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. 93. THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

SPEAKING OF CUBA.

Rebel Leaders Well Satisfied With the Existing Conditions.

SPANISH VOLUNTEERS JOIN THEM.

Government Troops No Longer Fight as They Did in the Ten Years' War.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Colonel Frederick O. Perez, chief of the staff of General Maceo of Cuba, is in New York on a secret mission. He will return to Cuba in a few days. In an interview last night he said: "When I left Cuba General Gomez and General Maceo were very well satisfied with the conditions existing, and hoped to be able to do something more decisive in the near future. The raid through the central provinces brought good results. The Cubans gained arms, ammunition and men. Many Spanish volunteers have taken the field with them. In the eastern part of the island over 1,000 Spanish volunteers have deserted to the Cubans.

"Since then there has been a reorganization and some changes. Maceo and Gomez were about to unite their forces again. They now have an army of about 25,000 men in the central provinces. The Cubans have throughout the island about 60,000 armed men and all [illegible] armed. Of the armed men about one-third are cavalrymen, who have plenty of good horses. The Spanish mounted infantry are no match for them. Many of the Spaniards are not able to ride, and when they charge they cling with both hands to the pommels of their saddles and do not control their horses.

"Since General Weyler took command, the Spaniards have done nothing. They have a great many flying columns in the field, but they are always at the rear guard, following along and never by any chance coming in contact with the vanguard. That is the reason that General Maceo was able to pass from the province of Pinar del Rio to the province of Havana without firing a shot, though the Spanish army marched through the region. I was in the ten years' war and saw the Spaniards fight like demons. Now there is a change. They seem to have no heart for their work. They fight weakly and do not seem to care how the battle may go.

"The Spaniards appear to be very much demoralized and this on account of the movements of the Cubans and the action of the American Congress. The resolutions passed by the House and Senate have given much joy to the Cuban leaders. I had no trouble in getting away from Cuba. In fact there were many facilities. I left the island at a point not far from Havana. The whole interior of the island, with the exception of a few garrisons held by the Spaniards, are practically under the control of the insurgents."

Col. Perez was wounded on January 18th at the battle of Guira, where the Spaniards ambushed the troops of General Maceo and killed four men. Col. Perez was shot in the neck and was in the hospital for several weeks. He left the island about a week ago.

Expedition for Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—A mysterious expedition left today for Alaska. The steam schooner Excelsior was chartered and so quietly was the [illegible] that the owners of the vessel, C. A. Hooper & Company, knew hardly anything of the plans of the managers.

Last year some wealthy citizens of Boston heard rumors of immense gold bearing deposits at Cooks Inlet, and A. Pennock, an experienced miner, was sent up to view the country.

Pennock made a thorough search for the shining metal, and, in his opinion, he was successful beyond all question.

Pennock, with a few friends, at once measured off over ten acres of land which showed gold from the grass roots [illegible] bed rock. Water rights were secured and the prospectors washed out a few ounces and started for Boston. The gold is both fine and coarse and the mint here values it at $16 per ounce.

The Boston investigators incorporated as the Alaska and Boston company and $100,000 was paid in. Henry E. Spaulding and G. L. W. Bromfield, the latter being at the head of the West Side Electrical roads, came to this city and at once began preparations for the expedition.

The destination of the expedition has been most carefully guarded but it is known that the objective point is about twenty miles from Resurrection Creek at the head of Cooks Inlet.

Italians Disagree.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Antonio Ronewowski, Italian consul in Chicago threw down his gavel and resigned from the chairmanship of a meeting held in the Italia club to devise means for the relief of Italy's wounded in the African campaign. Two factions were in the meeting and the row resulted in the withdrawal of a dozen men. Ronewowski then said in view of his official connection with the government he could be identified with no dispute. The Italia club denounced the seceders as socialists. The meeting will be held Sunday to complete plans for a mass meeting.

The seceders organized at the Briggs house. Twelve societies having a membership of over 2,500, it was claimed, will be represented in the meeting. A resolution was adopted denouncing the Italia club as a "small agglomeration of would-be aristocrats." The committee will meet Sunday afternoon. The [illegible] of Chicago, yesterday forwarded to Rome a draft for $103, to be used for the relief of Italian soldiers who were wounded at the battle of Adowa. The Red Cross society of Rome will distribute the funds.

THE BERMUDA.

Deep Mystery Surrounding the Rumored Ship.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamer Bermuda is the subject of numerous rumors, but at a late hour last night, the boat, at anchor, seemingly [illegible] out of the storm. A number of men of the crew hailed a passing tug and went ashore yesterday. As they carried their baggage, it was evidently their intention to stay ashore.

The tug W. J. McCaldwin took out a number of mysterious looking men last night, so it was said, and it is supposed that they were carried to the Bermuda to be shipped in place of the men who came ashore. On board the Bermuda the greatest mystery was observed.

John Hagerty and John McCarthy, who said they were members of the Bermuda's crew, called upon United States Commissioner Shields and asked for information as to how they could collect a month's pay, which they said was due them. They said they shipped on the Bermuda, supposing her to be a freighter bound for Jamaica. According to the story told by the two men, the other members of the crew left the boat because they had become convinced that the vessel was engaged for a revolutionary expedition. The two men also said it was [illegible] that a cargo of arms and ammunition was to be shipped some time in the night or early morning.

At an early hour this morning, the Bermuda was still anchored.

CHINESE SMUGGLING.

Government Officers Take Steps to Prevent It.

NEW YORK, March 12.—After considerable work in and around New York by government officers, the first [illegible] move to what [illegible] break up an alleged big scheme to smuggle Chinese into this country was made when Thomas Burns was arrested and locked up in the Essex county jail on a charge of perjury. He is accused of swearing falsely to a passport which enabled a Chinaman, whose name is for the present withheld by the authorities, to cross the Canadian border into Vermont, on the alleged grounds that the Chinaman was engaged in business in Newark. Burns was arraigned before United States Commissioner Whitehead, and after pleading not guilty, was sent to jail in default of $500 bail, pending a hearing.

According to the statements made last night it is the belief of the government officers that a gang of Chinese with [illegible] is doing a [illegible] business in bogus passports.

Their headquarters is in Newark. On information furnished some time ago by a Chinese merchant of Newark a letter was recently sent to Secretary Carlisle asking [illegible] that aid was given to Newark for a Chinese smuggling scheme. A special agent of the treasury department was sent to Newark and Chief W. J. Claudelise [illegible] government [illegible] located in Philadelphia, was [illegible] put to work on the case. It is claimed that the officers learned that Burns and another man had made affidavits before a notary public in Newark to the effect that a certain Chinaman was in business in Newark, when such was not the case. The name of Burns's alleged accomplice is withheld by the authorities, as that of the Chinaman in the case.

Since the arrival of the government officers in Newark, it is said the Chinaman in the case has sold out an interest in a business which he acquired after reaching Newark and that he and the man who was said to have aided Burns in signing the papers have disappeared.

A SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

England Makes Concessions in the Venezuela Question.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A special dispatch to the Chronicle from Washington, D. C., says:

A settlement of the Venezuelan question has been reached. It will be announced at an early day. Of this satisfactory conclusion of the controversy, the President has had knowledge for two days past.

Under the terms, as far as outlined, Great Britain agrees to submit all of the questions in dispute to amicable adjustment, with the President, through the state department, as one of the contracting parties. That Venezuela would agree to almost anything suggested by the United States having been known all along. It is surmised that the attitude of some of the influential London papers, in pointing out the alleged defects in the British case may have had something to do with the change of attitude by Queen Victoria's ministers.

The President was in very high spirits last night over the favorable turn of the controversy between the two nations.

HE HAS NOT HEARD OF IT.

LONDON, March 12.—Permanent under-secretary of state, Sir Thomas Henry Sanderson, was asked today if the report [illegible] from the United States, that a settlement of the Venezuelan question had been reached, was correct. He said:

"For all I know a settlement may be near, but I have not heard of its attainment."

THE OUTCOME WILL BE ALL RIGHT.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It can be stated positively, notwithstanding the publications to the contrary, that no settlement has yet been reached on the Venezuelan question, but according to the best authority matters are proceeding in such a fashion as to warrant the belief that there will be a satisfactory outcome. At present it cannot be told whether the ultimate settlement of this question will be effected as a result of direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela, initiated through the [illegible] of some friendly power, or as a conclusion of the work of our own Venezuelan boundary commission, but in one way or another, a peaceful and [illegible] settlement is believed to be entirely assured in the [illegible], though the [illegible] may be far removed.

Booth Will Not Obey His Father.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Ex-Commander Booth has not yet answered the telegram he received from his father, asking him to go to England and see the general. When asked if he would go to the other side the commander said:

"I will not go. In a few days I will make a statement, in which I will make known the name of the new organization which I have started."

A prominent Salvationist said last night the refusal of Mr. Booth to go to England by invitation of his father might cause the general to come to this country in a very short time.

Death's Harvest.

NEW YORK, March 12.—P. V. [illegible], a well known newspaper man, died in the Harlem hospital last night of heart failure. In his newspaper career Mr. [illegible] founded the Atlantic Highlands Herald, [illegible] the Bayonne Press, the Hudson County [illegible], the Riverside Herald and the East Orange [illegible]. He was the first postmaster of Atlantic Highlands.

NEW YORK, March 12.—F. C. Oakley, [illegible] died at his home in this city, last night of heart failure.

Society of Western Artists.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A number of artists, representing the leading artists of St. Louis, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis and other cities of the [illegible] states, [illegible] in this city last night and formed an organization to be known as "The Society of Western Artists."

A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers were elected for the first year: President, Frank Duveneck, of Cincinnati; vice-president, Wm. M. Forsyth, of Indianapolis; secretary, Harry W. Methven, of Chicago; treasurer, Geo. L. Schneider, of Chicago.

The objects of the association are the banding together of leading artists of the middle states for mutual protection and the promotion of art interests by the holding of annual exhibitions in each town.

The Brown Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—At the evening session of the [illegible] which Dr. C. O. Brown is being tried, [illegible] how he found the Overman-Tunnell letters. He was followed by Mrs. George [illegible], who testified for two hours concerning conversations she had with Mrs. Tunnell concerning Dr. Brown and Miss Overman. The witness was positive that Mrs. Tunnell had told her on one occasion that she had just got back from Tacoma, where she had accompanied Mattie Overman. The latter, Mrs. Tunnell said, had become sick, "through a love scrape" with Dr. Brown, and the pastor had paid Mrs. Tunnell's fare to and [illegible] and given her $10 besides. At other times the witness had seen Mrs. Tunnell, whom she had previously known as a poor woman, with $300.

Sugar Refineries to Shut Down.

CHICAGO, March 12.—A special to the Times Herald from New York says:

It is reported that the sugar refineries in this vicinity will probably shut down in a few days. John A. Searles, the treasurer, said that some of the refineries might be closed, but that there was no special significance in this. Trade is dull, and it is said that the price may be reduced again. The Cuban controversy in Congress is giving the sugar trust some concern, for if the belligerency of the insurgents is recognized the trust may be cut off from receiving supplies from that source for an indefinite period, whereas if the debate on the resolution is postponed, the shipment of sugar from Cuba will continue for a while longer.

HUNTINGTON'S STATEMENT.

Before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House committee on Pacific railways today listened to a statement by C. P. Huntington, similar to that made before the Senate committee, in advocacy of a plan for the settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness. In concluding Huntington remarked [illegible] that no road was so [illegible] as he to see the roads pay 100 cents on the dollar; that it was the last great work of his life, and he hoped to live to see all his affairs on a solid basis. If he [illegible] the record of his great [illegible] he had yet thirty years of life.

A rambling discussion, participated in by Huntington and members of the committee, consumed half an hour. One of the questions asked by Chairman Powers was whether under the company's plan the Southern Pacific would be able to guarantee payments.

"The Southern Pacific is a solid old company," Huntington replied, "and while I would not like to do anything to make it pay much money, I would be willing it should guarantee these payments because I am so sure it would not be called on to pay. I am only one of several, but I have been running this thing thirty years and what I say generally goes. I am willing to promise that the Southern Pacific will guarantee these payments."

When Powers enquired if the charter of the Southern Pacific, granted by the Kentucky legislature, was broad enough to permit this, Huntington answered:

"Oh, that is broad enough to do most anything," and the committee laughed. "That is a broad charter and a clean charter," he added, "and has about done all he wanted it to do."

Tom Harrison (Democrat, Ala.) enquired whether the income from the road the past ten years would not warrant a higher rate of interest than 2 per cent?

"No, there has got to be a little margin," was the reply.

Another question was whether the company could have met the requirements of the Reilly bill of last Congress? Huntington replied: "Oh, no. You might as well tell a drowning man that there is a rail on shore and he can save himself if he will go and get that. That bill was a financial impossibility."

Snow in Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—The snow storm in western Pennsylvania is twenty-four hours, [illegible] today, is the worst of the season. The temperature dropped twenty degrees.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Snow [illegible] all over the interior of the state. It is 18 to 20 inches deep.

Not for Women.

LONDON, March 12.—The senate of Cambridge University, by a vote of 186 to 171 has [illegible] a proposition to appoint a committee to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women.

STILL NO ELECTION.

Result of Today's Effort to Secure a Senator for Kentucky.

REPUBLICANS REFUSE TO VOTE.

Excitement Still High, But Special Police Preserve Peace and Good Order.

LOUISVILLE, March 12.—A special to the Post from Frankfort says: The Capitol is under considerably [illegible] this morning. Mayor Julian [illegible] about twenty extra policemen to remain on duty in the rotunda, with instructions to keep the rotunda absolutely clear.

This course was decided on by the mayor after consultation with [illegible] Governor, who said if President [illegible] to afford police protection to the members, he intended to [illegible] back every state guard in Kentucky.

Senators James and Walton were in the House chamber ready to be on hand when the joint session began.

When the Democratic leaders found James and Walton had secured admission to the House chamber, they raised a protest. Mayor Julian refused to remove them saying it was within the power of the House to [illegible] that. The Democrats declare that if an attempt is made by the two ex-members to vote it will surely precipitate trouble. The Republican leaders assert that both James and Walton have a right to the floor of the House, and some say they will vote for Cuban House senators. Adjutant General Collier said [illegible] difference between [illegible] Kaufman in the House and declaring vacant the seats of James and Walton in the Senate was that Kaufman was legally unseated while James and Walton were not. It is expected the adjutant general will take a hand if trouble breaks out.

Special police, just before noon, ejected all persons in the upper [illegible] to go [illegible] with a dense mass [illegible] are now gathered in the lower [illegible] of the Capitol.

When the senate filed into the house chamber to ballot for United States senator, Dunlap had not arrived upon the floor of the house as specified.

When this became known, it served to cool the excitement. It was evident that the Republicans would fail to elect a senator today unless the vote of Populist Poor had been secured. Senator Bronston asked that the journal of each house yesterday be read. Objection was made which the chair overruled, saying he understood that only the journal of the joint assembly was to be read.

Bronston made the point that the journal of the joint assembly must include the journals of each house.

Lassiter asked that the chair declare the gentleman out of order.

The chair decided that the joint assembly was a separate assembly, distinct from each house, and the members were only entitled to have read the proceeding of the joint assembly.

Salter (Dem.) moved that the reading of the journal of the joint assembly be dispensed with. Agreed to.

Bronston stated that he understood that there was stationed in the corridor a platoon of police for the purpose, he supposed, of preserving peace and good order. He continued: "I ask why certain persons now on the floor of this House are here. I ask first as request and second as motion that every one be excluded from the floor of this House, save members of the joint assembly, and officers of the press."

The chair said he thought the motion out of order, but he would put it to the assembly anyway.

The Republicans refused to vote. Edrington and Poor voted with the Democrats for the motion.

The chair announced that no quorum voted and the motion was lost. He was still of the opinion that seventy members constituted a quorum and would so rule, and in all ballots for senator seventy members must be voting to insure election.

Bronston asked that the sergeant-at-arms be allowed to exclude those not entitled to seats in the assembly. (Cries of sit down.)

This angered the speaker and he shouted he "had asked for peace and [illegible] for peace."

Roll call showed 130 members present.

The ballot resulted: Blackburn 52; Carlisle 1; Buckner 1.

The Republicans and Populist Poor refused to vote and the Chair declared no election.

The Democrats say that if seventy votes are required for a quorum, there will be no election this session.

SPANISH RIOTS CONTINUE.

A Mob Commits One Flag to the Flames—Police Wounded.

MADRID, March 12.—At Corunna, two hundred students belonging to the university, joined in a patriotic demonstration today, cheered for Spain and burned an American flag. The police succeeded in preventing the rioters from approaching the United States consulate.

At Albacete the mayor and police, while dispersing a similar demonstration, were pelted with stones. Some of the policemen sustained injuries.

International Hurdle Race.

LONDON, March 12.—The International hurdle race (handicap) for two hundred sovereigns was run at Lincoln today and ten horses started. The course was two and a half miles, nine hurdles. L. De Rothschild's Bevel won. American horse Bergen II, formerly owned by M. F. Dwyer, finished second, [illegible] third.

McKINLEY FORCES.

Secure Every Accommodation Possible in the Hotels.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—Within the past four days the friends and supporters of Major McKinley have secured accommodations for 1,500 people during the Republican national convention. The Pennsylvania delegation gave up its contract with the Lindell hotel to care for 1,500 people, and the space was eagerly grabbed up by Ohioans. There has been [illegible] for [illegible] and the McKinleyites also secured them. The [illegible] were the first to throw up [illegible] the Southern hotel [illegible] the telegram [illegible]. McKinley forces have made contracts with the [illegible] for all [illegible] that the hotel would give them, and [illegible] the Laclede, St. James, Lindell, [illegible] accommodations [illegible] secured.

Territorial Government for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House committee on territories today decided to recommend the passage of the bill creating a territorial form of government for Alaska and giving the territory a delegate in Congress.

Sentenced to Death.

UNION, Mo., March 12.—Dr. Arthur Duestrow, convicted in the circuit court here a short time ago of killing his wife and baby in St. Louis, was today sentenced to be hanged April [illegible].

Elected by Acclamation.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Ex-Governor Fifer was unanimously elected national committeeman from Illinois by the Republican state committee today, in place of W. J. Campbell, deceased.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—After an hour occupied in clearing away routine matters, the Cuban resolutions were laid before the Senate and Hill, New York, was recognized. He pointed out that, this being a conference report, the resolutions could not be amended. He would therefore vote against the report, in order that at a subsequent time amendments might be made. He was particularly objectionable to the third clause of the resolutions, stating that the United States had not intervened in the struggles between any European governments and their colonies, but that owing to the proximity of Cuba, the United States should be prepared to intervene. This he considered was ambiguous and unmeaning. We had intervened and recognized countries which had been colonies of Spain.

When the resolution spoke of intervention it was a threat to intervene. To this extent the resolution was unnecessary. It was subject to doubtful construction and a [illegible], liable to [illegible]. The phrase, "The United States should be prepared to protect the legitimate interests of our citizens by intervention," sounded like a threat, [illegible].

"If this resolution means that we should increase our army, let us say so frankly and frame a bill for that purpose," said Hill. "If it means that we should increase our navy, let us state it frankly and fearlessly and frame a bill to that end. Let us not indulge in idle boasts and threats and doubtful phrases as to being prepared to protect legitimate interests by intervention."

At 2 o'clock there was a contest for precedence between the Cuban resolutions and the Dupont election case, which was finally settled by laying aside the Dupont case, while Sherman addressed the Senate in support of the Cuban resolutions.

Sherman discussed at length the character of the resolutions and conditions existing in Cuba. It was not best, he said, to send the resolutions to the President, as that would compel him to act in ten days and this was not [illegible]. He had confidence in the President. There were political differences between them, but he added:

"No one doubts his patriotism, or suspects his fidelity to the flag of our country."

Sherman referred to General Weyler as a butcher and said the conditions in Cuba were flagrant. "If war does not exist in Cuba," he asked, "where [illegible] does it exist?" Speaking of a demand for facts, he said Senator Lodge had obtained from Secretary Olney ample facts to justify the resolutions, but for obvious reasons these could not be made public.

At the conclusion of Sherman's speech the Dupont case was taken up. Pritchard (Republican, N. C.) addressed the Senate in favor of seating Dupont.

Cannot Serve Spain.

LONDON, March 12.—Under secretary at the war office, Sir John Brodrick, answering an enquiry today in the House of Commons, said the war office had no news of any English militia officers having volunteered their services to Spain in the case of war with the United States. Any officers taking such a step would be liable to the penalties of the foreign enlistment act.

The result of Jealousy.

DENVER, Colo., March 12.—Edward Guy Ward, a Santa Fe brakeman, who came to Denver from Neosho county, Kansas a month ago, killed his wife and himself about noon today with a revolver. The tragedy was the result of jealousy, Ward accusing his wife of infidelity.

MR. STEWART'S "FORGERY."

How the Signature of J. H. Bacon Was Signed to the Pioneer Square Petition.

Councilman Stewart pretended to have made an important discovery at the meeting of city fathers last night when the mammoth petition from prominent citizens was read asking that the Pioneer Square be granted to the Pacific Improvement company for depot purposes on the condition that it build a railroad out of the State, South or West, or both. The [illegible] surprise and apparent glee was made manifest when he heard the name of James H. Bacon read with the formidable list of other citizens and he at once hastened to say that "it must be a forgery" and held up a [illegible] picture of Jim the Penman, [illegible] that he appeared to think was [illegible] enough to convince his hearers of the correctness of his conclusions.

The fact is that Mr. H. M. Bacon appended the signature of his brother J. H., who is now in New York, to the petition. [illegible] He was very indignant [illegible] Stewart's insinuation and [illegible] explanation: "J. H. and I discussed this depot proposition thoroughly before he went East. He is in [illegible] accord with the movement and would be a very happy man should it be successful. We agreed that if the city would [illegible] for a comparatively [illegible] of property it would be a good investment and should be promptly made. As to signing my brother's name I had a perfect right to do that as I hold the power of attorney to act for him in his absence."

As further evidence of Mr. Bacon's friendliness to the project, the following letter in response to one written by Hon. George Q. Cannon, is published [illegible] with reference to Mr. Bacon's position [illegible]:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March [illegible], 1896.

Hon. George Q. Cannon, City:

Dear Mr. Cannon—Your invitation [illegible]

Yours very truly,
James H. Bacon.

The Golden Diadem.

Articles of incorporation were filed today with the county clerk by the Golden Diadem Mining company with a capital stock of $500,000. The incorporators are Jacob B. Blair, Alvin J. Dalton, William H. Irvine, John C. Thompson, Peter A. H. Franklin and Seward H. Fields. Jacob B. Blair is president, Seward H. Fields vice president, William H. Irvine treasurer and John C. Thompson secretary. The company owns the Gold Bug No. [illegible], Starlight, Lightning Rod and the New [illegible] mining claims situated in the Camp Floyd mining district.

Three of a Kind.

Charles Davis, James Dooley and Thomas Crawford, who were arrested for stealing a railroad ride about half past one this morning, had the charge against them changed to one of trespass. They pleaded guilty to this and sentence was suspended by Justice Wenger in the police court this afternoon.

Sunday School Union.

The Deaf Mute school will furnish part of the program at the meeting of the Sunday School Union, held next Monday evening, March 16, in the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms. All Sabbath school workers are invited. It is especially desired that the superintendents and secretaries of all schools in the Stake attend this meeting.

J. H. PARRY, Secretary.

THE LEHI SUGAR FACTORY.

ESTIMATE OF THE PROFITS OF FARMERS AND THE FACTORY.

T. R. Cutler, manager of the Lehi (Utah) beet sugar factory, writes to the American Agriculturist that the factory last season received 28,[illegible] tons of beets from 2,500 acres, an average of 11.24 tons to the acre; 500 acres averaged about [illegible] tons; 2,000 acres, about 11 tons; and 1,000 acres about 14 tons. The price paid was $4.25 per ton. The following table is of interest, made up of figures supplied by Mr. Cutler, from which the editor of the Agriculturist has computed some items to which we have added estimates of [illegible].

Business of Lehi factory for 1895:

[illegible]

In the estimates added by us we have taken the currently reported statements of cost, including interest and wear and tear, for whose accuracy we have before said that we do not vouch, the prices said to be paid for crude sugar at the Watsonville factory and a minimum price of 4 cents for refined sugar. The Lehi factory has a home market for its sugar, and doubtless got higher rates. At present dry granulated sugar in lots of seventy-five barrels or over is worth 4½ cents in San Francisco. At 5 cents a pound the Lehi factory profit would be $77.59 per acre, or $197,[illegible] for the season, as against $[illegible] for the farmers. Mr. Cutler [illegible] the farmer's cost of from $[illegible] to $[illegible] where the land is [illegible], and including pay for the farmer's labor. When the farmer and the capitalist pull on the same cord the former somehow seems pretty sure to get the short end of the division. Mr. Cutler claims for the Lehi factory that it is far more economical than any European factory, operating with about 25 per cent less hands, [illegible] given, if we remember correctly, the cost of making crude sugar in Germany at $[illegible] per [illegible]. It is interesting to note in the above table that the value of the refined sugar at 4 cents is almost identical with that of crude sugar at [illegible] cents. A possible factory price of refined sugar at 4 cents would indicate that the syrups and other by-products paid the cost of refining.

THE HOUSE TODAY.

The Australian Ballot Law Reported to the Lower Body.

BROOM HOTEL WANTS PAY

For Meals Furnished the Militia During the Kelly Army Invasion—Other Business.

It was 10:30 when the House commenced business this morning, with a good showing of members on roll call.

ANENT KELLY'S ARMY.

House claim 21 was presented by Mr. Gordon. It came from the Broom hotel, Ogden, by Adjutant-General George M. Ottinger, in the sum of $237.75 for meals furnished the militia companies sent to the Junction city at the time of the celebrated invasion by Kelly's army. The claim went to the board of examiners, who will look into its correctness.

WILD ANIMAL BOUNTIES.

The counties committee reported on House bill [illegible], providing bounties for the killing of certain wild animals and birds, recommending amendments offered by the committee and the passage of the bill. The report was adopted.

IRRIGATION LAWS.

The committee on irrigation and agriculture reported several amendments to the committee's substitute for Senate bill [illegible], by Mr. Allison, amending section 2411 of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, in relation to irrigation companies, and recommended the passage of the measure. The report was adopted.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT.

The elections committee reported on Senate bill 22, by Mr. Allison, the Australian ballot law, and for the passage of which petitions have been received from all over the State. A number of amendments were offered by the committee, with a recommendation for their adoption and the passage of the measure. On motion of Mr. Lewis the report of the committee was adopted.

THE SPEAKER SIGNS.

The following resolutions and bills were signed by the Speaker, and which a communication from the Senate announced had been signed by the President of that body:

House joint resolution 4, in relation to the trans-Mississippi exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898.

House concurrent resolution 10, thanking the United States fish commission and the railroads furnishing transportation, for assistance in stocking the rivers and lakes of Utah with fish.

Senate bill 28, authorizing cities and towns to levy a special assessment for the establishment of free public libraries and reading rooms.

Senate bill 17, providing for the election of national presidential and vice-presidential electors.

House bill 123, making a special appropriation to cover the current expenses and deficit of the Reform school until the regular appropriation bill is passed.

House bill 1[illegible], making a special appropriation for current expenses and deficit of the State prison until the regular appropriation bill is passed.

TO REPAIR DUCHESNE BRIDGE.

Mr. Murdock introduced House bill 132, making an appropriation of $1,000 for the repair of the bridge over the Duchesne river at a point two and one-half miles from Strawberry creek. Read first and second times and referred to the committee on highways.

TOWNSITE ENTRIES.

House bill [illegible] was introduced by Mr. [illegible], to amend section 2810 Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, relating to townsite entries. The bill amends the section mentioned to read as follows:

"When the corporate authorities of any city or town, or the district judge having probate jurisdiction of any county in this State (who for the purposes of this act and of receiving and executing the trust declared by the act of Congress hereinafter mentioned) shall be deemed and is hereby designated as the judge of the county court for such county, in which any city or town may be situated, shall have entered at the proper land office the land or any part of the land settled and occupied as the site of such city or town, pursuant to and by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled 'An act for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon the public lands,' approved March 2nd, 1867, and any amendments that may be made thereto, it shall be the duty of such corporate authorities or judge (as the case may be) and they are hereby directed and required to dispose of and convey the title to such land, or to the several blocks, lots, parcels or shares thereof, to the persons entitled thereto, to be ascertained as hereinafter prescribed. Deeds of conveyance for the same shall be executed by the mayor of the city or town under the seal of the corporation; when the entries shall be made by the corporate authorities of such city or town, and by the district judge having probate jurisdiction, when the entry shall be made by such judge, and in all cases said deeds shall be acknowledged before and certified by an officer competent under the laws of the State to take acknowledgments of deeds of conveyance of real estate."

The bill was read first and second times and referred to the judiciary committee without printing, as it was thought a bill already passed covered the same question.

TO ENCOURAGE MINING, ETC.

Mr. Lewis, by request, introduced House bill 134, to encourage the irrigation of lands and the mining, milling, smelting or other reduction of ores in the State. Read first and second time and referred to the committee on judiciary.

RESTRICTING CORPORATE LIMITS.

The substitute introduced by the municipal corporations committee for