent. eral days ago. Elko, Nev., Jan. 29.—The jury in the case of Patsy Dwyer, charged with the murder of A. C. Williams at Austin, Lander county, last July, this morning returned a verdict of not guilty. Dwyer was tried at Austin, convicted and sen-tenced to be hanged. He took an ap-peal, was granted a new trial and a change of venue to Elko county. Alcoportion of nearly 18 per cent. With the elimination of New York from the east-ern group, the percentage of the re-maining eastern and middle western states is only about 11.2." holic insanity was Dwyer's plea.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

present volume of deposits of public moneys in banks. The maturing 3 per cent bonds will also require funds. "The department," he says, "is firm-ly convinced that the cash balance now on hand is not more than adequate to meet all these requirements and that no well founded criticism can be made argung its not more the head Details of the distribution appended to the report show that the deposits are divided among 1.421 banks. Considerable space is devoted to showing that great care has been taken in distributing the deposits and much consideration is deposits and much consideration i shown to communities where particu-lar trade movements involve a specia domand for our approximation of the special against its policy of increasing the bal-ance temporarily by the sale of accurt-tics with the incidental purpose of pre-venting grave financial disaster." and for currency at certain intervals After discussing at length the policy he government should adopt in regard to paying off obligations, the report hints in a general way at a possible treasury deficit at the close of the cur-

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION. On the subject of remedial legislation, the secretary says that in every meas-ure of relief the treasury has taken, he has felt that he was bound, under our existing flecal and monetary system, to have regard, not simply to the opera-tion of the treasury, but to their effect on the financial condition of the coun-ity. He has not assumed this ob-ligation willingly and would be glad to be relieved of it at least in part by suitable legislation, tending to adapt the movement of currency more nearly automatically to the requirements of business, it would be source of grati-fication to the secretary and would greatly diminish the sense of responsi-bility which must weigh heavily upon any occupant of the office under con-ditione such as those of the recent crists. rent year, the collections for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1907, showing months ended Dec. 31, 1907, showing a decrease in customs receipts of \$5, 535,600 and internal revenue receipts of \$5,220,000, with the probability that the receipts during the remaining half of the year will still further de-cline. Anticipating the financial wants of the immediate future, Secy. Cortei-you intimates that if new legislation does not relieve him of the guardian-ship of the money market that has tac-tilly arisen, he must make provision for relieving it by making deposits in the autumn when the demand for money is usually the greatest. For this pur-pose alone, under the present system, he considers it expedient to reduce the

defense to establish defendant's inthough I think I can point out to you that we have done all of that. The law places the burden upon the prosechambered revolver, which he had managed to secret in some manner. Ad-ditional precautions were then taken cutor to prove to you beyond all rea-sonable doubt that the defendant was sane.' THAW'S HISTORY REVIEWED.

Mr. Littleton reviwed Harry Thaw's

Mr. Littleton reviwed Harry Thaw's history from the time of the pre-natal incident when his mother in the milddle of the night put out her hand in bed to feel the cold features of a child who had suddenly died, down to the day of the tragedy. "This boy," he said, "took on the brooding, the very meiancholy, which came to the mother that feraful night. I may be blinded by partisanship, but, gentlemen, can't you see with me that this defense is not a thing born of exigency to see that injustice is done or that a murder may be comber out born instead, of the very history of or that a murder may be corcher or born instead, of the very history of this

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Walter Mack of San Jose, Cal., who says he is a grad-uate of the Leland Stanford university of Palo Alto, is under arrest today, accused of having passed fraudulent chacks. He was arrested in the res-taurant of August Nagel, when in the company of two young women and four young men. The women said they ware alterns of the the theorem Reviewing the evidence in detail and picturing the devotion of the old nurs es and school teachers who had com from afar to give their testimony. Mr. Littleton said:

from afar to give their testimony, Mr. Littleton said: "Genflemen, you who look and listen in sincerity may read in the footprints of the boy the course which led him through London, Röme, Monte Carlo and New York in after life." Mr. Littleton dweit at length upon the testimony of Abraham Beck, the old school teacher from Pennsylvania. "That testimony would mean some-thing to me if I were slitting on a jury." declared the attorney. "There is no more honorable man in all Pennsylvania than old man Beck. His testimony was all his own--given in his own language--t was no re-hearsal when he told you what he did. No power on earth could have induceo that honorable old gentleman, now tot-tering near the other side, to ald in deception, to have a hand in a murder, PROSECUTION'S EVIDENCE

PROSECUTION'S EVIDENCE.

"Can such evidence as this he answered to the satisfaction of you gen-tlemen, by the sneers of the district attorney? Let the prosecution, if they attorney? Let the prosecution, if they have no testimony say so, and forever-silence their sneers and insinuations." Mr. Littleton also laid great stress upon the letter Mr. Beck received from Mirs. William Thaw in 1881 when she said she feared the boy's mind was affected and begged the old teacher to bear with him a little longer for she did not know what to suggest. "When the mother had appeared here before you and had left the witness stand." Mr. Littleton proceeded, "the district attorney read to you the affi-davit she made in a certain procedure at the last trial. Mr. Jerome sought, I take it, to have you infer that she

dayli she made in a certain procedure at the last trial. Mr. Jerome sought, I take it, to have you infer that sho had in some way contradicted herself or that her testimony was not candid. "But, gentiemen, I appeal from that affidavit, made in the pardonable pride of the mother, made in a stress of cir-cumstances couched in the plethoric vocabulary of the conventional law." "I appeal from that affidavit and its peculiar construction to this letter of more than 25 years age, written in the mother's own hand, written in up con-founding phrases of a lawyer, written at time when there was no per 1 of heredity. I appeal from that affida-vit to this testimony, which comes flut-tering across a span of 25 years from the hands of a tottering old man of 20 like a benediction out of the past to interpose itself to save this boy."

contemplates that the company issue transfers, not that it seeks ways to avoid their issuance. I feel that a passenger is entitled to a transfer and that the city has a lively interest in a rule that is enforced so steadfastly that it cuts out the right of any considerable number of people to get them. A liberal construction on the rule would make it an excellent one, since it does the business between conductor and passenger at one hearing. But when a passenger overlooks the chance to demand his transfer, or changes his mind, he ought to have the

changes his mind, he ought to have the right to ask and receive one up to the time of leaving the car. "For instance. I have an uptown of-fice, and an office here in the county building. I may board a car intend-ing to get off at the uptown office, and therefore may not ask for a transfer. Before arriving there I may conclude to go on up home, and I should not be debarred from asking for one. I think the company will hold a view similar to this, if it thinks a little of it."

NEW YORK EXPERIENCE.

From New York comes a definite From New York comes a definite story of a struggle there between the company and the public, fought out finally through the public service com-mission. A rule identical with that in Salt Lake was put into force, with the business purpose of saving money from the forgetful. A New York law-yer here on a visit, declares that the final ruling was that the rule stood for here on a visit, declares that the final ruling was that the rule stood, so far as its conveniences were con-cerned, but that a passenger asking later was entitled to a transfer, and the conductor must ask him if ha want-ed a transfer on payment of fare, in stead of leaving the initiative texts. ed a transfer on payment of fare, in stead of leaving the initiative to the assenger

BY SENATOR LAWRENCE.

In Salt Lake the practise is growing of demanding transfers whether want-ed or not. "I consider the new rule," said State Senator George N. Lawsaid source senator George N. Law-rence, "an excellent one so long as it is not enforced to its possible limits, where it becomes illegal in that it takes away from the passenger the right to a transfer. More and more such problems are teaching the peo-ple to demand some means of control by which they can acek redress At ple to demand some means of control by which they can seek redress. At present they perhaps have no griev-ances serious enough to make any gen-eral move, but in other cities, such rules have called public gervice com-missions into being, and these commis-sions have bean clothed with consid-erable power. The recent agitation for a railroad commission had its be-sinning in popular discontent through

The city ordinance under which the ompany at present operates contains clause, allowing the city a general olice jurisdiction over the company.

Section V. That in the construction and operation of said railway the said grantee and its successors and assigns shall at all times conform to such or-San Francisco, Jun. 23.—Capt. John Edgar, a pioneer of 1853, first Re-ublican sheriff of Yuba county and for i years in active service at San Quenprison, where his failing health pelied him to resign as warden last y, died yesterday at his home in hmond. Death resulted from diabe-from which he had suffered more n a year. He was a native of Beldinances, rules and regulations as hav-been or niny hereafter he adopted by the city council of said city in relation to operating railroads or transways in said city, and for each violation thereof they shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding \$109. Provided, that noth-

Net Earnings for Last Quarter of 1907 Were \$32,553,995.

V York, Jan. 28 .--- The report

agreement. Acting in the spirit of this agreement, in spite of the complica-tions in Persia, the two governments New York, Jan. 28.—The report of the United States Steel corporation for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1907, ex-pectantly awaited by the public as an index of industrial conditions, was made public today. The net earnings for the last three months of the cor-poration's year were \$32,553,995. The figures exceeded the hopes of the steel trade. The net earnings for the year 1907 were \$160,984,477, the largest in the company's history. The unfilled orders on hand at the end of the year amounted to 4,624,553 tons. The sur-

had maintained a policy of pence. Con-tinuing, the king said: "My government has joined with the governments of France. Germany and Russia in a treaty for the preservation of the integrity of the kingdom of Nor

Referring to The Hague peace con-

ference, the king said: "The various instruments annexed to the final act of that conference show the progress that has been made, and they are receiving the attentive consid-eration of my government. One of the most important of these instruments establishes the great principle of an international court of appeal in prize cases. My government are consider-ing the question of inviting represen-tatives of the leading maritime nations to attend a conference in London next autumn with a view of coming to an understanding on certain important points of international law for

guidance of this court. "The condition of the Christian and Mussulman populations in the Mace-donian vilayets shows no improve-ment. The bands of different nationalities continue to pursue a campaign of violence and the situation gives serious cause for anxiety. The great pow-ers of Europe have agreed to present to the Turkish government a scheme for the improvement of the judiciary in that region and my government have made further proposals to the sultan and also to the great powers for deal-ing effectually with the principal causes of this disturbance. of this disturbance."

SALOON QUESTION.

Liquor Dealers Are Going to Start

Campaign of Education on It.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—A "campaign of education" on the saloon question is to be pushed throughout the United States—not this time by the W. C. T. U, or any law and order leagues, but by liquor dealers and their allies. The nature of the instruction also will dif-fer from that familiar through the campaigns of the teetotal crusaders.

The movement was given impetus fast night at a meeting of the Manu-facturers and Dealers' club of Illinois, impetus 9 Manumade up of business men connected in some way with the liquor trade. The object of the campaign is to

prese a sentiment against the local option laws and districts that are be-coming so numerous. It is opposed to "cranks, hypocrites and fanatical pro-bilition element" "the superscript is not hibition element." The movement is not wholly in the interest of the manufac-turers. Concern also is fell for the welfare of "the starving women and children of employes," thrown out of work been us of the activity of the pro-bilitionists. hibitionists.

JESSUP'S BEQUESTS.

New York, Jan. 29.—Whether one of the bequests in the will of the late Morris K. Jessup makes provisions for tiding Commander Robert E. Peary's tight the statement of yet make public public in the testament not yet made public would provide any funds for furthering the Peary exploration plans.

claims to hear, determine and render final judgment, with right to appeal as in other cases, in a certain cause er-titled "the White River Utes, the Uncompagre Utes, the Tubequache Manche, Waelmuch, Yampa, Grand River and Uintah bands of Ind'ans, known also as the Confederated Bands of Colorado, against the United States.' States. SANDERS WILL WIN.

\$113,173,274.

for a railroad commission had its be-ginning in popular discontent through the inability of the people to reach any central body with their com-plaints. Personally I am training myself to get a transfer under the new rule by always asking for one when I pay my fare, whether I want it or not, in the hope of making the process of asking for it automatic."

CITY ORDINANCE.