

ministration and great waste of public money. You must have, you can afford to have, the very best men in their respective capacities.

"But to have such men, three things are necessary. They must be irremovable, except for some gross and proved offense; they must be selected for merit without regard to their political opinions. They must be paid the market price for their services.

"There is another danger which I think even more serious than any want of fair consideration for the higher officials. That is, if the higher officials may occasionally be paid less than the market wages, there is great fear lest the lower officials should be paid more than the market value. Now that is a real danger.

"I agree that a corporation should behave as well as the most liberal private employers, but not one whit better, because if it does behave better, what it is doing is to create a privileged class of workmen to whom public office is itself a distinct advantage. The inevitable temptation to which certain American municipalities have fallen victim is to make these privileged posts reward for political service. What happens then? A man who gets a post of this kind thinks he has done all that which ought to be expected of him, and the last thing he expects to do is to give fair value for the money he receives. When you have observed posts of this kind going at the will of the people of a political party there naturally arises a demand for them, and as the number of political posts will never equal the demand, the next thing is to put two men to do the work of one.

"Now, if you consider for a moment the effect of this, you will find, I firmly believe, the whole secret of the failure of American local institutions. You will see that if we are ever so foolish as to abandon the business like, honorable system upon which our public work is now conducted, we may fall at last as our cousins have unfortunately done."

Simla, Nov. 10.—Official dispatches received today from the British camp in the Maidan Valley tell of a "reconnaissance" in force by the British which resulted quite seriously to the government forces.

The movement was commanded by Brigadier General Westmacott and the British force consisted of the Dorsetshire regiment, the Northamptonshire regiment, a regiment of Sikhs and two batteries of artillery. This column moved yesterday to Saran-Sar, and reached the summit of the mountain with little resistance, where it went into camp, but soon after retired upon the main body. This latter movement was attended by serious losses. The insurgent tribesmen followed the column in strong force, swarming from behind the rocks, showing wonderful audacity and keeping up a heavy fire at short range upon the British troops. Only the admirable disposition made by General Westmacott of his troops saved the rear guard. The general personally held the men together and saw all the wounded taken away before he retired himself.

On the way back to camp the transport of the wounded was greatly hampered by the fact that the troops had to retire over fearfully broken country, surrounded on all sides by swarms of the enemy's skirmishers. The route was intersected every hundred yards or so by deep ravines, and it was while the troops were engaged in passing through this ground that the tribesmen rushed upon them, fearlessly making their way up the ravines to close quarters. The Northamptonshire regiment suffered the most many casualties being incurred while saving their wounded.

All the wounded reached camp about dark and it is still hoped that the missing officer and twelve men will reach camp safely.

The loss of the British was about fifty men killed and wounded.

White Rocks, Utah, Nov. 9.—Lieut. Cavanaugh and a detachment of cavalry are stationed here for the purpose of suppressing any excitement which might result from the recent affair of game wardens and Utes, and to report promptly any small parties attempting to leave the reservation.

Today at 2 o'clock, says a Salt Lake Tribune special of today, Chief Sowa-wick, Uncle Sam, a brother of one of the murdered Indians, Ingretchen Star, one of those who escaped from the ill-fated camp, and over forty other White Rivers came and decided to talk with Lieut. Cavanaugh. The lieutenant has no authority to investigate the affair of the wardens, but no government official having appeared on the scene thus far, the Indians decided to tell their story to him.

Star, it will be remembered, was the man who told your correspondent the story of the killing when his party was met by F troop, shortly after that event. Today he spoke first and verified his previous statement by telling somewhat more fully the same story.

Yumbutz, the other Indian who escaped from the scene of the difficulty, told his story also, and from the point where he met Star at camp, their stories tallied exactly. They were not together until that time, having hunted separately that day. They were both emphatically certain that there were at least twenty-five wardens. Thompson was the only man they identified by name, but they were certain that they can identify at least five others by sight. They again insisted that none of the Indians engaged in the affair were armed, all of the guns being in their tepees.

At the conclusion of the story of the two Indians, Lieut. Cavanaugh expressed regret that the affair had occurred, and stated that doubtless the investigation would adjust the matter. He told the Indians that their course of returning quietly to the reservation had been admirable and that they would surely get justice.

Uncle Sam thanked Lieut. Cavanaugh for his remarks and said that all of his people, the White Rivers, would wait patiently for the investigation, but he expressed a desire to be present at the execution of the white men who had killed his brother. A nephew of Shimariff, the old Indian who was killed, told of his own and his people's peaceful intentions and wanted an investigation.

The meeting ended with a decidedly unique address by Bullwoods, a Uintah agency policeman. He thought that the best way of settling the affair would be to deliver a warden into the hands of Star, another to Uncle Sam, and yet another to Shimariff's nephew, to be dealt with as those Indians desired. He was informed that, while this would doubtless satisfy the Indians' idea of justice, it did not exactly coincide with the white man's way. The meeting then adjourned, with expressions of good will on both sides.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 10.—President S. H. H. Clark, of the Union Pacific, wires headquarters from his home at St. Louis that his health had materially improved, and that he was better than he had been in years. Mr. Clark is expected in Omaha shortly to join the Eastern receivers in a conference with Judge Sanborn over the final report to be made to the Federal court. No one at the headquarters can say when the committee will organize the working force of the Union Pacific, but it is expected that it will be done on or before Jan. 1. It is said that there will be little or no change in the departments.

Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 10.—Three thousand sheep belonging to John Donaldson and twenty head of cattle were burned to death in Crosby county by a prairie fire which is sweeping over the range of the Pan-Handle country. The damage done to ranchers is enormous. The fall ranges are being badly damaged.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Chicago & Eastern Illinois passenger train bound for Chicago collided with a milk train on the Wabash road at Hamon Junction today while both trains were going at high speed. Six persons were seriously injured.

Engineer Stoner of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois will probably die. The other five may recover. A misplaced switch caused the wreck.

The injured:
John Sooner, ribs crushed, leg broken.

A. McCrone, brakeman C. & E. I., right arm crushed.

Mrs. Bess Richards, Charlton, Ill., head cut, body bruised.

Mrs. Louise Austerman, Beecher, Ill., bruises and auster.

John Stoolstra, cut and bruised.

C. Persuff, Chicago, right arm crushed.

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is stated on good authority that Premier Sagasta's reply to Minister Woodford's note, the full text of which was read at yesterday's cabinet meeting, is eminently satisfactory to this government. The Spanish ministry pledges itself to correct the abuses of power in Cuba, which was the subject of so much complaint during the Weyler administration and gives assurance of its friendly feeling towards the American people. It accepts our good offices in its efforts to restore peace in Cuba, and in a perfectly friendly and respectful spirit asks this government so far as possible to restrain the insurgent sympathizers in the United States from giving material aid to the enemies of Spain in Cuba. The reply intimates that but for the assistance that has been given Cubans by filibusters from the United States, peace would have been restored long ago.

The reply, it is stated, does not contain a sentence that could give offense or be construed into an expression of an unfriendly feeling against the government of the United States. On the contrary, the note is stated to be distinctly conciliatory in tone, although insisting upon the right and duty of Spain to put down an armed insurrection within its own territory. It is evident that the reply made a favorable impression upon President McKinley and the members of the cabinet and it is not unlikely that one of the features of his forthcoming message to Congress will be a discussion of the Cuban situation from which it will appear that there is nothing in the situation to justify present interference on the part of the United States.

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 10.—Ex-State Treasurer Booker is among the missing. Some time ago Booker was indicted by the Federal grand jury for making a fraudulent report to the comptroller of currency on the condition of the Grand Forks National bank, of which he was president.

When his case was called in the U. S. court Booker failed to respond and his bond was declared forfeited. Officers have been unable to find him, and the supposition is that he is now in Canada.

The Grand Forks National bank failed two years ago. Booker was at one time reported to be worth \$1,000,000.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 10.—The annual report of the treasurer of Yale university shows a remarkable financial year. The increase in permanent funds of the university for the year