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. 177. MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1897, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL XXX.

QUEEN IN LONDON.

Enthusiastic Demonstrations by the Throng of People.

THE BEST OF HUMOR PREVAILED.

Anarchist Ineffi is Threatening the Jubilee Issued—Scotland Yards Authorities Active.

LONDON, June 21.—Queen Victoria left Windsor castle at noon, by the sovereign's entrance, facing the long entrance and traversed part of the high Thames street of the Windsor on her way to the railway station. Her majesty's carriage was drawn by a pair of grays, with postillions and outriders. The queen was accompanied by her daughter, ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, and by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Henry of Battenberg, who occupied the carriage preceding that of her majesty. The queen on arriving at the railway station at Windsor, walked through the private waiting room, leaning on the arm of an Indian attendant, and by a sloping gang-way entered her saloon carriage.

The early hours were enlivened by the peeling of bells and in the morning breeze everywhere floated the royal standard. The first point of interest was Windsor, where by six o'clock the street leading from the castle to the Great Western Railway station was lined by a mass of people gathered to see the queen start. Flags and flowers were everywhere and the color of the day "God Save the Queen" appeared on houses and banners without end. The statue of the queen near the station of one was orates and gorgeously canopied in the Renaissance style and tall Venetian masts with their fluttering pennons lined both sides of the route. At 11 o'clock the queen left the castle. The railway station was resplendently decorated in scarlet and gold, flowers in abundance, and all strictly in place. The queen was received by the directors of the railway.

"The Queen's Train"—used for the first time today—was drawn up close to the entrance door. The magnificent engine "Queen Empress," beautifully painted and ornamented with gold leaf, carried the royal arms emblazoned in gold and colors in front and royal heraldic devices over the splashboards of the driving wheels. The train was composed of six carriages built on the American corridor system and connected by the rubber covered passages so common in the states. The queen's carriage, which is fifty-our feet long, coupled the center of the train. It weighs twenty-seven tons and all strictly speaking bogie trucks swung under double-hung suspension guides.

The start for London was made at 12:10 o. m. and for almost the entire distance the train passed between scattered groups of loyal people. Every station of the Great Western between Windsor and Paddington had been decorated. The railway employes everywhere stood at the salute, while the platforms were crowded with cheering people.

Paddington was reached at 12:30 p. m. The weather was fair and warm. Here the immense terminus had been transformed into a bower of flowers, hall of resplendent crimson, garlanded with fringe gold; fragrant with the odor of countless blossoms, walled in either side by partetres of people. The state carriages from Buckingham palace were at the end of the covered way. As soon as the queen had taken her seat the silk guards drew up in front and rear as a roar of cheers proclaimed to waiting thousands beyond that she had arrived. Lord Rosebery as a royal address was presented by the Rev. Walter Abbott, vicar of Paddington and chairman of Paddington vestry, who was accompanied by the two members of Parliament for Paddington.

The queen graciously received the address presented to her by the vicar of Paddington and bowed back to him a written reply, expressing gratification at the generous instincts of her people towards the young, aged, sick and young and produced such remarkable results. The late Prince Consort, like herself, the reply of her majesty continued, had always felt great interest in charitable institutions and her children shared that feeling which formed not the weakest tie between herself and the people.

The first triumphal arch was a very handsome, castellated structure in imitation of gray stone, covered with ivy and carrying the motto: "Day Has its Age Our Throne."

The second triumphal arch was at the bottom of the Edgeware road and built at the Marble arch. It was covered with crimson cloth, flowers and flags, and bore the motto: "God Bless Our Queen."

Next to Paddington the crowds reached Buckingham palace as the most interesting point to view the proceedings as the gathering of the envoys and the suites and the Indian officers invited to luncheon, to be afterwards presented, had already began at noon and many were the speculations indulgent to the identity of the bejewelled and entered officers as they drove up in royal carriages or smart royal hansomes hired for the occasion. The better case the drivers wore cockades and had badges on their hat bands, velvet pads with the letters "V. R." embroidered in gold.

Police were kept busy attending to fainting women, but the crowds were in the best of humor and snubbed everyone. A number of Americans armed with kodaks, had stationed themselves opposite the palace gates and somebody in the crowd shouted: "Now, Yanks, three cheers for your money," raising a roar of good humored laughter.

On the right of the palace gateway the Duchess of Connaught and her daughter, Princess Patricia, the duke and duchess of Fife, the four sons of the Battenberg and the arrival of her majesty.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock a bourse bearing of cheering in the distance announced the approach of the queen. The cheering grew in strength until it amounted to a deafening storm as the sovereign reached the railway.

The queen was dressed in black and bowed slowly to the right and to the left, to the greetings of the subjects. She looked pleased, did not wear spectacles and appeared not more tired than any lady of her age might be expected to be. The Empress Frederick, who sat beside her majesty also arrived in black, also bowed.

Princess Christian and Battenberg sat opposite the queen and the smiling Princess Beatrice occupied the fifth seat unnamed. The Princess Henry of Battenberg was dressed in black. Two Scotch gillies rode behind the carriage. As the cortege passed the palace yard and the Duke of Connaught who followed soon afterwards was warmly cheered. On entering the palace yard the duke saluted and the duchess and the queen and then was saluted by the life guards as they rode off.

The queen after she entered the palace proceeded to her private apartments for luncheon and the royal and other guests had lunch in the state supper room.

Lawn costumes were worn and the suits, who were also in lounge dress, had lunch in the garden and in the vestibule.

In spite of the enormous crowd in London, seats to view the procession to-morrow are almost begging. The city of London today are distributing seats grain among their disappointed shareholders. The majority of the omnibus companies which yesterday trebled the rate of their fares, have also set back and in many cases today reduced prices to the regular rates.

Owing to the recent explosion of bombs in Paris and the arrival in England of many foreigners known to be connected with anarchy the Scotland yards authorities have been very active. A circular letter threatening the jubilee has been issued. One of them describes the queen's reign as "sixty years of cowardly wars for gold in Egypt and Africa and Asia, and as "an increase of the wealth of Great Britain, but not for the mass of working people whose condition is worse than it was before the jubilee."

The letter quoted also says:

"The appalling mass of lunatics go-ing to the asylums yearly have been driven mad by the misery of the difficulties of life during Victoria's glorious reign."

Throughout the route was tenanted by an immense assemblage. Every window had its occupants, every roof its sightseers, every available space in the street and square, sidewalk and gutter, was occupied by people and even the trees and railings of the parks were black with loyal humanity. The queen drove slowly to gratify her people. Her face showed she fully honored the voice of the multitude. In unrestrained strength the rich and tumultuous expression of loyalty and affection for the Queen. Volleys of cheers rose clearly above the constant roar of acclamation. Hats were waved in the air, handkerchiefs were waved in welcome, everyone vied with his neighbor in active demonstration of loyalty and delight.

Nearing Piccadilly the queen saw for the first time the enormous evidence of what had been prepared for the morrow. The grim gray walls of Apsley House were gone—in a profusion of decoration. The grand stand at the side and front of it garlanded with flowers, flags and mottoes, stood crowned with some of the queen's nobility.

Through Burton's gate the queen passed on to the garden entrance of Buckingham palace, side by side, between the living lines of her subjects.

United States special envoys, Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Miles, U. S. A., and the commander of the United States special embassy and Admiral Miller, U. S. A., reached the palace a few minutes after 2 o'clock.

THE QUEEN RECEIVES THE ROYAL ENVOYS

This afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Bow drawing room of Buckingham palace her majesty received the imperial and royal envoys. The room is 64 feet long, finely proportioned and richly decorated. As the queen supported her entrance was the above formed by two walls pillows surmounted by a carved and gilded wreath borne by two winged figures, to which were attached medallions bearing royal initials. The walls are hung with crimson satin, those of the alcove with crimson velvet, both relieved with a profusion of golden hues. The ceiling is richly carved and gilt in the boldest Italian style of the fifteenth century, embossed with the arms of the United States and a white marble frieze surmounted with beautiful medallions of the wars of the rose immense crystal lustres hung from the ceiling. The dais occupied in velvet was carpeted with royal aucmaster, the gift of the women of England—at the suggestion of the duchess of Marlborough, and an example of the carpet weaver's art, made at Bridgeroth, Shropshire. It is eighteen by sixteen feet and of unusually fine texture. In the center of the shade of crimson and damask discovers the monogram V. R. I., in bold letters of gold, supported by the Tudor rose and surmounted by the whole being enclosed in a garter bearing the old familiar motto "Honi Soit qui mal y Pense." Tuft is surmounted by the imperial crown, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves tied with a ribbon. The border on an ecru ground is composed in rightful colors of the shamrock, thistle and lotus flower, for India. At the angles are animals properly colored and likelike in attitude allegorical of the colonies, the Indian tiger, the African elephant, the Canadian beaver and the Australian Kangaroo. The extreme edge of the carpet has the conventional band worked in soft gold.

A ROYAL FULL DRESS BANQUET.

The queen at nine o'clock tonight entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests. Those included:

The spacious supper room was a fairy palace exquisite chalices, diamonds and costliest gems, the most brilliant of uniforms, stars, orders and crosses without end, the royal liveries, the table and buffet loaded with famous gold plate the value of which runs into millions, and Dresden china, flowers and light glittering up to the mighty vaulted ceiling with its lofty spaces and florid ornamentation while in, around and over all was that air of old world dignity which is of itself so impressive. This seemed even to be reflected from the great mirrors between the windows and to command the approval of the stately George IV in his coronation robes upon the wall.

RECEPTION TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

After the dinner the queen proceeded to the grand saloon to receive the diplomatic corps, and some of the most distinguished of the special guests. Here again the scene was brilliant in the extreme. At the reception there were ladies.

THE EVE OF THE QUEEN'S DAY.

If the streets tonight can be taken as a forecast for tomorrow, queen's day will be signalized by the assembling in London of not less than eight millions of human beings. At all the London termini since early morning people have been pouring into the metropolis in thousands. And for thousands there is no other shelter than the streets. But the utmost good humor prevailed.

NEW PARTY IN CHICAGO.

To Object to be Made Away with the Political Bosses.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A new political party has been born in Chicago. It is called the Citizens' party, and is the outgrowth of the struggle made last spring to elect a man as mayor who was not allied to any machine or organization and who, if elected, would honestly conserve the interests of the people. Nearly 10,000 voters engaged in that struggle, and although unsuccessful many announced their willingness to persevere in the fight. To this end the organization of the Citizens' party has been effected.

The new party has no official connection with any other party. Its plan of organization does away with the political machine, the direct primary and the delegate convention. The platform favors public ownership and declares that corruption must be suppressed.

The new party organization begins with the formation of nearly voting precinct. They form a precinct club and these precinct officials elect the ward committeeman. The ward committees are vested for the removal of party officials in case they fail to follow the desire of a majority of the members of the party. The lady members of the party are to have a voice in the nomination of candidates and a ballot card system of voting for nominations has been arranged which will effectually prevent machine nominations by the officials of the party.

A. D. Pollock, who was the chairman of last night's Independent movement, is the chairman of the party organization, and Edward J. Pigot is the secretary. Headquarters have been secured in the Masonic Temple. It will register the names of all persons who wish to enroll themselves as members.

Democratic Editors Organize.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 21.—An association to be known as "The organization of Democratic editors in Missouri" was formed at the Planters hotel last night. The objects of the association are stated in the following preamble to a resolution:

"Realizing the importance of organization, we, the Democratic editors of Missouri, hereby organize ourselves into a harmonious organization for the purpose of aiding effectively presenting the principles of democracy as enunciated in the Chicago platform and for better co-operation with the various committees through out the state, especially the state club association which has for its object the organization of timetable league throughout the state."

Niece of Bittersweet Denied.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 12.—A story recently published, emanating from Chicago and Denver, to the effect that miners in the employ of the Monte Cristo Mining company, largely owned by the Rockefeller family, were inhumanely treated, badly housed and poorly fed, is entirely untrue. As a matter of fact, it is declared that the miners at Monte Cristo are better paid, better housed and better fed than any other camp in the Northwest.

Death's Harvest.

NEW YORK, June 21.—"Uncle" Henry VanBrunt, the pioneer batting master of the New Jersey coast, who taught Commodore Elliott to swim, died at his home in Long Beach, aged 82 years. He began his career as a bathing master at the Mansion Hotel bathing ground in 1852. Among his patrons, in addition to General Grant, Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, her two sons, Robert and "Tad," Joel Parker, war governor of New Jersey, Samuel J. Tilden, John Kelly, James Fisk and many other noted persons.

Saved from Starvation.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 21.—When the steamer Carlos Pacheco arrived at Cedros Island the other day it found three starving persons. For a long time Dr. F. Ferrel and family have been on the island in charge of the property of the Cedros Island Mining company. Dr. Powers, his partner and Indian Gus, a sailor, have been living on a scanty supply of provisions for some time. The most rigorous economy was practiced, but it was soon found the supplies were fast reduced to the point of starvation. From some of the species of cactus on the island they secured edible roots, and a wild goat was killed, but it did not last long.

Notorious Outlaw Captured.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 21.—News has been received from Ensenada, Lower California, that Andriano Espinveda, a notorious outlaw, is in jail at that city. Espinveda operated in Riverside county last year until it became too hot for him, when he escaped across the Mexican line in company with Jose Morales, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Wilson of Los Angeles. Sequeveda was captured after a lively chase in the port of Ensenada by Morales and Sheriff Johnson of Riverside county.

Sheriff Johnson carried papers from Governor Budd to Governor Sagtines of Ensenada and on his showing the Lower California officials granted to the American officer the assistance of a squad of mounted rurales knowing the country, which offered Espinveda's capture at the minute town of Alamo, "a mile southeast" of Ensenada.

THE EARTH QUAKES.

The Town of Tehuantepec Completely Destroyed.

MUCH DAMAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

Church Wall Tumbles on the Congregation—Many Walls Cracked and Windows Broken.

OAXACA, Mexico, June 21.—The earthquake shocks and heavy rains have seriously interrupted telegraph communication with the Isthmus of Tehuantepec during the last three days.

Advices were received here last night that the official commission sent to the City of Tehuantepec by President Diaz to investigate the reported formation of a volcano and the extent of the earthquake damages has arrived at its destination and found the condition of affairs much worse than they had expected.

The town of Tehuantepec contained about 3,000 inhabitants. It was completely destroyed, so far as houses and buildings are concerned, not one remaining standing. There was a number of substantial stone and brick buildings in the town. The people are living in huts and in the open air on the outskirts of the place.

The earthquake shocks continued to be felt at frequent intervals and the people are terrified. The heavy smoke and other indications of an active volcano in the west of Tehuantepec are no longer visible.

THE LONGEST CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 21.—Late reports regarding the earthquake show that it was quite severe at Salinas, the county seat of Monterey county. The most prominent buildings damaged are the armory of Troop C, which had its walls badly cracked and rendered the building a dangerous place to be in, and the new building, which has yet to be taken down, and the Farmer's union building. The latter had an old crack in the front opened four inches for a length of several feet and is three inches wide. In the interior of the latter building, bricks fell and the partition was changed.

The Salinas hotel, the Jeffrey, Abbott and Bardin houses all suffered more or less, windows being broken and walls cracked. In the leading merchantile houses large plate glass windows were broken. On the residence streets chimneys were thrown down and windows smashed.

The post office building was cracked on its front. Public halls are injured to a great extent. The city hall has been condemned by the planner and the court house was cracked.

The old brick Gilmore hotel was cracked across the top. There were over seventy-five windows broken in the Hardin house and in over half the rooms the walls are cracked.

At Gravia Springs the warehouse was ruined and the huge railroad tank almost emptied of its contents.

A section of adobe wall in the Mission church of San Juan Bautista was very tumbled in on the congregation and a panic almost resulted. Congregations were at worship in various towns when the shock occurred and in some churches panics were avoided by the coolheadedness of the ministers.

A good record of the shock was made at Lick Observatory, but the results will not be computed until today.

Decayed Sidewalk Collapses.

CHICAGO, June 21.—A decayed sidewalk collapsed in front of 545 South Union street last evening, carrying with it 100 people. Some of the people were precipitated ten feet to the ground below and into a foot of stagnant water, under the sidewalk. A wild scramble for safety followed, during which quite a number of persons were seriously injured. Annie Hermiten, aged 19, trampled on and internally injured, was taken to the hospital. It is thought she will not recover. The crowd had been attracted to the spot by the arrest of John Tyg, on suspicion of theft.

Anti-Trust Case.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 21.—Both sides in the suit filed by the federal government against the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange to dissolve it under the anti-trust law have filed briefs in the United States court for Judge Foster in this city. It is for a decision in the case involving the charges for yardage and feed by the Kansas City Stock Yards company will not be handed down until August or September.

To Contest Her Uncle's Will.

PUENOA, Cal., June 21.—Mrs. Dora Reiter, a niece of Mrs. Jane Gus, has been living on a scanty supply of provisions for some time. The most rigorous economy was practiced, but it was soon found the supplies were fast reduced to the point of starvation. From some of the species of cactus on the island they secured edible roots, and a wild goat was killed, but it did not last long.

Professional Bicycle Races.

PLEASANTON, Cal., June 21.—The following is the result of the professional bicycle races here.

One mile, open—professional—Otto Zeigler, San Jose, first; Allan Jones, San Francisco, second; Hardy Downing, third. Time, 2:29.

One quarter of a mile, open—professional—Otto Ziegler, first; Allan Jones, second; Hardy Downing, third. Time, 0:35 2-5.

One mile and a quarter, open—professional—Allan Jones, first; Hardy Downing, second; H. E. McGrew, third. Time, 2:55.

Against Pool Selling.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—An act of the legislature known as the Breeders Law went into effect today. Among its requirements is one that book making or pool selling cannot be carried on without a license from the state auditor. A violation of this law is punishable by one year's imprisonment or a fine of $1,000 or both. Today Chief of Police Harrigan closed all pool rooms in the city.

Nineteen Men Drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The river Kur has overflowed its banks near the railroad depot of Nawinlig in the Tiflis district. Nineteen men belonging to the Nijni, Novgorod Dragons were drowned.

Receiver Appointed.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Judge Horton today appointed Charles Paterson receiver for the Dime National outlitter and Loan association upon the application of the stockholder. Charges of mismanagement and insolvency were made.

Shops Will Resume.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 21.—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul shops which have been running on reduced time since November will resume in full next Monday.

PREHISTORIC RELICS.

Hundreds of Skeletons Found on San Nicholas Island.

Evidence that the Island Was Inhabited By Two or More Distinct Peoples.

LONG BEACH, Cala., June 21.—After nearly three weeks' sojourn on the barren island of San Nicholas, a party of rifle hunters reach Long Beach today, loaded with skeletons, skulls and ancient implements and ornaments of stone and shells, the remains of prehistoric tribes.

The party found eighty-seven skulls buried in the sand of the island, but were only able to secure three on it. They made one excavation twenty feet square in which they found nine skeletons in a crouching attitude, as though men, women and children had been buried alive. In another place they found the remains of hundreds of bodies that had been burned. Evidence was found that the island was inhabited by two or more different races, one of which was of great size, peculiar characteristic being gigantic jaw bones.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

Mr. Dillon Opposes an Address of Congratulation to the Queen.

LONDON, June 21.—The House of Commons was crowded today when the first lord of the treasury, Mr. Balfour, moved and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, seconded an address of congratulation to the queen upon the jubilee anniversary of her accession to the throne.

Mr. Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, spoke in more vehement language. He explained that his party would not vote in favor of any amendment but would vote against the adoption of the address in which the Irish could not share.

Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, said instead from the Conservative and Unionist benches moved an amendment to the address and causes an animated scene. Mr. Redmond protested against Great Britain's rule in Ireland and asked the house to adopt an amendment to the effect that it deemed it a duty to place on record that during the sixty years of her reign the Irish people has suffered grievously from famine, depopulation, poverty and the continued suspension of constitutional liberties which is the result that the Irish are discontented and disaffected and unable to join in the celebration. James O'Kelly, Parnellite, member for North Roscommon, seconded the motion.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 21.—In the House of Lords today the afternoon session were crowded, though there were fewer people present on the opposition benches. The Marquis of Salisbury, amid cheers, moved and the Earl of Kimberly, the liberal leader in the House of Lords, seconded an address of congratulation to the queen upon the occasion of her jubilee. The motion was carried unanimously.

TARIFF BILL.

Conclusion Reached by the Finance Committee on the Wool Schedule.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate finance committee has practically concluded consideration of the wool schedule of the tariff bill, but it will not be officially announced till tomorrow. It was on the account that the schedule was not finally over when reached in the Senate today. The delay is due to the absence from the city of Senator Quay, who is supposed to be the author of the carpet wool. Mr. Quay is expected to return tomorrow and make a protest, but it is thought the rates agreed upon will be reported. He will however secure some modification which will insure the use of wools reported as carpet wools purely for that purpose. The importation of wool men is that much of the wool imported for carpet purposes is used in other ways. The carpet makers say the injunction of this practice but say that restrictions can be provided in the way of bonds or other wise, which will obviate the difficulties and at the same time allow the wool required in their business to come in at a rate which will be satisfactory to them.

Following are the rates which the finance committee has indicated a willingness to grant:

First class 10 cents per pound; second class, 11c; third class, 12c; wools over 10 cents per pound, 7c; if wools less than 10 cents, 4c. These rates are not entirely satisfactory to the manufacturers of high wool tariffs, but there is reason to believe that they will be accepted with but little if any protest.

Repairing the Docks at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Plans preparatory to repairing the new timber dry dock at the Brooklyn navy yard which was seriously damaged some time ago have been completed. The streets connected with the bureau of yards and docks at the navy yard will make a survey today of the damage done to the apron on which the caisson rests. This will be done by means of air-light submarine air lights. Photographs of these damages will be made by the divers with a waterlight camera. One of the engineers attached to the yard, and who had charge of the docks, said:

"It will be impossible to have the dock ready in time to make the necessary repairs to the larger ships that will take part in the squadron maneuvers. It will take about six months to make the repairs, and in the meantime the larger vessels of the service will have to go without repairs."

Anti-Butterine Agitation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—Agitation has been begun in Kansas City looking to the passage by the next state legislature of a strong anti-butterine bill. This comes as a result of the recent announcement by local Kansas City, Kansas, packers that they will immediately begin the manufacture on a large scale of butterine for shipment to all states where laws do not conflict with the sale of that article.

TO BENEFIT SCIENCE.

Students Enter Into a Compact to Give Their Brains After Death.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Professor Frederick Starr's devoted pupils, forming the anthropology society of the University of Chicago, have entered into a compact to give their brains to science when they die. Accompanying the compact there was also a minute mental history of the subject. This will include a frankly stated record of personal virtues and vices. By a careful examination of the brain tissues and the written key it is believed that a complete chart of the brain may be located to their respective parts of the brain. The extent of the compact follows:

"I, John Doe, being of sound mind and in full possession of all my mental faculties, do hereby will and bequeath my brain to the trustees of the anthropology society of the University of Chicago for use in the laboratories of said institution for the study of anthropology and for the good of science."

The learned students of anthropology has found so much difficulty in obtaining the cerebral tissues of sound minded persons that it has decided to organize a society of those devoted to science who will have their brains delivered to the society for scientific use when they have no further personal use for them.

Besides the bequeathing of the brain to the society, which is the common feature of the anthropology clubs of Europe and the United States, the society at the University of Chicago will provide for an innovation, which will add much to its value.

Each member will be sworn to write out a truthful, conscientious, and so far as possible unbiased history of his mental processes from the beginning to the end of his life. He must also include a candid estimate of all the vices and virtues which have influenced his life.

Among other duties the officers of the society will be sworn to keep close watch on the members as they leave the society to take the rites of membership may be achieved to. The specimens will be kept in the museums and laboratories of the university, and the meetings will be held in the biological laboratories.

WALL STREET SENSATION.

Grand Jury to be Asked for Indictments Against Prominent Firms.

New York, June 21.—The Herald today says:

Wall street is promised a sensation growing out of the war on the bucket shops and alleged intentionally poor business. A complaint is to be called by way of retaliation for the recent raids which involve men whose names have been synonomous with probity and honesty.

It is the intention of the friends of Andrew P. Morrison and his associates to present to the grand jury for indictments against the members of several prominent Wall street firms on the charge of gambling. The basis of the accusation, it is said, will be the business of dealing in "puts" and "calls," which in the opinion of those who purpose to make the complaint, is a violation of the anti-gambling law.

Mr. Morrison's office was raided by the police last Wednesday and Mr. Morrison himself was arrested on an indictment found by the grand jury. He is a member of the Consolidated Exchange in good standing and his friends declare that his arrest was an outrage instigated by certain members of the stock exchange who had suffered from his competition. They say that if the law is to be enforced, it should be enforced by the grand jury. They are confident that they will get the indictments.

"The put and call system is clearly a violation of the law," said Mr. Pease. "The exchange does not recognize it, and it is forbidden on the floor. It is conducted by agents of the firm of Morrison Brothers through the medium of printed forms, bearing the signatures of the firm and made out to bearer."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A cyclone wrecked several business houses and dwellings in Ashtabula, Ohio.

A great at Newport News, Va. Considerable damage was also done to the small craft lying at anchor in the James river.

Wm. Gleason, a porter at the Hotel Metropole, Denver, while running the elevator was caught at the sixth floor and crushed to death while attempting to close a door with the elevator in motion. Gleason was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age.

A. S. Austin, the California lawyer who asserted that he could furnish evidence which would save Theodore Durrant from the gallows, has been adjudged insane.

A Distinguished Lady.

President I. C. Manchester of the National Society of the Loyal Women of American Liberty will arrive here on the 23rd inst. and will be the guest of prominent local ladies. Mrs. Manchester is an able woman and will doubtless be heard here in public before her departure.

GRIFFINS IN COURT

Hearing on Order to Show Cause Postponed Until Saturday.

AN ACCOUNTING IS ASKED FOR

In the Case of Foote vs the Utah Commercial & Savings Bank—Other Court Matters—Notes

Quite a little disappointment was experienced by all parties concerned in the Griffin case this morning, when Judge Hiles refused to proceed with the hearing on an order to show cause until Saturday.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Griffin were in court and sat alongside their attorneys. The case was set for the 17th but in the absence of Judge Hiles, Judge Johnson continued it until today.

As early as 9 o'clock this morning the corridor of the third floor of the joint building was crowded with men and women and children, witnesses in the case.

The appearance of so many people resembled a country fair, and the chatter they kept up greatly annoyed Janitor Sidaway, who more than once called "Ss!!"

A number of the women witnesses were more interested in their feet than in the case. A representative of the News was stopped by no less than a half of them, who wanted to know where they could get their witness fees. One woman said she was going to come any more, as she was out $4 today and didn't propose to be out any more or less she was well paid for it.

Judge LeGrand Young urged very hard that the case proceed, but Judge Hiles said he could not hear it only at some late and unseen day, and continued it until Saturday. The court also stated that a vacant day should occur between now and Saturday so as to enable counsel to have the case heard then.

AN ACCOUNTING WANTED.

Case of Georgia Foote Against Utah Commercial and Savings Bank et al.

Judge Hiles is hearing today the case of Georgia Foote vs The Utah Commercial & Savings bank and M. E. Cummings, defendants.

The complaint alleges that in 1892 plaintiff was in possession of 80 acres of coal lands, situated in Uintah county, Wyoming, of the value of $1,000, the plaintiff conveyed a half interest in the coal lands to Cummings. Plaintiff not having the necessary money to pay her share—which was to be paid to the United States for a requisite title to the lands, it was agreed that the whole amount should be paid by Cummings, and as security for this amount, the title to the land was invested in the same defendant, to be held in trust for the plaintiff.

In 1894 a company was formed and incorporated known as the Diamond Coal and Coke company. The 80 acres of coal land in question was made the basis of the incorporation.

It is then alleged that 6,250 shares of stock in the company belonging to plaintiff were given Cummings's name subject to such pledge as trust for plaintiff. It is then set up that in November, 1894, 100,000 shares of the company was given in pledge to the bank of Commerce for the purpose of securing the payment, by the Diamond Coal and Coke company, of $10,000. Included in the stock pledged in escrow was the certificate No. 5 standing in the name of M. E. Cummings for 12,500, half of which belonged to plaintiff. This escrow was terminated in escrow until February, 1895, when the company wanted a further loan of $5,000, which the defendant Cummings offered to loan if he was permitted to withdraw the certificate No. 5. This the company agreed to, the understanding being that the certificate should be replaced immediately upon the company's repayment of the $5,000. It is then set up that the company failed to make good the same ninety days later, but that Cummings refused to return the certificate, and that at plaintiff's request he deposited the certificate with the bank in order to secure the payment of a sum due from Cummings to the Utah Commercial & Savings bank.

The complaint then goes on to say that on the 27th day of May, 1895, Cummings was removed from the position of cashier of the defendant bank and by means of threats to prosecute he was persuaded to deed over plaintiff's share of stock, as well as other property belonging to the $55,000. It is also set up that at the time when this occurred, Francis Armstrong, presidential of the bank, was at the bank and in the office of the trust fury, made threats to have Cummings indicted if he did not turn over all his property as security. The complaint then goes on to set up the purpose of cheating and defrauding Cummings, a pretended sale was made of the stock and bought in by the bank for $5,000, the value of the stock at the time of the sale the bank gave it out that Thomas W. Jennings was the buyer.

It is then alleged that Cummings wanted to redeem 5,000 shares of the stock, offering to pay the sum of $5,000 for the same, but which it is said to have refused to accept.

It is further alleged that Cummings demanded an accounting of the bank with respect to the shares, at the same time threatening to bring action against the bank unless his rights were recognized.

It is then set up that for the purpose of intimidating the defendant Cummings, and of the purpose of causing him to abandon his suit against the bank, the directors of that institution procured div-indictments against him charging embezzlement.

On the 15th of February, 1896, Cummings brought suit against the bank to recover the sum of $9,662.85, the value of the securities realized personal hold by the bank in excess of his alleged indebtedness. The complaint then goes on to say that Mr.