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. 98. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

AGAINST ENGLAND.

Venezuela Commission Concludes That Great Britain is Wrong

IN THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Salisbury Will Probably Submit the Whole Matter to Arbitration Before Long.

CHICAGO, March 16.—A special dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: The members of the Venezuelan boundary commission have internally concluded that Great Britain's case is untenable, and that Venezuela's claim is a just one. Unless some new facts come to light this will be the nature of their decision.

In the negotiations which have been going on between the Washington and London governments, it is stated that some weeks ago Lord Salisbury showed a disposition to attempt a settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty by negotiation with the United States. He had already endeavored to make terms with Venezuela on a money basis and failed, President Crespo rejecting his propositions.

Lord Salisbury then intimated to the United States his willingness to permit the dispute to go to arbitration, so far as the boundary line is concerned, but insisted that the question as to what was to become of the interests of British settlers in the disputed territory, and what is known as "The settlers' claims," ought to be left as a subject of future discussion. This proposal was not accepted, however. President Cleveland and Secretary Olney declined to recommend to Venezuela any plan of arbitration which did not include the whole subject and provide for settlement of all the points at issue. This government replied with a suggestion that Great Britain agree to place before the arbitration tribunal the whole question, so that in case the verdict should be against England the settlers and miners now operating under the decree from the British crown would become subject to the laws of Venezuela. President Cleveland was firm in his insistence that if the territory rightfully belonged to Venezuela, all tenures, privileges and control belonged to her alone.

To the suggestion that the United States would recommend arbitration on these terms, Lord Salisbury has as yet made no reply.

Unofficial intimations however have been received that he will ultimately submit the question to arbitration, the only obstacle in the way being as to the claims of the British settlers, in case the decision should be adverse to the British claim. It will be at once seen that the settlers' claims, if any, can have these people have been induced to settle in the disputed territory under the impression that they were under the British flag and subject to British law. They are naturally disinclined to be forced to recognize Venezuelan authority.

The Venezuelan boundary commission has already made such progress in its work that it is able to form some idea as to the merits of the subject with which they are dealing. It can be stated that the commission has come to the opinion, from the result of the investigations already made, that the British claim is not just and that Venezuela's claim is a just one.

The British blue book which was so laboriously prepared by a commission of distinguished lawyers is regarded here not only as extremely weak, but as having been put together in a careless and slip-shod manner.

The conclusion that it will by persuasion or to the President is that England will ultimately yield her scruples on the "settled district" and that she will arbitrate the matter before the boundary commission makes its report.

NIHILISTIC REVENGE.

Masonic Lodges of Massachusetts Burned in Effigy.

CHICAGO, March 16.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts was burned in effigy by the Russian Nihilistic club last evening in a vacant lot at Seventeenth and Ashland avenue. The action of the club was the evidence of the intensity of feeling aroused by the recent discussion in Congress on the question of immigration, and particularly by the remarks of Senator Lodge. The Poles contend that Senator Lodge's statistics of immigrating questions are untrue.

The Dream Came True.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—People who believe in dreams will be interested in the case of George Wheeler, who was found dead on the Pennsylvania railroad track in Washington last night. The man's brother, the letter written March 15 by his brother, who is a clerk in the Air Ridge postoffice. The letter follows:

"Dear brother: I had a dream about you the other night which worried me a great deal, but I pray it is not true. I dreamed that I and two other men were lying side by side in a wagon and we were covered with blood from head to foot."

The dream was fulfilled almost to the letter. The man was found in the hospital in a wagon and was covered with blood from head to foot. At the hospital the letter was found and when the physicians read it, they declared it a strange coincidence. The dead man was an employe of the Pennsylvania company and was killed by a train.

SPANISH DETECTIVES.

The Steamer Hawkins Gone to Cuba Instead of Destruction.

New York, March 16.—The Herald this morning says: The Spanish detectives engaged in keeping watch on the movements of the Cubans in this country were very much excited last night over the report that the steamer Hawkins had not sunk on the morning of January 29th, but that she had made her way to the island, landed her cargo and is now laid up at one of the Florida keys.

The story took two forms. One was that the Hawkins carried a double crew. Both crews were well paid, one to write until the steamer returned to port, and the other to be discharged in order to make it appear that the Hawkins had gone to Cuba. The vessel left port Saturday night and by Tuesday night she was guided by rather than Barnegat Point. As an ordinary vessel could make this voyage in much less time, suspicion was at once aroused.

The detectives argue that the Hawkins was merely crawling along the coast, waiting for a storm. The storm broke on Monday night and on Tuesday morning the crew left the ship in Barnegat bay, being to good many of the passengers with them.

The detectives say that at the time the Cubans knew that intended movements were known to the United States and the Spanish authorities in this country. They knew that the cruisers Raleigh and Montgomery had received orders to keep a sharp lookout for Admiral Bunce were watching for them outside, assisted by the revenue cutters Morris, McLeod and Colfax. It was necessary, they say, to take some desperate measure to make it appear that the Hawkins had not gone to Cuba and this means was adopted.

Detective Gardner, the only man of consequence received, and the detectives say, that was done in order to allay their suspicions rather. Besides, they say Gardner could do more good in this country at the present time than he can in Cuba.

Another version of the story as which the detectives are working is that the Hawkins is actually at the bottom of the ocean, having been scuttled by the Cubans after so cargo had been transferred to another vessel. They do not take up this theory with any degree of activity, however, as they are inclined to think she actually made her destination in Cuba. They believe she went to the north and east of the island, and then made her way to the Florida Keys, where she is waiting for an expedition.

VISITED BY A CRANK.

Thomas A. Edison Accused of Having Stolen an Invention.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Thomas A. Edison has a visit from a remarkable crank at his home in Orange, N. J., last night. He was Bert Bungern, a young man from Edison, Neb., who says that four years ago Edison stole from him a patentable invention. They are fight carbon and he has made money through it.

Edison's life has been deluged with letters from Hudson for two years. About a year ago the writer sent word he would accept $100 in cash and call the matter settled. Under to drive on Edison at night, but needless to say the offers were not honored.

Last fall he whole announcing he was coming to Orange to get the money in person, and requested Uet sufficient money to pay his fare to forwarded to him. No attention was paid to the letter, but Bungern himself appeared in west Orange yesterday. He was a wreck. He had walked from Lincoln, Neb., across the continent to Orange in about 30 days.

His war had not been out since he started and hung down to his shoulders. His beard had grown and almost hid his face. His clothes and shoes were almost worn out. He asked to see Mr. Edison, but Edison's secretary told him to call again. He did so and was ordered off the premises. Edison refused to see him on all subjects save that of his imaginary claim on Edison. Justice Conlit arrived from Hudson to drive the claim against Edison and after considerable persuasion Bungern agreed to do this. He also promised to go back to Nebraska and was released.

Peoria Fires.

PEORIA, Ills., March 18.—The fire bell was clanging almost incessantly between midnight and 5 o'clock this morning. Five alarms were turned in and the entire department is still working in the southern part of the city.

The first fire was in the Hartmann Cooperage Works, the largest plant of the kind in the city. The fire started near the engine rooms and had secured considerable headway when discovered. The rear part of the building was badly damaged. The watchman says he was all through that part of the building only a short time before the fire and everything was then safe and secure. No estimate of loss could be given this morning, but is covered by insurance.

The engines had scarcely returned to their quarters when the alarms called them to the Manhattan distillery, where an insane Mr. Chas. Hamm was seen to burst, and two more alarms came in rapid succession. The fire here had a big start before discovered, and the forces had to divide. The cooperative works were practically destroyed.

Nothing is know as to the origin here, but it is presumed to have been incendiary with the rest. No estimates of the losses has yet been made. The police protection in the distillery district has been increased, and extra precautions have been taken to guard against further fires.

At 2:15 a. m., the flames from Medigan & Co.'s plant communicated to the Peoria White Lead works to the north. This is a large three story building and was full of oil in the room. The firemen think they have it under control, however.

Matter of Wages.

CHICAGO, March 18.—The garment workers' strike was given new life last night by the order for a strike of all men employed in what is known as "Special Order" departments. The men will quit work today. One hundred and fifty are involved.

New Test for Sweton.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The complete returns of Monday night's primaries were not tabulated until last night. They indicate that Governor Morton will have to make a solid delegation at the St. Louis convention. Chairman Lemstersch of the Republican county committee said:

"We have carried twenty-nine of the thirty-five assembly districts in the city and will select a solid Morton delegation to the St. Louis convention from this city. The credit made by Messrs. Wright and Collins in the Fourth congressional district, that they have elected a majority of the delegates are astute. When the convention meets tomorrow night it will be seen that we have carried the district by which the same majority that is claimed by Wright and Collins. This is the most complete victory we have ever won in this county, and demonstrates that the rank and file of the party do not place any confidence in these people."

Gen's American Volunteers.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The authorities to be worn by Gen's American Volunteers has been decided upon by Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth. The insignia of the wearer will be made of real brown cammon. The shirt will be made perfectly plain, of such a length that it will just clear the ground.

The color of the uniform will be a light fitting Scotch jacket with three or four pleats down the front and one down the back. The headgear of the women will be a pike bonnet. As compared with the Salvation Army bonnets they are shorter behind and do not cover the ears. The hats for spring and summer will be brown straw, trimmed with brown satin ribbons. The men's uniform will be almost exactly like that of the United States army. The trousers will be light blue and the tunics dark blue. The buttons of the officers will have sliding collars. The collars of the private officers will be like the collars of the enlisted men's coats. Upon the collars will be embroidered the letters G. A. V.

A search hat for the officers and a fatigue cap for the soldiers have been issued of but not decided upon.

Yellow Fever Spreading.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Herald correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, telegraphs that yellow fever is again spreading throughout the city in an alarming rate. One hundred new cases were reported yesterday. The scourge reappeared on the Italian cruiser Lombardia and it was feared it would her to sea. The vessel started for the Cape Verde islands.

Bank's Harvest.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 18.—Captain W. H. Bradbury, deputy warden of the Missouri penitentiary for thirty-six years, died today, aged 76. There was scarcely a better known man in Missouri than Captain Bradbury, who had a record for personal courage seldom excelled.

For Breach of Promise.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 18.—Harrison L. Lonyard is defendant in a suit begun by Cupido in the circuit court by Miss Margaret J. Tate, the pretty daughter of William Tate, janitor of a building owned by Lonyard, and in which he has his office. The girl demands damages to the amount of $20,000 and her claims are based on alleged promises to marry, that yard is a fairly property owner in this city and a capitalist and well known club man.

Not Known in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—No warrant can be found here for the statements coming from Caracas that a British fleet is about to make a demonstration at La Guayra to enforce the collection of an indemnity for the illtreatment of a British officer at Urupa. The Venezuelan government has not informed its minister here of the impending demonstration, nor is anything known of such a program to the British representative here.

ITALIAN ENTHUSIASM.

Hostilities Most Continuous, Says Bi Rudini.

ROME, March 17.—The socialists of this city turned out in force today to welcome back to Rome and Italy the leader of their party, Giuseppe Ombre. Di Felice is a native of Rome and formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Early in 1894 he was arrested on the charge of plotting with the exiled anarchist, Cipriani, and Signor Cassili, former deputy, of planning a revolution, which had for its ultimate aim the overthrow of the monarchy. They succeeded in causing a serious uprising in Sicily and other parts of Italy, in which considerable blood was shed and much property destroyed.

Di Felice and about forty of his companions were tried and sentenced to the penitentiary and while in prison several of them were elected to fill the vacant seats of the expelled members of the Chamber of Deputies.

The entry of the new ministers into the Chamber of Deputies was greeted with loud applause from their supporters. The premier, the Marquis di Rudini, made a statement regarding the battle of Adowa. He said the after the defeat the cabinet had adopted revolutions having Gen. Baldissera to take command of the forces to meet the situation, including abandoning Adigrat and Kassala, if such measures should be deemed expedient.

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UNCOMPAHGRE BILL.

Secretary Hoke Smith Severely Criticised in the Senate

BY CANNON, WOLCOTT AND VEST.

The Measure Then Laid Aside as Unfinished Business—The House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—During consideration in the Senate today of the resolution to open the Uncompahgre reservation, Utah, Secretary Hoke Smith was severely criticised by Cannon (Utah), Wolcott (Colorado) and Vest (Missouri).

Vest said there had been a time when the cabinet officers who deliberately disobeyed the law would be brought before the bar of the Senate, but it was now quite common for such officers to refuse to carry out the law. Vest said the opening up of the asphalt regions of this reservation would result greatly in cheapening the product.

Vest declared that the chance of multiplying the land grants to such an extent that it became reprehensible.

Referring to the proposed action of Secretary Morton in complying with the sense resolution, Vest said it would not be carried out so as to secure efficient distribution of seeds, but the secretary would act in such a way as to place upon Congress the appearance of wasting appropriations.

As to the Uncompahgre reservation and Secretary Smith, he deserved the secretary and President—acting on suggestion of the secretary—decided that Congress did not know what it was doing. He (Vest) declared there was a disposition on the part of the administration not to trust the people of the West fairly, as if they did not know what they wanted. He referred to the President standing on the threshhold of two conventions and cases of vice in New York and saying the people of the West needed missionary aid. He and heard the President lately and laid his heart at the feet of Jesus. He said he was glad to see it. He faced the President and thanked all his association in mugwumps and incense burners.

Vest said if the President would have less dukes in North Carolina and silver Democrats in Kentucky, it would be better for the country. He declared the refusal of cabinet officers to obey the law has become so flagrant that it demanded the attention of the legislative branch of the government.

Vilas offered an amendment to exempt certain lands from the operations of the law opening the reservation.

Vilas pleaded for time to consider the resolution. Its passage would be a rebuke upon the secretary and even upon the President. The Uncompahgre bill was finally laid aside, being made unfinished business.

Thurston took the floor upon the Dupont case. He referred sarcastically to the harmony shown on the Democratic side by the discussion of the Utah resolution.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Bayard so-sure resolutions were called up in the House this afternoon by Hitt (Ill.) who made a strong speech in support of them, and was followed by McCreary (Ky.) who opened for the opposition.

Representative McCreary was followed by Conales (Iowa) who supported the censure resolution.

The War in Abyssinia.

PARIS, March 18.—A dispatch from Massowah this morning says General Baldissera, the Italian commander-in-chief, has ordered all non-combatants to leave Kassala within the next caravan. The Italian military commander there has expressed the opinion that their withdrawal will enable the garrison to hold out until the Atbara river rises in July.

DISTURBANCES AT BEIROUTH.

Cairo dispatches today say serious disturbances are made daily at Beyrouth. It is stated that fifteen thousand armed Christians paraded the streets, warning the Moslems to be ready to protect themselves against aggression.

Populist Convention.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., March 18.—On the surface peace and harmony prevailed among the majority of the delegates to the state Populist convention. A resolution, adopted by the committee on resolutions, which contained two elements having different views on the money question. One element, headed by National Chairman Taubeneck, believes in the Omaha platform; others want a platform making the money question the great issue, hoping to unite all the silver elements in favor of a national ticket. Taubeneck rapped the convention to order, using as a gavel a broken piece of lame rail, suggestive of Abraham Lincoln.

Motion for Monetary Agreement.

PARIS, March 18.—M. Meline, the French protectionist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, has presented a motion that the government open negotiations for bringing about an international monetary agreement.

Enthusiastic Republican Convention.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—The Republicans since convention, which met at 12:30 today, in the most enthusiastic political gathering ever held in this city. John G. Koch, of La Crosse, was chosen chairman.

Koch's mention of various presidential possibilities in his speech elicited rounds of applause, increasing from a moderate burst to wild demonstration for McKinley. The convention took recess at 3:30.

Mr. Brethour Endorsed.

PARIS, March 18.—The newspapers here generally speaking, approve the attitude of M. Berthour, minister of foreign affairs, personally commended to go to the British ambassador, Marquis Dufferin, as announced in the cable dispatches yesterday, the dangers which might arise from an advance of the British-Egyptian troops up the Nile.

The newspapers this morning accuse M. Berthour to persist in the stand he has taken, even if he did not follow the precedent of vigorously replied to his questions through the French embassy in London.

Troops Needed for Egypt.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Cairo says that in the opinion of the authorities, more British troops are urgently required in Egypt. The dispatch adds that strong hopes are expressed everywhere that Great Britain will rise properly to the emergency.

Cuba and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate committee on foreign relations decided today to stand by the agreement reached by the Senate conferees and support the House Cuban resolutions as a substitute for the Senate resolutions on the same subject.

Sherman, as chairman of the committee, was requested to keep the Cuban question as well to the front as possible and get a vote at the earliest possible date.

Fatal Foundry Explosion.

PATTERSONVILLE, N. Y., March 18.—A powder mill, which was employed to 75 men at Hilton, Ulster county, blew up today. Ten mangled bodies of five men have been taken in the ruins. The saddest part is that six of the victims, leaving behind them eighteen months ago, killing four men.

Rebellion in Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, March 18.—There are rumors here that a rebellion has broken out in Bolivia.

Disconsolate Beer.

LONDON, March 18.—There was a big meeting this afternoon of the brewers of London. It was determined to continue active communications with the brewers of France, Germany, Austria and Belgium, in order to promote the great campaign in the industrial cause.

Secretary McNeill, in conversation with a representative of the Associated Press said the situation generally were satisfied with the action of the House of Commons yesterday evening, as by its vote the house unanimously declared Bimetallism to be a great benefit to Great Britain and that the Bimetallic agreement was desirable. The gold party, he added, had not tried to embarrass either of these points and and received no more their assistance when the crucial test arrived.

McNeill also said that Balfour's speech encouraged the bimetallists by showing the government's desire for international agreement and it would go to the utmost length which public opinion would justify to promote that object.

The Temperance Bill.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The Temperance bill was carried here. She left San Francisco on Oct. 12.

Horse's Officers Admitted to Bail.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Associate Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, today issued a writ of error to the district court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Capt. Witbeg and the mates, Petersen and Johnson, of the steamer Horse, convicted of violation of the neutrality laws between this country and Spain.

The writ will have the effect of bringing the decision into the Supreme Court for review. Pending the decision, Justice Brewer's order provides for admitting Horse's officers to bail.

FOR ARBITRATION.

The Subject Considered by House Committee on Labor.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The House committee on labor today continued consideration of the bill introduced by Representative Erdman, (Penn.) in relation to arbitration between those engaged in inter-state commerce and their employes. The following gentlemen appeared:

E. E. Clark, general chief of the Order of Railway Conductors; Mr. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; F. P. Sargent, grand master; F. W. Arnold, grand secretary, W. F. Hicks, grand trustee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and W. V. Powell, grand chief of the Order of Railway Telegraphers.

The bill provides that when controversies regarding labor arise, threatening to disrupt commerce, the chairman of the inter-state commerce commission and the commissioner of labor, upon request, shall seek to bring about an amicable settlement. If this be unsuccessful, the question may be submitted to a board of persons selected by the carriers and employers. A board of three, to be appointed by the president of arbitration, the existing status shall not be changed and damages may be recovered, if it be found the operators violated the bill with unimportant amendments.

French Squadron for Egypt.

LONDON, March 18.—A dispatch comes from Toulon, via Paris, that the French Levant squadron may be ordered to Alexandria.

Nothing is known here regarding the matter.

Agreement with Venezuela Probable.

LONDON, March 18.—It is understood here today that Senor Andrade, the Venezuela minister at Washington, has decided to recognize the Uruan incident as a separate creation, and good hopes are expressed that his action will lead to an agreement upon a scheme for the settlement of the boundary dispute by direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela.

It is regarded as certain that the United States will cordially support such an agreement.

In Favor of Sweeton's Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The bill introduced by Senator Sweeton to authorize the establishment of national banks in cities was ordered favorably reported today by the House committee on banking and currency. As introduced the bill provided for the establishment of banks in cities of 3,000 inhabitants, but it was amended to make 4,000 the limit. The bill provides that in cities of 4,000 inhabitants banks shall have a capital of not less than $50,000; 3,000 to 6,000 population, not less than $25,000.

DIVORCE AND OTHER SUITS.

Isaac Keiser Says He Has Been Deserted by His Wife—After an Executor—Merchandise Case.

Isaac Keiser has filed suit in the Third district court against Sarah Keiser for divorce. The plaintiff alleges that he married the defendant on March 14, 1894, at New Berne, Craven county, North Carolina, and that ever since February 20, 1895, he has been a resident of this county and that on the 15th of April, 1894, the defendant disregarding the solemnity of her marriage vows willfully and without a cause deserted the plaintiff and continues to desert and abandon him. He therefore demands judgment and asks that the bonds of matrimony now existing between them be dissolved by a judicial decree.

SUITS FILED.

Josephine Eurogren has filed suit against Nicle J. Grosland et al to recover $1,635.35. The plaintiff alleges that the money was loaned and employed to 75 men at Hilton, Ulster county, blew up today. Ten mangled bodies of five men have been taken in the ruins. The saddest part is that six of the victims, leaving behind them eighteen months ago, killing four men.

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TEMPEST IN TEAPOT.

Warrum Precipitates a Political Squabble.

SHARP PASSAGES BY SENATORS.

After All, the Question Had Not Reached a Party Stage—Business of the Senate Today.

The first business of the Senate today after the reading of the journal was listening to the report of the judiciary committee on the following bills:

S. B. 71, exemptions of wages from execution, as amended by the House; the committee recommended that certain House amendments be concurred in provided the House concurred in certain other Senate provisions.

S. B. 50, relating to the Presidential electors, the committee recommended concurrence in House amendments.

S. B. 109, storage and sale of unclaimed freight, the committee recommended its passage with amendments.

S. B. 57, government of the Utah University, returned by the Governor; the committee recommended that the Governor's suggestions be adopted.

GOVERNOR IN OTHERS.

S. B. 57, relating to the government of the Utah University, came up on the committee's report on the Governor's suggestions. These were all adopted, and the bill will go back to the Governor in shape for him to sign it.

EXEMPTIONS IN WAGES, ETC.

S. B. 71, exemptions of wages, etc., from execution, came up on the committee report on House amendments. The report was adopted. The idea is the exemptions from execution in certain cases growing crops and proceeds thereof to the amount of $200.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

S. B. 50, relating to presidential and vice presidential electors, came up on the committee's report. The majority of the committee recommended that the House amendment, providing that in a case of vacancy in the office of such elector the successor of the retiring elector should be named from the same political party to which he belonged, be concurred in.

Sutherland, chairman of the judiciary committee, moved that this particular amendment be concurred in. He said there was no state with such a provision.

Warner moved an amendment that the provision be adopted in toto.

The amendment was sustained, 5 to 5, 4 Republicans and 1 Democrat voting aye and 5 Republicans voting no.

On the final passage of the bill Sutherland alone voted on.

REGISTRATION BILL.

S. B. 65, providing a uniform system of registration, was called up, there being majority and minority reports thereon.

Chidester moved its postponement till Monday next.

Evans moved to amend by making the postponement to Monday afternoon.

Sutherland opposed the postponement.

Chidester said his only object in postponing was that the members of the committee opportunity to get a bill in; but since it was objected to he withdrew his motion.

The minority report on the bill recommended its passage, and was signed by Chidester, chairman. It advised that the Governor should appoint registration boards of three members in each county, but more than two of one political party, to serve four years, without compensation, who should appoint registration officers in the various counties.

The minority report disagrees with the provision authorizing the Governor to appoint the county registration board, and recommends that all registration officers be appointed by the board of county commissioners. It opposes the Governor appointing the registration boards, because it was an interference with local self-government, and for other reasons like this. The minority report was signed by Snow and Warnum.

A POLITICAL QUESTION.

Warrum, in opposing the motion to adopt the majority report, opened the first real political debate of the session. He declared the provision was intended to support "the working form of the party now in power," and opposed it from a party standpoint. He believed that it was a political scheme which would fail. One of the objects of Statehood was to get rid of the system, which was a continuation of the Utah Commission plan, and substitute it for the people. It would bring the Governor into disrepute. Warrum said the bill was sent here by the parties, and when, he said, never failed to injure partisanship into his remarks, Warrum believed that nothing he could say would check the adoption of this proposition; "but mark my words" said he, "it is a sickness that will come home to roost. The boomerang will return, and then the party now in power will have to explain that it didn't know it was loaded. I am against the Governor going into counties and issuing officers therein."

Snow followed, taunting Chidester by saying that senator does not make in the open senate the remarks he did in committee regarding election scandals and the remedy thereof which this proposition to leave the Governor to appoint could provide.

At this point several senators were engaged in a quiet conversation, and Snow asked, "Have I the floor, or half a dozen others?" Snow then made a sure sharp remark about senators conversing when he was talking.

Allison—We are merely doing that which is characteristic of the gentleman from Washington.

Allison then passed into an adjoining room with Cannon, conversing, but came back immediately upon a demand from Evans that his remark

University Lectures.

Prof. Stewart lectured at the University last night on The Education of the Child through the Influence of Heredity and Environment. The subject was treated under the following heads:

1—The child is the highest product of law.

2—The relation of instinct and heredity as important factors in the education of the child.

3—The dependency of mind upon bodily sensation, and the relation of both to intellectual and moral action.

4—The moral and intellectual relations of thought and expression.

5—The educational influence of home, school and society.

6—Suggestions as to proper means and methods of education.

Next Friday evening, March 20th, Prof. George Q. Cory will lecture upon Trade: A Critical Discussion of the Principles of Domestic and International Traffic, and Tuesday evening, March 24th, Prof. Stewart will deliver his last lecture of the course, subject: The Physical History of the Individual and the Race.

Eisteddfod Notes.

Word comes from Denver that a third Eisteddfod competition chorus is now being organized in that city for the coming big musical contest; that volunteers are now being received for that purpose; that a chorus of 300 voices has been formed in Chicago; that the Butte band which was defeated in this city by the K. of P. band under Prof. Pedersen, has entered the contest; that A. L. Davies of Llwynasawl, Glamorganshire, Wales, is a competitor for the harpic chair; that Professor Mathias, of the Welsh department of the University of Pennsylvania, has offered his services as one of the accompanists for the Eisteddfod; that he will also be a competitor; rumored that Mac T. Williams of Butte, Mont., a mezzo-soprano, will be a competitor in the contralto and soprano contest, and that Miss Ada Crossley, even now in Montreal, one of Canada's best musicians, will be at the Eisteddfod.