

FIFTIETH YEAR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 41

UTAH'S COMPACT WITH THE NATION.

It Was Carried Out in the Constitutional Provision that No More Polygamous Marriages Should be Contracted.

No Requirement by Congress that Previously Contracted Matrimonial Associations Should be Interrupted—Statement Presented Today by Congressman-Elect Roberts—Reviews Utah Constitutional Convention—Denounces the Sensational Crusade Made Against Him—American Home Not in Danger from Utah—Patriotism of the Mormon People—Objection to Roberts's Citizenship Withdrawn—Case Rests on His Being a Polygamist—Committee Closes the Hearing.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Argument in the Roberts case ended, and the committee has adjourned until ten o'clock Wednesday morning. The adjournment was taken in order that Mr. Carlisle might have the time to file an argument. Mr. Roberts will be furnished with a copy so that he can submit a written argument in reply.

The committee expects to have its report ready by the 15th inst.

The committee met at ten o'clock this morning, and Mr. Roberts concluded his argument. He spoke for nearly two hours, and was followed by Attorney Schroeder. Mr. Roberts said Utah had not broken its compact with the United States on the question of polygamy, and read from the official reports of the debate in the Constitutional convention to show that polygamous marriages had been forever prohibited. The people of Utah, he said, never understood that they were to abandon their plural wives taken prior to the admission of the State into the Union.

He said there was no flaw in his citizenship, that the disabilities under which he suffered had been removed by amnesty and the Enabling Act giving Statehood to the Territory.

There had been no trouble between "Mormons" and Gentiles since Utah became a State until a sensational sheet in the East had started a crusade against him. He said polygamous wives were received in society and were treated with respect by the community in which they lived. He denied the power of the House to add to or take from the qualifications of members as expressed in the Constitution, and he said he possessed all constitutional requirements.

In closing his argument he paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty and patriotism of the people of Utah, and told how they had responded to the call of the President for volunteers when their country was at war with Spain.

It was clear that Mr. Roberts had made a most favorable impression on the members of the committee.

In replying to Mr. Roberts's argument, Mr. Schroeder said that if the House refused to swear him in or expel him because he was a polygamist, then he hoped the gentleman from Utah could be seated. Mr. Schroeder contended that Utah had broken her compact with United States, and therefore the House had a right to deny admission to her representative who was a polygamist.

Mr. Littlefield of the committee wanted Mr. Schroeder to state how far the compact went, and if it had been broken what was the recourse of the United

States. Mr. Schroeder did not care to discuss the question, but expressed the opinion that the United States could take cognizance of it, but did not say just how. He made no new points, but practically covered the same ground as in his opening argument.

Washington, Jan. 6.—When the Roberts committee resumed its sessions today Mr. Roberts went on with his arguments begun yesterday. He reviewed the action of the Constitutional Convention of Utah, urging that this carried out the requirements of the Congress for the admission of Utah as a State, namely that polygamous marriages should no longer be contracted, there was no requirement by Congress or in the Constitutional Convention that previously contracted matrimonial associations should be interrupted.

In the course of his argument Mr. Roberts said he had observed that the ladies involved in this question of plural wives were quite generally received in the circles of Gentile ladies in Utah. He vehemently denounced what he characterized as the sensational crusade made against him, and also the effort to arouse public feeling by saying "The American home" was in danger. "If necessary," he exclaimed, "I could call attention to ten thousand evils which threaten the country without going to the State of Utah."

In closing, Mr. Roberts said the patriotism of the "Mormon" Church toward the country could not be questioned. When a fund was raised for the survivors of the battleship Maine, the "Mormon" Church had contributed one-fifth of the entire amount. When the country's authority in the Philippines was questioned, "Utah's" guns, handled by Utah men, had been in the forefront of the fray.

Mr. Schroeder, the Gentile representative, stated that no further point would be made on Roberts's naturalization papers, as it was desired to exclude him from Congress specifically and solely on the ground of his being a polygamist.

After the arguments closed, members of the committee attached some importance to the question asked by Chairman Taylor of Roberts, relative to the latter being amenable while in the District of Columbia to the Edmunds act. It is understood special attention may be given by the committee to this feature.

At 12:30 the arguments on both sides were closed and the committee went into executive session.

At the executive session it was decided to close the hearings and the testimony unless ex-Secretary Carlisle desired to be heard further.

The committee then adjourned until 10 a. m. next Wednesday. There was no vote or other action on the final disposition of the case.

\$72,482,055 and the silver was 61,179,689 ounces. The most important item was coal, the total of which in 1899 was no less than 244,581,575 tons, the largest quantity ever mined in a year, and putting the United States for the first time ahead of Great Britain as a coal producer.

The pig iron was 13,649,453 tons, or 1,878,615 tons more than in 1898. Copper production amounted to 592,652,437 pounds, a gain of 11 per cent over the previous year.

Other important items were 213,093 tons of lead; 135,776 tons of zinc; 54,048,100 barrels of petroleum; 15,154,511 barrels of cement; 19,215,744 barrels of salt; 82,713 bushels of quicksilver, besides a very great variety of mineral products of importance.

Was He a Bigamist?

New York, Jan. 6.—Alfred Morrison, the teacher of languages at Mount Vernon who, the night of December 28 last, while, as alleged, in a somnambulist state shot and fatally wounded his wife, is claimed as husband by a woman known as Lillie Gordon. The woman asserts that Morrison married her under the name of Gordon, she knowing the name to be fictitious, in November, 1882, that he and she had cohabited for a long time after that date he visited her at intervals of about a week, and that he last visited her about six weeks ago.

The alleged wife of Morrison or Gordon says that Morrison's father died in an insane asylum. Morrison's counsel promised to make a statement later.

THIS IS BRITISH BLUNDER.

London Editors Need Not Worry Over What America Will Do.

London, Jan. 6.—The Spectator today publishes an article entitled "Germany and the Monroe Doctrine," in which it says:

"America, and not England, is the rival in German opinion. It is with America and not England that Germany realizes she must struggle for

supremacy. We do not say for a moment that Germany regards America as an enemy, but Germany realizes it is America that at the moment lies across Germany's path and that unless she is able to reckon with America on equal terms she will not become the world power of the future that she desires to be."

The Spectator then goes on to declare that Germany's objective is South America, but that the Monroe doctrine bars her way. How to get around this is puzzling, but the paper declares Emperor or William counts upon the German vote in the United States to help him when his new navy is ready to carry out his South American expansion idea, especially in Brazil.

The Spectator then warns the United States that if it intends to uphold the Monroe doctrine in the future it must not go to sleep over it now, but prepare to support a navy and army equal to the strain of maintaining a policy so tremendous. If not, she is certain to suffer great humiliation at the hands of "the patient, efficient and persistent Germany," adding:

"When the hour comes Germany won't be bluffing in respect of Monroeism. She will call the Americans' bluff, and if the fleet is no higher than her's, Germany will act."

Escaped from Jail.

Dexter, Mo., Jan. 6.—James Tetton and Milo Gregory, under sentence of death for murder and two cattle thieves escaped from the jail at Kennett today by tunnelling. A posse is searching for them.

Four Children Burned to Death.

Little Falls, Minn., Jan. 6.—Four children of Michael Merriek, a farmer, burned to death last night in a fire that destroyed the house. The remains cannot be identified, and will be buried in one grave.

The children were from seven to fifteen years of age.

Santo Domingo Will Pay Up.

Santo Domingo, Jan. 6.—The public subscriptions to liquidate the Bolmare-Cacovelli claim of 250,000 francs, payment of which is being pressed by the French consul, largely covers the amount needed. A French fleet is expected to visit Santo Domingo, but the country is quiet, and considerable patriotic feeling is expressed.

The U. S. gunboat Machias has left here.

ANGLO-GERMAN COMPACT.

Portugal Gives Out the Notice Received There.

England and Germany Would Guarantee a Loan, but Portugal Does Not Need Money.

Lisbon, Jan. 6.—A semi-official note to the press regarding the Anglo-German agreement has just been issued. It is as follows: The British and German governments having previously reached an agreement between themselves, informed Portugal that in the event of her contracting a large loan for the purpose of reorganizing the finances, the two governments were disposed to guarantee the success of the operation. At the same time the governments of Great Britain and Germany assured Portugal that the basis of the agreement between them was the recognition of the integrity of the Portuguese colonial dominions, and the legitimacy of the Portuguese sovereignty over the Portuguese possessions. They further suggested that in the event of Portugal accepting a proposal concerning a loan, the latter should be guaranteed by the colonial and customs receipts. The Portuguese government then declared it had no need of such a loan, and according to our information has no such need to the present day.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENS.

Union Bank of Rahway, N. J., Closes, but Has Plenty of Assets.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Union County Bank of Rahway, N. J., today placed a notice on its door announcing that it had been compelled to suspend owing to the unusual demand made upon it by depositors, "but that there is good reason to believe that depositors will be paid in full as soon as the bank can realize on its investments."

The bank has been paying 5 per cent dividends on a capital of \$40,000. It is a State institution and has a surplus of \$25,000. After the difficulties of the Middlesex county bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was robbed by its cashier, Geo. M. Valentine, there was some evidence of timidity on the part of the depositors of the Union County bank, as President Edward P. Savage had Valentine's lawyer, and the vice president of the Union County bank, Clifford D. Valentine was an uncle of the defaulting cashier of the Middlesex County bank.

It was known for several days that the bank accounts were under investigation and this was indicated by a notice that it had been compelled to suspend yesterday and there were still many depositors awaiting to draw out money when the bank closed for the day. The directors had a meeting late yesterday and as an outcome it was decided not to open the bank today.

To all inquiries the officers of the bank stated that the notice issued by Deputy Commissioner Johnson contained about all the information that at present could be made public regarding the suspension.

E. J. Lehman Dead.

White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Ernest J. Lehman, founder of the Fair department store in Chicago, and the first to put into execution in Chicago the department store idea, died here last night at a private sanitarium, where he had long been a patient.

Did Not Know Her Parents.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 6.—Julia Morrison, the actress on trial for murder, entered the court room today supported by her husband and officers of the court. She was pale and weak and apparently suffering from nervousness.

The attorneys for the defense will, it is stated rely on a plea of insanity to save the life of their client if the evidence does not sustain her plea of self-defense.

Twenty-five physicians are said to be ready to testify to Miss Morrison's mental aberration.

A letter which Miss Morrison admitted she wrote to Manager Harris, of the "Mr. Paster of Paris Company" was read. Part of it said:

"You telegraph Leiden to shut his mouth and leave me alone or I'll quit. He leaves or I leave."

Miss Morrison said she wrote the letter at the dictation of her husband against her own will.

The witness was questioned about her true name and how long after marriage before she was told what her name really was by her foster parents. She could not give the names of her mother and father or tell anything of them.

RELEASE THE GERMAN SHIPS.

Steamship General Had No Contraband of War on Hand.

THE SIEGE AT MAFEKING.

Col. Plumer Expected to Raise It Soon—Fighting Today at Colaburg—Methuen Building a Railroad.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—A dispatch received here from Aden, says the authorities of that place have renounced all further search of the imperial German mail steamer, detained there under suspicion of having contraband of war on board. The steamer will resume her voyage in a few days.

London, Jan. 6.—Though nothing definite is permitted to pass the censor sufficient transpires to confirm the belief that an important move on the Tugela river is imminent. The continual bombardment kept up on the Boer entrenchments and the numerous reinforcements of Canadians dispatched to cover the British plan of attack includes an important movement via Weenen.

Colonel Baden-Powell's defeat in the sortie at Mafeking raises serious doubts of his ability to hold out much longer. Today, however, comes a report that Col. Plumer reached Mochudi from Fort Tuli about Jan. 1 with the Rhodesian relief force. As Col. Plumer had at his disposal about 2,000 men, if the news is correct, he ought to be able to raise the siege on Mafeking.

The Colaburg was renewed this morning, the British artillery opening to the westward of the town. The dispatches indicate that an attack is developing into a general engagement.

Advices from Belmont say two companies of Canadian riflemen are to cover the return of Col. Plumer's column, occupied a pass six miles out to prevent any attempt of the Boers to cut off the force.

A dispatch from Capetown, relative to the release of the steamer Machona having a quantity of Colerian flour on board, says the case arouses less interest than that of the Bundesrath, which, it is claimed, has been known for a year as a carrier of war materials to the Transvaal.

Col. Sir Charles Howard Vincent sailed for South Africa today, although the Government had not permitted him to accompany the London volunteers. Col. Vincent is determined to give his unofficial services at the seat of war.

A special dispatch from Capetown today says it is rumored there that Gen. French has entered Colerian.

The General is striking scene in the court room of the headquarters of the Honorable Artillery company today when the lord mayor, A. J. Newton, sheriffs and aldermen, attended in state to swear in the company accompanying a four gun battery which is going to the front. The ceremony was presided over by many distinguished people. Lord Denbigh, the lieutenant colonel commanding the Honorable Artillery company, thanked the lord mayor, who made a speech eulogizing the historic services of the Honorable Artillery company.

The General arrived at Durban Thursday and started Thursday for Lourenco Marques.

According to a special dispatch from Capetown, Gen. Methuen is building a railroad around the Boer position at Magerfontein.

Fidelity Trust Embroiled.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The statement is made that P. A. Newton, paid-up teller of the Fidelity Trust and Guaranty Company has embezzled \$43,000.

RELEASE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

Hope They May Include All That Have Been Taken by the Rebels.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Official confirmation has come from both Gen. Otis and Admiral Watson of the first reports of the release of the American prisoners who have been held by the Filipinos for many months and there is no longer any doubt that Lieut. Gilmore of the Yorktown is among them. Gen. Otis's dispatch reads as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 6.—The prisoners now en route from Vigan arrived tonight, and a list of them will be telegraphed tomorrow. Lieut. Gilmore is among the number."

That of Admiral Watson is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 5.—Colonels Hare and Howse have recaptured all of the American prisoners, including Gilmore, now at Vigan."

The sweeping statements made in the dispatches to the effect that all of the American prisoners have been released has aroused a hope that in the list will appear the names of some of the officers and privates of the army who are sent down on the army rolls as missing. Prominent among the missing army officers was Major Charles M. Rockefeller of the Ninth Infantry. This officer advanced beyond the lines during the fierce fighting early last summer. He disappeared completely, and no trace of his body was ever found.

It is gathered from Gen. Otis's report that the released men have been sent by the boat across Lingayen Gulf to Dagupan at the northern extremity of the railroad and about a day's journey from Manila.

The French Consuls.

Paris, Jan. 6.—M. Guerin, who has been sentenced to ten years' confinement in a fortified place, has arrived at Clairvaux, where he will undergo his sentence.

There was no demonstration anywhere during M. Guerin's journey from Paris.

M. Buffet, who was condemned to ten years' banishment, remains in Brussels.

De Roulede, who has also been banished for ten years, is on his way to Milan, whence he proceeds to Spain, having decided to take up his residence at San Sebastian.

More Michigan Indictments.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 6.—Two more indictments were announced today by the grand jury. The names, as usual, are suppressed until after arraignment of the defendants.

Col. Eli R. Sutton, of Detroit, a member of Gov. Pingree's military staff, and also a close confidante of the governor

in his public municipal ownership and other designs, believes himself to be one of the men indicted. Sutton testified before the grand jury briefly today.

Disastrous Railway Work.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Jan. 6.—The Wisconsin Central Railway company suffered a loss in last night's wreck that is estimated at fully \$100,000.

The through freight for Chicago consisting of 25 cars, all loaded and bound for the Twin cities, went through a bridge eighteen miles east of this city, and 10 cars and their cargoes were totally destroyed. Eight cars besides these that had passed over in safety remained on the track, including the caboose, in which were the train and conductor. One of the wrecked cars was an oil tank, which exploded, the burning oil scattering over the wreck. Three cars were loaded with coal, which is still burning.

Passenger trains are being transferred to the Omaha track and taken around by way of Eu Claire, Wis.

Foxhall Kenne Hurt.

London, Jan. 6.—It is feared that Foxhall Kenne, the American sportsman who broke his collar bone while hunting yesterday, has also sustained internal injuries.

Advance in Wages.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 6.—The notice of a general advance of seven and a half per cent in wages posted by the four plants of the American steel wire company here, will benefit 2,000 employees. The employees will also share in the benefit fund to be created by the company.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Niece of Gen. Wheeler Wants \$100,000 Damages.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Miss Etta Thomas, a niece of Gen. Joe Wheeler, began suit in the superior court today against William H. Fahmy asking \$100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry. It is alleged that Fahmy, who is treasurer of a large patent medicine manufactory and reputed to be wealthy, has been engaged to Miss Thomas for over four years, but that recently he broke off the engagement on the ground that his parents desired him to marry another woman. Miss Thomas' father is said to be the owner of large interests in coal mines near Peru, Ill.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Seven Others Badly Injured in a Tenement House Fire.

Blaze Started in a Cellar, and Cut Off Avenues of Escape—Rescue of Tenants.

New York, Jan. 6.—A tenement house fire in East Ninety-second street early today resulted in three deaths and seven persons being badly injured.

The dead are: Mrs. Mary Sutherly, a widow, Frank Sutherly, 9 years old; James Sutherly, 22 months old, both sons of Mrs. Sutherly.

Injured: Harry Sutherly, 5 years, critical; Raphael Pitzzo, bruised; Fire Lieut. Stone, M. Egan; Michael Sullivan; Charles McCarthy, and Martin O'Leary, overcome by gas and smoke.

The fire, which started in the cellar, had gained much headway before the firemen arrived. A policeman aroused the tenants. Harry Sutherly was found lying unconscious in the hallway on the second floor. The boy had made his way from the top floor but could get no farther. He had inhaled flames, and it is thought he will die. Ladders were raised by the firemen and a number of women and children who had collected upon the fire escape on the front of the building were safely carried down.

Raphael Pitzzo, who lived on the third floor, took his family of three small children down the rear fire escape to the second floor, where he was cut off by flames. While clinging to the fire escape, he was compelled to pass his children over a 12-foot fence, surmounted with spikes, which separated the tenement from the adjoining house. His arms were cut by the spikes, and when he saw the children all in safety, he collapsed and fell, sustaining bruises. When the firemen were about to enter the building, they found the dead body of Mrs. Sutherly lying face down with her baby dead in her arms. A few feet from her on the floor lay the half-burned body of her boy Frank. The damage to the property is trivial.

When the Flowers Bloom in Spring.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Evening Post today quotes a general officer of the Clan-na-Gael, a man who has a good record as a fighter in the United States army, saying:

"It would be folly to send men into Canada at this time of the year. They would have more to fear from the snow and intense cold than from any forces that the Canadians could send against them."

He is of the opinion, but there will be preparations all along the line to take advantage of the breaking up of the winter. I do not expect that war will have ended by then in South Africa."

Stop Gov. Taylor's Appointees.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 6.—Judge Cantrill today entered an order granting the injunction prayed for by Election Commissioners Poyntz and Fulton, restraining Mackey and Cochran, Gov. Taylor's appointees, qualifying and acting. The court, after granting the injunction, entered an order directing it aside and giving the case to appeal, stating that he thought the case was of such importance that it should be passed on by the court of last resort.

This gives the Democratic commissioners the selection of the judge before whom the case shall be heard in the court of appeals.

Republican Lily.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 6.—At a conference of the leaders of the Republican party (sugar planters' branch), it was resolved to put out a straight lily white Republican ticket. If the sentiment expressed can be depended upon, Mr. Thomas J. Woodward of this city, will be nominated for governor. The lily white State central committee met today for the purpose of calling a State convention.

Killed by a Fall.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 6.—Hans Havene, a well known German actor, who has been playing here, was instantly killed today by falling from a stairway at his boarding house. His neck was broken. Havene was formerly a lieutenant in the German army. He came to this country in 1877. Eight years ago he became the editor of the Burlington, Iowa, Tribune. Subsequently he went on the stage and played in all the leading cities.

Havene's father is a millionaire manufacturer in Berlin.

CLARK BRIBERY INVESTIGATION ON.

Strong Testimony Given by Montana Legislators in Support of the Charges Against Defendant.

Speaker Stiff Says He Was Offered \$20,000 to Vote for Mr. Clark for U. S. Senator—State Senator Whiteside Says He Was Told He Could Get \$10,000—Representative McLaughlin Was in Distressed Circumstances, but Made a Good Sale and Got a Fat Job—Bicford Made the Offer to Stiff, and Neill to Whiteside—Attorney Wellcome Said a Vote Was Worth \$10,000—Seen by the Senator's Son—Whiteside Had Worked With the Clark Men to Find Out the Scheme.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Mr. Henry C. Stiff, speaker of the Montana house of representatives, was the first witness in the Clark case before the Senate committee on privileges and elections today. Representative Campbell, of Montana, questioned Mr. Stiff and his questions were directed to showing that the embarrassed financial condition of State Representative McLaughlin had been taken advantage of by Senator Clark to approach him to secure his vote, and also that Mr. Stiff's own vote had been improperly solicited. Mr. Stiff stated that he knew that Mr. McLaughlin was in distressed financial circumstances prior to the meeting of the legislature. He also stated that he himself had been approached by William Bickford as a representative of Mr. Clark, and his support solicited for the latter.

The questions bringing out this information were all objected to by the defense, who insisted that Mr. Clark must be directly connected with all the transactions with which it was sought to be proved that Mr. Clark was connected with the members of the legislature over Mr. Clark's signature.

The questioning of Mr. Stiff was then directed toward showing that Mr. Bickford had sought to secure Mr. Stiff's services to examine the title of property to be purchased by Mr. Clark from Mr. McLaughlin for \$25,000, a part of the consideration on McLaughlin's part being that he should support Clark for the Senate.

Mr. Stiff testified to the correctness of this outline and added that Bickford had told him that he (Stiff) should receive \$500 for his individual services when \$50 would have been a good fee; that his own vote was wanted for Clark, and that he should be put on Mr. Clark's list of attorneys for a number of years. Mr. Bickford has in this connection exhibited a list of property to be sold by McLaughlin, with prices to be paid which were in excess of the value of the property, and this property was afterward conveyed to Mr. Clark.

Mr. Stiff also stated that the agreement with McLaughlin provided that he was to be employed by Mr. Clark for two years at \$2,400 a year, and that McLaughlin had since been employed in this connection. He also said that McLaughlin had voted for Clark.

The witness stated that in another conversation with Mr. Bickford a week prior to the meeting of the legislature, the latter had offered him \$10,000 if he would withdraw from the contest for the speakership and support Mr. Clark for the senatorship. Mr. Stiff also deposed in a conversation with Mr. A. B. Cook, former State auditor, who had offered him \$20,000 to vote for Clark.

"I made no definite reply," said Mr. Stiff, "because I wanted to further investigate what was going on. I told him that if Mr. Clark really wanted to secure my vote he could afford to pay more than \$20,000, and suggested \$25,000, saying I did not want this to be understood as an offer on my part. Mr. Cook said he would see Clark and we agreed to meet again that day. I did not, however, see him again on this subject."

He also said that as speaker in selecting a committee of investigation in the Clark matter he had not known all the members selected were unfriendly to Clark.

Replying further to questions concerning his suggestion of \$50,000 as the price Clark should pay for his vote, he said: "I believe I was perfectly justified in doing what I did. I considered that a most outrageous crime was being perpetrated, and I was willing to act the part of a detective."

Fred Whiteside, Montana State senator from Cleathead county, testified that he had been approached prior to and after the meeting of the legislature in the interest of Mr. Clark's candidacy by John Neill, John E. Wilson and Charles W. Clark, a son of the senator. He had seen Mr. Wellcome by appointment in a room at a hotel at Helena, and had met there others of Mr. Clark's friends. He had also met Senator Clark, who told him that Wellcome had spoken favorably of him (Whiteside).

The first intimation he had had that his support of Mr. Clark would be to his financial advantage, came from Mr. Neill. Afterward Mr. Wellcome had told him that his vote for and support of Mr. Clark would be worth \$10,000. He had operated with the supporters of Mr. Clark for the purpose of exposing the corrupt methods which he was satisfied were being used to secure Clark's election. He exhibited a list of the members of the legislature whom Mr. Wellcome and Senator Clark's son had requested him to see. They had told him they were willing to pay \$10,000 for any Democrat and more for the vote of J. T. Anderson of Meagher county.

JOHN BLUME TAKES FRENCH LEAVE.

Was a Trusty at City Jail—Escaped This Morning.

OFFICERS LOOKING FOR HIM.

Sentenced by Judge Timmony to 125 Days Imprisonment for Indecent Conduct.

When the night jailer at the old city bastille opened the big iron doors at 6:30 this morning and bid John Blume and two other trusties come forth from his gloomy interior and do their chores, little did he dream that the aforesaid John Blume had made a New Year's resolution to wit: to escape. But such is a fact nevertheless, for John is now out.

His departure was not discovered until Jailor Kimball came on duty, and then there was a mighty war for trusties are extremely scarce these days, and Jailor Kimball has no one to split kindling wood, and carry in the coal, etc., etc. Eph Kelly's time is now up, and it may be several days before he returns as he has not enjoyed a vacation for several months. There's Mike Boyle, 'tis true, but Mike has grown belligerent of late and it wouldn't do to trust him. The escape of Blume is more remarkable from the fact that he has an idea what it means if captured. It was only a few days ago that Louis Johnson got sixty days for taking French leave from the old rookery. Chief Hilton says he will leave no stone unturned to apprehend Blume. It is thought that Blume left the city on an early morning train as he had plenty of time to do so. He was serving a sentence of 125 days for indecent conduct, and when captured, which he surely will be, is likely to get another severe sentence.

PETER JOHNSON GETS IT.

Appointed Chief Janitor on the City's Side of Joint Building.

The Council committee on city and county building, consisting of Councilmen Hewlett and Whitmore, this afternoon appointed Peter Johnson as chief janitor on the city's side of the joint building.

Services Tomorrow at 2 o'clock in St. Mary's Cathedral.

Funeral services over the remains of Officer Dan Dillon will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at St. Mary's cathedral. Chief Hilton will endeavor to make arrangements so that nearly every member of the force will have an opportunity to pay respects to their dead comrade. A beautiful floral piece in the form of a policeman's badge, has been ordered of Huddart.

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