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. 11. MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

THE MESSAGE

A Clear, Comprehensive Review of the State of the Union.

SILVER, PENSIONS AND TARIFF REFORM.

The "Hard Times" Note is Sounded, Extravagance Rebuked, Civil Service Commended and the Free Seed Distribution Humorously Caricatured.

To the Congress of the United States:

The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such matters as he shall judge necessary and fitting, is entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful reconsideration of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the departments which are chiefly charged with the executive work of the government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of the departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations suggested to be at this particular time appropriate.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexing and embarrassing situations, there remains no loss will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor, having accepted the office of arbitrator of the long standing Behring boundary dispute, tendered to the President by the Argentine republic and Brazil, it has been my agreeable duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those states to lay before me evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective governments. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established government, which controls the machinery of the administration and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the national capital and chief seaport, and lacking as it does the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. Thus the position of our government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to discover, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian admiral, being to disguised to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the insurrection.

CHILI.

The convention between our government and Chili, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third member of the commission, the good offices of the president of the Swiss republic were invoked as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in the country to complete the organization was gratifying to the United States and Chili. The vexatious question of the continued legation asylum for offenders against the state and its laws was presented anew in Chili by the unauthorized action of the late United States minister in receiving to his official residence two persons who had joined in an attempt at revolution and against whom criminal charges were pending growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedent and, when allowed, tends to encourage sedition and strife. Under no circumstances can the representative of this government be permitted under the dignified fiction of extra-territoriality to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. A despatch dispatch demand having been made by the Chilean government for the extradition of the exiles in the instance mentioned, the minister was instructed no longer to afford offenders a refuge.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complying with the provision of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in the country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel, that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending a judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for their certificates as required by its provisions. A test upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law. It is believed under the honest enforcement of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers therein entitled who desire to reside in this country will now avail themselves of the generous privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States minister at Pekin, as dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absence of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Hong-Pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens are engaged in missionary work in the interior.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

By Article XII of the general act of Brussels, signed July 2, 1890, for the suppression of the slave trade and the restriction of certain injurious traffics, power is conferred upon the signatory states of that country, on been treated as with a view to entering a renewal of this cause of complaint.

Upon receiving authentic information of the firing upon an American mail steamer sailing under the flag of Aspinwall, because her captain refused to deliver his passport to the officer of Nicaragua in Greytown, upon the demand of Commissary authorities of Honduras, our minister at that country, under instructions, presented respect to the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The government of Honduras, actuated by a sense of justice and in a spirit of the amicable relationship, promptly disavowed the illegal act, met of its officers and expressed sincere regret for the occurrence. It is confidently anticipated that a satisfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the pending questions growing out of the recent use of American vessels by the insurgents in Honduras, and the subsequent denial of the exercise of government of commercial privileges to those vessels on that account.

A notable part of the enthusiastic joy at Liberia between the Cavally and San Pedro rivers, which for half a century has been generally recognized as belonging to that republic by accession and purchase, has been assumed to be under the protectorate of France by virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not be well established. More recently negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French government resulted in the signature at Paris of a treaty whereby in an adjustment certain boundary territory is ceded to France. This convention at last advices had not been ratified by the Liberian legislature and executive. Feeling a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the little commonwealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign state on the entire western coast of Africa, this government has suggested to the French government the propriety of earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without the authorized consent.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be of that close and friendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the countries from Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The commission recently organized under the conventions of 1882 and 1889 is expected will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grande river east of El Paso.

Messages lost recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn being displaced by another. Our newly appointed minister by his timely good offices aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua canal were not molested. The canal company has unfortunately become financially unsound, embarrassed, but generous treatment has been extended to it by the government of Nicaragua.

The United States are especially interested in the successful accomplishment of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be so accomplished under distinctively American auspices and for employment second only to the travels of this country as a channel of commercial communication between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts bearing, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors, but the conclusion of peace by negotiations and the proclamation of a dictatorship has been unattended by civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and concluded and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

SAMOA.

Led by a desire to compose the differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous has been the scene of conflicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy concerning by a century of observance, entered into treaty relations with Germany and Great Britain, jointly looking to establishing and maintaining Malietoa Laupepa as king of Samoa. The treaty provided for a foreign court of justice, a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a foreign president there, authorized to advise the king, a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the kingdom. It established on the three powers that part of the cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the islands. Early in the life of this triple protectorate the native dissension it was designed to quiet revived. The rivals defied the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents, were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers and in fulfillment of its treaty obligation, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such considerable as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed. The warship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa but before she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malietoa's attack upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of men killed. The British and German vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his adherents. The deposed chief and his two principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsi-

(Continued on page 2.)

TODAY'S DISPATCHES

The Fifty-third Congress Convened at Noon.

HEAPS OF FLORAL TRIBUTES.

All Ready for Business.—Brisped Chairs—President's Message Received and Read.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The first regular session of the Fifty-third Congress assembled at noon. On every desk were floral tributes from the admirers of the respective occupants. Vice President Stevenson has been remembered with a large basket of roses. Bunches of roses lay on the desk of Doolittle, and the doughty champion of the white metal, Stewart, was the recipient of a basket of beautiful Marechal Neils.

The galleries were filled and a touch of color was lent to the scene by the bright winter toilet of the fairer present.

After the Vice-President's gavel fell the blind chaplain was led to the desk and uttered an eloquent prayer.

The roll call showed 87 senators present.

After the passage of the usual resolution notifying the House of the meeting of the senate and the appointment of a committee to join a like committee from the House to wait on the President and notify him of the assembling of Congress and the fixing of the hour of meeting at noon each day, the Senate took a recess of one hour to enable the committee to wait on the President.

At the expiration of recess the Senate reconvened and a message was received from the House of the appointment of a committee to wait on the President, and another recess of twenty minutes was taken.

On reconvening the committee to wait on the President announced the accomplishment of its duty and that the President would at once communicate with the Senate.

Secretary Pruden then stepped forward and delivered the message to the Vice President who laid it before the House, and Secretary Cox at once began its reading.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The galleries were filled when Speaker Crisp rapped the House to order at noon, with fully three hundred members in their seats.

Colloquies among the members on account of the seats being been shaped in mourning, were the seats of Congressmen O'Neill and Linney, of Penn., the Keystone state being thus cut two short of a full representation by death. P. E. D. Bagley, chaplain, delivered the prayer, after which the roll was called.

The committee on appropriations asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill appropriating $50,000 additional to pay the salaries of officials engaged in the enforcement of the Chinese deportation and registration act which was agreed to.

The roll call showed 244 members present.

H. S. Ramy of Ohio, elected to succeed the late Representative Enochs, appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

Resolutions were passed notifying the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business, and appointing a committee to wait on the President.

Griffin, successor to the late Chipman, of Michigan, was sworn in.

Various reports from committees were formally laid before the House.

House of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Lehigh railway strike. Kilgore of Texas objected, and the resolution was referred.

House was taken till 1 p. m.

At 1:05 the committee to wait on the President reported the duty discharged and that the President would shortly communicate with the House in writing.

Ten minutes later Secretary Pruden appeared with the message and Clerk Kerr at once began to read it. The reading was listened to with marked attention.

THE TERRITORIES' CHANCE.

Politicians Now Want Even Utah Admitted to Statehood.

An Eloquent Report from the Committee Demanding Favorable Action on Our Admission Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A result of the recent election has been to bring joy to at least one section of the Democratic party. The Territories which have been knocking for admission to the Union some years now feel cheered by the outlook. Democratic delegations from Arizona, New Mexico and Utah are expected to arrive in the city immediately after the opening of the session to urge upon the party in Congress the necessity of prompt action on measures conferring statehood on the territories. It seems to be an unfavorable law that political events must move in cyclones, and the demoralization of the party in the recent elections has warped the other leaders of a general defeat next year and the turning over of the House of Representatives to the Republican majority as among the possibilities. Thus, too, the power of the House of Representatives ever since the reconstruction has alternated with mechanical regularity and if the rule of the past is to be a criterion in the future, the Republican hope of supremacy in the lower house of the next Congress may be fairly realized.

The possibility, added to the other fact, which has become general in Democratic ranks that the United States Senate is to be closely divided upon the term of office March, 1895, may make that fact Republicans, make the leaders anxious to gain at once whatever political advantage it may be able to derive from the new territories. Measures for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah are now pending in Congress and are to be pressed to a vote without much further delay. The delegates from all these territories are now Democrats, and it is confidently asserted by Democrats of those adjacent states that there is no doubt the United States senators and representatives to be elected in the new states will be of the same political faith and that materially aid in maintaining the supremacy of the Democracy in Congress as well as in adding a significant quota of Democratic electoral votes to the electoral college in the next presidential contest.

The House committee on territories has shown unprecedented punctuality in discharging of those measures. The bills for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Utah all have been reported favorably and will come up early for consideration in the House. Senator Platt, chairman of the Senate committee on territories, says prompt action will be taken on the statehood bills by his committee.

THE REPORT ON UTAH.

The House report favoring the admission of Utah is of peculiar interest because of the bitterness encountered opposition to the admission, on account of the predominance of the Mormon element. The report is penned by the president of Prof. and Harrison based last January, declaring polygamy dead in the Territory and granting the amicably and pardon to all who are prosecuted under the act of March 3, 1889, who have since lived a lawful life. The reports and characterization of the judges and various commissioners are also quoted at great length. The committee further says many millions of people who heretofore have looked upon the Mormons as moral outlaws, it is believed will change their opinion and admit that a people showing the characteristics the Mormons possess are at least worthy of statehood with full admission to all the rights of American citizenship.

The committee concludes as follows:

"All southbound to hooked and all opposition silenced, after the President has announced past offenses, after both political parties in national convention assembled have declared the time has come for the admission of all the territories, of which Utah is one, after the territorial conventions of Utah, which in both cases great parties declared for statehood, and that the hour is ripe for the admission of Utah, after the Legislature of Utah has declared unanimously for statehood, after the Governor of the Territory, all of its Territorial officers and its judiciary, all of whom are Republicans in politics, have declared in their opinion polygamy is abolished and as we said, after all the members of the Utah Commission, created expressly to crush and obliterate polygamy, have declared their work practically accomplished; after the Mormon Church, through all its heads and officers, publicly, privately and in every way possible for mortals to do and to promise, have with sworn bonds, if not in support, pledged their faith and honor that never more in the future shall polygamy within the Mormon Church be a doctrine or false or practice, there certainly can be but one sentiment, but one opinion among all just minded legislators in Congress upon the question of duty and that of justice, to admit Utah as a state into the Federal Union."

Electrocuted.

BING HAM, N. Y., Dec. 4.—John Delhey, an Italian rag picker, was electrocuted in prison at noon, for the murder, eleven months ago, of Caroline Gleason, wife of another rag picker, in Brooklyn. They were all drinking together at the time in Gleason's house. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

Bank Suspended.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., 4.—The Citizens' National bank closed its doors this morning. A notice posted up says the suspension is due to slow collections. The assets and liabilities are unknown. The bank has a capital of $50,000.

MRS. UDY DROPS DEAD.

Preparing to Come to Salt Lake, She is Fatally Stricken.

Special to the NEWS.

FARMINGTON, Dec. 4, 1893.—Mrs. James Udy, of this place, dropped dead in her dooryard at 1 o'clock this morning. The cause is supposed to be an affection of the heart. She was getting ready to go to Salt Lake in a carriage with some of her family. She was aged about 67 years.

ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER.

Emma Van Patten Before the United States Commissioner at Provo.

Special to the News per Deseret Telegraph.

PROVO, U. T., Dec. 4.—Emma Van Patten was arraigned this morning before Commissioner Dailey on a charge of murder. She pleaded not guilty and waived the preliminary examination. It is understood the grand jury has already found an indictment. A News representative showed that when the officer arrested her he told her she was wanted at Provo as a witness. The darkness saying in the Tribune that she told the officer to say that she was only wanted as a witness.

THE LEGISLATIVE VACANCY.

Governor West Will Not Issue a Call For a Special Election For Several Days.

Governor West when asked by a News representative today whether he intended to issue a call for a special election to fill the vacancy in the Legislature occasioned by the death of Clarence W. Hall, replied that nothing would be done for several days yet. The funeral of the deceased would be allowed to take place first. Besides a reasonable time in addition thereto would be permitted to pass before the business of state is called.

It is the opinion of all the leading members of the various political parties that the fight will be an straight political issue between Democrats and Republicans and that the best material on both sides will be put up. There are no fears of a three cornered contest.

Gathering Ballot Boxes.

The Utah Commission today had a specially deputized man in the person of Granville Gillett, driving through the county gathering up the ballot boxes of the respective precincts. Some of these will be used in the school election on Wednesday next.

Robbery at Parson.

A gentleman who came up from Fort Fraser today stated that the Rio Grande Western station house at Parson was broken into on Saturday night last and robbed of $200. It is believed that the gang of sharpers who committed the Spanish Fork burglaries on Thursday night are the guilty persons.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Petition for the Creation of a New School District at Dry Creek,

REFERRED TO THE SCHOOL SUPT.

An Opinion by the County Attorney in Regard to the Payment of Licenses by County Warrants.

At today's session of the County court Probate Judge Blair presided, and Selectmen Calmes, Morris and Bamberger were also in attendance.

WHY HE ARE A.

A petition was read from John G. Happy, of Taylorville, asking relief from his taxes for 1893, and giving these reasons: The failure of the petitioner's crops, owing to a large portion of his land having become unfit to produce anything, through seepage, water and mineralizing the soil; further sickness in his family causing a great portion of the year, necessitating a considerable outlay for medical attendance, etc.

Referred to Selectman Bamberger.

WANT A SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

In the matter of the application of John Lloyd and others, praying for the establishment of a new school district from a portion of District 22, W. D. Kohre, clerk to the school board of the Forty-first district, wrote stating that a portion of said petitioners had been sending their children to the public schools of the Forty-first, owing to those of their own district being so far away from their respective homes, and the failure of the trustee to provide schools in their vicinity. "Our board," said Mr. Kohre, "has been unable, as yet, to make any arrangements with the board of district 22, looking toward their paying the tuition fee for said children, though we have endeavored to do so, but we do not desire to continue to provide school facilities for them, and it has been only due to members on an accommodation. We have not room enough for the children residing within the limits of this district, and this board will not continue to provide school facilities for those children residing outside and the school moneys going to another district."

Accompanying the communication was a numerously signed set of resolutions passed at a meeting of resident taxpayers of the ninth part of the 22nd school district at Draper, in substance petitioning the court to create a school district at Dry creek, (independent of Draper.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the county superintendent of schools, requesting a report from him thereon by Monday next, December 11th, with recommendations. A meeting will then be had on the petition.

ARMY REWARD.

Game Commissioner Jarrett submitted before the court and requested that rewards for violations of the game law be discontinued.

Taken under advisement.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

County Physician Washington reports that at the date there were seven county patients in St. Mark's hospital and 42 in St. Mary's—total 49.

A LEGAL OPINION.

County Attorney Murphy having been requested to furnish a written opinion as to whether liquor licenses, merchants' licenses and all licenses to general issued by the county court under the law may be paid for by the issuance in county warrants, he now stated in reply to the inquiry and legal questions on the subject that those fees, not being "county taxes," were not payable in county warrants, under section 2925, Compiled laws. License fees were, of course, only payable in money unless a statute specially provided that they might be paid otherwise and a debt due by the county to a license payer could not be offset by the latter against the amount of his license fee.

A Musical Night.

Prof. Stephens states that he will have about the voices in his choruses tomorrow night, at the Congregational Church, when the Choral society gives its first public performance of the season. The entertainment is entitled "A Night with the Italian Masters," and the program is a very interesting one.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Action Against the Home Coal Company to Recover $11,000.

AN ALLEGED ILLEGAL SEIZURE

The Trent Attachment Matter Judge Zane Overrules the Motion to Dissolve.—Other Items.

In Chief Justice Zane's court this morning, B. V. Gobbing was sworn in as a court bailiff, as an opening item.

MOTION OVERRULED.

In the matter of Fraser and Chalmers vs L. C. Trent, the motion to dissolve attachment, argued on Saturday last, was overruled, and the bond raised from $5000 to $10,000. Ten days allowed to furnish the increased bond.

SUBSTITUTION.

E. R. Darling, trustee, vs Wm. C. Brooley et al. Decree of foreclosure granted for $671.35.

Jos. Baumgarten vs Frank Hoffman. Judgment entered against the sureties—Alfred Thompson and W. L. Foster—in the sum of $70 odd.

W. D. Carrier vs J. A. Mutlan et al. Motion for decree of foreclosure for $20,000, and interest, granted.

A DEFENSE OF GOODS.

The case of William A. Lewis vs Campbell M. Brown, and Alexander Cohn and Louis Cohn, formerly doing business under the firm name of Cohn Bros., was tried before the court without a jury. The action was brought to recover judgment against the defendants for the sum of $155, with interest from May 7, 1892, and costs, claimed to be due as damages sustained by plaintiff for the unlawful carrying away of certain pieces of drapery goods.

The property was seized by Constable Brown under a writ of attachment.

Attorney S. H. Lewis appeared for the plaintiff and Judge Hogg and Attorney Morse for the defendants.

His Honor found for the defendants after a very brief hearing and counsel on both sides waived findings.

AGAINST THE "HOME."

The suit of Thomas Wilde vs the Home Coal Company of this city was next tried, a jury being empaneled.

Plaintiff was represented by Attorneys Richards and Mayse; Judge Marshall appeared for the defendants.

There are three causes of action. On the first, $10,000 is claimed, on the second one hold $500 cash; and an grand retaining the defendants from further injury to the plaintiff's property is also prayed for.

Plaintiff, a miner, is the owner of a tract of land—about forty acres—at Coaville, Summit county, and he alleges that on July 20th, 1890, and subsequently, the defendants owned a large quantity of water in the thereon. About four acres were covered with coal slack and rock, and deep gullys and ravines were cut through other portions, thereby destroying the grass, hay and grain, and rendering the land itself utterly valueless. It is claimed that bridges and other property belonging to Mr. Wilde have been likewise washed away. The great rushing of the water surrounding the dwelling, the complaint states, caused plaintiff's wife great fright while lying sick, that she gave birth to a child prematurely, and this resulted finally in her death.

The defense is a complete denial of the allegations contained in the complaint.

When the plaintiff's counsel had opened the case Judge Marshall took an exception, and leave was given the former to file an amended complaint, and eventually the case went over for the term, at the plaintiff's cost.

A Visitor.

Mr. H. C. Ross, of Pueblo, Colo., is a guest of Mr. Taylor, manager of the Zion's Medical Institute.

An Expensive Outfit.

Cecil Gray, a young woman of ill repute, went before Commissioner Greenman on Saturday evening to answer a charge of having stolen a lady's hat and cloak valued together at $75. She was fined $10, which with the costs amounted to $27.35. The money was paid.

Who Is Mr. Aber of Salt Lake?

A San Diego, California, dispatch has the following to say regarding a lady who has been spending considerable time in that region attempting to inaugurate a reform in the manner of dress assuming the position that men and women have no more real need to clothe their feet than they have of protecting their faces or hands: "Catonado has lost Mrs. Aber from Salt Lake. Instead of spending to sure-enough tropics of the islands of the South Seas, where her two hundred of cheese-cloth would have been all the costume she needed, Mrs. Aber returned yesterday to her home in Salt Lake, warmly treated and in modern traveling garb. Her cheese-cloth gowns were packed away until the next steamer. She proposed to come back, face her foes and try again through the dog days to so accumulate herself that she can carry out her peculiar ideas of dress reform."

Daniel W. Roach Dead.

Daniel W. Roach, for many years a well known character in this city and Territory, died at his quarters in the Enterprise House on Commercial street last night, at the age of 64, after a brief illness from pneumonia contracted while on a hunting expedition.

Roach engaged principally in mining and stock raising and was at one time a deputy United States marshal, and during the early part of Cleveland's first term, was an applicant for the office of United States marshal and was thought by many to be in advance of all competitors.