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. 66. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

THE KEARSAGE LOST

A Vessel With a Splendid History Wrecked on a Reef.

SUPPOSED TO BE A TOTAL LOSS.

The Officers and Crew Saved.—A Steamer Sent to the Relief of the Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The navy department received a dispatch today from Cuba, sent by Lieutenant Dalzard of the United States steamer Kearsage, saying that the vessel was aground on the Roncidore reef, Feb. 1. The officers and crew were saved. The Kearsage, by the last report sailed from Bayti for Bluefield, Nicaragua, to look after the American interests in connection with the trouble between Nicaragua and Honduras. It is supposed the vessel is a total wreck. The loss is one of the oldest in the navy and has a splendid history.

Roncidore reef is about 200 miles from Bluefield, Coast of Central America, well known to mariners as a dangerous impediment to navigation, surrounded by swift and dangerous tides. It is not known how Lieutenant Dalzard rescued Cuba, but it is presumed the only wrecked crew may have reached Old Providence Island some 75 miles to leeward of the reef.

A navigator was at once sent to Kingston to charter a steamer and proceed to the relief of the crew. Some time ago the officers of the Nicaragua canal company were wrecked on the same reef. Admiral Skerdon was on the Kearsage when the steamers New York and Detroit were sent to Rio. The Kearsage was made the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron and Admiral Skerdon after making his peace with Secretary Herbert over the incident of sending the insurgent flag at Rio, was ordered to the command of the South Atlantic station, with the Kearsage as the flagship.

It is conjectured that the Kearsage went aground on the reef at night and unaware.

Lieut. Dalzard seems to have got down a small boat and succeeded in going to Cuba in six days. Relief at once left the ship in less time than but.

The officers on board were: Admiral, O. F. Stanley, commanding officer; J. Hasenauer, executive officer; A. Ford, G. H. Lyman and B. I. T. Nelling, junior lieutenants, John Hood and F. E. Bennett, ensigns, H. O. Bates and Thos. McGunnigle, naval cadets, L. S. Thomson, F. L. Mill, T. S. Borden, J. B. McCrackin, Walter Bah, D. A. Malloy, pay surgeon, G. H. Lamming, assistant surgeon, M. W. Barnum, paymaster, J. A. Bigg, chief engineer, R. C. Bowing, first lieutenant of marines, C. L. Hughes and the crew, numbered of 200 sailors and marines.

Silver in London.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Silver 29¾

AMERICAN WHEAT AND FLOUR

On Trade with England Steadily Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Consul Foster at Birmingham sends a report to the state department on the American wheat and flour trade in English midlands. He estimates the increase in the amount of flour received from the United States at 79 per cent in one year, and declares that the dependence of Great Britain on the United States for a considerable portion of the bread stuffs has been completely established, and is far more likely to increase than to decrease.

The silver market is completely demoralized. The price of bar silver has another drop today of 3-16d, to 29¾. The market was flat. Report played unclaimed.

Stung by a Scorpion.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

RAWLINS, Wyo., Feb. 8.—While using a bath yesterday Col. H. A. Lee was stung by a scorpion which came mysteriously and gotten into the bath room. The bite is very painful and the patient will recover.

THE INCOME TAX.

No President and Supreme Court Justice May Be Excepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The federal institution provides that the compensation of justices of the Supreme Court cannot be diminished during the time in office, and that the President's compensation shall not be increased nor diminished during the term of office. In view of this the question is asked as to the power of Congress under the income tax applicable to officers. When the war income tax was levied in 1865, Chief Justice Lacey wrote a letter to the secretary of the treasury, saying that in his opinion the law was unconstitutional, as it defined the independence of the judicial branches of government, and at the same time one which it can be judicially determined before every member of the Supreme Court would be an interested party, and from withholding it. After the Supreme Court decision refunded to justices the money withheld under tax.

Tried to Commit Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

SAN STEFANO, Wyo., Feb. 8.—Dr. A. a well known physician of Hot Springs, attempted suicide Monday morning by taking poison. The doctor is a brother of the Englishman in Colonel Mitchell and had not enough money to pay expenses.

THE CAUGHLIN TRIAL.

The Jury at Home on the Night of the Tragedy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—In the Caughlin murder trial Mrs. Jane McEvoy, cousin of the accused, testified that she went home on the evening of May 4th, 1893. Dr. Cronin was murdered, with some home about 11 o'clock, if afterwards he went to bed. McEvoy says she did not tell her story at the Coroner trial, because Mrs. Caughlin told her it was not necessary.

Joseph G. Martin, member of the state board of columbian bondholders, said he saw Caughlin in front of the Chicago avenue police station at 10 o'clock on the night of the murder.

THE WILSON BILL.

Attitude of the Republican Senators upon the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The possible attitude of the silver Republicans with reference to the tariff bill has been the theme of considerable talk about the Senate since the Wilson bill reached that body. Inquiry develops the fact that they will without exception oppose the bill for the reason. They are protectionists to principle and some of them think that if the tariff could be allowed to remain as at present, it would be in the interest of silver. They argue that if the tariff is changed and the times continue many will be disposed to find in the change the cause of the depression, whereas, if the tariff is allowed to remain as it is and the times do not improve, it will at once become apparent that the tariff had not caused the dullness of trade and the people may be led to believe it was due to the scarcity of money. While, however, the silver Republican senators will oppose the bill they will vote against it and will make special efforts to defeat the clauses leading upon the sugar and lumber of their respective states. It is probable that some of them will aid their Republican colleagues in securing a delay upon the passage of the bill.

Threatened with a Lockout.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—The most open state of discussion district has submitted a proposition to the miners to submit to a reduction of 10½ per cent in wages. They do not expect the miners to accept it and will institute a lockout on February 19th of nearly 4000 men.

PLEASE DON'T.

Salt Lake Can Do Without that Institution.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 8.—Harry P. Hynds, proprietor of the Capital saloon and club rooms, is said to be making arrangements to open a gambling house in Salt Lake. Mr. Hynds is one of the leading sporting men in the West.

The French Disappointed.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Times from Paris says the Franco-German treaty of commerce has caused a profound impression in France. The French public thought Bismarck would quarrel with the Germans and would be an irresistible ally of every nation hostile to France. Some of the Paris papers, the Times says, are already accusing Bismarck of betraying France.

The Silver Crisis.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.—The Bank of Bengal has raised the rate of discount from 6 to 9 per cent, and the Bank of Bombay from 7 to 8, both on account of the silver crisis.

Elections to Meet.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The executive committee of the National Electoral association has decided to call the annual meeting at Asbury Park, N. J., the first week in July.

To Boycott Brewers.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—There has been a delivery drivers' war against a syndicate of breweries. It has been put into the hands of T. E. McGrath, of the Knights of Labor. He says a national boycott will be placed on the breweries involved, all of which are owned by foreign capital. The Knights will also urge Congress to tax foreign capital invested here.

For the Grand New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The bill for the annexation of Brooklyn and other neighboring towns to the city of New York, passed the assembly, 106 to 7.

SCUTTLER GALES SCORCHED.

The Case of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Col. Pettit occupied the attention of the court in the Northern Pacific case today. He assailed the administration of Receiver Oakes while the latter was president of the road. He said the syndicate which acquired the Northern Pacific and the Manitoba line had sold it to the Northern Pacific railroad $1,000,000. He also said $5,000,000 was squandered in terminals at Seattle. In the case of the Rocky Fork and Cook City lines he said the company paid $4,000,000 for a road worth only $600,000 in order to reach a coal mine worth $200,000. Of the Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern road, which cost the Northern Pacific $2,000,000, Col. Pettit said only a mile and a half of the line was left, the rest consisting of rusty iron and rotten ties.

PERVIS WAS NOT HANGED.

The Rope Broke and Spectators Interfered.

COLUMBIA, Miss., Feb. 8.—Will Purvis was convicted and sentenced to be hanged as a member of a gang of white caps who assassinated William Beasley, of Marion county. Yesterday was the day set for execution and the sheriff undertook to carry out the sentence, but the rope broke. Then the spectators interceded for Purvis, who has always claimed to be innocent, and prevented the sheriff to proceed any further with the business. An effort will now be made to secure executive clemency.

Something Most Given Happened.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—A Dispatch from the governor of Senegal, says the French flying column has surprised the Tuaregs near Timbuctoo. No details.

GEN. LEASE VICTORIOUS.

The Court Renders a Unanimous Decision.

TOPEKA, Feb. 8.—In the case of Mrs. Lease the court rendered a unanimous opinion, the popular member concurring with the two Republicans. The court holds that the governor has no right to remove Mrs. Lease or appoint a successor, as she was appointed to a year and confirmed by the senate, unless charges were preferred and sustained, and that Foulston who is now acting as her successor is a usurper. Mrs. Lease expects immediately to return to the salary in her report, but she learns that the governor has a claim to money her while refusing to follow orders for supplies to state institutions. This she says is due and she proposes to remain in office and fight the claim.

The N. P. Strike.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—The conference between the employes and receivers of the Northern Pacific Railway company is now in progress behind closed doors, considering the recent cut in wages. The workmen are represented by delegates from every railway organization, including Chief Arthur of the Engineers' Brotherhood, Chief Sargent of the firemen, and Chief Rumsey of the telegraphers. The men are holding their argument today. The position is that it will last till tomorrow.

No Truth in the Report.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—All the way from it is learned by an Associated Press reporter that there is not only no truth in the added report that the number of men to be discharged by reason of the foreign market goods from the army supplies, but that no such action has been contemplated.

The S. P. Wage Schedule.

DENVER, Feb. 8.—At the conclusion of the arguments in the Union Pacific wage schedule matter at noon Judge Hallett announced that an order would be made at 5 o'clock, to which time recess was taken.

Publishers Fail.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Gulag Publishing company, publishers of Judge Maginnis' and other works, has failed.

George W. Childs's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—The will of George W. Childs was admitted to probate this morning. It leaves everything absolutely to the widow.

A Question of Safety.

OMAHA, Feb. 8.—The Union Pacific employes are about to raise the question whether it, as Judge Dundy says, they are employes of the United States government. They might not be paid on the basis of the United States working day of eight hours, instead of on the corporate basis of from ten to sixteen hours. Eugene Dieu, president of the American Railway federation, thinks the question can be settled. It is understood he will work to this end.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Wolcott (Col.) presented a resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the states from denying the suffrage to any person on account of sex.

Sherman presented a memorial from well growers against the Wilson bill, saying the finance committee had refused the well growers a hearing, and requesting that the memorial be printed. So ordered.

Wolcott presented several amendments to the tariff bill.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Bland moved to go into committee of the whole to consider his silver seigniorage bill, but for lack of a quorum, 166 to 3, Reed, as before, let the filibustering with various dilatory motions, but the matter was finally brought to a vote.

The filibustering continued. The indications this afternoon were that Bland would be unable to get up the silver seigniorage bill in the present form, on account of filibustering.

A quorum was finally secured in the House, 177 to 4, and the house went into committee of the whole on the seigniorage bill.

DEBTS TO BE TAXED.

Varian's Bill to Tax Debts Secured by Mortgages Passes the House.

LONG DEBATE AND CLOSE VOTE.

Routine Business in the Council.—Proceedings in Both Houses Today.

Yesterday afternoon in connection with H. B. 39, Varian's bill to tax debts secured by mortgages and trust deeds, which came up as special order, resolutions upon the subject, adopted by the Commerce of Commerce, were read. The clerk read the bill at length, when Sears began a speech in opposition to it. He thought it be and Varian's eloquence and his own tests, he would convert the majority of the House to his view. It was a bad time to scare home when crossing arrivals, and it is a bad time now to revise our financial laws. It is the duty of the state to pass such financial legislation as will enable the people to borrow money at the lowest rate of interest. Utah is the best off of any commonwealth in the Union, financially, and her credit is of the highest. This condition is largely due to the existence of our financial laws. The law passed at the last session, one taught to be repealed, was an early legislation. It was favored by our best financiers, who assisted in bondholders efforts. Were it not that I am speaking for his honored friend whose losses are mortgaged, I would not take the stand I am on the bill. Utah owes less per capita than almost any state in the Union, and with our financial laws as they are, we shall soon be relieved of bondholder obligations. The argument that California has a law taking debts secured by mortgages is not valid. The speaker read from the report of the California state board of equalization, showing that the law was intended to be effective, and was a surprise to a certain class of capitalists, who were arrayed in opposition to capital. The speculators did not now the mortgages actually paid more tax than to extend it the mortgages had not been taken as part of the property.

The bill says to those making bankers, you can't live in Utah and loan your money here. Home money lenders, in order to make loans here, must do so under color of the name of some person residing elsewhere. The Legislature should encourage capital to come here. Then we would have manufactories that would be taxable property within the tax collector could find without a search. The speaker held up a copy of a Denver paper containing nine solid pages of advertisements of trust deed sales, brought on by attempted or imposed financial legislation of a bad character. Is it a healthy condition to have $100,000,000 in the New York banks over and above legal requirements, or to have so much money in the savings banks of Illinois that their vaults cannot contain it, while the people are suffering for lack of money with which to do business? This condition is due to distrust, and such proposed legislation as this bill adds to the distrust. The speaker gave comparative statistics showing the per capita indebtedness in two states, and the amount of debts and taxable property in them. The net per capita in Utah is not heavy in proportion to her wealth, and it could be increased without disadvantage if there could be a proportionate increase in the area of cultivated lands. In Illinois the ground is taken that the state has not the right to tax the note the merchant takes for goods.

Votes and consideration of the bill had been postponed in order to give opportunity to get statistics showing why it should not pass, but they had not been presented. Sears had made a strong plea for the mortgaged interest, but had not touched upon the principle of right which was involved. For forty years we had a revenue law which provided that property other than money should be taxed at a fair valuation. This was really a bill to tax money, and the question is, Shall we tax money or not? On all kinds of property, money is least able to bear the burdens of taxation. The speaker read the statute passed at the last session of the Assembly, exempting from taxation notes and debts secured by mortgages and showed that the money which formerly paid a tax to loaning interest, escaped that burden, provided it is secured by real estate. The public revenue was thus cut down, and the lender who had no real estate security paid a tax, while the lender who had such security did not. All money invested in this territory, ought to be taxed, not as a matter of public policy, at the present time, it is best to exempt foreign capital from taxation. The people seemed to have asked for the law passed at the last session exempting mortgaged debts from taxation. The people demand its repeal, and if this Assembly don't repeal it, the people will send a Legislature here that will. There have been protests in the papers, and from other sources, against this bill, but no such protests come from, or represent, the people. They come from capitalists.

Allen said he had no quarrel with capital, but was for the equal distribution of the burdens of taxation. The investors in this bill is a class of the great subject that monopoly and our financial distress. The rich have got the money, have destroyed half the wealth of the world, and are now seeking to escape the taxation of the poor half. The fundamental proposition is that every dollar of property in the commonwealth must bear its share of the public burdens, and no class of kind of property should be exempt. The first question the speaker would ask was, Is it equitable? The second, Is it just? The third, What rule of interest will you pay? Matters of taxation are generally based on actual practice. Allen read from an editorial in a Chicago paper, to show that credits are taxed in that state, and stated that they were in all, or nearly all, the states. Such a law had not driven off capital from any state. Capital comes at you according to the security and interest it can pay. Illinois had enacted a law similar to that passed by this Assembly in 1891, and it had not driven capital there. In one county of this Territory there is a million dollars' worth of property that escapes taxation. The owner now pays a tax on the note in Kansas, Savings Bank & Trust Co. vs. Ia. G. Hardy, subject, to show that the bank had a vast amount of capital, which by itself not its members, which entirely escaped taxation. The speaker recited that there was talking for a less land investments with which have the passage of this bill, and the idea that foreign capital would evade the law. We have heard from the newspapers and the leaders in politics and we have not heard from the masses of the people. They demand better revenue laws and state.

Hansen thought incorporation laws had come from one side of the house. The speaker had brought out by a Judge, to show a case as to evading taxation. I think it is a fair and just power for corporations and partnerships. It has not been intended to be an invasion to the wealth of individuals. In support of the amendment the speaker read from the report of the Territorial board of equalization. He read a communication from citizens in Iron county, which recommended that the assessors were very careful in assessing money, but that the law should be changed so as to tax money, credits and notes, and loaning instruments, trust deeds and deeds of trust. Everyone thought it had public and was a day to change existing laws, or repeal some enough. If foreign capital is not taxed directly, it is indirectly. Not it is invested in tangible property which pays taxes, and would foreign capital come to Utah but to pay a more rather than an illiterate land state. This bill of course will give employment to the county, and was in nearly every case was after during income upon borrowed capital.

Johnson explained statements made by him in committee, which had been referred to and claimed that in Salt Lake county there were mortgages on something to half a million dollars, owned in Utah, which might be taxed, but were exempt under the present law. He made an argument in favor of the bill, and dwelt on the injustice of exempting a note which was mortgaged, and taxing one that was not. He hoped the bill would not arrive when the capitalists of New York could dictate, by telegraph, the legislation to be passed by this Assembly.

Varian spoke in the debate. He still claimed the bill was not the serious objection against the bill. Were it not an opinion in a newspaper, he would ask, who wrote it? What are the writer's qualifications to express a valuable opinion? Are he against the bill on the ground that it injures the rights of Jesus Christ, quoted, and what were his opportunities for learning in advance what the effect of this bill would be? In reference to the Chamber of Commerce, he declared it had sanctioned propositions that would shock the common sense of a Tattooed Yearold school boy. Why did not the Chamber of Commerce, by its committee, come before the committee of this House in a proper and dignified way, and with argument, reason and statistics, oppose the bill. He called on members to vote the bill down because they wanted to, and could if they saw fit to do so, but he begged them not to give such false reasons as double taxation, and danger of the withdrawal of capital, for their votes.

The bill passed by the vote of 13 to 11. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Allen, Clark, Dougall, Hatch, Irine, Johnson, McMillan, McKay, Parsons, Pugsley, Varian, Warner, Wilson—11.

Noes—Hubbard, Mason, Monson, Moses, Nebeker, Powers, Sears, Stillford, Stokes, Tolton, Mr. Speaker.—11.

Adjourned.

The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. All notes, bonds and other instruments, secured by trust deed or mortgage hereafter given, shall be assessed and taxed as other personal property, at its fair cash value to the owner thereof, and any agreement or promise so any time made by the debtor to directly or indirectly pay or discharge the tax on any note, prohibited by or attached to such debtor, shall be null and void, and shall not be enforced in any court in this Territory; provided, the provisions of this act shall not apply to non-resident creditors or mortgagees.

Sec. 2. During January of each year county recorders of the several counties shall furnish the respective assessors with a certified abstract of all mortgages and trust deeds remaining unsatisfied of record, for which the recorder shall receive twenty cents for each abstract or trust deed abstracted, and all the moneys so paid by the county shall be paid out of the Territorial treasury. The officer of public accounts shall draw his warrant in favor of the recorder for the Territory's proportion of the amount upon proof by affidavit of the service and amount. All indebtedness secured by the mortgages and trust deeds so abstracted shall be assessed as in the first section of this act provided.

Sec. 3. An act entitled "An act to repeal an act entitled 'An act to amend Revised Laws of Utah, 1888, relating to the assessment from taxation of mortgages and trust deeds, and repealing chapter 41 of the Session Laws of 1892," approved March 10, 1892, is hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its approval.

COUNCIL.

After the close of the NEWS report yesterday, the claim of Sheriff McBride, of Carbon county, for the use of rooms for court purposes, referred on recommendation of the finance committee, was reconsidered.

A number of bills were filed for third reading, and a number of others were received.

H. B. 51, providing for free public employment offices, was discussed at length, amended and passed.

C. B. 31, providing for the purchase of school books, etc., for the courts, by the county commissioners, and C. B. 55, to relieve county clerks of the duties of the Territorial Supreme Court, H. B. 33, relating to fees, and C. B. 86, for the relief of W. J. Shields.

Adjourned.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COUNCIL.

President Bitson presented a petition of the G. A. R. concerning the bill before the Council relating to the wearing of badges.

Committee on contingent expenses reported on several bills.

Committee on claims reported on the claim of Harmel Pratt for $2,000, recommended and $1,000 be allowed. This was for legal services to the Territory and legal advice given to the marshal.

The following claims were favorably reported: J. Morris & Co., $9; Gentile Bros. Publishing, $10.10 (on the report by H. S. Joyce, to professional services, $10.10, but down to Sec. H. Morris & Co. for $10, but down to $10.10).

C. B. 24, making appropriation for public library, was favorably reported with amendments.

HOUSE.

Opening exercises.

Motion for dispensation of the reading of the journal. Allen moved to strike out the resolutions of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce in opposition to pending Revenue Legislation. Carried.

The following were presented:

By Mr. Hammond, memorial of citizens of Iron county against the appropriation or bond for an hospital in that county.

By Mr. Baker, Position of the Davis county court relating to roads.

By Mr. Sears, Petition from citizens of Box Elder county asking the repeal of the income tax.

By Mr. Dixon, of assessor of Davis county, of $141, for pauper. Also for $18.75, official processes cases in pauper counts.

NOTES.

The financial bills pending in the Assembly are subjects of much discussion among members and on the lobby.

The rumor that has been mentioned in the proceedings in the Council for the last few days seems to have ceased, or but few visitors were present today.

Dixon's speech in the House yesterday failed from as one of the best efforts of the session, and delivered by the Judge property which pays taxes, and would induce capital more than to be put