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. 40. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Representative Burrows Replies to Wilson in the House.

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE.

Strong Case of the Present Depression of the Business of the Country.

DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
D.C. 9.15 P. M. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1894.—(Special.)—The opening speeches of Wilson and Burrows, for and against the bill reported by the ways and means committee, were able and extensive. The galleries, even to the rotunda, were densely packed with patent interest. When completed his speech commenced yesterday and Burrows has already occupied two hours. The crowds between the respective champions of protection and free trade was unusually spirited.

At 3.15 o'clock Burrows closed amid great enthusiasm and confusion in the floor and galleries. The latter were sternly reprimanded and threatened with expulsion by the chairman.

General Black, of Illinois, has the floor.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The House opened with small attendance. After routine business the House went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. Wilson resumed his speech of yesterday.

At the close of Wilson's speech, Burrows (Mich.) addressed the House in answer to Wilson, making the opening speech in behalf of the Republican minority. Burrows said the measure under consideration had for its avowed object the radical modification of the tariff act of 1890. It involved not only a change in rate but a complete reversal of the economic policy. The tariff act of 1890 was enacted with a view not only of securing revenue to the government but to encourage the establishment of new enterprises and to protect American industries and American workmen against unjust and injurious foreign competition. It accomplished both these results. Since July 1, 1893, however, a marked decline in the revenues had taken place. This was not attributable to the law of 1890, but to the prostration of the business of the country through the ascendancy of a political party pledged to the destruction of the protective policy. This not only crippled the operation of the domestic manufacturers, but the importer naturally curtails importations with a view to the coming lower tariff. If the Republicans had been successful in the elections of 1892 the public prosperity would have continued. President Harrison told the truth in his last annual message, when he said that a bigger crop of prosperity and an equal decline of getting the necessities of life have never before been enjoyed by our people.

Burrows then proceeded to contrast the conditions then existing and decided the tariff bill of 1890 has contributed every prediction of the Democrats, by creating hundreds of new industries, enlarging employment and giving increased wages to labor, cheapening the cost of the protected articles, augmenting the foreign imports and increasing our exports. He asserted that the present general paralysis of business is solely from the secondary of the party pledged to the repeal of that act. He declared, "You have but to abandon the policy upon which you have entered, recommit this bill and permit the existing tariff legislation to remain unmutilated and all our industries will quickly revive."

Burrows then took up the tariff plank of the last Democratic national platform and compared it with the South Carolina ordinance of nullification. He then turned and argued at length on the question of the constitutionality of a protective tariff, citing Webster, Adams, Jefferson and others in support thereof. He declared that if the present policy was carried out it would lead to a bloody Mosaic dinner and national bankruptcy.

The speaker then took up the free list and proceeded to argue that the farmer had been especially selected for the assault, and the destruction of free iron ore and free wool would result in the destruction of the flocks and the closing of the mines, or the lowering of our condition to the level of foreign competition, and when the flocks were slaughtered and the mines closed the foreigner would take advantage of our helpless condition and impose upon the United States whatever burden his capacity might enable him.

Turning to the dutiable schedules he declared there was not one in which some industry would not be injured, and most especially, which not a single one would eventually any domestic industry or give employment to labor.

He then argued against the substitution of an ad valorem for specific duties. The speaker concluded with an eloquent plaidoie of the present depressed condition of the country and appealed to the Democrats to abandon the policy outlined in the bill.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—At 12:15, after spending the morning up to that time in executive business, the Senate went into executive session. Chandler had tried unsuccessfully to get up his Hawaiian resolution, and Gray had given notice that he would call up the federal election bill this afternoon.

At 2:05 the doors reopened and the Senate took up the Federal election bill but no one being ready to speak on it it went over until next week and the Senate adjourned.

It is understood the Hawaiian resolution did not come up in executive session. In the executive session Thursday was set for the consideration of the nomination.

Senator Lindsay Re-elected.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 9.—Senator W. J. Lindsay was unanimously re-elected to succeed himself in the Senate.

Appointment as Freight Agent.

DENVER, Jan. 9.—H. A. Johnson, old general freight agent of the Gulf system, was appointed general freight agent at this point for the Union Pacific, in place of Thomas Fees. Fees recently appointed general freight agent of the Gulf.

Another Bid for the Fight. Seal.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 9.—The Deadwood Athletic club has decided to offer a purse of $10,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. The club means business, and if the offer be accepted it will construct a pavilion to accommodate twelve thousand people. Foley Cat, Harry Ferguson and Sam Schwartz, wealthy Deadwood sports, are backing the club.

THE FAIR ENDS IN FLAMES.

The Beauty of the White City Buried in a Heap of Ruins.

Damage Done to the Buildings and Exhibits with There—A Great Fizzle.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Various are the expressions to be heard today wherever citizens congregate, in regard to the fire at the World's Fair last night. The first feeling this morning, when most of the inhabitants first learned of the conflagration from the morning papers, was one of keen regret that the symmetry of the marvelously beautiful Court of Honor should have been marred by the red-tongued fiend, whose malice has heretofore brought sorrow and suffering to Chicago. Others took a more philosophical view of the situation, saying that the fire but anticipated the work which time would have surely done. Still others expressed a feeling of thankfulness that the exhibits were not all removed, that the floors had been given their will without let or hindrance, and that they might have swept the grounds from end to end, including Midway, leaving nothing behind them except ashes and the unsightly portion of the great exposition. So should it have had a rolling flame, unexampled in the magic of its rearing and unmatched in its entertainment beauty, its end would have been equally unparalleled and its grandeur would have been treasured in the memory unmoulded by the hand of time, instead of falling apart piece by piece and becoming a melancholy reminder of vanished loveliness.

The scene at the eastern end of the Court of Honor this morning was one of utterly desolation and destruction. When at sunset last night gleamed the white columns of the Peristyle fanned by the Music Hall and Casino and capped and ornamented by an imposing quadriga over the central arch, and rows of figures along its cornice, the Peristyle is no more and the Music Hall and Casino are heaps of ashes. Save for Hubbard's golden statue of the Republic, standing in undaunted majesty at the eastern end of the basin, the view from the Grand Plaza is from the Administration building, between the Agricultural building on one side and the great Machinery hall on the other, the view out over the blue waters of Lake Michigan would be unobstructed, and what was yesterday a perfect architectural whole is now an unsightly and sorrowful aggregation of unbalanced proportions. One little change was enough to mar the symmetry of the artistic whole. Thus is shown with what inspired knowledge of artistic unity the builders of the World's Fair worked. The beauty of the grand court is shattered and all our glories will quickly revive."

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solution is being used to a greater than the suitable value of the Manufacturers' building is mostly replaced by the great steel arches which, with the exception of the monumental, is all intact.

It was about 8 o'clock this morning when the fire was thought to be fairly under control, and the Bureau continued to daily water hours longer, turning streams upon the smoking or glowing embers here and there to guard against the possibility of a renewed outbreak.

In Favor of Welsh.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The elections committee of the House by a strict party vote decided the contested election of O'Neill vs Joy, of the 13th Missouri district, in favor of O'Neill.

The Santa Fe's Progress.

TOPEKA, Jan. 8.—Receiver Wilson of the Santa Fe railway arrived from New York at noon. He says that he and his wife talked over several plans while on receiving any definite conclusion, but that they had telephoned and telegraphed to Topeka and to the directors, hoping to find the western road opened.

THIS IS RIGHT.

The World to Dispose of Green Goods are Very Prominent.

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—The question of Washington money would be purchased of "green goods" dealt under the law, promises to result sensationally. Inquiry at the office of Inspector J. H. Johnson today developed the fact that 1890 names are in possession of the office and that three members a great number of prominent men, having projections and 1892 Prominent professional and business men all over the United states, particularly Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Wyoming, are known to have been imposed. It is also stated that letters applying for bogus money written by at least one ex-Congressman, a candidate for Governor and many Federal and civic officers, are in the hands of authorities. The inspector, however, refused to give out the names of those applied. Which he would make last cases.

A Rumor Denied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Brazilian minister has no means to confirm the dispatch from Paris to the effect that President Peixoto of Brazil has resigned. He does not believe it. The news and cable communications are also without information.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Brazilian minister here denies that Peixoto has resigned.

MORE HAWAIIAN NEWS.

Minister Willis Talks to Attorney General Smith.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The following additional news was brought by the Australia on Saturday, which arrived at Victoria last night from Honolulu:

On the evening of December 19th, Attorney General Smith visited Minister Willis. During the interview Willis said: "What right have you to treat the wishes of the United States? Either of these Japanese or British ships could crush you. If they come in hostile attitude you will be compelled to apply for our protection."

Smith intimated that his government would wait for a Republican administration to grant annexation.

Willis declared the Democratic party was sentenced to twenty years of power and that the wild President Cleveland would prevail.

A Smuggling Rumor.

MARSHAL, Jan. 9. — Dispatches from Eureka contain the account of the battle between Hatfield's troops and the Sheriff's posse. Hatfield's loss was heavy, the latter left four thousand dead upon the field and that their leader, Donald Ali, and all his men were killed.

Solvent but in Trouble.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—The Western Union Building and Loan association, which failed to grant certificates, and which have been in trouble on account of the embezzlement by Secretary Bogard of $50,000, made assignments this morning. It is claimed all are solvent.

A SMUGGLING CASE.

San Francisco Has a Sensation in the Opium Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—An opium smuggling sensation promises to develop here equal in importance to that recently brought out at Portland. Three men have been arrested and, it is said, their confessions implicate others, including prominent revenue officials here. It is said a powerful ring controlled three vessels engaged in the wholesale smuggling of opium and Chinese from Puget Sound ports and landing them on safe outside Golden Gate and thence they were brought ashore.

The Coughlin Trial.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—In the Coughlin trial today Mrs. Susie Hatton, a new witness, testified that on May 12, the day on which it is supposed the fire in the Carlton cottage was painted to hide the blood stains, she saw Coughlin and Foy there.

AN OGDEN BANK ASSIGNS.

It Is the "Citizen's," But No Particulars Are Yet to Hand.

Information reached financial circles in this city today to the effect that the Citizen's Bank at Ogden has assigned to C. M. Brough, who is its cashier. The NEWS communicated with Ogden by telephone, but up to the time of going to press was unable to learn any additional particulars.

The president of the bank is Mr. N. Beeman.

Tusseraers Officers.

The following officers were elected by the Tusseraers society last night to serve for the ensuing term:

Grand Sachem—O. W. Powers.
Big Medicine Man—Martin Sommer.
Keeper of Wampum—I. L. Wilson.
Wenigos—A. E. King.
Senior Sagamore—L. D. Hoge.
Senior of Sagamores—E. M. Hall, P. S. Harris, Hank Harris, S. D. Cozzs, W. A. Simon, W. H. Reed, James Hagney, Pat Riley, H. S. Hicks.

IN THE LEGISLATURE

Business of the Assembly Put by Under Way.

TILT BETWEEN ALLEN AND POWERS

What was Done in Both Houses This Afternoon.—Routine Report.

So much time was consumed yesterday in the organization of the two houses of the Legislature, and getting down to the actual business of the session.

A most liberal appointment of the routine that the work belong to the victor was attempted in the Council by Taylor, who actually offered a Liberal nominee. Powers protested that the Republicans be given fair choice of seats. Farley Williams did not want anything better than such a great on the part of one who has been suggested as a possible leader of the Republicans in the Council. Here is a fine opportunity for a scathing speech, which he improved in his best style. The motor of the extraordinary proposition declared he only meant to propose an equitable method of assigning the seats to the two satisfactorily, and withdrew the resolution. Williams instead of choosing seats by lot was adopted.

A different air of variety, not to say diversion, was imparted to the proceedings of the House by repeated passages between Allen and Powers. As is generally the case, the Democrats were many Federal and civic officers, are in the hands of authorities. The inspector, however, refused to give out the names of those applied. Which he would make last cases.

Yesterday Allen would give Powers a smack with a bludgeon, but while Allen was thus wielding his club Powers would retaliate with several cuts with a whip. And so the pair had it back and forth to the amusement of some members, and the annoyance of others and audience. When Powers offered the customary memorial, Allen moved to lay it on the table. Powers said the committees were not yet appointed and it would not be referred, and when Allen offered the usual resolution providing for postage, daily papers, etc., Powers moved it, because it could not be referred to a committee. Allen characterized Powers opposition as quibble, and the latter nagged back in return. Finally Allen's Uncle Hiram for statement. When Allen suggested that it might be unnecessary for the House to meet today since the Speaker would be unable to announce the committees, Powers intimated that the law required daily sessions, facetiously remarked that "there are minutes when we like to be alone," and observed that, if such were the case with Allen he could get enjoined. Neither had an opportunity to give the other a thrust, and what occurred passages spicy proceedings at intervals during the session.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

There are several prominent figures in the Legislature who are not really known throughout the Territory. One of these is Hon. M. A. Brown, president of the Council, who is one of a number of examples which have landed in obscurity, during the last ten years, how easy it is for a stranger possessing the necessary qualifications, to make his way rapidly to a position of prominence in this Territory. Mr. Brown has been in Utah but about six years, and yet he holds one of the highest, if not the very highest, elective positions in the Territory. He is of medium height, spare figure, light frame, wears a full beard, and is about 45 years old. He was born in Kentucky, entered the Union army when only 15 years old, went to New Mexico when a youth and remained there until 1889 when he came to Utah and settled at Ogden. He possesses a good, though "cracked up" education, and is a lawyer.

SPEAKER EMERY.

Hon. A. R. Emery, Speaker of the House, is physique and personal appearance, is the most conspicuous figure in the House. He is large in frame and stature, and is in his prime. He was born in that splendid state in magnificence, Maine, but has been in the Rocky mountain region over twenty-five years. He was engaged in mining in Idaho in 1869, and moved to Utah soon after, in the same year he was in the days of the "Texas Republic" 1876, and has been engaged in mining in different parts of this Territory ever since. He is a solid business man, and infuses that spirit into his judgment, and promises to make an excellent presiding officer.

ROUTINE BEFORE COUNCIL.

The proceeding which took place yesterday, and were not included in our report last evening, was as follows:

Taylor moved that the Republicans have first choice of seats.

Williams pointed out the injustice, not to say arbitrariness of the motion, and opposed it so successfully that even the mover ceased to support it, and withdrew it. Williams's motion that seats be drawn by lot was carried.

The House resolutions 2 and 4, providing for daily papers, postage, etc., for members, and the employment of committee clerks and executive messenger, were concurred in.

The House concurrent resolution in regard to the manner of voting, announcements of bills, etc., in the same are under consideration, was agreed to.

The Council then took a recess for the purpose of meeting with the House in joint session.

At about 4 o'clock, the joint session having dissolved, the Council was called to order.

A communication was read from George Y. Wallace, in place the use of a telephone to connect of the County, including the entire system in the territory of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. Accepted with the 10.

Bailey, the president member from Emery county, stated a large by adding to be a fine Salper court. The organization was confirmed by unanimous vote to accommodate the gentleman.

Bailey offered a resolution providing for daily meetings of the Council at 2 p. m. until further order. Adopted, when the Council adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

Clerks were provided in Representatives' hall, for the members of the Council, who were all in their seats at 3.35, when the proceedings of the joint session opened, President Brosius of the Council presiding.

The chaplain of the Council offered prayer.

The rolls of the two houses were called, all the members of both were present, except one member of the Council.

Varian and Williams were appointed a committee to notify the Governor that the joint session was in readiness to receive his message.

At 3.47 the Excellency Governor West entered, and was received by the joint session, the members rising as he appeared, and he was received with a round of applause. He was introduced to the joint session by President Brosius, and read his message, which was listened to with profound interest by legislators and audience alike. At its conclusion a tremendous burst of applause filled the hall.

Powers offered a resolution providing the 2,000 copies of the message, and accompanying documents be printed. Adopted.

The joint clerk of the Council read the minutes of the joint session, which were approved, and the joint session adjourned.

The members of the House proceeded to the House chamber.

HOUSE.

On the resolution of the session the House convened.

Stanford moved that, until further order, the House meet in regular session daily at 2 p.m.

Allen moved, unless the Speaker would be ready to appoint committees tomorrow, the Assembly would have nothing to do.

Powers said the law required the Assembly to meet daily, for that, if the committees (Allen) did not want to come he could get excused.

Allen resented by referring to the fact that Powers was elected on a platform which opposed statehood, but took every opportunity to favor it.

Powers replied, in a humorous and sarcastic political speech, and wrangled with Allen and Powers said during their fall was for political effect, and not strictly germane to any question pending before the House.

Varian observed that some matters were being prematurely precipitated, and favored the motion fixing the time of meeting at 2 p. m. daily. It was adopted.

The Speaker said it seemed important that he appoint immediately the committees on elections and rules, and he called as follows:

On elections—Allen, Johnson, Clark, Morris and Allen.

On rules—Johnson, Varian and Powers.

Varian moved to refer protests and papers relating to contests to the committee on elections. Adopted.

Communications from the Council announced concurrence in H. B. 3, relating to furnishing copies of laws to members, and H. B. 2, authorizing the employment of minute clerk, engrossing clerk, executive messenger, etc.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. offered a telephone for the use of the House.

At 4:20 the House adjourned.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COUNCIL.

Promptly at two o'clock President Brosius called the Council to order.

On motion of Stocks, of Utah county, Hague was excused until Thursday.

The President then announced the committees of the Council, after which the minutes were read.

HOUSE.

This afternoon the House was called to order by the Speaker at exactly 2 o'clock. The roll call disclosed that all the members were present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The minutes not having arrived from the printer, their reading was postponed.

H. C. Snyder, the Republican nominee for sergeant-at-arms was elected over P. S. Barnes, the Democratic nominee, by a vote of 14 to 9.

Allen called up the House resolution relating to daily papers, etc., for members, which the Council had slightly amended. The House concurred in the amendments and the resolution passed.

There was commotion among the audience which interfered with the proceedings, when Powers suggested that a sergeant-at-arms had just been elected and should be sworn in, and enter upon his duties.

The sergeant-at-arms and watchman were thereupon sworn in, and the Speaker directed the former to preserve order.

After some slight amendments, the minutes were approved.

The sergeant-at-arms was directed to designate the location for the House telephone.

Powers announced that he had a resolution to offer, but Allen objected on a point of order, that the regular order should be honored by being provided by the rules. Sustained by the chair.

The introduction and first reading of bills being in order, Taylor introduced one to make eight hours a day's work on public works.

A prolonged discussion ensued as to the propriety of the bill, when the same are under consideration, was agreed to.

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January—Varian, Allen, Johnson, Sanford, Powers, Stocker, Irvine.

Forms and Public Accounts—Clark, McRoy, Hoon, Hansen, Dalton.

Appropriations—Peters, Warner, Hunt, Moseen, Sears, Stocker, Moore.

Roads—Johnson, Varian, Powers.

Ways and Means—Sanford, Mason, McRoy, Emerson, Dalton.

Counties—McRoy, Hoon, Wines, Hansen, Stocker.

Highways—Clark, McBride, Pigman, Mason, Dalton.

Engrossment — Warner, Pigman, Irvine.

Education—Allen, Sanford, Wines, Powers, Hansen.

Mining and Irrigation—Clark, McRoy, Wines, Hansen, Moore.

Manufactures and Commerce—Varian, Warner, Wines, Hansen, Stocker.

Mines and Mining—Morey, Sears, McBride, Johnson, Hatch, Talbot, Irvine.

Private corporations—Mason, Parsons, Hansen, Stocker, Irvine.

Municipal corporations and law—Johnson, Sanford, Parsons, Powers, Stocker.

Asylums for insane—Sears, Allen, McRoy, Morey, Hansen.

Public health—Wines, Pigman, Stocker.

Contingent expenses of the House—McBride, Warner, Hansen.

World's Fair—Morey, Sanford, Mason, Hatch, Powers, Talbot.

Elections—Pigman, McBride, Mason.

JOINT SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Enrollment — Varian, Sanford, Stocker.

Public printing—Parsons, Pigman, Powers.

Territorial library—Mason, Wines, Powers.

Memorials to Congress—Allen, Warner, Sanford.

NOTES.

Representatives' Hall was nicely warmed today.

The attendance of auditors in both houses dropped off greatly today.

Hon. J. T. Hammond, an experienced legislator from Cache, was mingling among the present law makers today.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Agricultural College, Logan, was amusing himself with members of the Assembly today.

There are indications of a warm contest during the session over the proposition to unite the Agricultural College and the Agricultural College. The "third house" is already establishing its forces, pro and con.

In pursuance of the resolution adopted yesterday, the Republican members of the House were seated on the east and the Democratic members on the west side of the hall. The members selected their seats on the principle of "first come first served."

In the Interest of Charity.

The following has been handed in for publication: "At the meeting of the executive committee of the Society of Charities yesterday afternoon it was decided that carpet rags be solicited and that they be given to poor women who could prepare them for the loom, after which they would be sold, the proceeds helping a little in the relief of destitution. The rags may be sent to the general office, room 28, Central block, or those who wish to contribute can notify the office secretary, Mrs. S. O. B. Cummings, and the rags will be collected."

BE WANTS $15,000.

Suit for Damages Against the Gravity Sewer Construction Company.

In the Third district court this morning Attorney Tatlock filed a suit for damages instituted by John J. Hobbing against Daniel J. Hoolahan, Elijah J. Griffin, John Morris and Messrs. Williams and Wilson, doing business under the copartnership title of the Gravity Sewer company.

The complaint recites that prior to July 24th, 1893, the defendants were engaged in the construction of the gravity sewer, this being an underground drain for the sewerage of Salt Lake City, extending thence to a point of discharge near Sheets's Hot Springs. Plaintiff was one of the workmen employed on the job. At different places along the line of construction excavations were made, the trenches ten to twenty feet in depth and four one hundred to five hundred in length. To give lateral support to the sides, blocks were placed at intervals, lengthwise, lengthwise, and between them, on opposite sides, timbers and scantlings were fixed. It is claimed, however, that the defendants neglected to fix safely or properly, and also that the defendants failed to furnish the employes with ladders or other safe means of getting out of the deep excavations. About July 24th plaintiff attempted to reach the top of the excavation, and when in the act of climbing out, the timbers at one place gave way under his weight and he fell to the bottom of the opening, one of his legs of his right arm being thereby broken. Gross negligence and negligence on the part of the defendants are charged, and plaintiff says he has reason to believe he has permanently lost the use of his right hand and arm. He claims damages, therefore, in the same of $15,000, with interest and costs of suit.

Court Jottings.

John T. Rich has commenced proceedings against C. Lindquist in the Third District court, to collect $200 and interest on a promissory note, secured by a chattel mortgage.

Omer W. Hoyt, assignee of the Horseshoe Tunnel company, has filed an action against N. C. Christiansen et al to collect $600 on a promissory note secured by a mortgage.

William Keogh has applied to Judge Bartch for a writ of habeas corpus in regard to his three-year-old daughter, who, he alleges, is being held and retained without authority by P. L. Hoagel and his wife in this city. The writ has been issued and made returnable this afternoon.

BUSINESS AND MINES.

The News that Comes from the Camp Floyd District is Still Encouraging.

MEETINGS HELD LAST NIGHT.

Scarcity of Money Will Prevent Mine From Making an Exhibit at the Milwaukee Fair.

A gentleman was returned to this city from the Camp Floyd district today says that a great deal of work is being done in that part of the Territory and he has strong hopes that with the coming of spring a great camp will be built up there.

CHAMPION CHIEFTAIN MEETING.

At a meeting of the directors of the Champion of Chieftain held last evening the following resolutions was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The numerous public improvements under way in Salt Lake City are a benefit as well as a necessity to the property of our community; and,

"Whereas, The continuation of said improvements in the present time would give much needed employment to deserving workmen who have families dependent upon them; and,

"Whereas, A bill is now before Congress urging that the limit of our city's bonded indebtedness be increased from 4 to 5 per cent in order that sufficient funds may be realized whereunto to prosecute the improvements under way; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the board of directors of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce heartily endorse and urge upon Congress the immediate passage of said bill."

The question of allowing the old Fair Block to be converted into Union depot grounds came up but no definite action was taken in the matter.

In regard to the stamp mill a formal call in the Theater the matter was referred to a committee with power to act.

The president was authorized to appoint thirteen members to attend the four days' session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress which meets in San Francisco beginning on the 15th inst.

MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Merchants' Protective association met last night and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing six months: Thomas G. Webber, president; S. H. Hill, vice-president; H. T. Hall, secretary; M. K. Dieterle, Louis Cohn, Nathan Stern and C. E. Durst were elected as executive committee. J. W. Judd was re-elected as attorney for the association.

The association's attorney in his report stated that one hundred and eighteen firms have been added to its membership during the past six months. Eleven firms have withdrawn on account of various changes in business caused by selling out, assigning, death, etc.

The total membership up to date is 221 business firms. During the past six months ending January 1, 1894, there has been turned into the association for collection the large sum of $50,625.35, of which amount $9,004.78 has been collected in cash, and many other accounts arranged for speedy settlement.

In consideration of the class of accounts and the extremely hard times, I think this a most excellent showing.

Eleven hundred and ninety-seven names have been added to the goats. Of this number sixty-one have paid and have had their goats in use, leaving the balance, 1,136, remaining delinquent up to date.

Of the total membership sixty-two firms have not turned in accounts for collection during the past six months, a good many are notified of having just joined the association, and not having had time so to do, and others, I am sorry to say, who have not given this matter the needed attention. I do not feel that I can too strongly impress upon you the fact that you must turn in these accounts if you expect the association to accomplish the good for which it was organized. Those who have not turned in any accounts have reaped the benefits of the experience of others during the entire period without contributing any of their own.

GRAND WILL NOT EXHIBIT.

Boise, Idaho, Mulcrman.—It has been definitely assured there will be no Idaho exhibit at the Milwaukee fair.

This conclusion was arrived at yesterday, and all orders for shipment of ores, etc., to San Francisco were at once countermanded.

The governor had hoped to enlist the cooperation of the mining men of the county of Alameda, so that at least a mineral display be made at the fair, but he yesterday received messages from representative mine owners of that county informing him that they had too poor to allow anything in that line.

A dispatch was also received from N. H. De Vore, secretary of the Fair, giving the cost of exhibition space, which was anything but moderate.

The governor consulted with the other state officers and Major Stone, who has taken a lively interest in the matter, and it was decided, as the entire expense would have to be borne by private contributions, to abandon the project. Although it would require but a few thousand dollars it would be difficult, at this time, to raise even so small a sum.

NOTES.

A party of Colorado capitalists and mining men were in town on the Camp Floyd and Mercur districts today. Among them was Henry Wolcott, owner of the Centennial state smelter of that name. Mr. Wolcott is already largely interested in these districts and has great hopes for the future.

J. C. Leary manager of the Union Stock yards has resigned his position so as to engage in business in Kansas city. He will find a successor in the person of Edward H. Mack, recently connected with the Pueblo Stock yards.