TELEGRAPHIC.

THE NEW INCOME TAX LAW.

Preliminary Work Under the Direction of Superintendent Pugh.

Compilation of All the Former Laws Upon the Subject—Court Decisions and Department Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The work preliminary to carrying into effect the new income tax law is going forward as rapidly as its nature will permit under the direction of Mr. W. A. Pugh, who in October last was appointed superintendent of the income tax. A number of complicated and interesting questions have arisen under former laws, and anticipating that questions will arise in the near future of equal importance it is essential for their solution to understand what has been the former legislation of Congress, the decisions of courts and the rulings of the department on the subject of income tax.

With this view Mr. Pugh has been occupied since his appointment in examining and preparing a digest of the laws, decisions and the department rulings under their respective headings. He has also prepared a compendium of all the former laws upon the subject, arranged so that all the provisions relative thereto in the same subject shall appear properly grouped, and one can at a glance see the various changes and modifications that have taken place.

There have been several acts upon the subject of the income tax. The first was passed August 5, 1861. Under that act, however, nothing was done, the act failed to provide many necessary details in the enforcement of its provisions, both as to the subjects of taxation and the methods of collection. These were provided for in subsequent acts. The second act was passed July 14, 1862, the third act June 30, 1864, the fourth act March 3, 1865, and the fifth act March 2, 1867.

Under the first act $800 was the amount reserved from taxation, and the rate of tax was 3 per cent on all sums over that amount. Under the act of July 1, 1862, the amounts reserved from taxation were as follows: If the income exceeded $600 and did not exceed $10,000, a duty of 3 per cent on the amount above $600; if said income exceeded the sum of $10,000, a duty of 5 per cent upon the whole amount exceeding $600. Under the third act $600 was exempted, and the duty was 5 per cent on the excess. Under the fourth and fifth acts $1,000 was the limit for taxation, and the amount of tax was 5 per cent on the amount in excess of that sum.

One of the Hinckley Victims.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—A remarkable case of identification of one of the unknown victims of the Hinckley fire was reported today. An old man named Goussel of Butternut Lake, Wis., who was among those believed to have been in the neighborhood of Hinckley at the time of the fire, came up from his home several days ago, determined to find some trace of his missing son. At Hinckley he secured help and disinterred all the bodies of the unknown men buried there, without finding anything that seemed like his son.

Going further north, near Skunk Lake, he caused some bodies to be unearthed, the fourth one proving to be that of a man too badly burned for identification and aside, except the upper portion of one sock, on which was found his son's laundry mark. The old man, with a coffin carrying his son's remains, went back home today.

New Chinese Loan.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It is said that a new Chinese Royal loan of £3,000,000 at 7 per cent will be issued Tuesday by the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank. The issue price will be 95.

Unexpected Results of the War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—One unexpected result of the war in the east which will bring it home perhaps to our own people, is described in a report to the state department from United States Consul Stephens at Annaberg, Germany. He says:

"The straw plaiting industry, which for rest in Dresden, Saxony, is beginning to feel the effects of the war in eastern Asia. The straw hat manufacturers usually draw their material, put up in straw bales, from China and Japan. The blockading of the ports from which these bales were exported has caused a scarcity and higher prices of raw material.

"Manufacturers are beginning to look for other sources from which to supply their demands, and expect to be able to do the same—having nothing better—with home products."

Petitions in the Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst today departed from his law custom of refraining from political allusions in his Sunday sermons, and lean but into a denunciation of Tammany Hall. The doctor said that unless the condition of affairs in New York was speedily changed God would break his vengeance upon the city as He did Sodom and Gomorrah.

VANQUISHED THREE BURGLARS.

A Lady's Valiant Fight with the Robbers.

DENVER, Nov. 4.—Mrs. James D. Dodge, wife of the proprietor of the Capital Hill Exchange, vanquished three burglars who broke into her home last night after a desperate fight, in which she was seriously injured. One of the men was armed with revolver, the wife with a sharp-pointed and the other with a club. With these weapons they raised hour after hour upon her with curses and fury, but she fought so energetically and raised such an outcry that they lost a return without taking any of the jewelry or other valuables in the house.

The battle lasted nearly ten minutes, but Mrs. Dodge did not leave her bedside in the room. An hour elapsed before she revived sufficiently to give an account of the affair. She is a determined woman of 35, six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. Her husband is in the house, reading in bed when the burglars entered her.

Was the Lady Over Poisoned?

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Vienna says the Hungarian minister, Prince Peter Odescalchi, residing at Lugosi, avers that the czar was gradually poisoned with the usual mixture of phosphorus administered to him by nihilists since March 1st, until his disease was concealed. These who managed to move the emperor's clothes are no more. He added that he was in Hungarian dynasty is doomed to a similar fate.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Subject of a Sermon of Cardinal Gibbons.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4.—Cardinal Gibbons preached at the customary mass on "Christian Unity." He said:

"There God there is a yearning desire for the reunion of Christianity among Christians and earnest souls. This desire is particularly manifest in the English speaking world. It is manifest in England and the United States. I myself have received several letters from influential Protestant ministers expressing the hope of a reunion and inquiring as to the probable basis of a reconciliation. Reunion is the great desire of my heart. I have prayed and prepared for it during all the years of my ministry. I have prayed that as we are about to set foot upon the threshold of the new year and new century and by a united and ecumenical act, as they are to be united with them in the area of a common faith. The conditions of reunion are more than has been imagined. Of course, there can be no compromise on faith or morals. The doctrine and moral code that Christ gave us must remain unchangeable. But the church has usually her discipline to suit the circumstances of the times.

"May the day be hastened when the scattered flocks of Christendom will be reunited. Then, indeed, they would form an army which is utterly cannot resist and they would soon carry the light and faith of Christian civilization to the remote and benighted parts of the globe. May the day soon come when all who profess the name of Christ may have the Lord, one faith and one baptism; when all will be in one fold, under one shepherd."

A Startling Measure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The enforcement of woman's rights has just passed against all odds, may have a sequel when the German authorities have not anticipated, viz: An investigation as to the propriety and advisability of the same type, with which the German horses brought to this country are affected. Secretary Morton called attention in his last report of the lack of inspection of horses coming from abroad, and suggested it would be well to provide for quarantining horses. At that time there was such comity between this country and those of Europe in the shipment of live stock, that home inspection was not urged. Now, however, with Germany electing not only against American cattle, the secretary's suggestion of protection against diseases seems to be pertinent.

Postmaster Fried Dead.

PERRY, O. T., Nov. 4.—News came here by another today from Stillwater that S. J. Dudley, postmaster at Bellfort, O. T., fifty miles east of here, was shot to pieces by the Cook gang yesterday. Dudley owned the store, and the gang ordered him to unlock the postoffice safe, which he refused to do, and they shot him full of holes. They robbed the store and postoffice. Officers are in pursuit.

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE.

Testimony Implicating a New York Judge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—After recess Dr. Newton Wainwright took the stand. He is the physician charged with having performed criminal operations. The witness said he had been arrested four times, once for sending improper literature through the mails, and three times for committing abortion, but the charges in all the cases were dismissed when he paid the money. He said Detective Sergeant Fitzhaven arrested him, urged him to retain Lawyer Friend, who, the officer said, had a "ring" with the police and courts. When I was brought to Jefferson market police court Friend demanded $500. I offered him a check, but he wanted money. While I was waiting for the judge to arrive Lawyer Friend asked me for $500 more. I said "I've already given you $500." Friend answered: "Don't kick, sonny, about $500 more. I do not get it all. I give 50 per cent to the police; this is how I get my cases."

Lawyer Friend was in court and appeared unsentimentally.

"Well," continued the witness, "Judge Ryan discharged me, just as Friend said he would."

"On April 7th I was arrested again," he continued. "Sergeant Frink came to my house at midnight with a warrant. I gave him $50 not to take me to a cell that night. Then I went to see a well-known lawyer who told me to give every farthing."

"And that lawyer was myself?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Yes, sir."

The last charge involved the case of Mrs Berthold. The witness was taken to Jefferson Market police court.

"I met Mr. Friend there," said the doctor, "and paid him $500 in bills. I was held by Judge Kroh to the grand jury. Afterwards Lawyer Friend wanted $500, Sergeant O'Toole wanted $500, Sergeant O'Toole wanted $500. I also gave Friend $500, for Kroh he said he would keep me from being tried."

"Did you were indicted?"

"Yes, but I never been brought to trial."

Sergeant O'Toole was in court, and Whitehead identified him. Tears were in Toole's eyes.

"Did you pay any more money?"

"Lots more. I paid a lawyer named Goldfish $500 by the advice of my friend, who said Goldfish got people to testify against me if I did not buy him."

The money was paid to Goldfish by check, and the check was offered in evidence.

"Did you pay any more to Sergeant O'Toole?"

"Yes, I sent him $50 by Mrs. Huggins. Sergeant O'Toole said he was willing to give it to Judge Kroh to release the bail in a woman's case I was interested in. I don't know whether O'Toole gave the money to Judge Kroh."

"Did the bail was reduced?"

"Yes."

Mrs. Huggins was placed on the stand. She is known as a disturbance in the courts. Witness testified that some time ago Mr. Goff asked her to take $50 to Sergeant O'Toole from the doctor. "He said the money was gone and everything would be all right."

Dr. Whitehead resumed his testimony.

"I met getting a woman named Alexander came to me. She wanted an operation performed. I declined on the ground that I had been in enough trouble. The police were persecuting me. 'A lawyer (naming) is responsible for my position,' and asked me what justice I had been arrested before. When I told her Judge Kroh, she exclaimed 'Great God, there's the judge who has gotten me this way five times.' She told me to see Judge Kroh. I did so. He said, 'Why, has my girl been in you?'

"Just then Mr. Friend came in. Judge Kroh turned to Friend and said: 'You in trouble with that Alexander Woman again.'

"The woman came to our house again. Meanwhile I had told Goff. He was to have had a dozen detectives on hand to hear statements regarding Judge Kroh. She came before the appointed time, and when I put her off, she went to another doctor, who treated her."

Mrs. Huggins again testified that she had stolen the Alexander woman, who had her she could not wait for Dr. Whitehead because she was in extreme and had to fill an engagement. Dr. Whitehead resumed the stand. He had been asleep to be brought to trial, but had not so resented. He had engaged Lawyer Hugh O. Pentecost, who contended for $500 to have the indictment dismissed or return the money. Ten witnesses agreed to this city, and the agreements were produced in evidence.

"Lawyer Pentecost has kept the money, but the indictments are not dismissed," said the witness.

FOR LIVADIA.

Russian Court Officials Start With Ceremonies and Decorations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.—A large number of court officials and servants started for Livadia today. They took with them the imperial mantle, a golden pall, trimmed with ermine, a palanquin, cushions and table-cloths. Within hour the numerous crowds in the czar and the imperial mausoleum.

The emperor's mantle is to be placed upon his successor to bear witness to promise of mother and less authentic relics.

The casket in which the czar will be placed has been manufactured in Germany by special train. It is of metal, encased in oak. The exterior is covered with cloth of gold, bearing the imperial arms, with inscriptions taken from the four upper corners. There are gilt feet at the under corners upon which it stands. The interior is lined with white satin, padded with down. It was placed in the train enclosed in a polished wooden case.

ALIS CONVERTED.

Following is the full text of the proclamation issued by the czar on Saturday:

"In the hour of our death we have satisfied with the holy church, and accepted the orthodox faith under the name of Alexandra, to the great comfort of ourselves and all Russia, after the painful trial imposed upon it by the inscrutable will of God. We believe, together with our people, that the end of our well-beloved father from its celestial abode, can crave the blessing upon the choice of his heart and our own for remaining in there in a faithful and loving spirit our incessant solicitude for the welfare and prosperity of our fatherland. All our Loyal subjects will join with us in imploring God's blessing upon our destiny and that of the people confided to our care.

"In announcing this much wished-for event to all our faithful subjects we command henceforth that our august daughter, Princess Alix, be called by the name and title of Her Imperial Highness, the Orthodox Grand Duchess Alexandra Fedorovna.

"(Signed) NICHOLAS, November 2nd."

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES ARRIVE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Livadia to the *Daily News* says:

The Grand Duke Alexis, the brother of the late czar, and the governor and mayor welcomed the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE CONVERSION.

Princess Alix was received into the orthodox church on Friday. She received the title of grand duchess, in Russian, Blagovernaya Velikaya Knyagina. After the ceremony of confession she received the orthodox sacrament. The Prince observed regulars no dissociation of her former faith. The priest merely asked the princess to express her belief in the Trinity, and then to repeat the dogmas of the orthodox faith. She did so, and was then led by a priest into the chapel and up to a table on which were Greek crucifixes and consecrated oil.

In the meantime a choir was singing psalms. The princess knelt before the table. After the chief priest had prayed and singing of hymns, the priest said: "Arise, my beloved, arise to the fear of God." The princess stood up and said: "I vow to remain steadfast in the orthodox Christian church to my last breath. I believe that I adhere to the faith and rejoice in keeping its laws. As a sign of this sincere vow, which comes from my heart, I kiss the cross of the Savior. Amen."

Then she knelt and the priest gave absolution.

After numerous hymns and prayers, in which all the members of the czar's family were named, the priest anointed the princess with consecrated oil on the temples, eyes, nose, lips, ears, hands and feet. Afterward, in succession these parts with a sponge dipped in holy water. He then proclaimed the princess lawfully converted to the Russian orthodox church, and exhorted those present to pray for her.

Mrs. Hermann Excited.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Mrs. Hermann was very much excited when she appeared before the Lexow committee today. She declared she was not afraid of Recorder Smythe or Judge Hogan, who denied the statements made by her yesterday, and said she could tell a great deal more. She pointed out Policeman Patterman and dramatically exclaimed that he was a thief and had robbed her of her money. She continued her testimony regarding the police blackmail.

Fell to the Street.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Nov. 5.—At Terrill today, while 100 persons were standing on a wooden awning over a side walk, watching the cross street parade, the awning gave way and street fully as many more persons underneath. Fifty persons at least were injured, and three will probably die: Miss Pearl Harding, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Sullivan, superintendent north Texas insane asylum; Mrs. A. J. Anthony and Mrs. A. L. Roberts, attendants at the asylum.

EXTRAY POUND NOTICE.

ONE BAY HORSE ABOUT 8 YEARS old, with saddle, bridle and spurs, found in Tooele co. If the above description are not correct, it will pay for the feed and advertising fee, they will be sold at city pound April 1st.

JOHN W. HAYNIE, Poundkeeper.

Given By Drs Shores

SYMPTOMS MOST COMMON IN CATARRH AND CATARRHAL CHRONIC DISEASES.

Prepared to Enable Sufferers to Understand the Specific Nature of Their Ailments. Read them Carefully. Mark those that Apply to Your Case and Bring them or Send them to Drs. Shores. Have Your Case Diagnosed and get Expert Advice Free.

Probably more than 50 per cent of the sickness now prevalent, though known by many different names, results from some under complaint or aspect of the whole catarrhal infection and poisoning of some vital part or organ of the body. For those desiring to take advantage of Dr. Shores' new treatment before the expiration of the year of w. a. ter, the proper course is first to read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring them to the office for a free consultation and diagnosis and get the advice of experts in these diseases at least a week sooner if you. If you live away from the city send them by mail. In so doing you may be assured of speedy relief and permanent cure. Dr. Shores' new treatment has cured thousands right here in Utah, and is curing others every day. Why shouldn't it cure you?

Catarrh of the Head and Throat.

The form of catarrh most common—with the head affected, nostrils stuffed, often with pain—is known by Dr. Shores' new treatment.

"Is the throat dry?"
"Do you cough much?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Do you blow your nose much?"
"Do you have a discharge from the nose?"
"Do you have to clear your throat every morning?"
"Do you sometimes feel as if there was something in your throat?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Does your throat ever bleed?"
"Do you have a dull pain in the forehead?"
"Do you have a sense of fullness in the head?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Do you ever have earaches?"
"Does your nose obstruct?"
"Do you have bad breath?"
"Do you have a hoarse voice?"
"Do you have a tickling in the throat?"
"Do you have to hem and cough to clear your throat?"
"Do you have a sense of smell?"
"Do you have a sense of taste?"
"Do you have to hawk and spit much?"
"Do you have to blow your nose much?"
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"Do you have to hawk and spit much?"
"Do you have to hawk and spit much?"
"Are you using your voice at night?"
"Do you have to hawk and spit much?"
"Does your throat ever bleed?"
"Does your throat ever bleed?"
"Does your throat ever bleed