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.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

NO. 45.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Both Houses of Congress in for Words Rather than Works.

NEW OFFICES ARE DISTRIBUTED.

The Hawaiian Ex-Queen Will Not Be Restored to the Throne.—The Insolvent Banks.

[Deseret News Bureau, 49 Rooms, S. F.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—[Special.] The coming two weeks will be devoted to words rather than to works by both Houses of Congress. The tariff amendment discussion will be the bare minimum, with short sessions and free debate is the program in the House. The elections bill and the Hawaiian matter will occupy the attention of the Senate.

Hermsdorfer is expected to slow during the days' encounter session.

A great list of proposed tariff amendments are already filed with the clerk of the committee on ways and means, who will probably offer and authorize several. None others are likely to be adopted.

The internal revenue bill will be reported on Thursday. The friends of it are serious too. Few hope to attach it to the tariff bill. A big fight is expected. The monetary agencies will probably vote for the separation of the tariff from the internal revenue bills.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 15.—Chairman McGreary, of the House committee on foreign affairs, and Representative Hitchcock (Ind.) conferred this morning as to a proposition that would be submitted to Congress for a solution of the Hawaiian problem. After some talk McGreary said: "The solution of the question will unquestionably be ready to be submitted to the House before January 15." Hitchcock said: "I will not present my Hawaiian resolution, for the members of the foreign affairs committee are acting very fairly, trying to work the problem. One thing is certain, the question of restoring Liliuokalani to the throne is for all time abandoned, not only in the executive but Congressional circles. It will never be broken of again."

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—On motion of Crain, Texas, the senate bill relieving the Arkansas Pass Harbor Co., of Texas, from the time limit in force of the act of Congress, so to improvement of Arkansas Pass, was passed before the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill.

Boatsle made another fruitless attempt to bring forward his Hawaiian resolution. He made an impassioned protest against the refusal of the House to consider the matter saying: "Congress should have the right to repudiate the odium under which it rests. The Democratic majority should have the right to wipe from the Congress and the Democratic party the burden of outrage and disgrace." (Republican applause).

"There must be some limit," declared the Speaker sharply, "to the right of gentlemen to violate the privileges of the House. There must be some power in the majority to protect itself against those repeated violations. The gentleman will resume his seat and the House, under the special order adopted, will resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the further consideration of the tariff bill."

Boatsle retired to the rear of the hall, Hermsdorfer took the chair and the reading of the tariff bill began.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—At the opening of the Senate this morning notice was an unusual flood of petitions protesting against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill.

After transacting business of minor importance the Senate went into executive session on the Hornblower nomination.

Duty Clerk Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The ways and means committee has completed the amendment which it will propose to the tariff bill. They do not change the general scope, being all of a minor character.

The Hawaiian Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Hawaiian investigation by the Senate committee on foreign relations made little progress today. Several new witnesses failed to appear. Lieutenant Commander Swinburne was one of them.

Prof. W. D. Alexander, of the Hawaiian legation, gave some facts additional to those already presented by him. Several affidavits from residents in Honolulu were filed bearing on the revolution and other phases of the question were filed by Senator Frye.

Looking for Mountain Scenery.

Special Dispatch to the News.

SARGENT, Wyo., Jan. 15.—Anderson, the renowned painter, contemplates spending several months next summer studying the beauties of the mountain scenery in this section. He has already arranged to build a cozy little cottage in the vicinity of Colonel Pickett's place in the northern part of Tremont county. The building is in the Swiss style and although to be constructed on City of logs will be beautifully finished and elegantly furnished.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to the News.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Jan. 15.—Treasurer N. E. Burrus of Converse county was arrested at Cheyenne a few days ago on the charge of embezzling about $1,700. A preliminary hearing was held and Burrus was discharged without introducing a single witness in his defense. Bonds have been applied, a plea filed and the business manager asserts all his bonds are sufficient to make good the amount of money.

Forgeries Uncovered.

INDIANA, PENN., Jan. 15.—Forgeries were uncovered under Notary Public M. Smith, the owner of extensive saw mills and timber lands. The individual are estimated at $200,000.

A Boiler Explosion.

PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 15.—A boiler in engine room of Jackson Bros. & Co. exploded, killing the fireman and badly injuring an engineer and wounding two others.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Fifteen Persons Reported Killed and Twenty-Six Injured—A Fog the Cause.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—An accident occurred this morning at the Barkentown village on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, near Jersey City. Two passenger trains collided with fatal results. The collision was between the Dover and Orange express trains and was caused by fog. Two cars were telescoped, fifteen people killed and twenty-six injured. The Dover express left Hoboken at 8 a.m. followed four minutes later by the regular commutation train. Approaching the Barkentown bridge the engineer of the Dover saw ahead the fog preventing him from seeing the signals. The train following did not slow up and crashed into the rear of the express completely wrecking the last two cars, which were full of passengers who were crushed to death or terribly mangled. The engineer of the commutation train is missing. He is supposed to be among the killed. A passenger of one of the trains who reached here says he counted fifteen dead bodies alongside the wreck and others are thought to be killed.

The following are among the killed identified: Mr. Ferguson, auditor of the Western Union Tel. Co.; W. J. Turner, lawyer, of Fields, Cassidy & Seymour; J. H. Romer, cashier; F. W. Babcock & Co.; Edwin Moore, all of New Jersey; also Theodore White, Jr., D. Campbell and J. Dutton. A man named Dowling was fatally injured. A. T. Vose, W. B. Adams, J. Purrinton, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Rich.

A man named Timmons; John Fox; H. A. Hobbs, Patrick Ryan, D. Hoffman, John Brandtbih, T. J. Hesse, Dr. Jean Degy, W. L. Orlandeka, theatre manager; Mr. Dunbine, steamship company, all of New Jersey.

The seriously injured so far as ascertained are: Mr. Ferguson, Fort Ferguson, who will probably die; Miss Ferguson, A. M. Sarcille, Louis Bardnie, Edward Pierson, Frank Schatt.

MOSTLY SMOKE.

A Battle Between Brazilian Rebels and Government Troops.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 15.—There has been another engagement between the rebel ships and the government forts. But the encounter was monitory, the firing being at long range and no serious damage done to either side.

The Italian Blues.

CARMONA, Jan. 15.—Rioters have cut the telephone wires and attempted to wreck a train at Avenza. A contraband officer was wounded by the rioters and sought refuge in the adjacent heights.

CHARGED WITH TREASON.

Wholesale Arrests in the Austrian Emperor's Domain.

PRAGUE, Jan. 15.—The Omkelina, a secret society, trial commenced today. There are 77 prisoners including newspaper men, printers, clerks, artisans, all charged with belonging to a dangerous secret society, high treason, insulting the emperor and rioting.

Victorious Blacks.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 15.—In a battle between the forces of Commander Sigram and Chief Gatsa in Matabiland, the former was defeated. He was compelled to retire with a loss of 250 killed and wounded.

Extent from Customs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The bureau of American Republics learns that the president of Mexico has declared that importations of foreign merchandise from the interior of Mexico into custom houses on the frontier for the use of frontier people shall have exemption from custom house duties, provided the value does not exceed $50.

Dividends for Creditors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The comptroller of currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of the insolvent national banks as follows: First dividend, 25 per cent, in Albuquerque National bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; second dividend, 10 per cent, for Cheyenne National bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.

WANT TO BE HEARD.

Republican Leaders Propose to Amend the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Dolf, Burrows, Jones, Pugsley, Pugsa and Hopkins, Republican members of the ways and means committee, held a lady conference today and agreed to make a determined effort to get the Republican amendments to the Wilson bill. This action is due to the report that Representative Venn, who will be in the chair during the consideration of the amendments would recognize only Wilson or committee amendments. The plan agreed upon by the Republican leaders was that immediately after Wilson's first amendment or amendments disposed of, Burrows will move that Wilson has no more right than any other member of the House. He will urge that Wilson is not acting by authority of the full ways and means committee and that the House should have an opportunity to be heard on the matter.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

The United States Treasury in a Critical Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Carlisle has written a letter to Vorhees in which he makes a statement of the money and asks the passage of measures for its relief. He says the time of the House can best be devoted to the tariff bill until the 20th instant, and he asks that the committee in the matter to reported the treasury, should then if practicable which is not taken up it would be well for Congress to adjourn to meet back in our the existing law.

THE SALT LAKE BANK.

Affairs of the Institution Against the Wind and Tide.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—In response to a request for information regarding the list of persons holding positions in the national depositories given in the states from which they come, Board of Tennessee has made up a little pamphlet, showing the number employed from the various states and the number such states are entitled to, in proportion to the population, as shown by the census of 1890. It shows that the East and the sister part the capital have more than their just proportion, with the West and South falling out of their share. It is suggested that the civil service commission make no more certificates from the states having an overplus of officeholders, and that their number be speedily reduced.

It is likely that an amendment will be inserted in the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill directing that the apportionment of offices be equalized according to population. In the following, taken from the tables, the first figure show the number of officeholders from the states mentioned and the second, the number to which they are entitled on the population basis:

Alabama	5	11
Arkansas	4	7
California	14	10
Colorado	2	1
Dakota	2	1
New Mexico	2	1
Nebraska	4	3
Utah	2	1
Washington	2	2
Wyoming	2	1

The table further shows that the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia combined have 2,540 persons in office at salaries of $900 less than the district of Columbia alone. New York state alone has 1,316 and is entitled to only 1,525.

LEGISLATORS AT OGDEN.

They Visit the Reform School Today.—A Banquet in Their Honor.

Special to the Deseret News.

OGDEN, Jan. 15.—The following members of the Council and House arrived at Ogden at 10 o'clock this morning to inspect the Territorial Reform school: President Greene, of the Council, Lewis, Ferguson, Taylor, Smith and Hart; President Emery of the House, Irvine, McBride, Allen, Hatch, Johnson, Martin, Moore, Robertson, Clark, Pugsley, Warner and Spiers, also Governor West, ex-Governor Thomas, Charles Crane chaplain, Lambert of the Council and Clerk of the House, and chief clerk of both houses. After arriving at the junction city the legislators repaired to the college where speeches were made by Governor West, ex-Governor Thomas, Joseph Stanford, J. E. Booth and C. E. Allen.

Next a musical program was rendered, consisting of a duet by Mrs. Stanfill and Bessie Dean Allison, and a song by Charles Kent, after which all sat down to a sumptuous repast. They leave for Salt Lake on the train out of Ogden at 5:30.

County School Trustees.

A commendable interest is being taken in the educational interests of the county by the Trustees' association of Salt Lake county. This interest cannot fail to bring the system to a higher plane of efficiency. Among the recommendations that were suggested by the legislative committee of trustees were:

That the term of office of the present trustees expire June 30, 1895; that on the second Monday in June, 1895, the trustees be elected, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and that annually thereafter, on the second Monday in June, one trustee be elected for the term of three years; that the time of voting school taxes be extended up to June 15th of each year; that the trustees be empowered to levy a tax of one-half of one per cent without calling a meeting of the taxpayers, which, among other changes of equal importance.

From State to Federal.

To the evident surprise of some of the Democrats of this city, says the Boise, Idaho, Statesman of the 13th inst, who had made other arrangements, J. H. Forney yesterday sent to the governor his resignation as follows: "Having accepted the office of United States attorney for the district of Idaho, I hereby tender my resignation as district attorney for the second judicial district of the state of Idaho. Kindly accept the same." Mr. Forney immediately thereafter appeared before Clerk Richardson, of the United States court, and took the oath of office as United States attorney for this state to succeed Forney. Wood, resigned.

Mr. Forney at once took the train for Pocatello where he will prosecute a case of whisky selling to Indians.

Governor McConnell said yesterday he would at once take under advisement the applications for the position just vacated by Mr. Forney and will make the appointment as soon as possible.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Prof. George H. Maxfield's Reply to President Sachers.

IN DEFENSE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Writer also Complains that Part of Prof. Kingsbury and His Colleagues.

Salt Lake Deseret News.

In a note of President Sachers of the Agricultural College published in the News of the 6th inst. contained statements or what of the truth to him, and in what is implied, or unfairly assuming the University and its faculty in general, and so directing to President Kingsbury and the professors of the University, that a reply should be made in so necessary to set the matter right.

He states unequivocally that "Prof. Kingsbury has written to various members of the legislature, pointing all of them, asking their influence to secure some means to enlarge a little set their educational plans on experts of science." He says that he has stopped "fifty times. Let Prof. Kingsbury or any one ask the respective members of the Legislature.

* * *

Prof. Sachers again states that he has "exercised sanctuary to honest that Dr. Kingsbury and his party as a self-constituted committee are ordinarily working for union with the purpose of moving that union at Salt Lake City?" In connection with other statements of the faculty I have often taken with Pres. Kingsbury on the subject of union. He has in the public press and meeting of the place of the University, and I have never heard the slightest intimation of such a proposition, and with some vehemence, assured that the place or union is a matter of no consequence in comparison with the interests of the University. He would not discuss that phase of the question at all.

President Sachers limits the (faculty) of the University to the following language: "Of the 32 real college students, at the University, 27 are from Salt Lake City, notwithstanding the fact that the University has received equally as good instruction in the high schools of Salt Lake City."

In the one sentence are two misstatements. First, he says there are 32 real college students in the University, when there are in fact 129 real college students in the University. I quote from "catalogue," he means "real" college instruction, "real" instruction is false. These students, which I registered in a full course, or as special students or as undergraduates, number 129 in the college or degree work than is provided in the high school. The classes, registration cards, and registers of the University are open to inspection.

This also implies an insult to the faculty to the University. There are nine full professors in the University assisted by a number of instructors. These professors are responsible for all the work under their several departments. Every one is a college graduate; most of them are Ph. D. graduates; most of them have been from two to six years of work after graduation in the highest universities in America, Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, and have studied abroad. They have had from two to fifteen years of experience as teachers, and yet President Sachers intimates their work was only of high school teachers, implying that scholarship and experience of a teacher count for nothing. He makes the broad deprecatory assertion that "of the graduates of the students registered from Salt Lake City "could have received as good instruction and a fraction [no fraction is blurred in the original] of the time" could not have received better instruction in the schools of Salt Lake City."

If he means that the instruction is as thorough or more thorough, how did President Sachers find out? Has he visited the class rooms of the teachers of the high school and of the instructors and professors of the University and compared the scholarship and methods? If not, has he taken careful pains to ascertain all the facts and data? Unless he has done this, what right has he to make the statement?

* * *

Again, Prof. Sachers says positively: "These students of Salt Lake City are as like U University students as sands are like a student of the University than the high school." Does he know that this is so? How did he find out? Has he carefully investigated? Has he taken pains to find out by pugning the motives of the students, and what right has he to vilify them? With equal truth the University authorities might say that as many district school pupils attend the Agricultural College because it sounds grander to be a student of a College than of a district school.

* * *

To repeat what has already been publicly stated over the signatures of President Kingsbury and others and so published in the Salt Lake Tribune and the University, there were in the University last year 129 students, taking complete courses, special courses and as third and fourth year courses, all doing college work, some of them doing high school work, or more advanced than high school work, work that is not provided in the high school of Salt Lake City. It is quite evident from the statements, President Sachers continues to intimate that there are only some 30 of 40 college students. He speaks of the 32 college students of last year and says nothing of the 129 college students are the 32 college students, 129 in all. He speaks only of 32 real college students and does not speak of the 40 college students doing college work and of 30 college students, 129 in all. Any one interested in the matter, including President Sachers himself, may examine the class books and registration cards and by so doing will see that the statements of the University authorities are true, and that whatever is stated to the contrary is not true.

This year there are 129 students doing college work in the University, with more advanced than is done in the high school, commercial and the high school work and more advanced than is done in the high school. A course now lower than many other universities, the University of Michigan, The University of Ann Arbor, and requisition of the new plans, the course is, and the registration system is practically limited to undoubtedly the statement.

* * *

As to Professor Sachers expression "Not to use preparatory department," the University is by no means alone. Salt Lake City class students in the class free of tuition who are high school or other work in order to receive all credits in some whatever money and without price to the high school of Salt Lake City and be recorded at the expense of the University. Prof. Kingsbury informed the taxpayers of Salt Lake City this fact.

But the preparatory school of the University is soon to be given out a so-called. In our Utah there are only two public schools outside of the University preparatory school, both supported by private subscriptions, the academy of the University. When will a student from any place outside of Salt Lake and Ogden go to the academy to enter the University? The most in one of four things: First, secure a private school and pay tuition second, appeal to the taxpayers in Salt Lake City for tuition gifts or the scope of attending a school in Ogden or Utah; or fourth, attend the University preparatory school. Excluding previous there are no 32 preparatory students in the University today.

* * *

As to the normal school: The entire is of three years, the work of two years being the preparatory second grade, and the work of the last year being of the grade of the freshman year. Many of the studies of the lower years of the normal school are also taught in the high school, but in the normal school is given a great deal of work parallel to a course for teachers and adaptable to teaching except in a normal school. A normal school is always substantially of the grade of a high school. There are no normal schools that are not.

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Three of his seven preparatory school, which, he admits, is lower than that of the University, that is, as now as the University, he says "Of the 32 real college students, 27 are from Salt Lake City, notwithstanding the fact that the University has received equally as good instruction in the high schools of Salt Lake City."

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