THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

Deseret News.

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

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PREPARED FOR TROOPS

Vast Camp in Progress for the Incoming Soldiers.

CUBANS ARE SATISFIED WITH MESSAGE.

Business of the Chief Executive is Most Satisfactory to Their Aspirations and Desires.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

A severe cold has been given the new pier at Marianao beach, by a strong norther that has been blowing for four days and its builders are pleased that it has weathered the attacks of the storm. The storm has demonstrated, however, the impossibility of landing troops or supplies there during the heavy seas.

The result is that a new landing place has been selected at the Oil companies' pier between Cherreta and Vedado, near the mouth of the Cherreta river. Work upon the new docks at this point is being hurried by the engineers, and it is hoped, when the troops are expected, any transports drawing 22 feet of water or less may be accommodated, thus obviating the necessity of lighterage.

The volunteers are comfortably housed. They have the tent floors packed and are busily pressing forward the work for the reception of the troops. On the site of the camp for the First brigade the ground has been cleared, streets have been marked out and everything put in readiness for their arrival.

Pipes for the sewerage and water system have been completed and the ground has been ploughed out with sanitary plows. Their mildings are being transported connecting the camp with the railroad system and as soon as the necessary material arrives these latrine works will be pushed. It is expected that much of the work will be done not by contract in order to expedite matters.

President McKinley's message has given the greatest satisfaction to the Cubans, who look upon it as a definite intention of his policy of the United States toward Cuba. Rafael Portasolo, president of the Cubans association, said:

"The message is most satisfactory to Cuban aspirations and will have an excellent effect here. It proves beyond further cavil and dispute the honest intentions of the United States toward Cuba. It will quiet many of our more ardent spirits, who have been hitherto doubtful about America and been suspicious of her intentions, and it will enable the Cubans themselves, who have been tested and trusted in war, to co-operate fully with her officials in their work. It is a good message, and fully satisfies us."

In carrying out his work of attention for the sick, Major Davis, with sanitary inspector, made the rounds of the principal cafes and hotels, examining the general arrangements, with a view to issuing orders for their compulsory cleaning. Of the nine hospitals opened by him, Major Davis reports that the Reina Mercedes is the only one in a condition to receive patients.

General Humphreys has ordered that no Cuban physicians attend the quartermaster's department, and in the future physicians of the Marine Hospital service will give professional attention to any of his men who may fall ill.

The price of provisions continues to advance, the supply not being equal to the demand. New York exchange falls for by day because of the cash being sent home for the pay of employes by the government.

PUGILISTIC CIRCLES.

Old Pastime of "Slow Fighting" on the Part of Big Men is Now in Progress.

New York, Dec. 7.—Tom Sharkey last night issued the following letter:

"I see by the papers that Mr. Corbett wishes to retrieve his lost laurels by making a proposal to me that seems to be in the question; but I will not do so and the man who wants to meet me for championship and will not back it up as they have done, by telling their friends that they should meet somebody else first.

"I will cover Mr. Corbett's forfeit, although I think it very foolish to meet me again, for five thousand dollars a side, when we can get as much money by fighting in public; but if Mr. Corbett wants to find the place to box in with his men on a side, and guarantee my protection from arrest, I will box him any old way. I will give the $5,000 to any of New York, or what's better, seeing Mr. Corbett has mentioned charity as an excuse for a return match I will box him in public when there is a chance for arrest, as it will be according to the letter of the law, and will agree to give the whole or any amount agreeable to him to be given to the poor, the same to be under the jurisdiction of a committee from the press of this city.

"Now, if Corbett wish to put in, is all I should make matters ready for the meeting this match with Corbett is to come off afterwards."

Dixon Gibson, the feather-weight champion of America, has been matched at Sixty Young Plutto, the Australian champion. Gibson and the foreigner have signed articles agreeing to a twenty-round bout before the Club of San Francisco, some time in February.

Tom O'Rourke's intention to take the state of Texas to San Francisco after Sharkey has had one more fight in the East, which will probably be with Bill McCoy.

The arrangements for the Pluto-Dixon match were made some time ago, but failure to the effect that the latter would not fight again left the match in uncertainty. Dixon's friends have an decided to retire for a while at their end and will take on a few good ones before he meets the Ring. Pluto is said to be the cleanest bout at his weight that Australia ever produced, having defeated Charlie Goldie, Young Griffo. He comes to this country with a clean record.

SALVADOR REVOLUTION.

Tomas Regalado Issues a Proclamation Outlining His Policy.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says:

Advices confirm all the details of the Salvador revolution. The country is now completely quiet. On assuming the provisory office Regalado issued a proclamation message to the president of Nicaragua, which also outlines the policy of the government. He says:

"A revolutionary movement has been peacefully effected and has the support of the general public. I have made my call for this revolution, which has taken place in accordance with public opinion, but from to serve the ties of the union which exist between the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua. Effected by the Treaty of Amapala, as the union has not received the adhesion of the people of Salvador and it interferes with their most vital interests, I shall notwithstanding join the union of the Central American Republics when it seems the interests of and is desired by the people. In the meantime it shall be my constant aim to maintain the most friendly relations with our sister republics and to follow the principle of non-intervention in the international affairs of each country and I expect reciprocity.

"TOMASO REGALADO."

Revolution in Kansas.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from the Herald's correspondent at Guatemala says that the revolutionists representing the central party, which is determined to overthrow the Alfaro administration have made a vigorous attack on the barracks at Cosmos, one of the most important cities on the republic adhering to the conservative party.

Notwithstanding the strength of the attacking force, however, they were repulsed and the garrison managed to hold its position until the arrival of General Franco with reinforcements.

The government expects soon to suppress the movement.

Lafayette Memorial Site.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—The Paris Exposition commission has received a letter from the French officials, conveying the information that the proposed memorial monument to, in all probability, be given a site in the gardens of the Tuileries. Premier Dupuy is said to favor this site. A meeting of the commission has been called at Washington for next Tuesday, when the plans of the monument will be decided upon. An inclosure from the state of Washington for $1,000, the contribution of the school children of that state, was received.

UTAH BATTERY COMING HOME

Telegram from Secretary Alger Dated Washington Definitely States the Fact.

Regular Regiments to be Sent at an Early Date to Relieve Volunteers in Manila.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 7.—The Rocky Mountain News prints the following telegram from Secretary Alger dated Washington, Dec. 6: "It is proposed to send regular regiments to relieve the volunteers in Manila just as soon as transportation can be arranged. The volunteers will be returned to the United States in the order in which they left."

This will bring the troops back in the following order: First California, First Oregon, First Colorado, Tenth Pennsylvania, and the Utah battery.

SENTENCE DEFERRED.

Gideon W. Marsh Pleads Guilty in Court to Embezzlement.

Philadelphia, Dec. 7.—Gideon W. Marsh, president of the Keystone National bank, which failed in March 1891, was arraigned in the United States district court today and pleaded guilty to indictments charging the misapplication of funds of the institution and the making of false reports of the bank's condition to the comptroller of the treasury. Sentence was deferred. It will be remembered Marsh disappeared in May, 1891, his bail of $20,000 being forfeited, and that he was a fugitive from justice until Nov. 2 last, when he returned to the city and voluntarily surrendered to the court.

Wm. Weiler, formerly cashier of the wrecked Chestnut Street bank, was also arraigned today and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with aiding and abetting President Marsh. M. Dougherty (now deceased) is the man misappropriation of the funds of that institution.

Absconding Dry Goods Man Located.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 7.—Information has been received here showing Frank A. Lappen, who in 1893 was the proprietor of a large dry goods store in Ona city and whose failure at that time precipitated the downfall of the Philadelphia bank and started the panic of '93, has been located in London. During the panic of 1893 Lappen disappeared, leaving a large number of creditors, and since then has been reported to be in Europe. There are seventeen indictments pending against him in this city. It is now discovered he went to the West coast of Africa and settled in a place called Acon, under the name of F. J. Measures. He leased a fashionable residence from Baron Rothschild named Gunnersbury Park, near London. Lappen was in the vicinity of Acton for some time and recently disappeared from there, leaving a lot of creditors. It is doubtful whether any effort will be made to extradite him.

Kitchener Returns.

London, Dec. 7.—Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, started today on his return to the Soudan. A crowd of friends bade him farewell at the railroad station.

Twelfth Census.

Washington, Dec. 7.—As soon as Representative Hopkins is able to find a committee room he will call a meeting of the census committee to draft a bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census. The scope of the next census will not be as extensive as the last one and it is the intention of the Illinois member to frame a bill which will provide that the result of the work of census taken in 1900 will be given to the public within two years after the beginning of the information has been concluded, and not have the reports issued every six months, as was the case in eight or ten years, as has been the case in the past. The enumerators will not as this as many dry statistics as has heretofore been the case, as it is believed the field is covered by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department. Much of the work which was performed by the last census takers had been published by that bureau, and as it was a useless waste of labor and public money to have it done over again. Congressman Hopkins will be chairman of the committee which will be framed by this committee will, in all probability, provide for a permanent census bureau.

Militia Matters.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Col. Marsh, chairman of the committee on militia, is determined to look after the interests of the militia this year and will, in the near future either take up a bill which he introduced at the last session for the organization of the militia of the United States or introduce a bill for the reorganization of the militia based on the change to be made in the organization of the regular army. It says that his bill meets all the objections of the opponents of the measure. Adjutant General Corbin is well until the morning on Dec. 15 at Milwaukee of those who are interested in the welfare of the militia of the United States. If there any suggestions to make and also to see what Congress has proposed to do in increase in the regular army. Col. Marsh says that the militia in the Dewey fleet in the Philippines should be organized on the same basis as the army, so as to avoid in the future any difficulty and delay which which not with during the war that just ended.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE

Uncle Sam Beginning to Open His Eyes Regarding His Neighbors.

COMPARISONS ARE EXCEEDINGLY GOOD.

Germany and Russia Holding Extra Serve for Defense—Improvement in the Pacific Ocean Trade.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The annual report of Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain is devoted mainly to statistics and facts in support of the project for the creation of the American merchant marine commemorated by Secretary Gage. Excluding the great Lakes practically shut off by Niagara Falls from foreign competition, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at seaports of the United States in foreign trade for 1897, comprised 1,249,420 tons American and 21,622,419 tons foreign shipping. In over sea navigation in 1897 there were more than 1,000 tons American shipping amounted to only 1,094,676 tons compared with 21,415,976 tons foreign.

Only three practical courses are the present time, are open to the United States.

First—We may retain our laws unchanged ignore national navigation and continue to carry on vessels under foreign flags for the transportation of our exports and imports.

Second—We may permit foreign built vessels to register under the American flag, ship crews abroad and increase national navigation.

Third—We may extend direct government aid to vessels built in the United States and thus increase both national navigation and national shipbuilding.

The last named of these three courses is suggested in a very great extent by our new relations to the rest of the world, which expects the United States to become a maritime power. For the first time we now hold and shall doubtless permanently hold isolated territories beyond the limit of the North American continent.

If all that such possession involved were the physical labor to keep these domains against all comers the sum of a million extra tons of million every year to the army and navy would be sufficient. The flag of the United States would be more than the token of conquest by superior strength.

Every maritime position must correspond to our professions, and to attain this result American shipyards and American ships must be increased, and reasonable contributions from the treasury towards this result should not be grudged.

Nations and individuals that dissent from the general theory of government aid to private enterprise concede on political grounds, an exception in favor of shipbuilding and navigation.

Latterly through indifference we have lost the share in transatlantic navigation which was once ours. The great tonnage of the Pacific is rapidly slipping away from us. Excluding Hawaii territory and clearances from Asia and Oceanica at ports of the United States in 1896, amounted to 2,352,386 tons American shipping and in 1897 to only 221,428 tons, while foreign shipping increased from 4,351,247 tons to 5,213,328 tons. Foreign nations are now skillfully following the policy of government aid to develop their navigation in the Pacific. Toward steamship lines in the east coast of Asia alone Great Britain last year received $1,250,000; France, $1,375,000; Germany, $1,000,000; Spain, $190,000; Russia, $480,000; Austria, $200,000 and Italy, $277,000.

The United States paid only $40,000 to American lines in Asia at rates as small rates. We have deluded ourselves into the belief that the Pacific trade will become ours without taking ordinary precautions to meet competition. Liberal extracts are published from the report on which the Hoshiang last year increased to 5,500,000 marks subsidies to German vessels in the Pacific, showing that Germany is already endeavoring to forestall the United States in securing commercial control of the Pacific.

The act of 1891, was designed to secure the largest and quickest steamships in the world for the American service on the Atlantic. Marine construction, however, has already advanced beyond the size and speed contemplated when that act was passed. It has proved inadequate for the Pacific. Its maximum rates for that trade are $2.50 per nautical mile outward for a 16-knot steamship. Only one line, the Pacific Mail, uses it in the vicinity of Asia for some time and recently disappeared from there, leaving a lot of creditors. It is doubtful whether any effort will be made to extradite him.

The Spanish total is about double the entire support to the United States save American steamships in 1897. The obligations we have assumed by taking Porto Rico and the Philippines, added to Hawaii and governing Cuba, thus require us to make larger appropriations for the merchant marine, or to abandon our weakness by abandoning navigation to Great Britain, Germany, France and Japan.

We must also take steps for the qualified admission of foreign ships to American registry in order to enter immediately into active competition for Asiatic trade. The act of 1891 calls for steamships of 18 knots. We have only ten meeting steamships of over 17 knots. All of these are American transatlantic liners and two New York-Cuba mail liners already under postal contract. The Arizona, 1,300 tons, 18 knots, is the only vessel completed with the requirements of the act of 1891 and she was admitted by Congress last June to American registry and bought for the navy department.

The China admitted by Congress at the same time is 4,100 tons, 17 knots. The two remaining vessels are the City of Peking, 14,000 tons, 18 knots, and the City of Rio, and the El Rio, owned by the navy under the same Dixie.

Progress of the Big Race.

New York, Dec. 7.—With less than half of the six day bicycle race ridden, the competitors in that event are today showing the effects of the physical strain to which they are subjected.

Pierce, the Canadian wheelman, is not in condition to justify confidence that he will stay to the finish and are hopeful of the result. Pierce is suffering with stomach trouble at 2 o'clock this morning, and the ailment necessitated his retirement from the race for three times in four hours. Miller meanwhile managed to cut down the leader's lap lead and at five o'clock took the lead for the first time since the race started. Miller left the track for a short rest just after eight o'clock. His rivals kept on and Pierce, who was only a mile and a half behind at the time, had soon covered this distance and again took the first place. At one o'clock he was one lap ahead of Miller, Walker being third.

Fallen and severe falls suffered by the doctors to have the track for a rest. Lawson, the "Portland Wonder" from Minneapolis, attracted much attention by his steady perseverance and fresh condition.

American Wages the Report.

London, Dec. 7.—The afternoon papers take a gloomy view of Secretary Gage's report.

The Westminster Gazette remarks on the subject in a fair manner of the comment indulged in. It says:

"Mr. Gage's figures show, if carried out, will be a great disappointment to great hopes for a time when the political grounds for co-operation in commercial matters between the two countries where territory has been annexed as Hawaii and joint efforts in Cuba and the Philippines where the American name is undertaken."

Vaudeville Star Has Left Short.

Washington, Dec. 7.—F. A. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, who left Washington about Nov. 20 for a four weeks' tour of Porto Rico and Cuba, has decided to cut short his visit and will return to Washington next Monday. He is expected to come to Miami, Fla., on the evening either W. G. Gresham and to take a train from Miami to Washington. Mr. Vanderlip, when he left Washington, expected after visiting Porto Rico and Cuba, to go to New Orleans to examine some public works in process of construction there and to return to Washington about Dec. 20.

PRESIDENT PROMOTES.

Chief Executive Sends a List of Nominations to the Senate.

OREGON AND WYOMING ARE NOTICED.

Advancement Awaits the Naval and Military Heroes of the Late War with Spain.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The President today sent these nominations to the Senate:

Elmer M. Brattain register of the land office at Lake View, Oregon.

William C. Mills, agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox agency in Iowa.

William T. Adams register of the land office at Lander, Wyo.

Mrs. Minnie Williams to be receiver of public moneys at Lander, Wyo.

Jule M. Hartley of Missoula, Mont., to be a commissioner to examine and classify lands in land grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad company in the Missoula land district.

To be major generals:

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V.

The nominations today include the officers of the navy advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle among those receiving flag officers Sampson, Sclley and others who fought in the Spanish war. It also includes the list of officers of the marine corps who were brevetted and advanced as well as regular promotions in the navy which have heretofore been published.

WILLIAM IS DEEPLY PAINED.

Royal Pilgrim States Some Home Truths Regarding His Visit to Jerusalem.

Where the Christians Have to Be Kept Apart by Force from Quarreling.

New York, Dec. 7.—A dispatch to the World from Berlin says:

Disappointment was the dominant impression left by the kaiser's mind by his visit to the Holy land.

His address to the Evangelical clergy in Bethlehem, now first published, candidly expressed that feeling. He said:

"To describe the impressions of the last few days, I must say that I am above all things very disappointed.

"I did not want to say that here, but as I have heard that my court chaplain has the same thing, I will not keep it from you.

"It may be that the unfavorable approach to the town of Jerusalem contributed to it, but I must say the state of things at holy places and what goes on there, it cuts into one's heart.

"Only the christian life can make an impression upon Mohammedans.

"Nobody can wonder if they have no respect for the Christians in ecclesiastical matters, as the Christians are divided.

"They must be prevented, even by force from quarreling with one another at the sacred spot."

The emperor has said since his return "My visit to Jerusalem has shattered the dearest illusion of my heart. Its splendid and undignified decay are indescribable."

HOW IT WAS SPENT.

Outlay of War Funds is Detailed for the First Time.

The manner in which all war funds were spent is told in detail for the first time in letters sent from all the departments and bureaus to the House committee on appropriations and made public as part of the report on the urgent deficiency bill. Of the emergency national defense fund of fifty millions, the navy department got the largest amount, viz: $29,872,374. Of this the navy department spent $11,796,844 mainly in buying ships; bureau of yards and docks, $1,030,469; equipment, $1,206,841; navigation, $134,000; ordnance, $2,322,782; construction and repair, $1,110,215; steam engineering, $450,517; supplies and accounts, $711,484; medicine and surgery, $37,000; marine corps, $1,000.

The navy has a balance of $272,000 of this emergency fund.

The war department expenditures of the emergency fund amount to $13,861,365, as follows:

Office of secretary of war, $153,256; ordnance, $4,797,600; engineer department, $1,207,000; quartermaster department, $1,000,000; medical bureau, $1,122,000; paymaster bureau, $136,944; chief signal officer, $239,000; fortifications board, $94,000.

Secretary Alger states in a letter to the committee that the state department received out of the emergency fund $1,000,000 for expenses of the peace commissioners at Paris and $100,000 was advanced to the disbursing clerk to meet expenses prior to their departure for Paris. The money disbursed by the department, including drafts of ambassadors, ministers and consuls also for transportation of consular officers, Cuban refugees and others from Cuba, telegrams, etc., was $40,278.

Assistant Secretary Spaulding writes concerning the treasury expenditures of the emergency fund:

"Allotments of $10,000 for transportation of the administration of first officers to Porto Rico have been made to the departments, all of which will probably be expended. An allotment of $10,000 for expenses of commission on behalf of the product of the war has also been made to the treasury department, of which $28,000 have been advanced to the disbursing agent of the commission. Some much more will be required by the department in market at this time as well."

LATEST MURDER STORY.

Embezzler Decapitated in St. Louis—Murdered Him to Account Theory of Suicide.

St. Louis, Dec. 7.—The Post Dispatch today throws light on a mysterious murder which occurred in St. Louis on January 14, 1897, and resulted in the death of Hilario L. Duckworth, at Kansas City. Has come out that Duckworth on the night disappeared came to St. Louis from Springfield, Ill., where Edward L. Doling, an Indiana bank cashier, who is now in jail, was at the time a prominent politician.

Before meeting Doling, Duckworth was had registered at the Planters hotel and went to Forest Park, where he was later found, bound and gagged, badly wounded, with a rifle ball in his head and a revolver lying by his side. It was apparently a case of suicide. In the wounded man's pocket was found a card bearing these words:

"I am Edward L. Doling, of Terre Haute, Ind."

In case of accident—Doling, if anyone, was at that time assisted Duckworth taken from a bank in a small town near Terre Haute, Ind. Disappeared when the time he wrote the letter to Duckworth, making the St. Louis appointment, with the assistance of Duckworth, who was accustomed to carry a revolver, and who either to a remarkable degree. The story goes on to say that Duckworth was detained in the city by Doling and finally met a card put in his pocket with the author's name on it, and the wounded man passed off as the robber and published the story of his robbery. Duckworth was taken home by his sister, Mrs. Eva C. Hutchinson of Hutchinson, Kan., having revealed his identity. The story then goes on to say that he had attempted to commit suicide and could be remembered nothing of the shooting. Doling, it is said, is still at large, and the jailer of the Indiana town and those of St. Louis are searching for him, now on the charge of embezzlement, as Duckworth's murder.

Mrs. E. W. Walford of Springfield, Mo., a sister of H. L. Duckworth, makes an important connecting link in the evidence the following letter which forms circumstantial evidence in the case.

To Elliott L. Duckworth, Springfield, Mo.:

Terre Haute, Ind., June 6, 1897.—Dear Friend: I have a good position for a young man of your age in St. Louis, Mo. You have been recommended to me by a friend, who says he thinks you will fill the position admirably. If you think you would like a good position in which you will be given an opportunity to rise, I will talk with you. If you decide to investigate my offer, meet me at the "Planters" hotel, St. Louis, Mo., at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 14.

While me addressing the care of the Planters hotel, St. Louis, Mo. Hoping for a favorable answer, I remain, Your sincere friend and well wisher,

EDWARD L. DOLING.

Mr. Duckworth's parents died long ago. He at the Hanover Institute, Kansas City, Kan.

AT PARIS.

Eight Principal Articles of the Treaty Agreed Upon—Minor Points Hang Fire.

Paris, Dec. 7.—There was no joint session of the peace commission today, the Spaniards are still occupied in translating the Americans' answer to their proposals in regard to the states and Spanish subjects in the ceded territory. As called last evening the eight principal articles of the treaty are settled and all that remains for the commission to accede to is the settlement of the minor points of the treaty. The latter will probably be signed on Saturday next. The Spaniards are anxious as the Americans to finish the work in hand. Secretary Ojeda, of the Spanish commission, said today:

"It is very painful for us to remain here haggling over details, since the main points have been settled and we have been obliged to relinquish our country.

"All the work will be finished this week. The commercial treaty between the United States and Spain will be negotiated upon the re-establishment of diplomatic relations and the question of Spanish ships and produce in Cuba and Porto Rico will be included therein."

Run on St. Joe Bank.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 7.—A run was made on the Central Savings bank of St. Joseph today. The bank's depositors drew out $90,000 in two hours. The run was a result of failure of Orrest Gilbert, the Kansas cattle plunger. The bank said about 10,000 of his bill paper. This came out in a suit brought by a Kansas City commission firm to gain possession of some of Gilbert's cattle that were attached by the bank. Officers of the bank posted a notice today advising depositors that written notice would be required from those who desired to withdraw funds. The bank's deposits are half a million dollars, but it has only $15,000 cash on hand and this course was taken to prevent more serious trouble. It is probable the bank will become insolvent soon.

Cuban Educational Association.

New York, Dec. 7.—The Cuban educational association of the United States has been organized for the purpose of organizing and carrying out the offers made by the American colleges in response to General Wheeler's suggestion that these colleges each give free tuition to two or more reputable Cubans.

The association announced today that the response received from Cubans desiring to accept these offers are numerous but that allotments now being ordered include the young Cubans who can pay their own board and incidental expenses.

No young men will be allotted who do not promise to make their home in Cuba after the education in the United States.

Marshals Held to Check.

Park Rapids, Minn., Dec. 7.—The United States deputy marshal's on their return here from the Indian country found a dispatch from state Game Warden Fullerton ordering them to discontinue their attempt to arrest the Indians who are on a bear killing game of the reservation. This was done to avert the certainty of bloodshed.

SCHOOL TEACHERS TAXED

Complaints That They Were Required to Contribute Three Dollars Per Capita Towards the Election of Critchlow and Walker.

Investigation Discloses the Lamentable and Shameful Fact That the Charges are True and That Collections Were Made for Campaign Purposes—Disclosure Creates a Sensation—Election Lively in First and Second Precincts.

The school election in Ogden city today was the liveliest ever held in the history of the board of education. It also developed evils entirely new, or kindred to, in the manipulation of Utah school elections. For the first time, to the knowledge of all concerned, was money, money and bagrantly used that had been collected from assessments imposed upon principals and teachers of the public schools.

When the charges was first made that this was the case there were numerous indignant denials. But then came the absolute proof, the positive statements of principals and teachers that salaries varying that they had been called upon to contribute to be campaign fund for the election of Messrs. Critchlow and Walker or be placed under the ban of suspicion of "favoring the other side."

The circulation of such information would have but one tendency—to arouse public resentment and draw out the severest criticism. When the complaints reached the "News" they had not been confirmed by this paper and the thought obtained that they might be, like many other stories, the exaggerated outcrop of a heated campaign. Unfortunately such was not the case. The most careful inquiry resulted in a complete corroboration of the correctness of the charges.

The truth is the ASSESSMENT INDICATED WAS LEVIED and the COLLECTION MADE. Further, a PRINCIPAL of one of the LEADING SCHOOLS of the city left his own school and called upon each of his fellow principals and teachers who were supposed to be in a receiving mood and in sympathy with the style of campaign. The minimum assessment, according to one teacher, was three dollars. No one was expected to pay less than that; all who could give more that that; all who could give more than that.

One teacher said: "I have been employed in the public schools of Salt Lake for several years now, and this is the second time I have been asked to subscribe money for campaign purposes. The first time was a year ago, when I was assessed $2, as were other teachers, for the Critchlow campaign in the First precinct. The second time is now, when I am asked to pay $3 for the election of Mr. Critchlow and Mr. Walker. I do not know what I would do if I were in where the business is going to stop. When I objected I was curtly informed that the case was desperate and that it required a desperate remedy, and that I must pay up."

Some members of the board of education were interested in the matter to the extent that they were sorry to say the accusations were true, but here to check the evil now they did not know. They were sorry, however, that they had not thought of this matter in the bottom later. When they do so there will be some exceedingly interesting disclosures. Some of them will be sufficiently upon the campaign assessment collectors.

According to the charges, men in high place in the city and in the board connected with the responsibility of the introduction of this corruption into the Salt Lake school system. There is no doubt but that the evidence will show the running of the guiding hand. For instance, the ivy upon the ivanhoe has been nearly all touched on those who have come from other states. The views and sympathies of the Utah teachers are supposed, in fact known, to run in other channels and they are not likely to be influenced by the promise to return to their homes during vacation, but those whose salaries will be expended among the people from whom they receive their employment.

"Mr. Cutler is a candidate as the result of an uprising of the people of the Second municipal ward against the outrages which have been practiced in school elections for several years past. Candidates have been nominated at mass conventions held in localities most interested to the gross abuses of the voters, but where the salaries vote was easily accessible, and men have not upon the board of education from this precinct who have been nominated by a class of persons who have no interest in the schools and no right to vote in the Second municipal ward.

"The original call for this year's convention fixed the place of meeting at a suitable building in the heart of the Second municipal ward. The date (November 28th) was inconvenient for a great many enthusiastic supporters of the public schools who were unable to attend on that evening. A committee of citizens asked for a change of date, but were told that the call for the convention having been published, no change could be considered.

"Thereafter the place for holding the convention was arbitrarily changed to a building located at the eastern end of the precinct, to accommodate Mr. Walker's campaign manager, and Mr. Walker's nomination was the result.

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CLOSE IN THE SECOND.

Friends of the Two Candidates All Working Hard for Success.

In the Second precinct the contest is admittedly a very close one. At all times of the polling place the friends of the two candidates are out in large force. Carriages for both sides have been numerous and kept busy all day long.

At the first polling place in this precinct, located in the Fifth ward school house, on Third West and Seventh South streets, a very light vote had materialized up to the noon hour. Here the friends of Mr. Cutler claimed to votes out of 128, which had been cast up to that time, and the Walker people were not prepared to enter a denial of the statement.

During the day the following statement of pertinent facts was issued and circulated in the Second precinct by Mr. Cutler's friends:

"We respectfully ask you to vote for John C. Cutler, the Citizens' nominee for member of the board of education, for the following reasons:

"Mr. Cutler is the candidate of the majority of the people of the Second municipal ward, having been unanimously nominated by a convention composed of over 300 representative voters, while the vote cast at the first convention was only 94.

"Mr. Cutler is the peer of any man in the city, possessing unquestionable financial ability, has large business interests in the community and is an earnest friend of the public school system.

"He is opposed to the plan of making the school system into a political machine, and to assessing teachers for campaign purposes in order to further the interests of candidates for members of the school board, as is reported, on good authority, to have been done in last year's school election and is being repeated this year.

"Mr. Cutler favors the employment as teachers of permanent residents of Utah, irrespective of their religious or political belief, persons who will not send their earnings East or get excursion rates from the railroads every year to return to their homes during vacation, but those whose salaries will be expended among the people from whom they receive their employment.

"Mr. Cutler is a candidate as the result of an uprising of the people of the Second municipal ward against the outrages which have been practiced in school elections for several years past. Candidates have been nominated at mass conventions held in localities most interested to the gross abuses of the voters, but where the salaries vote was easily accessible, and men have not upon the board of education from this precinct who have been nominated by a class of persons who have no interest in the schools and no right to vote in the Second municipal ward.

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QUIET IN THE THIRD.

W. J. Newman Having It All His Own Way Down There.

There was naught but tranquility in the Third. No effort whatever was made during the day to beat Mr. Newman, although there had been attempts during the last few days to work up a

from a circular circulated broadcast through the Third ward, and stating that he had opposed retrenchment in school matters, that he had opposed the reduction of salaries of teachers and principals, and by boosting teachers for members of the school board, as a reward, or at least authority, to have done so. He had voted against the motion and is being reminded this year.

Mr. Clausen declared he was ready to substantiate the charges and make them specific and that he would probably do so at the next meeting.

The members were thunder-struck, especially at Mr. Clausen's positive assertion. Mr. Critchlow retorted by saying that if the charges were made he would go into the business himself and show Church interference in behalf of other candidates.

The board was not prepared to take action in the matter then and adjourned.

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