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. 30 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

A Paper to Be Laid Before the St. Louis Convention,

WRITTEN BY JUDGE TRUMBULL,

Who Drafted the Thirteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution Over Twenty-five Years Ago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—It is the opinion of the chiefs of the People's party of Chicago that Judge Lyman Trumbull has given to his countrymen a paper that will have as much to do with perpetuating his name as the historic thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which he drafted more than a quarter of a century ago. It is a declaration of principles for the guidance of the People's party of the United States, and it consists of a series of resolutions which are to be made a basis of work of the national party conference which will convene at St. Louis tomorrow morning.

The paper as it will go before the St. Louis convention is as follows:

"1—Resolved, That human brotherhood and equality of rights are cardinal points of true democracy.

"2—Resolved, that forgetting all past political differences, we unite in the common purpose to restore the central government from the control of monopolists and concentrated wealth, to limit their powers of perpetuation by curtailing their privileges, and to secure the rights of free speech, a free press, free labor and trial by jury—all rules, regulations and judicial dicta in derogation of either of which are arbitrary, unconstitutional and not to be tolerated by a free people.

"3—We indorse the resolution adopted by the national Republican convention of 1860, which was interpreted by President Lincoln in his inaugural address as follows:

"The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the states and especially of the rights of each state to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force on the soil of any state of territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

"4—Resolved, That the power given Congress by the Constitution for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, to repel invasions, does not warrant the government in making use of a standing army to aiding monopolies to the oppression of their employes. When free men maintain the sword it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism or to uphold privileged monopolies in the oppression of the poor.

"5—Resolved, That to check the rapid absorption of the wealth of the country and its perpetuation in a few hands, we demand the enactment of laws limiting the amount of property to be acquired by taxes or inheritance.

"6—Resolved, That we denounce the issuing of interest bearing bonds in a time of peace, to be paid for, in part at least, by gold drawn from the treasury, which results in the government's paying interest on its own money.

"7—Resolved, That we demand that Congress performs its constitutional duty to coin money, to regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin by the enactment of laws for the free exchange of silver with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"8—Resolved, That monopolies affecting the public interest should be owned and operated by the government, in the interests of the people; all employes of the same to be governed by civil service rules and no one to be employed or displaced on account of politics.

"9—We inscribe in our banners 'Down with monopolies and millionaire control. Up with the rights of man and the masses.' And under this banner we march to the polls and to victory."

Lexow Committee Adjournment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—"It is my present purpose and intention to end my connection as cross-examiner before the Lexow committee on Friday night."

This is the first authoritative statement which Mr. Goff has made concerning the hearings of the Lexow committee adjournment. He made it last night and it will undoubtedly be adhered to, unless something extraordinary, now unseen, shall interfere.

Platt Preaches Parkhurst.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt has forsaken the Madison avenue Presbyterian church and now prays at the Marble Collegiate reformed church in Fifth avenue. Mr. Platt could not sit in a pew and hear his pastor, Dr. Parkhurst, call him a loss and straight him as a devil in politics, and besides Mr. Platt said he does not go to Madison avenue church to hear politics preached from the pulpit.

The Chinese Still on the Run.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 27.—Gen. Katsura reported from Hiu Chang on Monday that the Chinese army under Wang after its defeat at Ora Sui fled back to New Chwang and there retreated to Denshouri, being joined by the mass of Chinese troops stationed at New Chwang, which town was completely evacuated. Some who were seen in the direction of Pieki report that about 8,000 Chinese are advancing from Chiu-ling-tse shore.

TRANSFER OF COAL.

Rock Springs Coal Land Sold to Chicago Capitalists.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Negotiations for the transfer of coal mines at Rock Springs, Wyo., to Chicago capitalists have culminated in the acquirement by E. F. Lawrence, of the First National bank, representing a syndicate, of 950 acres of coal land and other property from the Rock Springs Coal company for $150,000. The Sweet Water Coal company has also transferred its mines to Mr. Lawrence, but the transfer has not yet been recorded. Negotiations are closed for the Vanclyke mines and the deal will probably be consummated about the first of the year. The three transfers represent transaction of more than $500,000. P. J. Queely, president of the Rock Springs Coal company, was in the city yesterday and confirmed the facts of the sale.

International Deal in Copper.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The *Times* says: An international deal in copper is likely to be perfected soon. Ever since the unsteadiness of the great corner in copper which was created by a French and English syndicate three years ago, speculators have been figuring how to put through some such scheme. This time it is a combination of French capital which is engineering the scheme. Representatives of the syndicate were in Chicago several days and were joined here by John Dampier, of Glasgow. Arthur Turnbull, of New York, who is interested in the deal, also came on here and yesterday the party left for the West. Their mission, it is said, is to confer with the owners of the immense Montana and Arizona properties.

SHOEMAKERS ON A STRIKE.

Six Thousand Men and Women Demand a Higher Scale of Wages.

Fireworks and Parades—Speeches by Anarchists of Many Nationalities—No Violence.

HAVERHILL, MASS., Dec. 27.—With 90 per cent of the shoeworkers of this city earning less than $7 a week, the international labor union made a demand on manufacturers that they should restore the prices that existed before the panic of 1892, the shoe industry being at the present time at its height. The machine lasters were called out but no compromise could be effected. The affair culminated when W. W. Spaulding, the largest manufacturer of the city, locked out all his farmer workmen because they attended the lasters' rally. The labor strikers and locked out men formed a parade last night and marched to the shoe district, when the stitchers at Spaulding's quit work and they joined in the demand for more wages as well as the parade. The strikers declare that the present fight is to establish a minimum list of prices, and in this, although they have only grievances against a few manufacturers, all the shoe factories will be concerned.

During a $4,000 conflagration, the fourth parade of the day was formed and headed for the fire lines. It contained four hundred men, but was increased by as many thousands when it reached the mill. Here inflammatory speeches were delivered by the labor leaders and Armenian, Polish, Hebrew and French anarchists, who urged the men to come out and join the strikers. The line of parade was ablaze with fireworks and was headed by a band.

The general strike will not be ordered until this afternoon and the manufacturers have until noon to restore the former price list. This strike will affect nearly six thousand men and women, who claim that no compromise will be accepted, but that the fight will be to the end. A secret system now in vogue in the larger factories which keeps the foreign element in most instances ignorant of the men, or it will extend through all the shoe world. The strikers were orderly and no violence was offered.

COCKRAN AND CROKER.

The Latter Explains What He Meant by "Personal Explanation."

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *World* says this morning:

Richard Croker has explained what he meant in reference to Bourke Cockran, in his statement printed on Tuesday:

"If he refused to come before the committee, the next time I meet him, where I meet him I will demand a personal explanation."

This statement has been accepted as being a threat that Mr. Cockran will be in danger of personal violence if he should fail to make a satisfactory explanation to Mr. Croker.

"I did not mean anything of this sort," declared Mr. Croker.

"All I intended to convey was that if I did meet Mr. Cockran I shall ask him to explain why he has attacked me and to prove the truth of the assertions he has made. I shall in this way give him a chance to set himself right."

Mr. Croker said also that he would not attend the meeting of the executive committee unless Mr. Cockran will be there. He is not a member.

"I do not confine my charges to Cockran," continued Mr. Croker. "I invite all my enemies. I have my inside of Tammany Hall to meet me and substantiate any charges they wish to make against me if they can. Let them come out like men and say what they have to say against me and not attack me behind my back or over Bottomless canons."

INCENDIARY FIRE.

The Old Capitol Building at Atlanta Destroyed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 27.—The old capitol building, now owned by Venable Brothers, and used as an office building, was visited by a disastrous fire this morning. The total loss will reach $80,000. The building was purchased by the state under the reconstruction regime, for $400,000. When the new million dollar capitol was built, it was sold to the Venable Brothers for $125,000. The origin of the flames is thought to be incendiary.

Detective Dies of His Wounds.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 27.—Joe Murray, the detective wounded in Monday's shooting, died at noon today. This is the second death as the result of the affair.

A Blow Dead.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—Francis II, formerly king of Naples, died today at Arco, in Austrian Tyrol.

BOREAS RAMPANT.

Snow Storms Play Havoc With Wires and Delay Trains.

AN OLD SOLDIER FOUND FROZEN.

Deep Snow—Gentle Zephyrs—Telegraphic Communication Interrupted in Many Places.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—The snowstorm which started last evening proved the heaviest known here for several years. Up to 9 o'clock this morning twelve inches of snow had fallen and it is still snowing. Street car travel in the city is seriously interfered with and in some parts of the city the telephone and telegraph wires are down. The blizzard was general over this section and especially severe in the Allegheny mountains where the snow drifted and impeded travel.

The through trains from the East are from four to seven hours late, and from the West they were nearly as much behind time.

TWENTY INCHES OF SNOW.

DUBOIS, Pa., Dec. 27.—The storm which began at dark last evening continues without abatement. The ground is covered to a depth of twenty inches. Traffic on the Pennsylvania Valley road is practically at a standstill. Telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated.

COVERED WITH SNOW.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—All the indications in this place point to evidence of the storm in the Mississippi valley, those from the south being especially covered with snow. The meteorologic report fourteen inches of snow about Pedicha, Western Indiana do not report as heavy fall.

LOW TEMPERATURE.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 27.—A blizzard struck this city early this morning, demoralizing the street railway traffic for three hours. The velocity of the wind decreased towards noon, but the snow is still falling. In the eastern part of the province there is a heavy snowstorm with the instrumentes howling around the mills.

SWEPT BY A BLIZZARD.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The Adirondack region is being swept by a blizzard. A foot of snow has fallen since midnight. It is being drifted by a northern gale.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—There is no direct telegraphic communication between this city and Sandy Hook, owing to the storm, all messages are received by way of Long Branch. At Sandy Hook the wind is blowing a moderate gale from the east northeast, and the rain continues. The water along Staten Island shore is unusually high and in many places has made a clean breach at the docks. At Quarantine the waves are breaking over the stone wall built to protect the shore. Reports from the interior indicate more or less serious interruption to railway traffic, and New York is showing the most general disturbance.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Dec. 27.—John Mulhane was found frozen this morning at Gelson's Run, near his home. He was an old soldier and worked in the Illinois glass factory. He started to walk home from here last night and was caught in the storm.

HORSES AND MULES KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27.—The sleet storm following last night's fall of snow brought great damage to the telegraph and telephone circuits, within a radius of fifty miles of this city. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies are badly crippled on every circuit. The snow is from four to eighteen inches deep over Pennsylvania today. Six horses and two mules were killed today by coming in contact with the dangle of electric light wires blown down by the storm.

A VENTABLE BLIZZARD.

CHICAGO, Ills., Dec. 27.—The mercury fell with the snow here today and the storm developed into a veritable blizzard. The railway trains were generally on time, but the street blockades were numerous.

CAUSE OF THE STORM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—From the weather bureau view, the chief characteristic of the present storm has been the rapidity of its development and movement, this result being due to a barometric pressure in Montana of 31.3 inches, the highest record by the weather bureau. Rain or snow has fallen generally east of the Mississippi, while from the west of that river, cold weather and high winds are advancing. Bismarck leads the cold weather stations with 22 below, and it is 10 below at many points far northwest. Storm signals are displayed all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Damage to shipping is feared, as the wind's velocity will range from 20 to 70 miles an hour.

INSPECTOR WILLIAMS

Resumes His Testimony Before the Lexow Committee.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Inspector Williams resumed his testimony before the Lexow committee at 11:35.

Goff called the names of Captains Martin, Meakim, Washburn and Westervelt. It was stated by Inspector Williams that Westervelt was sick.

Goff retorted: "Captain Westervelt was well enough to be at his station two hours ago, when subpoenaed."

"Captain Meakim has been ill," continued Goff, "but the police surgeon has certified that his illness (muscular rheumatism) is not serious enough to prevent his attendance, if he desires to come. I shall ask you to call on Captain Meakim. If he is an honest man and not guilty of the corruption charged against him, he will come here and testify. I hope these words will reach him and that he will weigh their significance."

Inspector Williams looked perfectly composed as Goff began the cross-examination.

Goff asked: "Will you swear that Parsons did not get a vacation through you when you were superintendent of the cleaning department?"

"I will not."

"Everybody who has testified against you is a perjurer or a liar. Now name three men been a member of the police force charged with more corruption than you?"

"I have not been charged with any corruption."

"Were you ever charged with stealing coal?"

"No."

Mr. Goff referred to a document and said: "I find that on March 19, 1879, you were charged by Louisa Smith, a keeper of a disorderly house, with taking from her six pocket handkerchiefs, one gold headed cane, one pencil, one pair of slippers, one velvet vest and one and a half dozen pairs of socks."

"I don't remember it."

"Haven't you read up your records often enough since this committee sat to remember it? Don't you know impertinent? Waiting brought these charges against you?"

"He did not. A woman brought them."

"Were you found guilty?"

"I don't think so. I can find out by referring to my records."

"I don't want your record. I want you to answer my questions. Don't think that because you wear a gold shield here and are respectable, you are one who is different from any other witness."

"I know I am not."

"Will you swear that on April 2, 1893, you did not go to police headquarters to stand your trial on these charges?"

"I don't remember."

"Did not you swear yesterday you had been charged with offenses eighteen times? Cannot you remember three offenses?"

"No, I can tell you by referring to my record."

"I wish to say," said Goff, "that on the charge brought against Inspector Williams by Howard Crosby, the commissioners were divided."

Coming to the time Williams had charge of the Eighth precinct, Goff asked: "Is it true that if there were any houses of ill fame there."

"I heard them there."

"Did you tell them there?"

"Yes, because they were tolerable at that time," was Williams's extraordinary reply.

Goff then called the names of many notorious houses in Mercer, Green, Sullivan and Bleecker streets. Williams said he had heard of them and had asked the board of education to close them up. He denied that they were "alleged" disorderly houses, although he had said he knew all about them, at the inquiry instituted by the board of education.

Lord Churchill.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Lord Randolph Churchill passed a quiet night and this morning is in less comatose condition and somewhat stronger.

Will Accept a Reduction.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—A new scale of wages for the Edgar Thompson Steel company has been presented to the men. An average reduction of about 12 per cent is made; common labor is reduced from $1.50 to $1.20 a day. Two thousand employes will accept the new scale.

SKIRMISH WITH YAQUIS.

Indians Kill a Rancher and Are Pursued by Troops.

GUAYMAS, Mex., Dec. 27.—A band of Yaqui Indians visited the ranch of Julio Carbonas and murdered him, his wife and two children. A mounted troop went in pursuit, and it is reported had a skirmish, in which several Yaquis were killed.

Regular Dividend.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The New York Central railroad has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable January 15.

Dismissed, of Course.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The case against George Lavigne and his seconds and others connected with the contest in which Bowen was killed was today dismissed.

Brooks Co., Georgia, Speaks Up.

QUITMAN, Ga., Dec. 27.—The Brooks county board of commissioners has issued a statement deploring the recent lawlessness, attributing it to efforts to bring the criminals to justice, declaring that there never has been a race war and asserting that the whole trouble was caused by twenty-five white men, not ever four of whom live in the county.

A White Brute in Alabama.

BAY MINETTE, Ala., Dec. 27.—Tim Thompson, a little negro boy, was asked to dance for the amusement of some white toughs. He refused, saying he was a church member. Jim Jowing, one of the men, knocked him down with a club, then danced upon the prostrate form. He then shot the boy in the hips. The boy is dead, the murderer at large.

Clean Cash Robbery.

PIQUA, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The residence of Henry Pruser was robbed of $5,000 cash in the absence of the family today.

DIRECTORS ARRESTED.

Alleged False Statements Bring Them Into Trouble.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Dec. 27.—The directors and manager of the Commercial bank were arrested today on warrants issued by Judge Conroy. They are charged with presenting a false statement of the bank's condition at the last annual meeting, by including among the assets securities which were hypothecated to the London and Westminster bank to offset overdrafts. The warrants were issued on the initiative of Dr. Fleming, of the board of trustees, the board authorizing them. The directors are A. F. Goodridge, ex-premier of New Foundland; James Goodridge, chairman of the board of directors; E. J. Duder, Gen. A. Hutchings and James Pete, ex-colonial minister. Pike is in Nova Scotia. The manager arrested is Henry Carr. Bail will be accepted for all the prisoners. No allegations are made of personal misappropriation and some resting lawyers of the city say the arrests are on a mere technicality.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Once Again the Utah Commission Mandate Cases Go Over.

MRS. MULVANEY AND VALENTINE.

Their Trial Set for February 11th: Explanation by Judge Bartch on the Bond Question.

Both divisions of the Third district court have been in session today. In Judge Bartch's department a sort of political field-day had been promised, the hearing upon the writs of mandate issued against the members of the Utah Commission having been specially set down for this date. Contrary to general expectation, however, an agreement was entered into between counsel for the respective parties as the result of which a further continuance was granted by the court, for one week. This left only the arraignment of Mrs. Mulvaney and Charles Valentine on the bill for today, and a plea of not guilty having been entered on behalf of these defendants and the date of their trial set, Judge Bartch adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Chief Justice Merritt was kept busy with motions, and other matters of more importance.

THE MANDAMUS CASES.

When Judge Bartch took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock he intimated that this was the day set for the hearing of the mandamus cases in which the members of the Utah Commission are defendants. What had counsel to say upon the matter?

Attorney Ogden Hiles replied that in the matter of the application of J. E. Page for a writ of mandate, as well as the other cases, it had been agreed between counsel that the hearing should be postponed for one week from today—until January 3rd, 1895, if agreeable to the court.

Judge Bartch—I think they can be taken up at that time. I understand that you will then be ready for a hearing in all the cases.

Attorney C. C. Williams assented, stating that, as he understand, the principles involved, and the facts, were the same in each case.

A continuance was entered accordingly.

The chief reason for the present postponement was the absence of Judge Bennett from the city.

MRS. MULVANEY AND VALENTINE.

Mrs. Sofia Mulvaney and Mr. Charles Valentine had their second brief interview with Associate Justice Harlan immediately after the foregoing matter had been disposed of. The former walked down from the Templeton hotel with her custodian-in-law, Deputy Marshal Ab Dyer, and was given a seat in the front row of the jury box after being previously received by her attorney, F. H. Stephens. Valentine was brought from Marshal Brigham's castle on the hill without any show of ceremony. He rode down in the penitentiary wagon like any ordinary prisoner en route to the court room, his only traveling companions being an student driving driver and Guard Calder. Neither of the defendants looked so cheerful as when arraigned on the previous occasion when they stood up side by side. This time they were separated, Valentine being with his attorney, John M. Zane, at the other end of the room.

"Mrs. Mulvaney is here to enter her plea to these indictments," said Attorney Stephens, by way of leading off the conversation. "She is now in court and will enter a plea of not guilty, with the privilege of withdrawing or demurring later."

District Attorney Judd loomed up with the response, delivered in no certain tone of voice: "Well, if the court please, I do not think any privilege left. I want an issue."

Attorney Stephens—I have not seen the indictments yet.

District Attorney Judd—Well, the gentleman has had a week to look at them.

Mr. Stephens walked up to the clerk's desk, glanced curiously over the indictments and said—A plea of not guilty may be entered in both cases.

District Attorney Judd—I will now ask that both cases be set for hearing on February 11th.

Attorney Stephens—I do not know any reason why that would not be satisfactory, but I do not consent.

District Attorney Judd—I do not ask for any consent.

Judge Bartch said the cases might be set for February 11th, as suggested, and then offered an explanation in regard to the question of reducing the defendant's bonds which he thought ought to be made. When the indictments were found and the court was asked to fix the bond, it was represented that the parties had taken $11,000 in money and other property belonging to the complaining witness, to the amount of something over $20,000. The court was then urged to fix the bond in the sum of $22,000 which he thought, at the time, thought too heavy, and unreasonable. But from the fact of its being represented that the money might be put up and that the defendants might get across the line into Mexico, he yielded and fixed the bond at each at $11,000 in the one case. In the other case the bond asked for was in quite a large sum. While in the manner of reducing the bond in Chief Justice Merritt's court this court had nothing to say, yet he thought under the situation it was entirely proper that Judge Merritt should reduce the bond. At the same time, it was due to himself to make this explanation as to why the bond was so high to the first place.

Attorney John N. Zane then arose and, on behalf of Valentine, entered a plea of not guilty to both indictments.

Upon motion of Judge Judd, Valentine's case was also set for trial on February 11th.

Mrs. Mulvaney was escorted back to the Templeton without having had an opportunity to exchange any words with Valentine, who was conducted into the deputy marshals' apartment and there remained for some little time before being conveyed to the "pen." While sitting among the deputies Charles became quite chatty and talkative, as he sauntered around smoking cigarettes. He confessed he had no idea, until he got there, that the penitentiary was such a place." He compared it to a "great school," praised the footballers highly and said all the officials there were thorough gentlemen. They had treated him well and shown him all the consideration that could be expected. One of the deputies asked Valentine whether he was likely to raise the $4,000 bonds, and he expressed himself as quite satisfactory arrangements to this end. His father, he said, would see what could be done, but as he resided back east, some little time must elapse before bonds could be given. As to the offenses charged against himself and Mrs. Mulvaney, Valentine was as dumb as an oyster in all but his counsel.

Before Judge Morris.

In the case of Lizzie Cassidy vs Wm. Cassidy motion was made by Attorney Baldwin on behalf of the plaintiff to set aside a contract. The defendant, who was represented by Attorney J. H. Hurd, had previously put in an answer to the suit, but the old man did not appear, and the plaintiff's counsel simply proved up his case. It would appear that Mrs. Cassidy owned a good-sized tract of land at Ogdoth beach, near Norfolk, and the same having been platted out a contract was entered into between the parties for its sale. It was shown that the defendant sold a portion of the property and collected therefor some $700 or $800, but he failed to turn the money over the plaintiff brought suit. The court gave judgment for plaintiff as prayed.

The legal arguments in the case of Joseph Goddard vs E. H. Parsons et al, continued from last Saturday, were resumed, on demurrer to complaint. The facts have been given in Saturday's NEWS. At the conclusion of the arguments the court granted the plaintiff leave to file an amendment to his complaint.

The case of A. C. Smith vs James T. Chesley left a repeat this afternoon—Day & Street for the plaintiff, Judge Hawes for the defendant. The parties are partners in a drug-store on East Temple street, but as their business relations have not been to present so roseate a hue, it is expected there will be an accounting between them and a receiver appointed, by way of winding up their affairs. The suit was filed a short time ago and an early settlement is now hoped for.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Some of the Business Disposed of at Today's Session.

A session of the county court was held this morning, Probate Judge Miner presiding. The three selectmen were also present.

The county treasurer reported that he had sufficient funds on hand to pay all registered county warrants up to No. 8,990.

A petition from John P. Freese and others asking permission to make a drain ditch to convey waste water from the street running east of State road to Miller River, grist mill and empty the waste into Jordan River was referred to Sesseman Canson with power to act.

Charles Brown and others petitioned the court to establish the boundary lines of the county road running east and west between sections 6 and 7, township south, range 1 east as follows, viz, so as to prevent further inconvenience and misunderstanding among the settlers on the borders of said road. Referred to the selectmen.

This afternoon the board is again in session, having a large number of claims to look into.

February Term of Court.

The February term of the Third district court will open on Monday, the 4th of that month. The Mulvaney-Valentine case, set for trial on February 11th, will be one of the features of the session.

A Bribery Charge.

Fred Walker was arrested this morning by Patrolman Shannon on a charge of securing an office by bribery. The case will be heard this afternoon.

A SERIOUS SHOOTING.

H. S. Drake the Victim of Carelessness or Suicidal Mania.

H. S. Drake, a miner about 30 years of age who hails from Mercur and who has been in the city at frequent intervals for the past few months, created a profound sensation at the Salt Lake Sanitarium on Third South street about 10 o'clock last night by firing a bullet into his head.

Drake was alone and chartered a private cash room in which he had been but a short time when the shooting occurred. He was found in a semi conscious condition and was carried to a cot in an anteroom where he received surgical attention from the hands of Dr. Dalby, who extracted a 44 caliber bullet from the base of the skull. Drake has been displaying a good deal of late and it is thought he attempted suicide in a moment of despondency, though this he denied on recovering consciousness. He was taken to the police station where he passed the night. Today he was removed to the hospital and the doctor says he will recover.

They Must Hurry Up.

Mrs. Mulvaney's bonds had not been tendered to Clerk Dunbar, whom Chief Justice Merritt has named to approve them, up to 3:45 this afternoon, and it is understood that unless they are forthcoming by Marshal Marshal Brigham will transfer the lady defendant from the Templeton hotel to the penitentiary. As, however, her counsel (F. H. Stephens) has undertaken to produce the required securities later in the afternoon, there seems a reasonable prospect of Mrs. Mulvaney being spared the indignity of an enforced ride to the "pen."

MISS COUZINS TALKS.

First Lady Admitted to the Bar in Utah Twenty-two Years Ago.

WILL LECTURE IN THIS CITY.

Subject, "The Financial Conspiracy"—To Be Entertained by the Women's Press Club.

As foreshadowed in the NEWS, Miss Phebe Couzins arrived in this city last evening accompanied by her brother, John E. Couzins. Both visitors came here direct from Denver. They took quarters at the Templeton, where they expect to remain during the next two or three weeks.

To a NEWS representative this afternoon Miss Couzins said she was on her way to the Pacific coast from New York, and that the journey was commenced in May last but had been interrupted by frequent political and social disturbances, the first of which was the big strike among the Pennsylvania miners, whose condition she studied for several weeks. Coming westward she was again halted, this time in Colorado, where she took the stump for the Populists, and during the campaign—a most bitter one—her voice was heard, as she says, almost every night, crying for reform.

Miss Couzins expects to deliver at least one lecture and probably a series in this city before leaving. The address that she has decided upon is the "Financial Conspiracy" in which she says she proposes to "review the financial questions of the country from 1861 to the time of the issuance of the call demand notes, greenback policy, gold clause, contracts, demonetization of silver, etc."

On the question of the issuance of gold bonds Miss Couzins spoke emphatically if and warmly. She denounced the action as illegal and an act of treason. Quoting her: "There is no law authorizing a $100,000,000 treasury reserve, and I propose to show it—to expose the schemes which it will cast in all its characteristics. To illustrate what I mean," continued the lady, "I shall use a lot of notes—all legal—issued by state banks many years ago and captured by my father when chief of police of St. Louis from 1861 to 1865."

At this juncture Miss Couzins produced a packet of notes, no two of which were alike and all of which represented a large number which she said had been destroyed by her father and police commissioners of St. Louis during the period named because they were counterfeit. "While they are very pretty and good so far as they go they are easily counterfeited and there is the danger in the new issue."

Miss Couzins visited Utah once before. That was twenty-two years ago when she says "I was a thoughtless, happy girl, fresh from school." That visit was of particular interest, however, not only to the then young lady herself, but to the people of the Territory, inasmuch as during that period she became a member of the Utah bar. She was the first lady to secure that distinction in Utah, and in order to be successful a great deal of prejudice had to be aggravated and opposition had to be overcome. In speaking of the event Miss Couzins said: "Mine was a test case and was made more for the benefit of a Miss Snow than for myself. Miss Snow was a little more gifted than I was and on the advice of Judge McKean—a lively man—I submitted to the ordeal. The result was that both of us were admitted."

The Miss Snow referred to was Miss C. Georgina Snow, daughter of the veteran Utah attorney, Judge Zerubbabel Snow. The date of admission was September 3rd, 1872.

Miss Couzins will be tendered a reception by the Utah Woman's Press club on Saturday evening next at the home of Dr. Ellis R. Shipp.

Marriage License.

The county clerk issued a marriage license today to Edwin Pettit Jr., 23, of Salt Lake City, and Sarah Louisa Wheelwright, 18, of Murray.

A Burglar Neatly Nabbed.

Captain Donovan, of the police force, made an unexpected catch shortly after 1 o'clock this morning while going home. As he was passing the residence of M. C. Phillips on Second South between Third and Fourth East, he saw a man prowling about the place and acting in a very suspicious manner. He watched a few minutes and the fellow came out of the gate rather hurriedly and the captain followed him down the street until he got under an electric light when he asked a number of questions which he could not answer satisfactorily so he placed him under arrest and marched him back to the Phillips residence. Mr. Phillips was out of bed at the time saying he had heard some one tampering with the windows and suspected that a burglar was endeavoring to break into the house. The captain replied that he had the culprit in tow whom he took to the police station and who on being searched yielded up a skeleton key. The fellow said his name was Fred Woolf, that he was 32 years of age and that he recently came into from Tooele.

Stenographic Contest.

At last evening's contest for the position of assistant court reporter, held in the Supreme Court room, the candidates were, F. W. Mifflerton, F. E. Barker, J. F. Ryan, C. W. L. Stearns and John Irvine. The competition toward the close of the examination lay between F. W. Mifflerton and F. E. Barker, but the result may not be made known for a few days.