The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 52. TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

A HOUSE WRANGLE.

Further Consideration of the Wilson Tariff Schedule.

SUGAR FREE AND WITHOUT BOUNTY

Free Traders and Republicans Join in the Battle.—The Coal Schedule Under Discussion.

THE DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
49 B Street, S. E.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—[Special.]—Twenty-two hours were occupied in a wrangle, the confusion being concerning the effect of yesterday's proceedings, whether a certain amendment had the force of a substitute. The decision of the committee sustained this construction, the effect being that all sugar goes on the free list without tariff or bounty. The Republicans joined with the free-traders after the protection Democrats had killed the county provisions of the Wilson bill.

The coal schedule is now under discussion. C. R.

THE HOUSE.

Special to the News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—The House today resumed consideration of the sugar schedule of the tariff bill.

The pending amendment was Robertson's, imposing a duty on raw sugar and increasing the duty on refined, as amended by Warner, placing both raw and refined on the free list. The substitute entitled by these two contingents, amendments had first to be straightened out.

Lingley claimed that the Warner amendment was utterly inconsistent with Robertson's amendment and should be considered as a substitute.

Robertson took issue with him, maintaining the effect of Warner's amendment was simply to place refined sugar on the free list, leaving as much of his amendment as imposed a duty on sugar below 16, Dutch standard, unaffected. A vote finally taken on Warner's amendment as a substitute was carried, 181 to 98.

The effect of this is to place all raw and refined sugars on the free list. The great mass of Democratic votes cast for it. All Republicans voted for the proposition. Only a handful of Democrats, including Wilson and several other Democrats of the ways and means committee voted against.

The coal schedule was then taken up. The first amendment by Oates, Ala., is as follows: To strike out of the free list coal, etc., and insert coal and bituminous shale 40 cents per ton of 28 bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel, coal shale or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, twenty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels.

Wise of Virginia followed with an amendment striking out forty cents and inserting fifty.

McKaig, Md., offered a substitute providing for a duty of 75 cents per ton on bituminous coal; 30 cents on coal slack or culm, striking bituminous coal from the list.

Hitt offered an amendment substitute as follows, to insert at the end of the coal paragraph:

"Provided any article on the free list, imported product of any country which imposes a duty on said articles exported from the United States, then shall be levied, collected and paid up on the same imported articles the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act."

Wilson made a point of order that Hitt's reciprocity amendment was not germane and there for not in order. It was a proposition for general reciprocity on the whole tariff bill or rather retaliation upon themselves for the failure of other people. The chair sustained the point of order and Hitt modified the amendment so as to restrict it to articles on the free list.

THE SENATE.

A Resolution Against Annexation of Hawaii at Present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate committee on foreign relations reported favorably the following resolution:

"Resolved, from the facts and papers laid before the Senate, that it is unwise and inexpedient under the existing conditions to consider at this time any project of annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States; that the provisional government therein having been duly recognized, the highest international interest requires that it shall pursue its own line of policy. Foreign interventions in the political affairs of these islands would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the government of the United States.

Turpie, who reported the resolution in behalf of the committee, said he was directed by the committee to recommend its immediate consideration as it was the unanimous expression of the committee, except the dissent of Senator Hoar to the first clause.

Turpie further explained that the resolution had no relation to the special investigation being made by the committee.

Teller objected to immediate consideration on the ground that it has not been printed, and Mills gave notice that when it came up for consideration he would ask for a division of the question. So the resolution went over under the rules.

A bill for a commission at the Antwerp exposition was presented by Manderson.

A GRADUATED INCOME TAX.

Peffer's Amendment in Behalf of the Populists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Peffer, Populist, in behalf of the Populists in Congress, will offer an amendment to the income tax bill when it comes up for consideration, providing for a graduated income tax: Exceed $10,000, 1 per cent; $10,000 to $50,000, 2 per cent; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 per cent; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 per cent; over $500,000, 5 per cent. This is in accordance with the plank in the Populist platform. If the Populists cannot get the Democrats to adopt their idea, they will drop it and help to pass the Democratic measure.

Robbed on a Train.

Special to the News.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Jan. 23.—Max Ullmann, a wholesale liquor dealer of Cheyenne, was robbed of $450 at the Commercial hotel in this city last night. No clue can be found to the parties who entered his room and took the money from Mr. Ullmann's clothes.

Another Bomb Found in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A bomb has been found inside of the main entrance of Magasins du Printemps, on Boulevard Haussmann. The fuse was discovered before it caused an explosion. It contained chlorate of potash.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTEST.

Both Parties Said to be Equally Tired of the Struggle.

A United States Officer Appealed to for the Arbitration of the Dispute.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Rio Janeiro says that probably the United States will be called on to arbitrate the differences between the government and insurgents. Lately, President Peixoto has sent out feelers in that direction. United States officers have intimated that they are not in a position to act officially and decline at the request of only one of the parties thereto. It is learned today, however, on good authority that Admiral Dalgaire, the rebel admiral, has requested Admiral Benham of the United States force here, to act as mediator between the insurgents and government, with a view of bringing about an understanding. This news was hailed with the greatest satisfaction by everybody when the news reached the shore. Nearly everybody feels that the American admiral would soon be able to patch up the peace, as both sides are heartily tired of the conflict.

Receivers Appointed Receivers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A petition has been filed in the United States court by H. E. Howland, one of the Northern Pacific receivers, that the Wisconsin Central be called on to pay to the Northern Pacific receivers all the earnings of the road above the operating expenses, under a contract made Dec. 5th. Judge Jenkins entered an order requiring the receivers of the Wisconsin Central to appear on Feb. 1st, and show cause why the agreement should not be lived up to.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

Cause of Death Could Not Be Ascertained.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The defense on the Cronin case continued today with the testimony of experts to the effect that the cause of Dr. Cronin's death could not be determined, owing to the decomposed state of the remains when found.

Shooting Record Broken.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—John Johnson, Minneapolis, the sexter, today covered a quarter of a mile in 31 seconds, flying start. The best previous record is Broughton's, 33 seconds.

Will Resume Work.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—In the United States circuit court today the injunction obtained several weeks ago by the Edison Electric company against the Buckeye Electric company, preventing the latter from manufacturing incandescent lamps, was dissolved. The Buckeye works will at once resume operations.

A Severe Blizzard.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—A severe blizzard with drifting snow and low temperature prevail throughout most of the West and northwest.

An Italian Bank Fails.

ROME, Jan. 23.—*Banca Popolarie* at Brescia has applied for moratorium. The assets largely exceed the liabilities.

Editor Childs Better.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—George W. Childs was better this morning. He is now considered out of danger.

Oil Land.

Special to the News.

BUFFALO, Wyo., Jan. 23.—The county clerk of Johnson county received ninety-seven locations of oil lands for record last week. These locations which comprise 15,520 acres of land were made by Omaha parties. Capitalists who have investigated the matter are satisfied that Central Wyoming is destined to outrival Ohio and Pennsylvania in the output and quality of its oil.

Tender for Indian Bills.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 23.—Tenders have been invited for January bills, for further issue of India bills to the amount of £2,500,000.

Jealousy and Murder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—John G. Sims, an elevated car conductor, this morning shot and killed his wife and then fatally shot himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Sugar Stocks Drop.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The action of the House yesterday in putting sugar on the free list caused an exciting time in the sugar pool in the stock exchange this morning. The first sale of 5,500 shares, common, was made at 79, a break of 2½ from, and much excitement the price dropped by jumps to 76. The next sale was at 78½, 77½, 76½, 76. Fifty-five thousand shares, common, were sold in the first quarter of an hour. Sugar, preferred, opened 3 lower at 86, advanced to 87 on dealings of 1,000 shares. The market, however, soon lost its fever[illegible] The general market opened fairly firm.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee Divided on the Question of Agents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Pickler, South Dakota, precipitated a fight in the House committee on Indian affairs, by presenting for consideration a bill stipulating that none but civilians be appointed Indian agents, thus doing away with the usually established system of detailing army officers to such duties. The committee is greatly divided on the subject and the first day is transferred to the floor of the House.

THE DUVAL CLUB PLOTTERS.

Arguments in the Injunction Suit Heard Today.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—The argument on the bill praying for an injunction to restrain the council from interfering with the Corbett-Mitchell fight was taken in the circuit court this morning before Judge Call and an adjournment on this point is today granted. The judge is understood to be inclined to grant the injunction. Howe lawyer for the Duval club contended that the suit is contrary to the constitution of the United States, as it impairs the obligation of contracts and illegal. Upon rather ad experimental notes issued by Richard Brewster this morning, it is surmised that if the court grants the injunction he will not take any too many chances of punishment for contempt of court by stopping it. Moreover, a letter received this morning to the effect that if the citizens would make it pleasant and convenient for the troops whom the governor is sending, on their arrival, and if the Duval club would give them complimentary seats to the fight they would stack their arms and forget to take them up again till it is late to prevent the sunset.

Work with a large force was resumed on the arena this morning, intimating that the club has strong grounds for believe they can put off the fight there. It is expected that Judge Call will render his decision today. It is hardly possible that it may be delayed, so as to render a postponement of the fight till Friday or Saturday necessary.

Judge Call granted a continuation of the injunction proceedings against the sheriff until tomorrow morning, issuing a temporary injunction in the meantime restraining the sheriff from interfering until the case in court had been settled.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR STIRRED UP.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 23.—Governor Northen has received intimations that the Corbett-Mitchell fight will probably be pulled off in Georgia. This afternoon he left for Warrenton, departing on Florida. He announced the sheriffs of five adjoining counties to meet him and he declared that no fight shall take place on Georgia soil. He and Governor Mitchell of Florida are to close communication.

Receivers Appointed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Judge Wallace today appointed T. C. Platt, New York, and M. E. Perry, Providence, R. I., joint receivers of the New Haven road.

Moonshiners Killed.

CENTRE POINT, Ark., Jan. 23.—News has just been received from Polk county of a battle between William and Crockett Stine on one side and two brothers named Daniels on the other. The quarrel was over some moonshine transactions. The Stine boys are both killed and one of the Daniels died shortly afterwards. All are moonshiners.

NO TRUTH IN IT.

Scottish Denies a Peculiarity Rumor.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—General Manager Wortman Scottish says there is no truth in the published report of an effort by Powderly's friends to oust him from office and reinstate Powderly. He declares there was no irregularity in his election.

BISMARCK AND WILHELM.

The Emperor Offers the Ex-Chancellor Wine and Congratulations.

BERLIN, January 23.—The emperor has sent Bismarck a bottle of very old wine with an autograph letter congratulating him on his recovery from his recent illness. Bismarck sent a reply, saying he would call on the emperor next week.

The greatest importance is attached throughout Germany to the reconciliation, especially in regard to its effect on the internal policy of the government. It being announced that Bismarck is in full accord with Caprivi and Hirtenstein, the agrarians are downcast, but commercial circles rejoice. A general rise in stocks followed the announcement. Everywhere there is evidence of rejoicing at the reconciliation between the emperor and the grand chancellor.

Miners Go on a Strike.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 23.—The miners in one of the largest mines in this district, numbering about nine hundred, are idle today. The miners at a mass meeting decided to accept a reduction, making the price per ton for mine 70 cents. The operators offered to make the price 75 and 65 cents. This the miners declined and a strike was ordered.

Three operators agreed to pay the price demanded, and the work in three mines is proceeding.

1893 Employes Quit Work.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 23.—Twenty-hundred pottery employes are on strike as a result of a proposed cut in their wages. The managers demand a reduction of ten per cent, and in case the Wilson law is passed twenty per cent. The men quit and appealed to the National Brotherhood of Pottery Workers.

Morals and Self Control.

Professor William M. Stewart will deliver a lecture in the Twenty-second ward meeting house tonight, beginning 7:30, in the interest and under the auspices of the Young Men and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association. Subject: "Morals and Self Control."

BUSINESS AND MINES.

The Big Electric Plants to be Placed in Jordan Narrows.—Saving Home.

The plans of the company which intends to utilize the water power of the river Jordan at the Narrows to generate electricity, as mentioned in the News some time since, have been about matured. There has been but little question regarding the granting of the franchises, as the work will be an extensive improvement. There will be two plants located on the river, to duplicate the use of the water power. In one there will be generated a current of electricity sufficient to provide 1,000 horse power for operating machinery. The other plant will furnish 1,500 horse power.

The power thus obtained will be capable of operating all the smelters around Sandy and the Cottonwoods, running all the electric lights and street car lines in this city, keeping the machinery in the mines at Bingham going, and then there will be some to spare for various other jobs. The way in which it is intended to furnish the motive power. Already the new company has been promised by the smelters and other heavy machinery establishments a patronage that will amount to $50,000 a year. In point of cheapness it is estimated that the electric power obtained by the company will sell so far below the present cost that plants now operating in the city will find it more profitable to stop their engines and purchase power from the new works. For instance, it is made the street car company get in $40 for coal alone each 24 hours, whereas it is stated that the whole power necessary to operate the line can be furnished by the water power at not to exceed $10 for a day of 24 hours. The distance which it will be necessary to transmit this power is from—[illegible] miles—will be no drawback, as electric power is now successfully carried in several places double that distance without material loss.

SOTHA.

Beaver Chronicle: Some very fine samples of ore are exhibited from the Eldridge. This promises to be an interesting mining district before long. The ore from this district is rich and teeming and is said by those who know, to be as rich as any yet found in the country.

Summit County Chronicle: Work at the new coal mine owned by Mark Hopkins is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The new engine, boilers and other machinery are in place, and in a very short time Coalville will have another producer of the superior quality of black diamonds for which she is noted, and when we have that other railroad, we will show Salt Lake and Ogden and other cities west of us that we produce what we claim—coal that is unexcelled by any in the West.

Mercur Herald: Hudson Smith, who is interested in a valuable group in the district, and Professor Marcus E. Jones, considered to be one of the best mineralogists and mining experts in the West, came out from Salt Lake Tuesday. This is the professor's first visit to the camp, and he spent several days in examining the formation of the district. He informed us that in his opinion this district will be as great, if not the greatest, producer during the next year in Utah, that the probabilities of new strikes are good, and that the chances of the camp as regards richness and permanency are most excellent.

Pioche, Nev., *Record*: Nearly every claim on which much work has been done in Ferguson district shows up promisingly. One of the latest is the Paymaster, situated about a mile east of town and about the same distance north of the Apex Fool. Joseph Bryant and John Reese have sunk a twenty-six foot shaft and exposed a five foot of mineralized quartz from five to seven feet in width with assays running from $8 to $100 a ton in gold. It is believed to be the same mineral belt as that on which the Apex Fool and Monitor claims are located. The work still continues and shipments to mill will be made as soon as the mill will receive them.

IRONWORKS CO. ORGANIZED.

Its Articles of Incorporation Filed with the County Clerk This Day.

This morning there were placed on file with County Clerk Maloy articles of incorporation of the Salt Lake Co-operative Ironworks Co., whose intention it is to carry on a general foundry, machine and manufacturing business, including the right to buy, hold, use and convey, if necessary, real estate in connection therewith.

The capital stock is $10,000, divided into 100 shares of the par value of $100 each. Ten shares of the capital stock are to be issued to the stockholders (in accordance with a subscription stated in one of the articles) and ninety shares are to remain in the treasury to be disposed of as the directors may determine.

The incorporators, who have subscribed for one share each, and all of whom reside in Salt Lake City, are Andrew B. Nalsmith, Frank A. Clothough, Wm. White, Hy. P. Peterson, John Robinson, Sorwen King, Amos G. Lendine, Jno. B. Oswald, Olof Nelson and John H. White.

The general place of business will be this city, and the existence of the corporation is placed at 50 years.

A. B. Nalsmith will be president and A. G. Lendine, vice-president.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Shocking Accident in Parowan.—A Big Rabbit Hunt.

Correspondence Deseret News.

PAROWAN, Utah, Jan. 18, 1894.—On Wednesday last, the 17th inst., the little two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Shumpert, of this place, fell into the fire and was fatally burned. The mother left the little one in care of an elder child while she would go around to a neighbor's house near by. She heard the children scream and rushed back to the house and her friends did everything they could do for the poor little thing, but it was burned badly, especially on the right side. The little sufferer lingered twenty-four hours and then died. The premises are plunged in the deepest grief over their loss. She was their only girl, they have a number of boys.

The boys wound up a rabbit hunt within a dozen last night, the losing party bearing all the expenses. They killed eight hundred rabbits, which means perhaps about three thousand less rabbits next spring. They are going to assume up for another hunt soon.

M.

SPRINGVILLE'S HEART IS BIG,

But Not So Her Buildings, at Least Not Big Enough for Hall.

Editor Deseret News.

SPRINGVILLE, Jan. 22, 1894.—I am instructed by the Springville executive of the Blacklines war to answer the communication in Comrade Eldridge's Tribune through your paper.

Nothing would please us better than to see you all here, and the only reason you were not invited was that there is no house large enough to hold them all and their wives.

We hope you will hold a reunion in Salt Lake county this winter and some time in the near future we hope to have a grand reunion in the summer time when we can meet in a grove and have plenty of room.

Counties of Salt Lake county, do not feel slighted, for we will all think of you and wish you were here to take part with us. We have nearly the same number of miles in Utah county and they, with their wives, will fill our hall. The Springville contingent are going to foot the expense of the entire gathering. Yours truly,

J. M. WEST WOOD,
Chairman General Committee.

FOOD FOR WHALES.

A Bold Suggestion on a Vexed Alimentary Problem.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 22, 1894.

Editor Deseret News:

I think the suggestion which is causing so much merriment amongst certain persons, that a bounty be paid for the propagation of whales, is a very happy one and singularly apropos to the present condition of some of our finances. Mark Twain was once asked by a correspondent whether or not the eating of fish furnished brain food, to which the humorist replied: "Yes; you might as well try it on a whale." Hence the anxiety of certain persons to have whales propagated. I perceive by one of your morning contemporaries, that some people, I presume those above referred to, are curious about food for the whales. How would it be to feed them on Delta Pike? (I mean no disrespect, but Delta Pike are the two letters of the Greek alphabet which are the initials of Dame—phael). There is one objection, however, and that is, the feeding of any number of whales with this class of food would not only decimate but I fear would depopulate the ranks of those who choose to make fun of a proposition of exceeding value to the Territory. There is encouragement, however, in this thought: the opponents of this really useful proposition are using their strongest ammunition, first, that is ridicule. It is the most dangerous weapon truth has to contend against and generally the last used when the distorted countenance of the vanquished polemic registers his defeat. Whether or not the Delta Pike would be all fed to the whales before the whales would turn round beaten to the Delta Pike is

Q. E. D.

ONLY ONE SIDE HEARD.

The Reply of Elmer B. Jones May Show a Different State of Facts.

Attorney Elmer B. Jones of this city will doubtless shortly make answer to a civil suit filed against him by W. H. Hunter, the banker merchant, in which the plaintiff accuses the attorney of having converted to his own use about $10,000, said to have been collected on notes and drafts on his behalf and which he claims Mr. Jones failed to turn over. Prior to taking up his residence in Salt Lake Mr. Jones was in practice in Provo city, and it is while there, it is claimed, the notes were given him for collection. Mr. Jones was formerly president of the National Bank of Commerce at Provo. At the time the notes were given him to collect he was the attorney for the bank and the bank is made a co-defendant in the suit. The plaintiff declares that he has made repeated demands for the money, all of which have proved unsuccessful.

CHEMISTRY CONTINUED.

Dr. Talmage's Interesting Lecture on Oxygen Last Night.

It speaks volumes in favor of the excellence of the Church University lectures that on the second session of the class the large hall had to be used. This continuous appointment is in every respect adapted for its use and has rightly been pronounced a model room for experimental and scientific lectures.

Dr. J. E. Talmage, in stepping before his class last night, expressed surprise at seeing so large a number interested in chemistry, which was evidently indeed upon as an abstruse science. Reviewing briefly a few points of the lecture on hydrogen, the speaker announced his subject to be oxygen. A full definition of the word was first given and the two discoveries—Priestley in 1774 and Scheele in 1777, entitled to Oxygen distinguished itself as the most abundant of gases. Before proceeding, Dr. Talmage explained the use of symbols in chemistry, which about not to mystify but rather to simplify and explain the substances dealt with, also the recent method of spelling by dropping the final e and changing "ize" to "iz."

The production of oxygen for means of memory was explained. By heating mercury in the presence of air the oxygen of the air combines with the mercury, forming mercuric oxide, this compound being heated to a still higher temperature up its oxygen, a volume, double the volume, which has the power of supporting combustion more intensely than air. This was illustrated by a number of very striking experiments. A taper, when slightly lighted, with a flame and phosphorus, was a wax-burning having previously been heated, were introduced into glass vessels filled with gas, each with a most impressive effect. The method of collecting oxygen over a trough filled with water was shown, the vessels being first filled with water and the gas introduced by displacement. A solution of hydrogen and oxygen, known as the oxygen compound. By means of a bag containing these gases and a jet of lime solution a number of bubbles were produced which on being lighted by means of a taper caused a violent explosion. To show how harmless this experiment was, the bladder exploded was inflated in the hand. The solution was then brought in contact with the electric spark in a pistol, the operation being fully explained.

The experiments came received attention next. With the flame, iron wire, a wound spring and copper wire were burned. The spirits thrown from the wires, the contrasting green of the copper, made an excellent illumination. Then platinum, the most incombustible metal known, was melted readily into drops, thus demonstrating the extreme heat, greater than that of any other blast furnace. The sudden light, as white and brilliant as to be painful to the eyes, was also produced. Lastly the decomposition of water by means of the electric current was shown and a summary of all the experiments and explanations given.

ABOUT THE BOULEVARD.

A Claim that the Original Route is Not Being Followed.—The Question is Asked, "Why Not?"

The original route of the boulevard, in the vicinity of Capitol Hill, is said to have led from State street—going north—directly up to the gates of the Capitol grounds, where it veered slightly to the east, then running north along East Capitol street to Lafayette avenue, just north of the big reservoir, thence east along said avenue, from which it curved along the snow hills at a gradual decline until it reached the bed of the canyon.

The statement is now made that the money so generously contributed by the public for the construction is being used in building a roadway considerably farther down the canyon and the News has been asked why the original route has been deviated from and if the persons subscribing the money are aware that a change has been made and if it is satisfactory to them. It is certain that there are vigorous objections being raised by some of the Capitol grounds property owners. Perhaps the boulevard managers will have the kindness to answer the queries propounded.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

Call of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association will be held in Washington, D. C., in Metzerott's music hall, February 15 to 20, inclusive, 1894.

The government's recognition of women on the board of managers for the World's Columbian Exposition, the World's Congress of Representative Women—the greatest convention of women ever assembled—the participation of women in the entire series of World's congresses, the gaining of woman suffrage in Colorado, give to our women for political equality for women unprecedented prestige in the world of thought.

From this vantage ground let us assemble in our twenty-sixth annual convention to work for the realization of an ideal republic, with the assurance of success in the near future.

With the question of woman suffrage pending in Kansas and New York, it is our manifest duty to concentrate our efforts upon those two states, and our business session of the convention will be devoted to the consideration of ways and means to further this object.

Besides the presidents of the auxiliary state organizations, the speakers invited are: Mme. Fanny Zampini Salazar, of Italy, and Mme. Hanna Rotany, of Syria, who were delegates to the World's Congress of Representative Women; Carrie Lane Chapman, who was a most important factor in the Colorado victory; Rev. Marie Brimhock, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mary H. Krout, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Henry E. Blackwell and others.

President, SUSAN B. ANTHONY,
Rochester, N. Y.

Cor. Secy, RACHEL FOSTER AVERY,
Somerton, Philadelphia.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

One Hundred Men Today Provided with Something To Do.

A big and motley crowd besieged the office of Sales man Hamburger, on West Temple street, shortly before 10 o'clock this morning, their object being to obtain employment on the grading and leveling of the grounds surrounding the new city and county building. Mr. Hamburger and Mr. Joseph Watson, who assisted him, had all they could do to stand against the crowd, but before they got through the latter had one hundred or more names. On the presentation of these to the foreman of the job, work will be allotted to the holders.

WILL TAKE A REST.

The Supreme Court Judges Have Adjourned Until Next Tuesday.

TWO OPINIONS DELIVERED TODAY.

A Curious Conspiracy to Murder a Woman for the Sum of $100, and What Came of It.

There was an unusually large attendance of attorneys at the opening of this morning's session of the Territorial Supreme court. All the judges were upon the bench, namely Chief Justice Zane, Associate Justices Hiner, Bartch and Smith.

OPINIONS.

When the minutes of the previous session (Friday last) had been read by Clerk Hacke the following opinions were delivered:

MINER APPELLANT.

The first was by Judge Bartch in the case of Harry T. Dana, respondent, vs George H. Griffith, appellant, the facts in which were reported in these columns on the argument of the case last week.

This was an action in ejectment brought by the plaintiff to recover possession of a certain parcel of land, and a jury in the Fourth district court found in his favor, under instructions of the presiding judge. The motion for a new trial was denied, and from this the defendant appealed.

Judge Zane now concurred in the finding affirming the ruling of the lower court.

A PECULIAR CASE.

Judge Zane rendered the opinion in the case of the People, respondents, vs Nellie Ruffin, appellant.

The defendant was convicted in the Fourth district court of grand larceny. On the trial the prosecution introduced evidence tending to prove that she stole $100 from one Lena Wright, and the defendant adduced testimony to show that she entered into a conspiracy with Mrs. Wright to kill a Mrs. Morris for the consideration of $100, and that she caused a false statement to be published in a newspaper to the effect that Mrs. Morris had died of heart disease. This she showed to Mrs. Wright, who relied upon the statement and paid her the $100 alleged to have been stolen. Testimony to rebut this was pertinent. The defendant excepted to the charge of the court and assigned the giving of it as error.

The jurors, said their honors, might have understood from one portion of the charge, without the qualification which follows, that they might find the defendant guilty of larceny, though Mrs. Wright paid her the $100 intending to transfer both the possession and title, if such transfer was induced by her fraudulent representations and pretenses. The qualification was "But if the money was delivered to the defendant by the owner's consent in pursuance of a previous agreement, or if it was voluntarily delivered to defendant, the owner intending to part with the possession and title to it, then there was no larceny, even if fraud was established in obtaining it." Their honors understood this to be a correct statement of the law applicable to such fraudulent transactions, however the ingenuity of rogues might vary the facts in particular cases.

If the owner of personal property was induced by fraudulent representations to part with its possession, intending also to part with the title, the transaction could not be larceny. But if the person receiving the possession without the title had at the time a secret intention of converting it permanently to his own use, and did so without the consent of the owner, he committed the crime of larceny. "Russell on Crimes" and other authorities were quoted, the court then remarking that though a part of a charge considered alone might mislead a jury, that would not be reversible error if when the whole was considered the law of the case was stated with sufficient certainty and clearness. Their honors did not believe that the jury was misled as to the law of this case by the charge of the lower court.

The judgment of the Court below was therefore affirmed.

Judge Bartch concurred; Judge Smith dissented.

WITHIN THE BAR.

Walter Campbell Shoup and Joseph M. Tanner were admitted to practice at the bar of this court.

NOTHING MORE THIS WEEK.

Chief Justice Zane then announced that the cases previously set for argument during this week would be postponed until next week, commencing on Tuesday, the 30th inst. They would be taken up in the order of their setting—three per day.

No cases were therefore argued today, and their honors adjourned about 11:15.

NOT IN "THE SHOW!"

But the New Chief Justice Will Be There This Week.

It was just five minutes before the opening of the Territorial Supreme Court this morning when Colonel Merrill (the chief justice-elect for Utah) walked leisurely into that session, in which there was already a small sprinkling of members of the bar. After saluting those around him with a fraternal "good morning," he jocularly observed "This show must go on without me today," and then quietly waited out—to await the arrival of his commission. Judge Zane stated, while on the bench this morning, that the new chief justice would most likely qualify some time tomorrow; so it may be considered that the expected commission is not now far away.