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

STATEHOOD IN SIGHT.

The Utah Bill to be Discussed Tomorrow and Wednesday.

REPUBLICANS NOT OPPOSED

The Measure Expected to Pass the House Almost Unanimously Before Long.

DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
49 R. St., S. E.,
Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—[Special.]—I have just had an interview with Rogers (Tex.), chairman of the committee on territories. The Utah statehood bill will come up during the morning hour tomorrow, and Wednesday is set for the consideration of the measure. The Republicans will withdraw their opposition. The conditions of the bill will be fully discussed. It will pass the House almost unanimously. C. R.

IN CONGRESS.

The Utah Admission Bill to be Discussed This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—When the morning hour arrived, Kilgore, Texas, was about to call up the bill for the admission of Utah, when Dingley in behalf of the Republican side, made a statement declaring that the bill was of so much importance to be considered during the morning hour, but no objection would be made from the time if ample opportunity were allowed for debate and amendment. Thereupon General Wheeler asked unanimous consent that tomorrow and Wednesday after the morning hour be set aside for the consideration. Without objection this order was made. It is understood that a delegation of Republicans from Utah was instrumental in inducing the Republican leaders to remove their opposition to the bill.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The House joint resolution for the protection of persons who have been allowed to make entries of land within the former Nine Lots reservation in Minnesota passed.

Hoar introduced a resolution calling upon the President for further information as to his actions on Hawaiian affairs. The resolution, by imputation, attacks the President's appointment of a commissioner without the consent and advice of the Senate.

Hoar, in the course of his remarks on the resolution, said if it were true that the President (the Senate being in session) authorized an officer to exercise paramount diplomatic authority in another country with which the United States was at peace, authorized him to employ at his discretion the naval force of the United States, and has given him a title which was universally understood as one of the diplomatic officers in the act of Congress, he was standing upon very slippery ground and had better step on to terra firma rapidly and at once. (laughter). "The ostrich puts his head in the sand," said Hoar, "and thinks he will not be seen. The rhinoceros hides in his mud-puddle and breathes through his nose, and thinks he will not be seen. But neither of these are fit and suitable precedents for a President of the United States. The people will know the truth of the matter."

Gray said Hoar had accided through the previous administration of Cleveland and had scolded Cleveland in the White House again. In the course of his remarks Gray said he believed the policy of Cleveland was that not only that of justice and magnanimity but one of non-interference.

Hoar commented upon the fact that information communicated by the President to certain senators under the seal of confidence had been freely given out to representatives of four newspapers known to be zealous and thorough-going, he had almost said unscrupulous supporters of the administration. One of the allegations was that the President on March 9, 1893, (the Senate being then in session) had surreptitiously sent a person to go to Hawaii, accredited by letter as a commissioner from this government, and said in a letter of instructions that he was to be perfectly act as a representative of the United States in the Hawaiian islands.

If that allegation were true, said Hoar, it seemed to him as gross a violation of the Constitution of the United States as was ever charged upon or imputed to any President. It was not necessary to say to the Senate or to the administration people that an attempt to usurp the power of appointing or commissioning such an officer without the consent of the Senate was an attempt to usurp all the diplomatic relations of the government.

The resolution was further debated by Hoar and Gray and was then laid over until tomorrow.

Hoar read an Associated Press telegram from London attributing to Sayard the statement that there could be no reversal of a policy based simply on justice and magnanimity and that no advantage would be taken of the weakness of the Hawaiian islands. He said if that dispatch were true, it was also true that Great Britain had been taken into confidence with the administration, the Senate and the American people had not shared.

In the course of his speech Hoar said that when it was known that the President's message had been published in London 10 days before it came to Congress, it was supposed to be one of those accounts for which nobody especially was responsible, but no such explanation could be made in this case.

Hoar said he desired the Hawaiian question separated from all questions in regard to which the parties were divided.

IN A PERILOUS POSITION.

A Steamer Ashore in a Terrible Gale and Snow Storm.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—The steamer F. W. P. of the Filer and Pere Marquette line went ashore in a terrible easterly gale and snow storm six miles north of here this morning. The seas were so high that the tug had could not go to her to the opens, and the life-saving separator is being taken overland. The steamer is in a perilous position. There are eighteen passengers and a crew of fifteen on board.

Great difficulty is experienced in reaching the beach on the opposite point where the vessel is lying, owing to the steep, high bluffs. When the crew finally succeeded in getting the cable ashore, it was found it was not long enough to reach the land and rock-bound shore of the coast, made it impossible to use the cast line. Arrangements were at once made to fix a traveller carry and allow a line to the vessel from a mortar. From the beach the steamer seems to be in a very bad position, being about a thousand feet from shore, with her keel to the sea and pounding heavily on the rocks. She is evidently full of water. The passengers have taken refuge on the cabin. They appear to be in no immediate danger. The steamer is rated A 1, and is worth $90,000. She has a range of general merchandise of the known value.

It was finally decided to try to get out in the surf boat. After a stiff pull of fifteen minutes it reached the side of the vessel and ten women came aboard. Mrs. Augusta Pilkenon and Miss Flora Dickerson, both of Ludington, were left ashore in the beach. After consultation with the captain, who said the vessel was in no immediate danger of going to pieces, as the weather seemed to be moderating, it was thought best to wait the course of the storm. The ten women were taken and landed the two women.

Late this afternoon the rest of the passengers on the steamer were brought ashore.

THE WAR ON ANARCHISTS.

Effect of the Dastardly Deed of Vaillant in Paris.

The European Powers Likely to Unite in Their Efforts to Stamp Out the Beds.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The excitement resulting from the throwing of the bomb in the chamber of deputies on Saturday has somewhat subsided, and people are now looking to the chamber to exact measures to stamp out the evil. Previous to this outrage the union of socialists and anarchists was strong enough in the chamber to overthrow our government, and they were confident of being able to do the same with the existing government, but Vaillant's dastardly performance seems to have greatly strengthened the hands of the government and put it in a position to make an effective fight against anarchy. It is believed that this act, which has sent cells coursing up and down the spine of every monarch of Europe, will result in a joint action by France, England, Spain, Italy and Austria for the extradition and severe punishment of all proved to have engaged in anarchistic conspiracies. It is also expected that measures will be introduced in the chamber of deputies for the punishment of those who advocate or defend crime in the newspapers, and punishing with severity the unlawful possession of explosives. Vaillant still persistently professes to glory in his act and declares that he had no accomplices, but this the police do not believe, and are at work on clues looking to arrest others in connection with the affair. It is believed that Vaillant will be tried speedily and executed.

It appears that Marchal, the name which he first gave, is the name of his mistress whom he entered away from her husband, having deserted his wife in America and come to France last January. He went to Sorel at Marcel's house. Madame Marchal has told the police the story of how he succeeded in separating her from her husband, and made her work from morning till night to support him, and almost her bitterness when she no longer had money to give him.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS FOUND.

The police have searched the apartments of a Dutch anarchist named Cohen, finding copper tubes to be used as bombs, and documents of the utmost importance, including a thousand letters from anarchists in all parts of Germany, which will enable the police to place the German authorities in possession of a list of all the centers of anarchy in that country. Deputy De Jean, an extreme socialist, has written a letter to the Echo, excusing Vaillant.

THE GOVERNMENT STRENGTHENED BY THE OUTRAGE.

In a hot vote in the chamber of deputies on a motion for the immediate consideration of a measure for the suppression of anarchy the government was sustained by a vote of 366 to 106, showing how greatly the government is strengthened by the recent dynamite outrage.

THE TARIFF BILL

The Time for Its Going Into Effect Changed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The ways and means committee has changed the time when the tariff bill will go into effect, from March 1 to June 1, 1894.

A TEST SUIT.

Is Honey Invested in Government Bonds Subject to Taxation?

Special Dispatch to the News.

LEXINGTON, Wyo., Dec. 11.—A. C. Beswick recently paid $1,504 on his taxes at this place. The money was paid under protest and Mr. Beswick will bring a suit to test the question whether money invested in government bonds is subject to taxation.

MYSTERIOUSLY ASSAULTED.

A Street Railway Superintendent Found With Fractured Skull.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 11.—John McFarlane, superintendent of the street railway, was mysteriously assaulted last night. He was found in an unconscious condition with a fractured skull and a deep cut in the neck. He is still unconscious and cannot live. James McFeeley and Abe Williams, both colored, were seen in his company. They are under arrest.

The U. P. Receivers.

DENVER, Dec. 11.—The appointment of receivers for the Union Pacific, Denver, Gulf and Utah lines has been postponed until this afternoon.

A postponement was granted by J. G. Hamlin upon the request of the attorneys of the Gulf system, the Union Pacific and the government, for the purpose of holding a joint conference on the evidence to serve upon a receiver satisfactory to all. Several meetings were held last week but they failed to come to an agreement. The Union Pacific have a long list of names, mostly by Gustav Trage, any one of whom would be satisfactory to the government and the Union Pacific. The Gulf people oppose the appointment of ex-Governor John Evans.

Will Fight in the West.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was opened here today. About a hundred delegates from all parts of the country were present when President Gompers called the body to order. The Western delegates were a Western man for president to succeed Gompers, and it is understood they will make a strong fight for the place.

The convention was welcomed by W. P. Pomeroy, the local labor leader, who expressed the hope that the body would make known to the world the miserable condition of the thousands of unemployed in the city.

M. H. Madden, president of the Illinois federation of labor and others delivered addresses in which President Gompers replied, warning those who were responsible for the present condition of labor as well as restraining against the use of dynamite as at Barcelona and Paris. As long as the conditions complained of existed they must expect such things.

Committees of credentials were then appointed and President Gompers delivered the annual address.

Into the Hands of a Receiver.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 11.—G. Aebli Sons & Co., manufacturers of threshers and other farming implements, has gone into the hands of a receiver. It is understood the company is entirely solvent, having assets of $2,700,000 with liabilities of about $1,000,000. The trouble of the company arises is supposed to be the cause.

Prendergast's Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The trial of Prendergast, the murderer of Mayor Harrison, was resumed this morning. The work of getting a jury is being continued.

The Coughlin Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The taking of evidence in the Coughlin trial began this morning. The first witness examined was the captain of the Lake View precinct station, who testified to finding the remains of Dr. Cronin's body in question.

Captain Villiers testified to the finding of Cronin's body in the catch basin, and the number and character of the wounds.

Henry Beech, foreman of the sewer cleaners, testified to the finding of the body in the catch basin. Patrick Mortiary and Frank Scanlan, friends of the deceased, testified to identifying the remains as those of Cronin.

A Train Robbed.

AUSTIN, Tex., Dec. 11.—The express train on the Texas Pacific was robbed by six men at Duval last night. The express car was looted and the passengers relieved of money and valuables. It is not known how much the express company lost. Therefore not the engineer in the shooter for not stopping the orders to stop quickly enough.

WANTS INFORMATION.

The Editor of the Denver "Times" Sends a Message to Cleveland.

DENVER, Dec. 11.—The editor of the Times today morning sent the following telegram to President Cleveland: "For the information of the people of Colorado, will you kindly make a public statement as to the effect in the East of the repeal of the so-called Sherman act. Many thousands who have been thrown out of employment in this state by the repeal are ready to hear that it has resulted in the restoration of prosperity elsewhere."

The Montana National Reopens.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 11.—The Montana National bank which closed last July, reopened this morning with $500,000 capital, and cash to three times the amount of its demand liabilities. This is the bank founded by the late Col. Broadwater.

Brutally Murdered.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Mrs. John Nolan, was brutally murdered at a night watch in Battery. Her husband is under arrest as the murderer.

Defended the Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Henry Cochran, the latest weighed at the mint has been convicted of robbing the government of gold bullion to the amount of $179,000 during his incumbency, extending over forty-three years. Today he was sentenced in the United States district court to seven years and six months at hard labor in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1000, the sentence to date from the time of Cochran's commitment.

A Railway Sold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—It is announced that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad has been sold to John Big Four, giving the latter an independent entrance into Chicago, the transfer to be made the 1st.

Brazilian News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The navy department has received the following from Commander Picking at Rio: "The Brazilian government has issued the orders to warn vessels to move from the present anchorage and has drawn a line inside of which it is dangerous to venture. This prevents the discharge of cargoes at the wharves." This is interpreted to mean that the anchorage and wharves have come within the line of the fire of the forts and Mello's ships and it is not safe to come within that line.

AROUND THE COURTS.

Legal Arguments in the Greenback Matter Continued.

ACTION AGAINST THE U. P.

In Regard to Certain Freight Charges.—The Garfielder Case Goes for Its Library.

The legal arguments in the case of the First National Bank of Lincoln at vs the Greenback Co. et al. the hearing of which, on an order to show cause, began on Saturday afternoon, opened this morning in Judge Zane's court and about nearly everything else out, until close upon noon-day, when the matter went over till Saturday, the 16th inst.

ACTION AGAINST THE U. P.

The case of the World vs the Union Pacific Railroad company was called up in Judge Zane's court at noon, the hearing taking place before a jury. The plaintiff was represented by Attorney F. Hoffman and the defendants by Attorney Watkamer Van Cott, with Attorney Hemphill associated.

The amount of the claim is $10,31, with interest from September 8th, 1893, and $2.29 for protest fees.

Plaintiff alleges that on April 8th, 1893, he purchased of Brownson & Co. two billiard tables, and that same ordered shipped from Chicago to Silver City, over different routes. At the Missouri river the defendants refused to ship the goods either until the freight, amounting to $97.21, had been paid. In order to get the goods on to Silver City (Utah) plaintiff advanced the money demanded, but on their arrival at the new place the company refused to deliver them until the $97.21 was again paid, and under protest the was done. Plaintiff asked to be reimbursed but the defendants declined.

The company, in their answer, deny that the freight was prepaid at the Missouri river or elsewhere, but says that the money was collected before delivery at Silver City in the usual course of business. It is emphatically denied that any extra charge was made.

The trial is to progress this afternoon.

THE GATE SET.

In the case of B. B. Bitner vs A. J. White et al, the hearing on motion for a new trial was set for Monday, December 18th.

TILL FEBRUARY.

Assistant District Attorney Howat informed Judge Zane this morning that, at the request of counsel for the defendant, the trial of George Dayton, Harry Hammond's alleged accomplice, which was set for the 15th inst., would go over till the February term.

BACK FROM TOPEKA.

Assistant District Attorneys Howat and Rolapp have returned from Topeka, where they put in some ten or twelve days on criminal business in Judge Smith's court.

RETURNING FROM NEBRASKA.

Judge Powers is on his way home from Lincoln, Neb., having concluded the business there in the interest of W. H. Irvine, in the suit for divorce against his wife. He is in Denver today and is expected to reach Salt Lake on Wednesday or Thursday. The trial of the Irvine suit in the Third district will be held forward to as the most subject of the season here.

BUSINESS AND MINES.

Provo Mills Directors to Hold a Meeting Tomorrow.

WORK FOR THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Progress at Marle.—School Tax Election at Bingham.—Mining and Business Items.

The directors of the Provo Manufacturing company have been called to meet in this city tomorrow, to consider the policy to be adopted in operating the Provo mills. The matters coming before the board at the present time are of special importance, as they involve the question of next year's work at the factory.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The executive committee of the Midwinter fair committee will hold another meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in conjunction with the soliciting committees appointed at the meeting on Saturday evening.

At the session on Saturday evening there was a general discussion of how to raise money for the exhibit, the approximate cost of which is estimated by us as follows: Space, $1000; fitting up booth, $500; freight, $400; salaries, $1000; printing pamphlets, $2000; contingent expenses, $1000. Total, $5900.

P. H. Lannan said he would go to San Francisco this week, and would see what could be done on terms for Utah, and for having the Tabernacle choir attend.

A substitution plan was decided upon, and the following gentlemen appointed for the canvass: W. H. Rawe, O. J. Salisbury, T. G. Webber, John C. Cutler, J. R. Walts, R. E. Grant, G. F. Cannon, George A. Snow, Major Downey, Fred Auerbach, M. H. Walker, George M. Ottinger, T. Mason, C. L. Wheelock, W. H. Henderson, J. R. Bennett, S. H. Hayes, W. F. O'Brien, W. L. Rubeck, D. C. Adams, J. H. Bennett, H. P. M. Cutler, John R. Winder, J. F. Grant.

THE LADIES' COMMITTEE.

P. H. Lannan, chairman of the Midwinter fair committee, has named the following committee of ladies to act in conjunction with the general committee: Mrs. O. J. Salisbury, Mrs. T. G. Webber, Mrs. Elmer Beckwith, Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. E. R. Weiss, Miss May Cummins, Mrs. Margaret Caine, Mrs. Tweedy, Miss Susan Cannon, Mrs. W. W. Cohenlis, Miss Edith Weiss, Mrs. Lolly Clawson, Mrs. Joseph Pratt, Mrs. R. L. Phillips, Mrs. J. C. Sayer, Mrs. J. H. Tarbuck, Mrs. Frank Caine, Mrs. Frank Stevens, Mrs. W. F. Cotton, Mrs. T. G. Hill, Mrs. Maloy, Mrs. S. H. McNiels, Mrs. H. B. Stevens, Mrs. F. W. Dorns, Mrs. Judge T. Weaver, Mrs. Thomas Carey, Mrs. B. Mackintosh, Mrs. W. S. McCornick, Mrs. W. P. Lynn and Mrs. Louis Cohen.

STATE CAPITAL ITEMS.

A 30 pound lot of ore from the Eagle was recently sent to the Mints mill at Mercur for testing. The process adopted there is not a success as it, as it saves but 40 per cent of the gold, which runs $18 to the ton. A similar mill probably will be erected for treating it.

An application has been handed out for a Union Pacific and a Rio Grande Western in Monmouth Idaho, by which the former is allowed to cross the Rio Grande track. The terms of the agreement give the latter road the use of the Union Pacific switch that crosses both of the lines, and they will build a line from there up to Monmouth for the Oregonians.

R. L. Wilson has partially cleared several acres in Farmington known as Monmouth properties some one last year, outside of which will be gifted land. He is there now Mr. Wilson and he would purchase any good 40 acre office at reasonable prices. The gentleman which he represents are capitalists of means and will at once develop their purchases, and that's what the farmers want.

The Copperopolis is working a force of thirty men in the mine, having put on seven Wednesday night, and the two teams hauling ore to the Rio Grande track. They have sent in the contract for refurbishing the Cedar Hill mine, just north of the main workings, to Tom Deadfield, John Smith and Tom Jeffreys. It is six by seven feet in size, and the contract price is understood to be $7.75, the company reserving the privilege of discontinuing the work at any time they see fit.

The Mammoth company netted in a 150 light Edison gasolier at the mill and is working nicely under the care of Mr. J. Knapp, of Salt Lake. The completion of the mill marks an era of business activity in that camp. At the Mammoth company have immense veins of low grade ore in sight, carrying several thousand tons on the dump, that will run from $10 to $20 per ton in gold, and twice as much more in silver. Corp hopes to have the mill ready for working January 1.

The Eureka-Hill Mining company on Monday made grants on the mill site for the hoisting works for a stamp mill. About fifteen men are now at work under the direction of Mr. Chalmers, and the force will be increased as fast as the nature of the work will permit. The mill is idle with rumors concerning the erection of a mill by the Consolidated Eureka and Ballmaidens mining companies jointly, but nothing is yet settled definitely. There are a number of small properties in the district that could be worked to advantage with proper milling facilities, and in the opinion of the boost, a mill for custom work, under reliable management, would be a remunerative investment, and would stimulate development work. This camp has good shipping facilities, and is the best location in the district for a mill.

DEVELOPING COAL MINES.

LARAMIE, WYO., Dec. 11.—Gen. H. Hunt of this city has secured control of the property upon which the coal mines are located in the western part of Albany county, in Dentor. The mine is being worked now and the coal freighted into Laramie by wagon, a distance of thirty-two miles. In case Mr. Hunt can obtain favorable rates over the Union Pacific he intends to make a track to the mine and operate it on an extensive scale.

NOTES.

A special school tax election is being held in Bingham today.

H. E. Huntington has been elected president of the Central Pacific railway to succeed Dr. Leland Stanford.

There is talk of the Occidental smelting and refining company erecting a million dollar smelter at San Francisco for the treatment of gold ores.

A large body of the carbonate ore was developed Friday in the Henrietta mine, Leadville. It is twelve feet thick, being a flat vein, and yields from 35 to 40 per cent lead in addition to 10 ounces in silver to the ton. This body of ore will be lifted at the rate of eighty tons per day.

Bingham Bulletin: Work has been resumed on the Iron Dike mine, after an idleness of two or three weeks. The operators are extracting ore now at a lively rate. A number of new mining locations have recently been made in Copper canyon, as we are informed by Recorder Quinn.

Manti Messenger: L. F. Barker shipped a carload in one lot to Nisah a few days ago. He intends making a trip to the city by the Grant in a short time, and work he returns will no doubt tell about the last of looking for trade, big premiums and enormous sales. Joel Shoemaker shipped a carload of potatoes to Alabama the week before. The potatoes grown south are beginning to find out that sanpits is a valuable crop, and they want to make a deal. If the experiment proves a success the same parties will want a car load of seed next fall. The county court at its last session passed a resolution making the county a committee of the whole for taking steps for securing a court house. The matter should be pushed to an early consideration. The county owes the land for a building site and is now in need of a court house.

SADLY SCALDED.

J. E. Linfoldin, a Plumber Meets With a Painful Accident at the Electric Light Works.

A. E. Linfoldin, a young man employed by Hesch & Hart, the well-known plumbing firm met with a painful accident on Saturday evening between five and six o'clock while at work at the Electric Light Works.

Just how the accident occurred is not quite clear as none was known and about it are the incidents to give the particulars. This much is certain, however, that he was lately engaged down and listen to the engine, at 505 Ten Center street where he injuries are being attended to by a physician.

Mr. Linfoldin came to Salt Lake from Toole to learn the plumbing business and is very slowly improving from the effects of his injuries. He has many friends who wish for his rapid and permanent recovery.

VETO POWER ONCE MORE.

The Mayor Disapproves the Public Printing Ordinance.

As intimated in the NEWS several days ago, Mayor Baskin has vetoed the public printing ordinance, and the City Council will take it up for consideration at their meeting tomorrow night.

The Mayor's reasons for disapproval are clearly and fully stated in a message covering a half foolscap page in official typewriting, every word of it in his own hand. And for which he asks to be the ordinance read the veto. To do so the voice are required, and there is no opposition as to whether they can be accepted.

TODAY'S COUNTY COURT.

List of Applicants for the Justiceship of the Second Precinct.

Report of the County Physician—Funds to Hand to Pay Here Registered County Warrants.

The usual weekly session of the county court was held today, but it was nearly 11 o'clock when the board got down to business. Probate Judge Blair presided and Selectmen Cahoon, Bennegar and Morris were also present.

MONEY IN HAND.

County Treasurer Lynn reported that he has enough funds in hand to pay all registered county warrants to No. 1054 of the interest bearing series.

SEVEN IN THE FIELD.

Seven applications were received for the office of justice of the peace of the Second precinct of Salt Lake county, rendered vacant by the recent death of Cadmon W. Hall. The petition of each applicant bore the signatures of prominent residents. The candidates were Messrs. Peter Lindelof, W. J. Harvey, H. R. Watson, C. Ira Kohr, N. W. Sandquist, Morris Sumner and James H. Blake. The last named has more to say about himself, or is the "fittest and qualifications" than the others, stating that, in addition to having been formerly a member of the bar of Bowdoin, Wyo., he was for eleven years superintendent of the schools of Illinois and "now holds a teacher's certificate of that state for life."

A discussion ensued as to whether or not the selection should be made forthwith, but ultimately it was decided to let the matter go over until the disposal of all other business.

ON THE SICK LIST.

County Physician Worlington reported that at the time he should be made everybody already in St. Mark's hospital and seven in St. Mary's—a total of ten.

Why It Was Not Sung.

Mr. Bogheer's new arrangement of the hymn "O, My Father," which was to have been sung for the first time at the Tabernacle yesterday, was not rendered owing partly to the absence of a few singers, but more to the presence of many who had not so learned it. It will probably be sung on Sunday next.

The Ogden Athenaeum.

The NEWS received today a lengthy synopsis of the proceedings of the session of the Ogden Athenaeum last Friday evening, which, owing to its lateness, is not published.

At next Friday evening's session a lecture will be delivered by Prof. J. H. Paul, at Logan, subject, "The Beautiful." The public are invited.

Candidate for Chief Clerk.

On the first of the new year City Recorder Shanks will step out of office with those patrons who were recently elected to stay at home. It was stated today that Charles, however, would not long be idle, and that he would make a vigorous fight for the chief clerkship in one of the branches of the Legislature which convenes on the 8th of January.

DOUBLE REASON FOR GOING.

Interpretation of Mayor Baskin's Visit to Washington.

Mayor Baskin is a very quiet man given to keeping both his private and official business affairs well to himself. He slipped away to Washington last night without mentioning the fact to even his most intimate friends and only a very few of the city officials knew of his intended departure. The object of his trip is said to be threefold. In the first place he has an important pending case before the Supreme Court of the United States which needs some attention to in the interest of the city. He is an earnest advocate of the bill introduced into Congress by Delegate Bartine providing that the bonding capacity of this city may be increased from four to six per cent of the assessed valuation on property. It is said Mayor will do all in his power to secure the early passage of the measure.

WORK IN CONGRESS

Forecasting This Week's Doings in Washington.

MERCY OF FIRST INSURANCE.

Three Plans are Proposed to Consume Time with Tariff Reform—Which One Will Win?

DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
49 R. St., S. E.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—[Special.] The Hawaiian question, the Utah statehood bill, the Utah state home bill, and the tariff bill will come before Congress the present week. The tariff bill overbalances all the others and will be of paramount and absorbing importance. All little local necessary interests are deeply concerned. The senate has just now it is more sufficient revenue to supply the deficit. The majority of the members probably favor an individual income tax, though the eastern papers are generally opposed to this.

The proposed Wilson tariff bill will result in a loss of revenue as compared with the McKinley tariff of recent passage, showing that the internal revenue taxes must remain the same. For the purpose of providing for this deficit, there are several methods that might be engaged. One is to issue bonds, another to increase the internal revenue taxes on spirituous and malt liquors and tobacco in its various manufactured forms; a third method is an income tax, and a collateral expedient is to reduce expenditures.

To issue bonds in time of peace for the purpose of defraying the ordinary expenses of government is an extraordinary and a somewhat dangerous expedient. Such a procedure would greatly embarrass any political party in asking a further lease of power from the people. The proposition is warmly advocated by the moneed classes, who find little encouragement to invest their hoarded treasure in ordinary business enterprises. They stand ready to loan the government at an extremely low rate of interest. If the country were in a healthy financial condition their money would find a more profitable investment in connection with industrial development, but the country is not in such a condition, and rather than risk anything in legitimate enterprise these idle hoards of money seek to convert themselves into government obligations bearing a low rate of interest, and more perhaps than 2 per cent per annum. While the President's message suggests a resort to this method of replenishing the treasury it will find a great many earnest opponents in the Democratic party and it is doubtful whether a majority of the party can be enlisted in its support.

As to the increase of internal revenue taxes on liquors and tobacco, it is held to be feasible and adequate for the purpose, but the plan is beset with difficulties. If the tax is not levied on the immense stocks in the bonded warehouses there could not be a sufficiently speedy return to answer the exigencies of the government; and by exempting the stocks in the warehouses there would result enormous benefit to the whisky trust. If the stocks in bond be made subject to an increase of tax they will be withdrawn before the new tax is put into effect. The amount to be realized from tobacco would be small as compared with the aggregate sum demanded.

Something can be accomplished in the way of diminishing expenditures, but the savings of more than a few millions would work great hardship and friction in the general machinery of government. The income tax alone should more than $100,000,000, and it is not likely to grow less. Ordinary peace times come and go and military men could not flourish while the population of the country is constantly increasing. Hence the method of reducing expenditures can only be carried to a limited extent.

In his message the President recommends a small tax on certain corporate incomes, and one per cent is spoken of as the limit on incomes exceeding $5,000 per year. A number of the members of the ways and means committee are in favor of an individual income tax, but this kind of a tax is very unpopular in the East and Northeast; in fact, any kind of an income tax is unpopular in all those sections that support the single gold standard and sectarian silver. The south and considerable portions of the West are in favor of an individual income tax, but the money centers are dead set against anything of the kind. It is said that the President endorsed a corporate income tax in his message in order to check and forestall a popular movement in that direction on the part of the ways and means committee.

There is a very peculiar coincidence in the opposition to income tax and the opposition to a constant standard. This hostility on the part of Eastern capital and the creditor classes both to silver and income taxes shows the solidarity of the monetary classes. The rather of an income tax line is the tax that is only applies to those who are in receipt of great wealth, and only to them in proportion to the wealth that they receive. In other words, it applies to people in proportion to the benefits they receive from government in securing to them protection for their property, access to markets and security for all their enterprises and investments. A man's income expresses the benefits he is receiving from government, and in the opposition to an income tax we have the spectacle exhibited of the greatest beneficiaries of governmental protection, making the most strenuous opposition to a law that says a very small acknowledgment at their hands of benefits received. There will be great opposition to the enactment of income taxes, but it is one of the ways to which society is seeking to adjust its burdens in order to make fully equable the great inequality in the distribution of wealth, and we may expect that such a measure will be adopted eventually.

C. R.