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. 24. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

A FAIR SELECTION.

Phelps and Lincoln Members of the Venezuelan Commission.

HIGHLY POPULAR IN ENGLAND.

The Third Member Likely to be One of the United States Court.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—In connection with the appointment of Messrs. Phelps and Lincoln by the President to place on the Venezuelan high commission, the World's Washington correspondent is informed that Mr. Lincoln was Secretary Olney's own selection and that Chief Justice Fuller of Illinois also strongly recommended him on the ground that a report signed by two former American ministers to England, both of whom have been warmly praised by the British press of many years, will have much weight in Great Britain. It is urged, the correspondent states, that public opinion in England cannot ascribe to such men as Phelps and Lincoln any prejudice against England, where they are both very popular. The third member of the commission, he says, is likely to be one of the associate justices of the United States Supreme court, probably either Justice Brewer or Justice Brown.

The correspondent concludes as follows:

"English jurists have the highest respect for the learning and fair, striking far our Supreme Court, and the fact that one of its members should temporarily leave the bench to undertake this delicate task would be certain, the President thinks, to add dignity to the commission." But a cabinet officer told tonight Mr. Cleveland had not positively determined this question on the third commissioner.

He realizes that to deprive the Supreme Court of one of its jurists in the middle of its session would seriously retard the cases that are now pending before it. If he decided that litigation between citizens may well be delayed until the more momentous question which has been so nearly settled, he will select either Justice Brown or Brewer. The appointment of either of these justices, together with that of Mr. Lincoln, would give the majority of the commission to the Republicans. This fact, it is stated, relieves the President from any suspicion that he was working for the aggrandisement of his own party in creating an international jury. The announcement of the commission is now expected to be made on next Monday.

LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—"There has recently come into my possession," said Sen Lodge, "a valuable work, which will throw light on the Venezuelan controversy. This publication is an old blue book containing the original report of Schomburg on the boundary question between Great Britain and Venezuela. From the statements of this botanist and explorer, together with maps made in 1841, it appears that Great Britain only claimed territory now in dispute, but exercised no jurisdiction over it.

"A year before, in 1840, a British party in charge of Demerara rendered a decision which is pertinent as well as important at this time. An offense had been committed on the Moroco river, which is a considerable distance out of the land now in controversy, and the prisoner was brought before the court. That tribunal held promptly that it could not be held for the reason that the offense with which he stood charged, had been committed in foreign territory over which the court had no jurisdiction."

If that was the case in 1840 why should there be any difference of opinion in 1895?

These and other features will be set forth in detail when the Venezuelan matter comes up in the senate and conservative thinking men of both political parties are firmly convinced that all danger of trouble with Great Britain is at an end. There is not a great flurry, but the people are settling down now to a proper appreciation of the subject, and with the appointment of a commission by the President of the United States there is a reasonable prospect for a satisfactory settlement of this matter.

Secretary Olney has been informed of the existence of these documents as well as the blue book to which reference has been made. A private citizen is the owner of this publication, but it will be placed at the disposal of the state department whenever it may be desired. As far as can be learned it has never been numbered among the possessions of the diplomatic branch of the public service, and its value at this time is simply inestimable."

Bank Failure.

TYLER, Minn., Dec. 25.—The Exchange bank has failed. Its liabilities are estimated at $10,000, with about $4,000 assets. Cashier Gardiner says that the failure is due to hard times. Village funds are involved in the failure.

GENERAL MILES.

Talks Too Much for a Man in His Position.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Washington says: The President and Secretary of War in fact are seriously considering the advisability of silencing General Miles. Take they are much incensed by the indiscreet talk in which the general has been indulging in regard to the weakness of the country's defense and general ability to go to war with assurance of success, can be positively stated. Had it not been for the high regard in which they both hold him as a soldier, and their indisposition to inflict the indignity of retirement on one whose services to his country in the past have been meritorious, they would have taken action before now. But General Miles, by his latest speech in Philadelphia, has brought them to the limit of their forbearance and another such break may be met with, in all probability, leading to his suppression. In his Philadelphia speech, not only did General Miles bizzare out the defenseless condition of his country, but the whole undercurrent of the position taken by the President. His chances for acquiring the title of Beauregard general have been lessened, it is thought, by his recent utterances.

Scientists in Nest.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Men of science representing six of the national scientific societies will meet at the university for three days, beginning today. The societies represented include the Geological society of America, American Society of Naturalists, American Physiological society, American Morphological society, Association of American Anatomists, and the American Physiological association. It is expected that there will be nearly three hundred members present of different organizations, many of whom rank as the foremost of American scientists.

Free Masons With Peace.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The World tomorrow will publish the following cablegram from Lincolnshire Free Masons:

SPALDING, Dec. 25.—Spalding (Lincolnshire Free Masons) wish peace and prosperity will to United States brethren.

There is indicative of a general movement on the part of the Masons of England to prevent ill-feeling from arising between Great Britain and America. The World this morning published a similar expression of sentiment from the Free Masons club of Manchester, England.

For Construction of the Ships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Secretary Herbert has practically concluded to award the contract for the construction of battleships 5 and 6 to the Newport News Dry Dock and Ship Building company of Virginia, at their bid of $2,525,000 for each ship. It was found upon a careful inspection of the law authorizing the construction of these ships that the Department could not go behind the face of the bids, so it was not possible to allow the other bidders to scale down their bids to meet the low bid of the Newport News company, save with their consent.

British and Slander.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—A special to the Commercial Gazette from Paducah, Ky., says:

Hiram McFarland, a farmer, was killed during a drunken brawl at Seylersville, Magoffin county, last night. Mr. McFarland, an ex-member of the Kentucky legislature, is in jail, charged with committing the deed.

During a drunken row at Paducah, last night, Mike Franklin stabbed to death Thomas Stafford. Franklin was arrested.

Ambassadors Will Resign.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

It is rumored in diplomatic circles that a number of United States ambassadors who disapprove of President Cleveland's policy on the Venezuelan question intend to resign if it is persisted in. Information received from Vienna state that no proposals have been made to Emperor Francis Joseph that he should arbitrate between England and Venezuela.

Will Plead Insanity.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 25.—The defense of S. R. Dawson, who on Tuesday shot and killed his ex-law, will be insanity.

CO-OPERATIVE COLONY.

The Scheme of William Smith, Editor of the Irrigation Age.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A local paper publishes the details of the new co-operative colony, now being projected in California. The paper says: "This plan is the result of the observations of William E. Smith, editor of the Irrigation Age, and for ten years president of the National Irrigation congress, which has for its object, primarily, the reclaiming of so-called arid lands by irrigation, and secondary the establishment of agricultural and manufacturing communal lies.

The site of the proposed colony is the Ashurst ranch in the Sacramento valley in northern California.

It is a tract of 10,000 acres, the property of C. H. Ashurst, one of the California pioneers.

T. H. Wakeman, of this city, who is interested in the colony, says that the idea is taken chiefly from the old New England colony. The colonists will be the promoters take charge of the colony until it is well established and then turns everything over to the colonists to run as they please.

The colonists become absolutely independent, owning their own land and its products, and having a proportionate interest in the company composed solely of themselves which owns and controls not only the village, but all the industries connected therewith.

A considerable capital was required to purchase the colony tract, survey and construct canals, develop place and carry them into effect. A price has been put on the land that will return the capital and give a reasonable compensation for the risk, time and labor involved in the undertaking, but no large profits are sought. The prices are placed at the lowest sale figure, while the irrigation plan, the village site, domestic water, electric light and power franchises are transferred to the people absolutely, so that no one can exact perpetual tribute from their use. The colony will be communistic so far as the municipality alone is concerned, but the common ownership goes no further than that.

MESSAGE FROM WALES.

His Assurance of Friendship Much Appreciated.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The New York correspondent of the Times says:

The Prince of Wales well understood the American feeling when he authorized Sir Francis Ronilly to send a joint message to the World in his own and the Duke of York's name. There is not, from the American point of view, a word too much or too little. It is a message which parties friendly to this country is now civil of, which the country is now civil of, can accept, and one which is equally gratifying to both. The people of the United States have cherished a real regard for the Prince of Wales ever since his visit to this country, of which pleasant memories still survive. They will be likely to interpret it as expressing also the sentiments of the queen, who has ever been a venerated figure to Americans and is not less so now than for two generations past. They see nothing irregular or unconventional in the sending of such communications as these now published. The effect of them has, perhaps, been more direct and beneficial than if they had come through the foreign office or parliament. The simplicity and sincerity is effectual. Nobody here sees any reason why two princes destined, each in his time to be a sovereign, should not declare his good will to a sovereign people.

If it be unusual, the circumstances are unusual and if their highnesses have used their prerogative to dispense with any courtly etiquette, that only makes their kindly words more welcome to the people to whom they are addressed.

Speaking of "The solidifiers of the War scare," the correspondent says.

"The number and strength of the protests against war, contained even some jingo journals that they have taken the wrong line in threatening hostilities and that however pugnacious the sentiment of this people to the Monroe doctrine, they have as yet seen no reason to believe force necessary to vindicate it. Jingoism has become exclamatory in some cases and in some others silent, which is better yet."

The correspondent closes with the remark that Lord Dunraven comes to this country at an unlucky time, as the revival of interest in the Samson's triangle cut in so good and may easily embitter public feeling when every influence that makes for peace is desirable.

Fatal Injuries Call on Olney.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Among Secretary Olney's callers today was Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Sanderson, the British consul general at New York, a brother of Sir Thomas Sanderson, who drew the "Sanderson line" in the British Guiana boundary dispute, and addressed two notes to Dr. Pulido and Dr. Urquidia of Venezuela, which are claimed by the Venezuelans to have emanated from Lord Salisbury. It is stated officially the call was of a social nature. A strong impression prevails that as a result of the visit today, Secretary Olney has officially notified the British representatives of the enactment of the law for the creation of a Venezuela boundary commission.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

Tariff Still a Secondary Issue in the Coming Campaign.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—The Times-Herald this morning says:

Samuel W. Allerton, farmer, manufacturer and stockman, has taken up the cudgel in earnest for the restoration of reciprocity. He declares that it is the only available policy that will give the government of the United States the financial relief it needs immediately and at the same time revive the depressed spirits of the agricultural portion of the community. Reciprocity, Mr. Allerton believes, will be the keynote of the coming national campaign, and that it will be sounded by the Republican party so loudly that the tariff will be heard of only as a secondary issue.

Just now Mr. Allerton is engaged in drafting a memorial to Congress which will contain voluminous statistics, gathered from official sources, showing how many millions of dollars have been lost by the farmers since reciprocity ceased between this country and foreign nations. He is now undertaking the task in his individual capacity, but as the representative of the National Live Stock exchange, one of the most powerful commercial agencies in the United States. It has a membership of 600 stock raisers and shippers distributed among the cities of Pittsburg, Buffalo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City and Chicago, who are, according to Mr. Allerton, almost unanimous in their demand for the restoration of reciprocity. Democrats and Republicans alike—Mr. Allerton explained why the interests of the general public and the agricultural community especially demanded the resuscitement of reciprocity.

"I read a few days ago," he said, "that the value of the exports from this country in 1893 was $1,050,000,000 less than to the year before. Now what are the exports? live cattle, dressed beef, hog products, canned goods—all supplied by the farmers. If I remember correctly the shipments of live cattle and dressed beef were valued at $50,000,000 for the year before reciprocity was repealed. Since then the Wilson tariff bill has been passed and the shipments of dressed beef alone to the New England states have decreased $60,000 cattle, while the number of live cattle exported has fallen off more than one half.

"What does this mean to the farmer?" Mr. Allerton asked. "Always there are 600,000 less cattle than in 1893 and lower hogs their prices have steadily fallen until the price has reached $1 less per hundred pounds. Restore reciprocity and open the markets of the world would get immediate relief, because all legitimate foreign exchange is made out of the sale of our cotton, live cattle, dressed beef, sheep, canned goods and farm products."

Mr. Allerton then goes on to say that Congress should try to do something at once for the relief of the country before going into another long debate on the tariff, and the easiest and best way to meet the situation, in his opinion, is the reenactment of reciprocity. Reciprocity, he thinks, will be the keynote of the next campaign. In conclusion he says:

"It is a sound Republican doctrine and has worked very effectively, as all farmers will remember when they compare the prices they got for their products now with the prices they received three and four years ago. They are getting almost nothing now, and are in just as sad financial shape as the government. During the last six months this country imported $25,000,000 worth of goods from England alone—more than ever under the McKinley law for the same period. We save the goods—England has the gold. Is there any need for reciprocity? The answer is as plain as the blue on your face."

THE REVENUE BILL.

Reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee.

AN ANIMATED DEBATE ON A RULE.

Tariff Measure to be Voted on Today—Insufficient Revenue One Cause of Depression.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—In anticipation of a field day in the House over the passage of the tariff bill agreed on by the ways and means committee, great crowds were attracted to the Capitol. Most members who have gone home for the holidays and hurriedly returned and the attendance on the floor was almost as large as on the opening of the session. In addition many senators were present.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, reported the revenue bill which the speaker forthwith referred to the committee of the whole of the House.

Crisp (Dem., Ga.), said the minority had had no opportunity to prepare and file their views.

Henderson (Rep., Iowa), from the committee on rules, presented a special order under which the House was to operate. It provided that immediately after the adoption of the order, it would be in order to call up the revenue bill and the debate should run until 5 o'clock, when without intervening motion, a vote should be taken on the passage of the bill.

After protest by Crisp the report was adopted by 213 to 87, a strict party vote.

Henderson closed the debate on the rule in a speech which aroused the Republican side to great enthusiasm. The Democratic Presidency he said, had sent Congress a declaration of war and three campaigns had filed a petition of bankruptcy. (Republican applause). "We are not at war," continued Henderson. "The President demanded money. We will give it to him. But we have not declared war, although war will find us ready. Let us let business interests of the country shiver before the tempest in a teapot. The country can assist. The Republican party has returned to power in the legislative branch of the government. It will now have the executive and there never again will our integrity be put in question."

The Democrats had no right to complain of whip and spur and gag after their proceeding on the Wilson bill.

Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, today reported to the House the tariff and bonds bills agreed upon by a majority of the committee. The bills were accompanied by an elaborate report, in which the committee said:

"Your committee regard the chronic deficiency of the revenue of the past two years and a half as most potent cause of the difficulties the treasury has encountered and an important factor in the creation and promotion of that serious distrust which has paralyzed business and dangerously shaken the confidence even in the financial operations of the government.

"The serious fact that we are called upon to contract to that in the two and a half years that have elapsed since July 1, 1893, the government has had an insufficiency of revenue to meet current expenditures, amounting in the aggregate to about $193,000,000, or, even the first half of the present fiscal year the deficiency will reach about $20,000,000, and about $5,000,000 the present month.

"Insufficiency of revenue has made it necessary to use the redeemed United States legal tender notes to pay current expenditures and thus supply additional means to draw gold from the greenback redemption fund—in short, to create an 'endless chain' of which the secretary of the treasury complains, and made it necessary to sell issues after issue of bonds to replenish the reserve.

"Those who oppose the raising of more revenue in such situation in effect, whether they intend to do so or not, favor borrowing in preference to paying as we go along.

"While we have presented, in the brief measure reported, a horizontal increase of 15 per cent of existing duties on all schedules but two, which is an addition of less than 5 percent to the average ad valorem rate (giving about $15,000,000 revenue from that source), yet more than $25,000,000 of $60,000,000 which it is estimated this bill would add to our annual revenue, will come from duties mainly from wool, which is taken from the free list and given a moderate duty, and the manufactures of wool, which are given a compensatory duty equivalent to the duty on wool (which is always necessary when a duty is placed on the raw material). In order to give the wool grower the benefit and make it possible to manufacture woolens at home.

"Such lumber as was placed on the free list by the act of 1890, without the slightest justification, is restored to the dutiable list, but with a duty of only 10 per cent of the duties provided by the act of 1890, giving an equivalent of only about 15 per cent."

THE VENEZUELAN MATTER.

What the Congress Resolution Means—Not Offensive to England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—A special to the World from Washington says: Senator Gray, of Delaware is the most devoted friend and champion of the President in the Senate. The world submitted in writing several questions, among them the following:

"Did the Senate advise the President when it passed its vote on the Monroe doctrine and accept his conclusion when it granted his request for a commission?"

Senator Gray replied: "I cannot answer except by saying that I presume it intended so."

"Do you think that England is bound to accept a boundary in South America which we dictate?"

"As I understand the position of this government in regard to the appointment of a commission, it is expected that the facts may be ascertained on the information of the government, by which I mean the Executive and Congress, to report to the disputed frontier between Venezuela and British Guiana. This information, as I understand, will inform the conscience of the government of the American people, and it could not be expected that its conscience were binding upon other of the disputants."

On the Republican side Henry M. Teller replied: "If you mean did the Senate induce the President's enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, I can say that in passing the bill we sought only to give him power to ascertain the facts with regard to the boundary line between Guiana and Venezuela.

"It is not the purpose of this country to dictate a boundary line to Great Britain. After the proposed commission has ascertained the facts in the case we shall hope that Great Britain will yield to the request for arbitration, if the facts show that she is guilty of bad faith or morality. If she does not, and the findings show that she is violating the Monroe doctrine, we shall maintain that doctrine.

"Of course we have never claimed to be a disinterested arbitrator or judge."

NOT OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Daily News, the liberal organ, says, referring to the Venezuela controversy: "Hitherto Gray interprets the real object of the message. He announced it not offensive, and though Lord Salisbury cannot officially recognize the communication, he will do well to receive it very courteously and assistance."

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard says the New York Press has an interview with Count Hilaire, ex-president of Venezuela, in which he said he believed Russia and the United States had agreed upon common action against England, whose offensive attitude was to become matter of the Orinoco, the Amazon and the La Plata rivers.

"If England drives matters to extremes," says Count Hilaire, "war between England and America is inevitable."

WILL NOT BACK DOWN.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 25.—George Kennan, the well-known writer and lecturer, speaking of the Venezuelan dispute, says: "I am surprised, to tell, downcounted, at the resolutions of the American people to bring on a first-class war. Two months ago every mark in this land was preaching peace at the contemplation of war in the Orient and Europe, and here today even the ministers of the Gospel are shouting for war.

"I regret the condition because I greatly fear that a terrible war is imminent. England will not back down from her position. This can be taken for a certainty. If President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine is not sincere and continues to be upheld we shall have war, and the greatest war that ever occurred. It will not only take in the United States and Great Britain, but will involve the entire world.

"A foreign war will be very disastrous to us, and while I have no doubt that we shall ultimately win and add Canada to our possessions, it will be very close to ruination for us.

"Such a war is bound to come unless the United States backs down, and I don't think it will. It will be the greatest calamity to humanity that has ever occurred."

The Trinidad Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Herald correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, sends an important dispatch concerning the situation there growing out of the Trinidad question. He says it is well known there that President Mello favors arbitration with Kingdom, but is over-bearing in his views, owing to the loyalty of the army. It is believed that the cabinet will favor a report to Congress urging that the matter be submitted to a friendly power for adjustment.

Disaster at Sea.

ALGIER, Dec. 25.—The British steamer Bellingham has been in collision with rock near the French steamer Kadir Selaise at the entrance of the harbor. Thirty passengers of the Kadir Selaise, including twenty-five natives, were drowned.

ZEITOUN CAPTURED.

The City in the Hands of the Turkish Troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 26.—The report that Zeitoun, held by insurgent Armenians for some time, had been captured by Turkish troops, is confirmed.

Izzet Pasha, the chief equerry of the sultan, stressed for presenting his imperial report upon the situation of the country, which document Abdul Hamid refused to read, whereupon Izzet Pasha resigned, is to be tried by court martial.

Chinese Warship Wrecked.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 25.—The cruiser Kwang Ping, one of the war ships captured from China by the Japanese during the recent war, was wrecked on the Pescador Islands on Saturday. Nearly all the deck officers and sixty men are missing.

Ended His Days.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—John H. Husted, the well known mining man, said to be worth $250,000, committed suicide today at his home in this city by shooting himself in the head. The suicide is supposed to have been occasioned by a despondency due to ill health. He leaves a widow and a child.

Bond Bill Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—There may be an important change made by the ways and means committee in the bond bill before the scheme is brought before the House tomorrow. Considerable dissatisfaction has arisen among the Republicans since the text of the bill was made public, the dissenters asserting that it could be used by a hostile administration for the permanent refinancing of greenbacks. In yesterday's committee meeting, a similar charge was made by Democrats, that the Republicans proposed to secure what they had always opposed and what President Cleveland advocated—the retirement of greenbacks. Accordingly, there will be a committee meeting tomorrow morning to consider an amendment prepared by Hopkins, of Illinois, which is as follows:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or modify the existing laws which authorize and direct the redemption of said United States notes.

Hopkins is confident the amendment will be adopted.

A Government Loan.

NEW YORK, Dec. 25.—The Evening Post says: Several leading bankers called on J. Pierpont Morgan and August Belmont today. From one of them it was learned that probably by tomorrow or Saturday the public would receive the assurance that another government loan will be successfully floated and the amount will be $100,000,000.

Manitoba Firm.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 26.—Manitoba's reply to the Dominion government on the separate school question is not today. Manitoba positively refuses to consider any proposal to establish Roman Catholic separate schools.

TWO SAD DEATHS.

The Grim Reaper Visits Colonia Juarez, Mexico.

Sisters Mary L. P. Teasdale and Laura A. Whipple Called to Another Sphere.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Mexico, December 17, 1895.

To the Editor:

I have to record some sad events that have plunged us in sorrow and affliction. Sister Laura Ann Mc. Whipple was sent to Colonia Juarez on a visit to her father and mother and enjoy with them the holidays. She was taken sick on the way and suffered from liver complaint. She had not been long at her home before it developed into jaundice with typhoid fever, and notwithstanding all that could be done, she died at Colonia Juarez at midnight, December 12, 1895.

Sister Laura Catherine Whipple was born June 9, 1874, at Payson, Utah county, Utah. She was the beloved daughter of William C. and Ellen Jane Richardson-McIndoo, and a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Her funeral obsequies were held in the Juarez ward school house on the afternoon of Friday, December 13th, to a large number of her relatives and friends being present. Choir sang "Nearer, My Father, to Thee," Elder John C. Harper offered prayer, Choir sang "Songs of the Heart," Patriarch W. H. H. Stowell, Elders Miles A. Romney and George Teasdale were the speakers on the occasion, offering consoling remarks. The choir sang "Sister thou wast mild and lovely," and Elder John J. Walker pronounced the benediction. At the graveyard Elder Teasdale pronounced the benediction and returned thanks in behalf of the family for assistance rendered during sickness and sympathy manifested on the occasion.

Since then we have all been painfully shocked at the loss of our beloved sister Mary Loretta P. Teasdale, the first counselor to President Don W. Platt, of the presidency of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement associations of the Juarez Stake of Zion, and president of the stake presidency of the Primary associations, who has been so faithful and devoted in her much appreciated labors. Sister Teasdale had been ailing for some time but would not give up, but during the last five weeks she had been confined to her room, painfully waited on by her family and Sister Phoebe I. Allred, her nurse. All that affection could suggest to help give relief and faithful administration and fervent prayers were offered in hope our life and usefulness might be continued on earth, but it was pleased our Father in heaven to take her from this probationary period to labor in a brighter and higher sphere.

Sister M. L. P. Teasdale was born May 26 1, 1869, at Nephi, Juab county, Utah. She was the daughter of James and Jane Peters. She has always been devoted to the cause of the Redeemer. During the early years of her life was spent in the Liverpool office and many of the missionaries will remember her kindly services. She has been a devoted laborer in the Mormon mission in the Relief Societies, Young Ladies Improvement and Primary associations, advocating the principles of the everlasting Gospel and bearing a faithful testimony to the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith and the establishment of his Church of Jesus Christ upon the earth in these latter days. She was an intelligent woman well informed in the doctrine of Christ and the Holy and Book of Mormon scriptures, and the life of the Prophet Joseph Smith. Her lectures were always interesting and instructive.

Her funeral obsequies were held on Sunday, Dec. 15th, in the Juarez ward school house. The officers and members of Y. L. M. I and Primary associations met at her residence and the children sang the Primary hymn, "Great Shepherd of the Sheep." Then a procession was formed to the school house. Bishop Geo. W. Sevey presided. The house was filled in overflowing, the Relief Society, Young Ladies' Improvement and Primary associations being fully represented with all the officers and members. The choir sang the hymn: "Mourn not the dead who peaceful lay their wearied bodies down." Patriarch William H. H. Stowell offered prayer, Choir sang: "It is well." Counselor Miles P. Romney and Elder Edward Stevenson preached the funeral discourse. Their remarks were full of consolation and encouragement, as they testified to the faithful labors of the departed, the value of a well spent life and the certain recompense of reward in a glorious resurrection. The choir sang: "Nearer my God to Thee." Benediction was pronounced by Elder Miles P. Romney. Then the congregation took a last look of the calm pale face of the deceased, and a long procession followed to the graveyard, where the body was consigned to the tomb, Bishop George W. Sevey offering the dedicatory prayer.

A great deal of affectionate sympathy and condolence have been manifested to the family by the saints, for her loss is a public one; she was beloved by all.

UN ROMANO.

STATE INAUGURAL!

Arrangements for the Momentous Occasion Going Steadily On.

NO POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Some Uncertainty as to Whether Statehood will Come January 4th or on New Year's Day.

The various Statehood managerial committees are carrying out the task assigned them in a spirit and determination that betokens unqualified success. They are, however, like the general public, somewhat uncertain as to the exact date for the issuance of the Presidential proclamation, an element of transit indirect news to the effect that other all it might come on New Year's day instead of January 4th as announced last week.

PLITICS TO THE REAR.

The committee on parade has received a number of applications from political organizations for positions in the procession. The matter was made a subject for discussion at Chairman Babcock's office the afternoon at a joint meeting with the executive committee and the committee decided to allow the form of a state function—celebration by the people without reference to parties or politics that no such requests will be granted. Citizens of the Territory as such are cordially invited to participate. But in the matter of politics they are respectfully asked for once to obliterate that from any view they might fill on inaugural day.

THE VETERAN FIREMEN.

General Cannon has also received a letter from President George M. Ottinger, of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's association, which states that at a meeting of the association held on Monday night it was unanimously decided that its members would take part in the inaugural procession. President Ottinger states that he expects to come into line with between sixty and seventy veterans accompanied by their famous old engine and the first fire extinguishing apparatus built west of the Missouri river by Utah artisans in 1855.

THE BOYS DOUGLAS TROOPS.

General John Q. Cannon, chairman of the committee on parade, has received a letter from General Pearce, in which the latter signifies his entire willingness to allow the Fort Douglas troops to take part in the big procession, providing the weather is not too inclement. He asks to be informed where the right of his column will be required to rest and at what hour the column will be put in motion.

BLACK HAWK WAR VETERANS.

Chairman George M. Cannon, of the executive committee, has in receipt of a letter from J. M. Westwood, of Springville, chairman of the Black Hawk War Veterans' association, in which he announces that that association can furnish 500 members to take part in the parade portion of the inaugural celebration.

BIG IDAHO FIRE.

Durrans & Winter, Hexburg Merchants, the Victims—Insured by H. J. Grant & Company for $14,000.

Advices received by Heber J. Grant & Co., insurance agents, state that the well known firm of Durrans, Winter & Co., of Hexburg, Idaho, sustained a heavy loss by fire on the night of the 23rd.

The firm had a large rock store stocked with general merchandise and the loss is reported as being total. What the amount of the loss is, is as yet unknown, but Grant & Co. state that the insurance amounts to $14,000, placed in the Hartford, Phoenix of Brooklyn and Imperial of London.

Licensed to Wed.

Clerk Stanton issued marriage licenses to the following persons this afternoon: Carl E. Erickson, aged 21, and Caroline Anderson, aged 20, both of this city; David W. Moffat, aged 23, and Sarah E. Home, aged 22, both of Murray; Phillip Fiddler, aged 23, of Provo, and Annie Anderson, aged 23, of Grantsville.

Third District Court.

R. H. Schettler vs Sarah Love; decree of foreclosure by default; judgment as prayed for.

R. H. Schettler vs A. J. Waite et al; judgment and decree of foreclosure; default of Louis Tuss.

Oliver Ames et al vs Union Pacific Railway Co; order giving Louisa Lathridge leave to see receivers.

Frank Thompson et al vs L. C. Crossman et al; judgment by default; decree of foreclosure.

Frank Thompson et al vs John Stephenson; judgment by default; decree of foreclosure.

Frank Thompson et al vs O. T. Carlson et al; judgment by default; decree of foreclosure.

Joseph Hall vs C. E. Pearson; order that judgment and decree be entered for defendant in accordance with remittitur.

Teachers' Train.

The Union Pacific will run a special train to Ogden tomorrow morning, leaving this city at 8:15, for the purpose of giving increased service to the teachers who expect to attend the State convention at that place. A night train will return from Ogden in time to connect with the street cars in the city. The rate is and from the Junction City has been fixed at $1 and is open to all. Other tickets will be honored on this train and every indication is that it will be heavily patronized.