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.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH.

NO. 45. VOL. XXVII.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Both Houses of Congress in for Work Rather than Works.

NEW OFFICES ARE DISTRIBUTED.

The Hawaiian Ex-Queen Will Not Be Restored to the Throne.—The Insolvent Banks.

DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
10 B.d., S. E.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—(Special.) The coming two weeks will be devoted to words rather than to works by both Houses of Congress. The tariff amendment discussion is over the four-minute rule, with night sessions and free debate is the program in the House. The abortious bill and the Hawaiian matter will occupy the attention of the Senate.

Hatchtown is expected to slow down for two days' executive session.

A great lot of proposed tariff amendments are already filed with the clerk of the committee on ways and means, who will probably offer and authorize several. Some others are likely to be adopted.

The internal revenue bill will be reported on Thursday. The friends of the income tax law hope to attach it to the tariff bill. A big fight is expected. The monetary agencies will probably try to get the separation of the tariff from the internal revenue bills.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 15.—Chairman Hitt, secretary of the House committee on foreign affairs, and Representative Holman (Ind.) conferred this morning as to a proposition that would be submitted to Congress for a solution of the Hawaiian problem. After some talk McCreary said: "The solution is the question will unanimously be ready for the House when it comes to the House before January 25." Holman said: "I will not present my Hawaiian resolution, for the members of the foreign affairs committee are willing very fairly, trying to solve the problem. One thing is certain, the question of restoring Liliuokalani to the throne is for all time abandoned, and rest only in the executive but Congressional circles. It will never be found again."

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—On motion of Crain, Texas, the senate bill allowing the Arkansas Pass Harbor Co., of Texas, from the time Holman is one of the act of 1890, as to improvements of Arkansas Pass, was passed before the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the tariff bill.

Bourelle made another fruitless attempt to bring forward his Hawaiian resolution. He moved an unanimous consent against the release of the House to consider the matter saying: "Congress should have the right to repudiate the action of the minority which it rest. The Democratic majority should have the right to unload from Congress and the Democratic party this burden of outrage and disgrace." (Republican applause).

"There must be some limit," declared the Speaker sharply, "to the right of gentlemen to violate the privileges of the House. There must be some power in the majority to protect itself against these repeated violations. The gentleman will resume his seat and the House will now proceed to order stipulated, will resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the further consideration of the tariff bill."

Bourelle retired to the rear of the hall. Hitchcock took the chair and the reading of the tariff bill began.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—At the opening of the Senate this morning there was an unusual flood of petitions protesting against the passage of the Wilson tariff bill.

After transacting business of minor importance the Senate went into executive session on the Hawaiian resolution.

Only Small Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The ways and means committee has completed the amendment which it will propose to the tariff bill. They do not change the general scope, being all of a minor character.

The Hawaiian Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Hawaiian investigation by the Senate committee on foreign relations made little progress today. Several new witnesses failed to appear. Lieutenant Commander Swinburne was one of them.

Prof. W. D. Alexander, of the Hawaiian legation, gave some little additional evidence already presented by him. Several affidavits from residents in Honolulu bearing on the revolution and other phases of the question were filed by Senator Frye.

Looking for Mountain Scenery.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

SANDER, WYO., Jan. 15.—Anderson, the renowned painter, contemplates spending several months next summer studying the scenery of the mountain scenery in this section. He has already engaged to build a cozy little cottage in the county of Lincoln. Talbot's place in the northern part of Fremont county. The building is in the form style and although it is to be constructed entirely of logs will be beautifully finished and elegantly furnished.

Charged with Embezzlement.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

DOUGLAS, WYO., Jan. 15.—Treasurer N. C. Burns of Converse county was arrested at Cheyenne a few days ago on the charge of embezzling about $1,700. A preliminary hearing was held and Burns was discharged without introducing a single witness in his defense. Burns has been deputized a short time ago to be bondsman because assessed at $40 bonds expires since of money.

Supposed Incendiary.

INDIANA, PENN., Jan. 15.—Incendiaries were entered today against J. M. Sutchin, the owner of extensive coke and lumber plants. The loss in this are estimated at $200,000.

A Bullet Expressive.

PORTLAND, ORE., Jan. 15.—A Japanese was shot and killed at Wincester, on the Big Four road, last night, killing the Oregon and Idaho Express an engineer and wounding two others.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Collision on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Fifteen Persons Reported Killed and Twenty Are Injured—A Fog the Cause.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—An accident occurred this morning at the Hackensack bridge on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, near Jersey City. Two passenger trains collided with fatal result. The collision was between the Dover and Orange express trains and was caused by fog. Two cars were telescoped. Fifteen people killed and twenty-five injured. The Dover express left Rockville at 8 a.m. followed four minutes later by the regular commutation train. Approaching the Hackensack bridge the engineer of the express slowed up, the fog preventing him from seeing the signals. The train following did not slow up and crashed into the rear of the express completely wrecking the last two cars, with full of passengers who were crushed to death or terribly mangled. The engineer of the commutation train is missing. He is supposed to be among the killed. A passenger of one of the trains who escaped here says he counted fifteen dead bodies alongside the wreck and others are thought to be killed.

The following are among the killed (Identified): Mr. Ferguson, auditor of the Western Union; Fred W. J. Turner, bookkeeper of Field, Chandler & Seymour; J. H. Riner, cashier of F. W. Rebrock & Co.; Edwin Moore, all of New Jersey; Frank Theodore White, Jr., D. Cameron and J. Dorlon. A man named Boring was fatally injured, A. T. Vosse, W. H. Crane, J. Purtinson, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Rich.

A man named Timmons; John Fox, H. A. Noble, Patrick Ryan, D. Hoffman, John Brundhill, T. J. Hoffman, John Doig, Frank Gilsandan, traffic manager of the Dominion Steamship company, all of New Jersey.

The seriously injured as far as ascertained are as follows: Fred Ferguson, who will probably die; Miss Ferguson, A. M. Barcelle, Louis Bardinle, Edward Pierson, Frank Schantz.

MORTLY SHOT.

A Battle Between Rurelian Rebels and Government Troops.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 15.—There has been another engagement between the rebel ships and the government forts. But the encounter was another, the firing being at long range and no serious damage done to either side.

The Italian Riots.

CARRARA, Jan. 15.—Rioters have cut the telephone wires and attempted to wreck a train at Avenza. A number of officers were injured by the rioters and sought refuge in the adjacent heights.

CHARGED WITH TREASON.

Wholesale Arrests in the Austrian Emperor's Domain.

PRAGUE, Jan. 15.—The Omladina, a secret society, trial commenced today. There are 77 prisoners including newspaper men, printers, clerks, artisans, all charged with belonging to a dangerous secret society, high treason, insulting the emperor and rioting.

Victorious Blacks.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 15.—In a battle between the forces of Commander Sigean and Umzizia in Pondaland, the former was defeated. He was compelled to retire with a loss of 150 killed and wounded.

Exempt from Custom.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The bureau of American Republics learns that the president of Mexico has decreed that importations of foreign merchandise from towns in front of Mexican custom houses on the frontier for the use of frontier people shall have exempted from custom house duties, provided the value does not exceed $50.

Dividends for Creditors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The comptroller of currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of the insolvent national banks as follows: First national, Cheyenne, 10 per cent; Albuquerque National bank, Albuquerque, N. M., fourth dividend, 10 per cent; for Cheyenne National bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.

WANT TO BE HEARD.

Republicans Endorse Proposal to Amend the Wilson Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Reed, Barrows, Dalzell, Payne and Hopkins, Republican members of the ways and means committee, had a short conference this morning and agreed to make a demand for recognition of the Republican amendments to the Wilson bill. The result is due to the report that Representative Fenn, who will be in the chair during the consideration of the amendments would recognize only Wilson or committee amendments. The plan agreed upon by the Republican leaders was that immediately after Wilson's first amendment is reached to dispose of, Burrows will insist that Wilson has no more right than any other member of the House. He will urge that Wilson is not acting in authority of the full ways and means committee and that the House should not have to vote on Democratic measures without being permitted to offer amendments.

APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

The United States Treasury in a Critical Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Carlisle has written a letter to Vorhees in which he makes a statement of the treasury and of the urgency of measures for its relief. He says the time of the House has been occupied to the limit of its ability and the Senate and in view of the fact that the House and Senate have not yet agreed on the date to close the committee in the matter to reconsider the treasury. He adds that it cannot be not taken by Congress that it is necessary for him to be informed under the existing law.

THE LATEST CRAZE GOES.

Alleged Conspiracies Against the Life of the Emperor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—In accordance with a portion of the last appropriation bill, the bureau has been compiling a list of persons of any position in the various organizations given in the states from which they come. Houses of Tennessee has more by a little than one, showing the number employed from the various states and the number and children entitled to, in proportion to the population, as shown by the census of 1890. It shows that the East and the states near the capital have more than their just proportion, while the Western states and states of the south, Hoke suggests that the civil service commission make no more certificates from the states having an overplus of all offices, and that their number be severely reduced.

It is likely that an amendment will be inserted in the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill providing that the appointment of officers be equalized according to population. In the following, taken from the bulletin, the first five states have the number of office-holders from the states mentioned and the second, the number to which they are entitled on the population basis:

All states	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wyoming	[illegible]	[illegible]

The table further shows that the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia constituted have 2,547 persons in office or about 800 less than the district of Columbia alone. New York state alone has 1,876 and is entitled to only 1,426.

LEGISLATORS AT OGDEN.

They Visit the Reform School Today.—A Banquet in Their Honor.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.

OGDEN, Jan. 15.—The fellowing members of the Council and House arrived at Ogden at 10 o'clock this morning to inspect the Territorial Reform school: Presidents Brooks of the Council, Eldredge, Bailey, Taylor, Booth and Hatt; Speaker Emery of the House, Irvine, McBride, Allen, Hatch, Johnson, Sutherland, Mason, Roberts, Clark, Pagnan, Warner and Spiers, also Governor West, ex-Governor Thomas, Charles Crane (spoke), Leonard of the Council and Clerk of the House, and chief clerk of both houses. After arriving at the junction city the legislators repaired to the college where speeches were made by Governor West, ex-Governor Thomas, Joseph Stanford, J. E. Booth and C. E. Allen.

Next a musical program was rendered, consisting of a duet by Mrs. Stoutfield and Bessie Dean Allison, and a song by Charles Kent, after which all sat down to a sumptuous repast. They leave for Salt Lake on the train out of Ogden at 3:30.

County School Trustees.

A commendable interest is being taken in the educational interests of the county by the Trustees' association of Salt Lake county. This interest cannot fail to bring the system to a higher plane of efficiency. Among the recommendations that were suggested by the legislative committee of trustees were:

That the term of office of the present trustees expire June 30, 1895; that on the second Monday in June, 1895, the trustees be elected, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and that annually thereafter, on the second Monday in June, one trustee be elected for the term of three years; that the time of voting special taxes be extended up to June 15th of each year; that the trustees be empowered to levy a tax of one-half of one per cent without calling a meeting of the taxpayers. And many other changes of equal importance.

From State to Federal.

To the evident surprise of some of the Democrats of this city, says the Boise, Idaho, Statesman of the 13th inst, who had made other arrangements, J. H. Forney yesterday sent in the governor his resignation as judge. Having accepted the office of United States attorney for the district of Idaho, I hereby tender my resignation as judge of the second judicial district of the state of Idaho. Kindly accept the same."

Mr. Forney immediately thereafter appeared before Clerk Richardson, of the United States court, and took the oath of office as United States attorney for the title state to succeed Frank West, resigned.

Mr. Forney at once took the train for Pocatello where he will prosecute a case of whisky selling to Indians.

Governor McConnell said yesterday he would at once take under advisement the applications for the position just vacated by Mr. Forney and will make the appointment as soon as possible.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

Prof. George H. Hansen's Reply to President Kingsbury.

IN DEFENSE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Writer Gives Complaints the Lie of Prodigal Kingbury and His Colleagues.

Salt Lake Daily News

In a note of President Kingsbury of the Agricultural College published in the NEWS of the 6th inst. contained statements so wide of the truth in fact, and so wilful in implied, so calculating in making the University and Mines students in general, and so misleading to President Kingsbury and the professors of the University, that a reply should be made in as short time as is consistent with a full and fair statement.

He states unequivocally that "Professor Kingsbury has written to various members of the legislature, giving a list of pupils, nothing more." This statement is unqualifiedly false. Not Prof. Kingsbury alone knows and the legislative members of the legislature.

* * *

Prof. Sanborn again states that he has "devoted extensively to manual training." Not a piece of work in any shape, a self-constituted committee, exclusively working for boys with the purpose of taking them above and Salt Lake City." In conversation with other members of the faculty I have also talked with Prof. Kingsbury on the subject of manual training. He has the public good at heart, and is a man of high moral character, and in matters his accuracy, and with some exceptions, assertion that the place is unless a matter of the University, and in conjunction with the rest of union, and that he would not dream that place of the question at all.

"Prof. Sanborn limits the faculty of the University in the following language: "Of the 31 real college students, at the University, 27 are from Salt Lake City, leaving the two-thirds of whom could have received equally as good instruction in the high schools of Salt Lake City." At the time we examined the two statements. First he says there are 31 real college students in the University, when there are in fact 129 real college students in the University. Secondly "equal instruction," he means "harmonized instruction." The statement is false. These students, whether registered in a full course, or special students, or as a mixture of both, students are doing higher or different work than is provided in the high School. The classes, registration cards, and registers of the University are open to inspection.

This also implies an insult to the faculty to the University. There are nine full professors, and five assisted by a number of instructors. These professors are responsible for all the work under their several departments. Is it possible to conceive that any most of them of the highest colleges in the land, most of them have done from two to six years of work after graduation in the highest universities in America, Yale, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Cornell, and two have studied abroad. They have had from two to fifteen years of experience as teachers, and 2 professors Leonard compares their work with that of high school teachers, implying that scholarship and experience of a teacher count for nothing. He further implies by stating that two-thirds to four-fifths of the students registered from Salt Lake City should have received as good instruction in the high schools, [illegible] is blurred in the copy in the NEWS] could have received better instruction in the schools of Salt Lake City."

If he means that the instruction is as thorough or more thorough, how did President Sanborn find out? Has he visited the class rooms of the teachers of the high schools of the in structure and professors of the University and compared the scholarship and methods? If not, has he taken careful pains to ascertain all this beyond a doubt? Unless he has done this, what right has he to make the statement?

* * *

Again, Prof. Sanborn says positively: "These students of Salt Lake City are in the University because it means greater to be a student of the University than the high school." Does he know this? Has he done this? How did he find out? Has he carefully investigated? Unless he has investigated he is impugning the motives of the students; and what right has he to do this? The With equal truth the University authorities might say that so many districts school pupils attend the Agricultural College because it means greater to be a student of a College than of a district school.

To repeat what has already been publicly stated, the signatures of President Kingsbury and of others are as published in the last catalogue of the University, there were in the University last year 129 students, taking complete courses, 31 in the college and as third and fourth year students, all doing college work, work different from high school work, or more advanced than high school work. This work is and proceed to the high school of Salt Lake City. In spite of these responsible statements, President Sanborn continues to insist on the fact that only some 20 of 31 college students. He speaks of the 31 preparatory students of last year and says nothing of the 84 college students and the 31 college students, 115 in all. He speaks only of 31 real college students and does not speak of the 30 specials using real college work and of 31 college students, 130 in all. Any one interested in this matter, including President Sanborn himself, may examine the class books and registration cards and by so doing will see that the statements of the University authorities are true, and that whatever is stated to the contrary is not true.

This year there are 129 students taking college work in the University, with some advanced work, which is not in the high school, with the most of the class are in fact in the high school, with the most of the class are in fact in the high school. A comparison of the registration cards, the class books, and the registration entries is easily invited to substantiate this statement.

* * *

As to President Sanborn says: "Not in the preparatory department of the University is the work done in Salt Lake City taken entirely or for the most of billion has for high school." In other words he includes all students of Utah who are taking work without prior to the high school or Salt Lake City and the University at the expense of the city. I wonder how Principal Dunn and the taxpayers of Salt Lake City like this.

But the statement by school of the University is in the present tense, "is" not "Utah" [illegible] only for public school system of the University preparatory school, comes to prepare students for the freshmen class of the University. When will a student from any place outside of Salt Lake and Ogden do [illegible] to come to the University? The best to one or two things: First, where a citizen whatever can [illegible] money, spare no [illegible] to [illegible] Salt Lake City University, or secondly, separately school. Expending [illegible] money [illegible] at [illegible] parents in the University [illegible].

* * *

As to the school system. The course is 12 years given, the work of 10 years using or taken preparatory school place, and the work of the last year being in the place of the freshman year. Many of the studies of the lower years or the lower school are not bought in the high school, but in the normal school is given a great deal of work yearly in a course for teachers and suitable for teachers. It is a normal school. A normal course is always substantially of the grade of a high school. There are no normal schools that are not.

* * *

Then of his own preparatory school, which, he admits, is lower than that of the University, that is, as he says the indian school, he says: "Its students almost wholly come from the country districts and very largely from districts where the schools are very poorly organized." If a young man or boy to enter the Agricultural College from one of these benighted districts, he has time to the preparatory school at the Agricultural College, or he has to enter the University, or he has to go to the Salt Lake City high school. Curious reasoning that. He believes the University is legal to institute a preparatory school even when there are not two entire preparatory schools in Utah, he claims for himself the right to maintain one, he claims the Salt Lake City high school, even the district schools are not and young men enough work to admit students to the freshmen class. He forces students to be compelled great to come from Provo to Salt Lake City high school. Why isn't he equally justified in inviting pupils from places where the district schools are poorly organized to come freely to the Salt Lake City district schools or to the Logan school? A consistent one can see the security of his position.

* * *

Referring to a recent pamphlet complaint by President Kingsbury of the University, containing letters from eminent educators, he calling the writers "Sectarian." Not a single letter came from any sectarian institution, President Sanborn says: "These letters were written to the people of Montana when they had to contend against the organization of their agricultural college. It is probably, in suppressing the evidence made the people to decide that they needed a college of their own." [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [