THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 102.

SHERMAN IS GETTING BETTER.

On Deck of the Paris This Afternoon for an Hour.

MORRO'S FLAG AT HALF MAST

That Was the First News to the Paris of the Mistake—How the Error Occurred.

Santiago de Cuba, March 22, 10 a.m.—Mr. Sherman at this hour continues to improve and will be moved from his cabin on deck this afternoon for an hour. Gen. Wood was on board paying a visit to Mr. Sherman. The city is full of tourists who have landed from the American lines.

The Oiticans is at Caimanera, Cuba.

Owing to the supposed authenticity of the report received here from Captain Leigh, the chief signal officer, regarding the alleged death of John Sherman, the former secretary of state, the weekly reception of Mrs. Wood, the wife of Gen. Leonard Wood, was postponed yesterday afternoon. After the arrival of the steamer Paris at Santiago and the announcement that there was no truth in the reports of the death of Mr. Sherman, word was sent out that Mrs. Wood would receive. It was too late, however, to obtain the services of the band. In spite of this, fully 300 passengers from the Paris were present at the reception. When the Paris reached Guantanamo Bay, it was noticed that the flag flying from Morro Castle, at the entrance of the harbor, was at half mast, and it was generally by the passengers that some important personage was dead.

Their surprise was great when told, on being reached by a tug, that a report was current that Mr. Sherman was dead.

Captain Leigh gave the signal office at Guantanamo a bad quarter of an hour. The men on duty there explained that they had received the alleged news of Mr. Sherman's death from the French Cable company and explained it to be correct, and an official confirmation as they had no cause to doubt the authenticity of the dispatch. The announcement of Mr. Sherman's death obtained so much credence here that Gen. Wood even had a cable dispatch written asking the authorities at Washington for instructions as to the social functions he was desirous of paying to the remains of the distinguished statesman, but before this message was sent the Paris arrived here and everyone was pleased to hear Mr. Sherman, instead of being dead, was improving in health.

A bulletin issued last night by Mr. Sherman's physician says: "The distinguished patient had considerably improved and was regaining strength.

WINDSOR HOTEL RUINS.

Only Bones Left, Which Are Bodies Cannot be Identified.

New York, March 22.—Work was continued all night among the ruins of the Windsor hotel, even with the rain and snow falling.

A number of bones were taken out of the Fifth avenue side of the ruins near by a place where there was a body found yesterday. The bones were removed from another but there were not sufficient pieces to make up a body. Some could be found about the spot led to the belief that the bones were part of a body of a woman, though the bones did not resemble any body found yesterday, and the fact that they were separated from one another led the workmen to doubt if they were all of a body. Many of the bones could be classified. Bones were found now and then during the night in various parts of the ruins. The bones were found one at a time and those were not a great many in all. In a great many cases they could not be classified.

Foreing Tariff in Jamaica.

New York, March 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Ja., says:

"On Wednesday last, the elective members postponed consideration of the new government tariff measure imposing increased duties indefinitely.

"The governor general issued a proclamation today dissolving the legislative council under advice from the secretary of state, and he will summon the official members to the new council tomorrow to force the tariff bill through. The present constitution is fifteen years old and it has been in operation on which the government has reverted to the power.

An Experimental Explosion.

Paris March 22.—According to an official statement regarding the explosion at Vincennes, which is a laboratory attached to the war department, it occurred in the course of experiments in utilizing gases intended to light railway cars.

Another account says it was due to experiments made for the purpose of elucidating the cause of the Toulon and Bourges explosions by mixing different kinds of powder. The report shows that the Toulon catastrophe was the result of carelessness.

Seven persons were injured—three of them seriously—by last night's explosion.

President's Southern Trip.

Washington, March 22.—Mr. Porter, secretary to the President, has received a message from Brunswick, Ga., stating that the Presidential party would leave Thomasville this afternoon, arriving at Tallahassee about 6 o'clock. Whether or not the party will go to Tallahassee, Fla., is not yet decided, but it is expected that the start for Washington will be made early next week, arriving here next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Victims of Omaha Fire.

Omaha, March 22.—Most of the injured in yesterday's fire in the Patterson block are progressing favorably. Mrs. Charles T. Williams, who was injured internally by jumping from the window, is still unconscious and no hopes are entertained of her recovery. Mrs. Sullivan, also injured by jumping, is the only other one whose condition is considered dangerous. It is thought hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow afternoon on the remains of the victims. The building was a wooden box and an effort will be made to locate the responsibility for allowing it to be constructed in such a manner. There is also a suspicion that the fire may have been of incendiary origin, as several people have informed the coroner that two women were seen to hurriedly emerge from the basement near the foot of the elevator shaft a few moments before the fire was discovered.

Fatal Railway Accidents.

Cleveland, O., March 22.—The Erie Limited jumped the track at Bittman, ten miles west of Akron, O., early today, the engine and baggage car going into the ditch. Engineer Walter Logan was almost instantly killed. Fireman Barney Ward was dangerously injured. Five coaches, including two sleepers, were thrown into the ditch, the coaches and three cars being demolished. The following passengers were injured:

Frank C. Nelson, Cincinnati, leg broken and badly bruised on body.

H. Little, cannot under car internally injured.

Many others were slightly hurt. The wreck was caused by the breaking of a drive rod on the engine.

New Baden, Mich., March 22.—A rear-end collision between two freight trains occurred today on the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad, the result of a heavy fog. Lon Hahn of Saginaw, fireman, was killed, and Joe Rose of Saginaw, engineer, badly injured.

Two brakemen also sustained serious injuries.

The damage amounts probably to $100,000.

Bryan Accepts.

New York, March 22.—Eugene H. Brekler, chairman of the Chicago platform Democratic dinner committee, received a telegram yesterday from Colonel Wm. J. Bryan, in which he accepts the invitation to the dinner to be given in this city by the Chicago platform Democracy. The telegram is dated Nashville, Tenn., March 22, and reads as follows: "Will attend Jefferson dinner Chicago platform Democrats April 7."

HAD A SULPHUROUS SMELL.

Meat Prepared in Chicago for the Army During the War.

Armour & Co's Beef Was Bad, and Had to be Rejected by the Cutlead.

Chicago, March 22.—The court of inquiry investigating canned beef today heard Lieut. J. J. Boyle of the First cavalry, who was acting regimental quartermaster while the regiment was stationed at Lakeland, Fla. He testified that refrigerator beef was received from Armour & Co. It was brought to Lakeland in cars.

At first it was very good and there was no objection to it but in three or four days it began to get poorer in quality. In two instances a board of survey rejected the beef. In one case the witness rejected a whole car load. The stench was observable before the car was opened. He had no reason to believe or suspect that the beef had been prepared with preservatives or chemicals.

David M. Poindexter testified that he was employed as bell boy at the hotel Morrison, Chicago, during the month of June, 1898.

"One day in June," he said, "a gentleman in room 16 asked me if I would be at liberty to go to the stockyards with him. I went out there with him and had to carry two boxes. He went out to see some man about meat. He told me. We took the boxes and went in a car where there were three or four rows of meat. In the boxes there were several small packages containing, as I recall it a knife or rather a light grey colored substance. He put into the packages from the meat for that purpose, not five to it and placed it under the meat. He said I was to go back and get the cars. I asked him whether it was to kill germs or anything like that, and he said it was to keep the meat from spoiling. I put my finger on the meat and tasted it, and it burned the end of my tongue. I called attention to the fact that the meat looked rather larger than when we were there before. He said that was simply an enlargement of the meat from the ice. There was a sulphurous smell in the car and another odor which I could not describe. I took the case back to the hotel. I noticed in one end of the car there was a card marked, 'Tampa, Fla.' This was at Armour's packing house.

Killed by a Powder Mills Explosion.

Penns Grove, N. J., March 22.—Two men were killed this afternoon by the explosion of the E. I. Dupont powder mills at Carney Point, N. J., near Penns Grove.

The killed are: Isaac Layton and Charles Fox.

Frank Mogill was fatally injured. There are five mills located at Carney Point, and all were found to be intact. The first explosion occurred in the gun cotton room, and was followed in rapid succession by four others.

Release of Spanish Prisoners.

New York, March 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Major General Otis and the other members of the Philippine commission will decide whether or not the release of the Spanish prisoners held by Aguinaldo is to be permitted.

As a result of representations by Archbishop Chambon and the National Red Cross, showing the deplorable condition of these prisoners, General Otis will be given power to act after advising with his associates on the commission. The Red Cross people hope to be able to obtain the release of the prisoners, but does not wish to give General Otis any embarrassment, in view of his former objection on the ground that it would give Aguinaldo means to purchase arms and supplies.

There are said to be about 300 Spanish prisoners, most of them priests. As the Philippines have been private for most of the hardships they suffered under Spanish rule, they are particularly anxious as to their treatment of the insurgents.

Insurance Decision.

San Francisco, March 22.—The supreme court rendered an important decision in an insurance case today. Mrs. Alice J. Knanston, a widow, brought an action against the Manhattan Life Insurance company of New York to recover upon a policy of life insurance taken out by her husband. The defense was that the policy had become forfeited prior to the death of the insured by reason of the non-payment of the fourth semi-annual premium.

In the lower court the insurance company was successful. The supreme court took a different view of the matter, reversed the judgment of the lower court and ordered a new trial.

The whole contended that the company waived the payment of the premium at the time it became due by its agent agreeing to an extension of time, and before there was no forfeiture of the policy. The supreme court sustained this contention.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FILIPINOS.

Commission Tells of the Intentions of the American Government.

DOCUMENT IS MADE PUBLIC

Responsibility of America—Insurgent Militia to Lay Down Their Arms.

New York, March 22.—The Journal's Manila correspondent cables today that the address to the natives of the Philippine Islands, drafted by the American commission in behalf of the United States government and embodying the views of the President, has been made public. After being translated into all the native dialects it is to be disseminated throughout the archipelago. The address assures the Filipinos of the intention of the Americans to develop the powers of self-government in the people. It explains that the Americans have assumed the international obligations which would make them responsible to the whole civilized world for the stable government of the Philippines. The commission, it is explained, is to interpret to the native the purposes and intentions of the President toward them, and also to suggest the establishment of such a government as shall suit the capacity and requirements of the Filipinos, and be consistent with the interests of the United States. The address tells the United States is not to be exercised in any spirit of trusing or vengeance, but is intended for the Spanish power and accepted the sovereignty of the islands, the United States is bound to secure peace in the Philippines.

To this end all insurgents are invited to lay down their arms and place their trust in the government that emancipated them from the oppression of Spain.

The majority of the commissioners incline toward giving the Filipinos a sort of tribal or provincial local autonomy under a central government, which shall be military until a purely civil system is found to be feasible.

San Francisco, March 22.—Mrs. Meta

MRS. HARRIS SHOOTS HERSELF.

Her Mother and Niece, from Salt Lake, Were Living With Her.

Harris, the divorced wife of a gambler, attempted to commit suicide today by shooting herself in the head. She was despondent from long illness. Mrs. Harris's mother, Mrs. Wright, and her niece, arrived from Salt Lake recently and were living with Mrs. Harris. The injury may prove fatal.

Surrender to Gen. Alger.

Paris, March 22.—General Porter, the United States ambassador, answering the inquiry of a correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon said he was unable to discuss the rumors to the effect that he may succeed General Alger as secretary of war, as all information on the subject ought to come from Washington.

SURPRISE RADICAL CUBANS

Military Assembly Returning to Reason and Moderation—Disbandment of Army.

Cuban Soldiers Want that $3,000,000—Enforcing the Law in Havana.

New York, March 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

A week of surprises seems to have brought the Cuban military assembly to its senses, for Tuesday's session witnessed a marked return on that body's part to reason and moderation. A decided sentiment was developed in the majority element when a motion was introduced by Senor Desbalsto, and four others, providing for the disbandment of the army and a dissolution of the assembly itself, at the same time authorizing the soldiers to accept any arrangemes of pay offered to them by the United States. Sagasty and Garcia, who had spoken against the motion, against immediate action on so unpalatable a proposition, but the main portion of the speeches was a postponement of the discussion so Senor Desbalsto's motion was tabled by a vote of 25 to 17.

A bitter debate will doubtless be precipitated over this resolution to the Cuban gathering. Orders have been given to enforce more rigidly the law against carrying concealed weapons, which for the last month has been a dead letter.

Killed a Jockey.

San Francisco, March 22.—John Epperson, a jockey and part owner of the horse Trayhalla and Dandy Lad, was killed to death last night by James Gilligan, a horse rubber. The tragedy occurred at the Oakland racetrack, the Oakland race track at Emeryville. The men were there engaged for a long time, and it is said that Epperson had frequently threatened to whip Gilligan on sight. When they met a quarrel ensued, which soon led to a rough-and-tumble fight. Gilligan was getting decidedly the worse of the encounter when he drew a pocket knife and stabbed his foe blade to the jockey's jugular vein, leaving a wound which proved fatal in a very short time.

Gilligan admits that he killed Epperson, but claims that he acted in self-defense.

SCARE FROM NEGROS ISLAND.

Reports of Fighting There Have Reached Manila.

SPANIARDS TELL OF IT.

Native Tribes, 20,000 Strong, Said to Have Risen—All is Quiet at Iloilo.

New York, March 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

Reports of fighting in the Island of Negros, without any particulars, have reached Manila.

The transport Indiana is leaving now for Negros with one battalion of the First California regiment, under Col. Dubose.

A dispatch to the Herald from Iloilo says:

A scare is reported in the Island of Negros, Cuneard of sixty Spanish refugees planters have arrived at Iloilo and state that a native tribe, twenty thousand strong, living in the Montescos river twenty miles south of Bacolods, threaten to destroy the haciendas and crops. They have a few firearms but are mostly equipped with spears and bows.

The Spaniards requested arms from General Miller to defend themselves and their property.

There is no change in the situation here. The wounded men are recovering.

BELMONT MAKES REPLY.

Further Statement on His Part in Response to Bryan.

New York, March 22.—Perry Belmont has given out a postscript to his letter to Wm. J. Bryan in reply to Mr. Bryan's letter declining the invitation to the Cooper-Jefferson dinner and questioning Mr. Belmont's democracy, owing to his opposition to the Chicago platform. The postscript is as follows:

"In March, 1896, I protested against the issue of bonds mainly to maintain the outlaw claim against legislation demanding the settlement partly between gold dollars and silver dollars and against any bond longer bee discharging with a silver dollar a valid promise to pay a hundred cents gold dollar. Subsequently, in a public letter, April 6, 1896, in one of my neighbors on Long Island, I condemned the Wharton-McKinley-Aldrich-Cannon code, and condemned all "McKinleyism" whenever it showed its head, whether in favor of silver or against it, in the tariff. Later I protested before the democratic club against the creation of any more bonds under the order to separate any part of the public debt. Although not taking part in the New York Democratic state convention, of June 24, 1896, whose platform, uniting with the New York delegation in a protest against the nomination of the candidates as set forth in my telegram of July 1, printed in the New York Times of July 2, I said:

"The delegation will make a protest, both against the platform and the candidates nominated, of each an emphatic character as to leave no doubt of the position which the delegation occupies. So far as I am concerned, neither the platform nor the candidates nominated will be supported.

"After the adoption of the platform, against which the New York delegation voted, it announced through its chairman upon every subsequent vote taken that it refused to participate in the further proceedings of the convention, thus leaving each delegate his complete freedom of action.

"I attended the Indianapolis convention and supported Palmer and Buckner. I have no warrant, in asking your opinions of what the Democracy should do in the national convention next year, but I may be bold, yet you will, perhaps, in view of your peremptory demands for my opinion, pardon me for assuming that you desire the money question so presented to the Chicago platform, namely, that the government, as well as other, that you insist on the inflexibility of the coinage ratio of 16 to 1 as a test of the Democracy, and that all Democratic votes must line up in line on a Federal statute making every dollar issued by the government for the payment in gold. A law to prevent wage earners and salary earners from demanding in the payment of their gold dollars, if they prefer gold dollars, would not be a whining issue."

FIERCE FIGHT WITH ARABS

European Caravan Attacked in the Sahara, and 100 Men Killed.

Arabs are Raiding the Country—Foureau-Lamy Expedition Believed to be in Suffering.

Algiers, March 22.—The Telegramme Algerien publishes that a number of Arabs arrived at Gharbeia yesterday, and that they were raiding the country. Gharbeia is situated about 200 miles south of Algiers in the Sahara.

It is further announced that a party of Touaregs recently attacked a European expedition which was on its way to Air, in the Sahara, and that after a fierce fight the Touaregs were beaten off. The expedition lost 100 men killed, and part of the caravan was captured.

The paper quoted adds that the expedition must be Foureau-Lamy mission which is said to be only European expedition at present in the Sahara. When last heard from it had arrived at the town of Agadez, Nigeria. It is said in consequence, there are certain other grave indications tending to confirm the news.

AGUINALDO TO GO INTO MANILA

Will Do it Within 20 Days, Unless the Americans Withdraw.

INSURGENTS CONCENTRATE.

Activity of Americans, in Preparation for a New Move—Cebu is Quiet—The Sherman Arrives.

Manila, March 22, 1:45 a.m.—While apparently inactive since Sunday really the opposite has been the case with the American forces. A reorganization, embodying many changes, has been in progress since the abandonment of the flying column. General Wheaton and Gen. Hale's brigades have not been assigned, but the Oregon regiment, the Minnesota regiment and the Twenty-second regiment have been concentrated at the camp on the Lunetta as outer front in readiness for immediate transportation when the plans of the military leaders have been formulated.

The troops are entrenched and the situation is practically unchanged. The insurgents have retreated from making any attack recently, and it appears the rebels are awaiting their ammunition for a decisive movement.

AGUINALDO'S BOAST.

According to a prisoner captured by our troops, Aguinaldo has announced that he will personally conduct the insurgent army of Malolos to march into Manila within twenty days unless the Americans withdraw in the meantime. The commander of chief forces in the vicinity of Malolos gives color to the statement of the prisoner.

Advice received from Cebu by a coasting steamer say everything is quiet there. The United States transport Sherman from New York Feb. 2 has arrived here. Two sailors and two privates died on the voyage out, one man was drowned in the Mediterranean.

SOLACE AT MANILA.

Washington, March 22.—The Solace arrived at Manila 41 days from Norfolk. This is eleven days less time than the Buffalo's very best time.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHERMAN.

Washington, March 22.—Gen. Otis has sent the war department announcing the arrival of the transport Sherman at Manila. The Sherman sailed from New York with the Third infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth infantry, a total complement of ca. 31 ft. Pass. The troops are reported as arriving all well and in good condition.

JAMAICA WEATHER BUREAU

It is Abandoned, and the American Service Does the Business.

Franco-Brazilian Trouble Exaggerated—Anti-English Feeling at Cayenne.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The government of this island has just decided upon the extinction of the island's meteorological bureau, hitherto maintained on a somewhat elaborate scale and at great cost, which the retrenchment scheme contemplates reducing to a small grant for statistics of the bureau. The observatory's instruments will be closed and the instruments "disposed of to the best advantage."

The United States has recently established a branch meteorological bureau near Kingston. The officer in charge have been instructed to furnish to the government and to the public all the information in their power. Under such circumstances, the government has concluded that its own service might will be done away with, as the Bureau of the United States and instead. This is what has been decided upon, and Jamaica, and Kingston, and the British West Indies generally, will have to depend henceforth for warnings as to the approach of hurricanes, not on the generosity of a foreign government, the people of Jamaica feel more hurt over this aspect of retrenchment than over any other, as it is looked upon as the taking away of important advantages of American enterprise.

The latest advices to hand from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, indicate that the previous intelligence about a collision having occurred between the French and Brazilian delimitation commissions were somewhat grossly, but under the circumstances, excusably exaggerated. The facts seem to be fugitive. In so far as the facts were concerned, the Indian of Comonti appear to have been somewhat at fault in the exaggeration and it was probable that they were themselves deceived by one or two designing chiefs who sought to frighten away the foreign settlers.

The circumstances appear that a dispute arose between the Brazilian and French commissioners. It was therefore decided to suspend the delimitation proceedings until the matter could be laid before the respective governments. Meanwhile some quite personal misunderstandings arose between the French detachment troops and the Brazilians, which eventually led to an occurrence in which a few on each side were hurt. The commissioners then decided to move from the vicinity of each other until operations were resumed so as to avoid further troubles.

This, the Indians seem to have interpreted as a quarrel between their masters, and accordingly they set about preparing for war. The news was spread among the settlers and miners and many of them, including some of the natives of the district, came to Amapa, and sought refuge.

It is believed in Cayenne that the original dispute between the commissioners is capable of easy adjustment and much public anxiety would have been avoided had the local authorities made public the facts in their possession.

"The reinforcements" of French and Brazilian troops, the sending up of which gave color to the sensational stories, turns out to have been nothing more significant than the changing of guards accompanying the commissioners, and which was probably fostered by the official reports of the quarrels between the rival guards.

That the commissioners will continue the delimitation work without interruption is proved by the fact that the new governor of French Guiana, M. Mouret, has sent up a large number of light from Bronet, Brazil, which he brought out with him for the purpose.

The Cayenne correspondent of the Demarara Argosy is responsible for the statement that a strong anti-English feeling exists there, which has resulted in the insults to the British residents, the majority of whom are retreat. According to the courts "they have no right to the country, and the sooner they clear out, the better for them."

The British consul is said to be a Frenchman, who cannot speak a dozen words of English.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The Marquis of Salisbury has started from London for the Riviera.

The Goodrich steamer Atlanta, which went ashore yesterday near Racine, Wis., has been released. The change of wind blew the ice away.

The transport Dixie has been ordered to proceed with haste from New York to Trinidad, Cuba, to bring home the Fourth Texas, now stationed there.

The British, German and American ministers at Pekin have addressed notes to the Tsung Li Yamen demanding a settlement of the Kiaochau foreign settlement extensions question.

A Rome dispatch today says that it is understood the Chinese minister has informed the Italian government that China absolutely refused the demand of Italy for a concession at San Mun bay.

The prospectus of the National Broadband company has been issued at New York. It says that the company is to be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $5,000,000.

The Brooklyn stakes at the third day's racing at the Lower Sheepshead bending, Rockland, today were won by Hubert, Jetty, with Sloane up, was second and Ben Brush third. Time, Fourteen horses ran. The Betting pre-vailed to the start was 2 to 5 against Hubert.

A special to the New York Herald says: Attorney General Griggs will advise Secretary Alger that he can see no reasons of any character in Cuba, he has under consideration several questions connected with doubtful conditions in Cuba, but he has determined them adversely to the applicants.

THE LAST BILL IS SIGNED.

Preference Rights to Settlers for Purchase of State Lands.

Governor's Table is Now Cleared of All Legislative Business by Signing of Senate Bill No. 84.

The last bill passed by the recent Legislature was signed by the Governor late last evening. The bill provides that actual and bona fide settlers who may have improved State lands, and over January 1, 1898, actual settlers or occupants thereon, and who shall have lived on the land for the land period prior to June 30, 1897, shall have the preference right to purchase the land whereon such settlement was made, the entire holding of any one person not exceeding 160 acres. Settlers or purchasers occupying school lands may purchase at not less than $5 per acre and the appraised value, the price to in no case to be less than $1.25 per acre. Those who have already made contracts with the State under the liberal terms then those must complete their payments, but may thereafter file claims with the State Board of Land Commissioners for compensation, if they have been overcharged.

FORTUNE OF POLITICS.

Employe of the Senate, Appointed Through Senator Rawlins, Dismissed.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."]

Washington, D. C., March 22.—W. B. Lawrence, an employe of the Senate appointed through Senator Rawlins's influence, has been dismissed for political reasons merely, and will be succeeded by a Republican.

DEATH OF THOMAS CROWLEY.

Special per Pioneer Telegraph.

Nephi, March 22.—Thos. Crowley, one of the leading citizens of this place, died suddenly of heart failure yesterday, at 4:30 p.m. Funeral announcement will be given later.

RETURNING BOYS IN BLUE.

There are thirteen of Uncle Sam's brave defenders in town today. They came in this morning over the Rio Grande Western on route to their homes in various parts of Utah from San Francisco. The men sailed in the 8. S. Leelander on January 25, and after a fair voyage landed at the Golden Gate, where they turned for three weeks on turning their farm from Manila to San Francisco. They had to make up of two South Dakota men, one member of the Minnesota regiment, and one of the Twenty-second, together with one regular troubled from the Eighteenth Infantry.

The men from Hamilly comprise members of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers. They one not all looked hale and hearty, and this morning were busily engaged with converse taking snap-shots at the prominent buildings and attractions of the city.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

The board of regents of the University has decided to proceed immediately upon the work of erecting the new buildings on the Fort Douglas site. The work will begin on the building that has been appropriated for, and they intend to be in the new home by Jan. 1, 1900. Architect Kletting has been engaged for the work, and yesterday he was in the city in company with President Kingsbury, Regent Bliss and Architect Kletting may visit eastern cities to get the latest ideas in college buildings. Mr. Penny, superintendent of school buildings in this city, will also advise with Mr. Kletting in making plans for the University buildings. The new structures will be among the finest educational buildings in the West.

GOOD JOKE ON DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Postponement of Sentence Causes an Amusing Misunderstanding.

INCIDENT IN BLYTHE CASE.

Occurred in the Criminal Court Today, Creating So Little Amusement.

John A. Blythe, convicted on Saturday last of assaulting a six-year-old child in this city last June, was to have been sentenced today, but on motion of his attorney sentence was deferred until Saturday, April 1st. A motion for a new trial is to be argued at that time and Blythe's attorney was given until then to file a bill of exceptions.

A rather amusing incident happened after the continuance was granted, which caused those who witnessed it to give a good hearty laugh. Yesterday W. A. Mannion was sentenced to seven years in the State prison and Deputy Sheriff McDoff, who had been instructed to convey Mannion out in the pen, thought to himself, "Well, I'll have Julius Thomas keep Mannion in jail over night and take him and Blythe out to Dan's place tomorrow."

Accordingly, Mannion spent last night in the county jail. Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning Blythe and Carey, accompanied by Sheriff Howells and Deputy Sheriff Cannock, left the county jail for the district court. McDoff told the sheriff that he would be along later with Mannion and take both him and Blythe from the court room to their future home on the hill. McDoff and Mannion came into court at 10:15, just as Blythe was taking his seat and after Judge Morris had postponed judgment. McDoff, of course, supposed Blythe had been sentenced and order that no time should be lost and that all three might get the benefit of the morning air, he motioned Blythe to step up and have a pair of bracelets put on his wrists. Blythe said no objection to the officer, but turned his face in his hands, as if bewailing his fate. This evidently struck McDoff with the belief that Blythe had received a heavy sentence, for turning to a reporter, he inquired: "How much did he get?"

"Ten days," replied the reporter.

"Ten years!" exclaimed McDoff, "Gee whiz!"

Then after carrying the news a little longer, McDoff beckoned Mannion to come along and stood in the doorway waiting for Blythe. The latter, however, still had his face buried in his hands and was motionless as a statue, not touched him on the shoulder, he looked up at the officer and stared wildly at the officer.

"Don't you think it's time we were going?" Mannion ventured to ask.

"Going where?" inquired Blythe in a great tone of voice.

"Why just for a little car ride," said McDoff.

"I can walk, I guess," replied Blythe.

"No no, it's too far to walk," continued the officer.

"Where are you going to take me?" Blythe next asked.

"Let me see, I think they call it Sugar House," said McDoff, "I'm not correct, you do say there, who I know will be glad to see you," answered Mannion.

"You mean Dan, don't you?"

"That's exactly what I mean, you know they say the pen is mightier than the sword," continued McDoff, the same time affecting a smile at Lawyer John.

"Well, you can go to the pen, but I am going back to the county jail," said Blythe, with much warmth and indignation.

"Well, we will see about that," said Mac, as he drew a pair of handcuffs out of his overcoat pocket, "we will see about that my dear, we will see about that."—As Mac was about to advance towards Blythe with the view of the purpose of handcuffing him, Sheriff Howells stepped up, and, calling Mac to the stove, whispered to him one. Mac looked at the sheriff, then at Blythe and wound up by turning at the door and saying to Blythe, "You can be assisted for his apparent laziness and as a parting shot said: "I go to the pen, you go to a place far cooler, good bye John."

Mannion was then conveyed out to the State prison on a Rapid transit car, and Blythe like Ko Ko in the Mikado, walked to the county jail.

BRUTAL WIFE BEATER.

John Ray Gets Sixty Days in the County Jail.

John Ray, an Englishman, was up before Justice McMaster this afternoon for assaulting his wife. It seems that Ray borrowed $1 from Mrs. Ray, got drunk and came home and proceeded to beat her.

The judge in passing sentence took occasion to say that bring drunk was no excuse for a man to beat his wife. Ray had should protect his family not beat them. He gave the prisoner 60 days in the county jail. Ray broke down when sentenced and wept like a child. He then turned upon his wife who was in the room and told her to get a divorce immediately and that he (Ray) would leave the city. He is an old soldier and Mrs. Ray said that he always did best when he was drunk. Ray was employed at the Troy Laundry.

CASE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Moldon E. Crites of Ogden, led a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the clerk's office of the Federal court today. The liabilities amount to $296.17 with no assets.

ORDINANCES APPROVED.

Mayor Clark affixed his official signature to the fire and police ordinances today. Also the appropriation bill, passed at last night's Council meeting. He has not yet signed or the purchase of the spinking carts.