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. 16. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXI.

FORTY-FIFTH STATE.

President Cleveland Will Issue the Proclamation

WITHIN A FEW DAYS, IT IS SAID,

Declaring that Utah is a State in the Union—Letcher and Sherman on the Way to Washington.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says:

The forty-fifth state of the Union will be an actuality within a few days. Two of the five Utah Commissioners delegated to bear the vote for statehood and the State Constitution to the President, Jerrold Leicher and Hoyt Sherman, are due to arrive here.

As soon as President returns to the city and he has examined the documents he will issue his proclamation declaring Utah a State.

One of the first important steps under the new State movement will be the assembling of the State Legislature, which will convene early in January. The Legislature will elect two United States senators.

[The foregoing dispatch ends somewhat abruptly as printed, because the News has ventured to leave all the details of the two gentlemen whom the Washington wiseacre has selected as Utah's two senators. He kindly relieves the people of all anxiety and the coming Legislature of all labor in the matter, by deciding upon whom the senatorial logs shall fall; and with customary impertinence assumes to know more than anybody else at home. The News thinks it can guess the source from which the data emanates, and it decides, in view of the completion, to allow no end of trouble in its reading columns to would follow the publication of the names mentioned. Fake dispatches and newspaper interviews do not elect senators—at least not in Utah. EDITOR NEWS.]

Rescued from the Cellar.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Dec. 10.—Fred Bathman, of this city, received a letter ten days ago stating that his mother had died in Battle Creek, Mich., as the result of a railroad accident and that its remains would be interred beside a would reach Battle Creek, where he formerly resided. A few days later he was astonished at receiving another letter containing the information that his mother was alive and would probably recover. The letter further stated that his mother's apparent death had resulted when the first letter was written. Arrangements for her burial were then under way, but while the last services were in progress the mother, relatives and congregation were horrified by a sound from the coffin and were almost paralyzed with surprise when a moment later the coffin lid was broken open and Mrs. Bathman stepped out. It is believed that she had suffered from a concussion of the brain and for two days was unconscious.

An Editor Arrested.

OMAHA, Dec. 9.—Judge Dundy, of the Federal court, today started an investigation by the Federal grand jury of in the manner in which ex-State Auditor Benton secured a place on the jury which acquitted Richard Outcalt, accused of assisting in wrecking the Lincoln Capital National bank. W. Morton Smith, editor of the Capital Courier, was arrested and subpoenaed to Omaha as a witness by the United States marshal. The judge takes exceptions to matter printed on the subject by Smith.

WILL FIGHT FOR THE FLAG.

Offer to Enlist in the Case of War with England.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—The Duckworth club (Democratic) passed a resolution last night endorsing the declarations of President Cleveland on the Monroe doctrine and took a telegram to Governor McKinley asking is the event of war to be enlisted as the first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, to fight for the Stars and Stripes.

EX-CONFEDERATES LOYAL TO THE UNION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10.—Ex-Governor T. J. Churchill, a famous general in the Confederate army, telegraphed Senator James H. Berry at Washington as follows: "In case of war with England, I offer my services to the President."

Senator Berry replied: "All right, Thomas."

General Churchill said regarding the message: "I did this to show that the South and all the old Confederates are loyal to the Union and are willing and ready to defend the government from all foreign foes. The crisis has come when we must either uphold the Monroe doctrine or abandon it altogether. I for one am in favor of sustaining it and I fully believe the whole American people are a unit on this point."

General Churchill was governor of Arkansas from 1889 to 1892.

The Proposed Olympic Games.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The world to say says: Although Prof. Sloane of Princeton, who is the American representative on the committee of arrangements for the proposed Olympic games to be held at Athens next year, is confident that a good team of athletes will go from this country to compete against the athletes of the world, it is hardly probable that the New York Athletic club will take any part in the movement.

It has been learned on good authority that the N. Y. A. C. will send an team to carry the "winged foot" to victory on Grecian soil. The men now in prospect do not seem such a more practicable. They say that the games are to be held at a bad time of the year for Americans. The dates set for the beginning of the games is April 6, and the events extend over a period of ten days. Consequently Americans athletes would have no opportunity for training. In the case of the athletes who might be brought together under the direction of the N. Y. A. C., it may be said that many of them would find it impossible to get away from business and particularly from college at the time set.

WASHINGTON'S STONE.

A Historical Relic to be Saved From Destruction.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The brown stone slab, known as the George Washington stone, fixed in the base of the pedestal of the statue of George Washington in front of the sub-treasury is to be removed to save it from destruction.

Title to the stone upon which George Washington stood when he took the oath of office as first president of the United States April 30, 1789, from the balcony of the old federal hall, which occupied the site of the present subtreasury building. It was placed in the entrance of the base of the George Washington statue pedestal by the chamber of commerce subscription committee, which turned the statue over to the government on November 25, 1893.

The unveiling of the statue took

THE FIRMAN NOT SIGNED.

But the European Powers Remain Inactive.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Vienna says: The firman submitting additional guarantees through the dardanelles has not yet been signed by the sultan. The rumors that the powers intend to present an ultimatum to the Porte are assured. Austria utterly refuses to take the initiative in any forcy measures as she fears the jealousy of Russia. An amicable settlement of the Selt Pasha incident is, learn, now probable, as the flight of the president of the council is calculated to bring about a dynastic crisis. The fact that a former grand vizier has taken refuge in the English embassy has caused public opinion in Turkey to turn against him.

Heavy Hayward's Sentence.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Minneapolis says:

Harry Hayward who was convicted of the murder of Catherine Ging, and who will hang tomorrow for his crime, was created another sensation by announcing that he is a married man, and that he has been married for two years. The announcement was made to his counsel, Sam Anderson. He refused to give the name of his wife, but asked that she be allowed to visit him later.

place on the sentencing anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British. Toward, however began to show the effects of weather last year and was covered by a wire netting. Assistant United States Treasurer Coonley N. Jordan saw that the stone was beginning to crumble and represented the fact to the Washington authorities.

The history of the stone is brief. When the old federal hall was torn down it was placed in charge of the board of ten governors, predecessors of the commissioners of charities and corrections. The commissioners kept the stone at Bellevue hospital until it was turned over to the chamber of commerce committee in 1883 for presentation to the government with the George Washington statue.

Chicago Harbors' War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the harbors' association last evening it was decided to renew hostilities against the members of the lake association who had their shops open Sunday and also to serve the two hundred or more warrants that were held in abeyance by President Hoy and Secretary Engbess, pending a conference that was scheduled between representatives of the opposing associations. From this time on the harbors say no effort will be spared to compel the barber bosses of the city to obey the Cody law as long as it remains on the statute books and has not been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court.

The Situation in Corea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

A special dispatch from Vladivostock to the Novoe Vremya says that the government at Seoul is investigating the palace outrages.

The Coreans are aroused against the Japanese whose position is precarious.

LEPROSY GERMS.

The Subject Studied by an Italian Physician.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—President V. Gianturco, an Italian physician now practicing in this city who is president of the Italo-American Academy of Medicine of the United States has made a particular study of the subject of leprosy and at the last meeting of the academy he gave a presentation of his views upon the origin, symtoms and treatment of the malady.

"It is a common belief that leprosy is infectious," he said, "and that a community may be infected by the mere presence of a leper in its midst. This is not the fact. The malady is contagious but not infectious.

"During my residence in Naples there came into my hands two distinct cases of leprosy from Sicily. I was able to cultivate the leprous germ. The bacillus of leprosy is almost identical in appearance with the tuberculosis germ. Animals inoculated with the leprous bacillus suffer no ill effects whatever. Leprosy may therefore be regarded as an ailment belonging essentially to human beings."

The professor disputes the theory that leprosy is necessarily a hereditary affliction and urges that it resulted quicker from contagion than from a congenital origin. He stated that leprosy does not throw out its germs and that persons standing near a leper are in no danger whatever, unless the afflicted man should cough them.

The professor is experimenting on a lymph that he believes will ultimately furnish the world with a cure for leprosy.

British Ships for Venezuela.

HAVANA, Cuba, Dec. 10.—An officer of a coast trading ship that arrived today says that on Friday he saw a British fleet in the Babuna channel off Key Loco, sailing eastward. It is believed that Venezuela is the destination of the ships.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

LEWISTON, Maine, Dec. 10.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday morning by a gang of professional bank robbers to loot the Lewiston National bank. There was $30,000 in cash in the safe. Dynamite was used to blow open the safe door, and the explosion awakened Bookman W. H. Seaver, who lives across the street. The burglars escaped in a wagon, leaving their tools behind.

DRIVE THE NEGROES AWAY.

Blacks Threatened with Death in the White Man's County.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 10.—Nearly 200 half-starved and terrified negroes were brought here on the steamer Lawrence from Lee county. The negroes were hired here last week to go to Lee county to pick oranges. When they reached Fort Myers they were ordered to leave, being told they could not work there. The negroes showed resistance when armed whites surrounded them and marched them to the wharf, where they were kept under guard for two days until the steamer returned. The negroes were given nothing to eat and feared they would be massacred, as the guards kept up a constant fusillade at night. Twelve of the negroes became so terrorized that they leaped overboard and it is thought were drowned. Several others tried to run but were shot. The negroes say the bodies of those shot were thrown into the river. The negroes brought back circulars issued by officers stating: "Lee is a white man's county and negroes must stay away, under pain of death."

A. V. Lane, a prominent resident of Fort Myers, confirms the story of the outrages but by the negroes. He says white men have been visiting the camps of the orange pickers and firing into them until nearly all the negroes have fled the county. He says many negroes have undoubtedly been killed. Orange trees in Lee are uninjured by the freeze last winter and Lane says a conspiracy has been formed to prevent fruit being picked and thus force the owners, who live in other states, to abandon the negroes. Then the conspirators hope to get the groves for a song.

Whatever the cause, it is certain no negro is safe in Lee county at present.

JOHN SULLIVAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

The Ex-Champion's Views of Himself and Other Subjects.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Ex-Champion John L. Sullivan, who is in this city in anticipation of a benefit performance which Parson Davies is arranging for him, while talking with a group of newspaper men and friends, said:

"Since 1881 I have made $2,000,000. Haven't got much of it now, but I'm the same John L. and I'm on the level. No man can say I ever told a lie. You'll always find John L. Sullivan honest and on the level."

John was induced to say a word about Corbett and Fitzsimmons and he went to the point in a hurry.

"There's two men that have done more to hurt the pride of the game of boxing in this country than anything else. Corbett! Well, of course he licked me all right, but he licked a man that had tried to drink all the rum there was flowing in the United States, and even then nature went back on me," and John pointed to the pair of legs that in pugilistic history have been known as rather weak as compared to the other anatomy of the champion.

"But I'm not dead yet, and if they will put me, not in a prairie, but in a room where the other one can't run away, I'll make somebody jump through the window."

"How about Maher and Fitzsimmons, John?"

"Well, you want my candid opinion, do you? Well, I think it depends on the man who lands first."

Mention of the name of Peter Jackson prompted John to devote some of his adversity to colored fighters in general.

"No man of principle will fight in a ring with a colored man," said he. "No man can say I ever refused to fight when the time came for a fight, but I never would fight with a nigger.

"It was a boxer in my day—not like the boxers of the present period perhaps, but a boxer and it did not make much difference whether it was with gloves or fists, I was ready to fight for the purse stakes, or no stakes, and no say spot that was open to me. Joe Goss used to tell me I was in the best that a man got his ability to fight, and he knew nearly what he was talking about."

With this Sullivan drifted to religion and he said he was a Catholic according to the doctrine he received when he was young.

"Do I believe in a heaven; a heaven where all good prize fighters go? Well, I'm not sure whether there is a heaven or not, but I think there is. No matter whether there is or not, I've had all the hell I want right here on earth. When I die they'll put me in a steel coffin and burn me to a cinder, and I want have no use for cremationists talk there."

FOUL MURDER.

Two Hungarian Tramps Suspected of the Crime.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Near Bear Hollow, two miles from here in Giles county, an atrocious crime was committed last night. John and Mary Fergan, 84 and 54 years respectively, lived alone on their farm. John Fergan, self his bugs and it was known he had in his house about $200 or $300.

Yesterday morning early one of his neighbors went to the house. On the bed lay Mrs. Fergan with her head split open. On the floor lay Mr. Fergan with his skull crushed and a deep gash in his breast, which had been done with an ax. The house had been ransacked. Two tramps, thought to be Hungarians, were seen late Sunday evening traveling the road near the Fergan home. It is supposed they are the perpetrators of the crime.

Expect to Ship Gold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—L. Van Hoffman & Co. say they expect to ship gold to Europe tomorrow, possibly Thursday also. The amounts have not yet been determined upon.

ST. LOUIS THE PLACE

Deliberations of the Republican National Committee.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE WEST COAST.

Presidential Talk—Date of Convention Fixed June 16th—Balloting for the Place.

WASHINGTON, Dec 10.—St. Louis wins the convention. Fourth formal ballot: St. Louis, 20; San Francisco, 19; Chicago, 6; necessary to choice 16.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Republican politicians assembled at Arlington early this morning to pull the convention wires and incidentally promote the interests of their several candidates. There was nearly as much presidential talk as that about which city would win the prize.

Regarding the contested cities there were only four seriously in the field—San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg. It had been reported that the delegation from New York was on their way overnight, but no one seemed to possess information concerning its personnel, except that General Daniel Butterfield headed. It had not begun work at 10 o'clock.

The Pittsburg delegates were the most conspicuous because of their large badges displayed on their coats. The Chicago and St. Louis men were particularly enthusiastic in campaigning, while the delegates from the Pacific coast, who had the interests of San Francisco in charge, were characterized by quibbling optimism. They had authorized M. H. De Young to hold out almost any financial inducements within reason and he announced that no question of money could stand in the way of California's success. Shortly before 10 o'clock the politicians gathered in the flag-draped hall of the hotel and were served in a semi-circle, the members of the national committee in the center. There was a noticeable sprinkling of colored men.

Mayor Hewitt and associates of the Chicago delegation secured seats in a body on the right of the chairman's desk. Sam Ashcraft, who was to present Chicago's claims, circulated with the committeemen paving the way to a more formal speech. Senator White and a number of California men sat alongside of the Chicago people. The Pittsburgers were scattered throughout the hall, with half a dozen centers of operation. New York's forces were somewhat scattered. The St. Louis men, who had come in force and in jubilating hall, divided their energies between the committee and their fellow-citizens.

Several ladies, most of them wives of committeemen, were inside the seats reserved for the spectators. A few members of Congress were also present.

At 10:30 Chairman Carter rapped the meeting to order and the roll of committeemen was called. There was no response for Alabama, California, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Dakota and Wyoming, but it was said there were committeemen or proxies for most of these states in the city. Alaska had a representative.

Mr. Hahn, of Ohio, read a telegram of congratulation sent by Governor Bradley of Kentucky by a special committee of which he was chairman.

Chairman Carter asked the delegates to agree to a half hour limit for presenting the claims of their cities. General Butterfield for New York responded:

"It will take but a very brief time for New York to demonstrate her superiority."

The representatives of other cities agreed to the limit suggested.

Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, moved that the delegations be heard in the alphabetical order by states. The motion was carried.

Chairman Carter, in impressive tones, addressed the meeting in an unexpected direction. He said he was not accustomed to notice the many "silly, unfounded and malicious stories" put afloat with the purpose to arouse prejudices and excite ill feeling. But reflection had been made on the members of the national committee, and they had been placed before the country in an unenviable position.

"Under such circumstances," said Carter emphatically, "I desire to state in behalf of the committee that at no time, under no circumstances, directly or indirectly, has any person or persons urged that the good graces of this committee should be influenced by any mercenary consideration whatever."

There was a ripple of applause at the announcement. Carter proceeded to the preliminaries over, the oratory began. General N. P. Chipman, of California, was introduced by M. H. De Young to present the Golden Gate's claims.

The action of this meeting, General Chipman said, has made the question whether or not California was forever to be a political dependency. He spoke of San Francisco as the metropolis of a powerful and ever growing country, where the children of the East and their children's children were to find home for centuries. Over 77 per cent of territory and 28 per cent of the population of the United States came from west of the Mississippi river, 25 of 34 committeemen came from beyond that river. That country was all empire that might have a lifelong influence on the political destinies of the country, if it should stand together as it ought, yet to my of those who legislated for the country, know nothing of this section. Only twice had a Republican convention been held west of the Mississippi, though the states of that section generally had stood in a solid column for the Republican party.

Good politics might dictate San Francisco for the convention. To hold it there would show the party to be one which had the interests of every section at heart and would keep the West in the Republican party. Objections had been urged against every city. One committeeman had said to him that a San Francisco convention would be called a rich man's convention and would hurt the party, but to meet this, a rate of $25 for the round trip would be offered. The only real objection to San Francisco was the difference of three hours in the time; yet that was a difficulty that always would stand, however populous the coast might become, and was no better to have a convention. The objection was urged only by the proprietors of the great eastern newspapers, but he knew these papers well enough now that they would print the news in a reasonable time, whatever the difficulties were.

He replied to the argument that the coast had not sufficient telegraph facilities by describing how the recent President's message had been handled west from Chicago. He had of the hotel facilities of San Francisco and of its entertainment of the Knights Templars' conclave and other conventions held there, and concluded:

"The hearts of all the people of the Pacific coast from San Diego to Seattle are open to welcome you. Come and meet us face to face just since before the nineteenth century shall forever close its pages, filled with the greatest triumphs of mankind since the world began."

George A. Knight, of San Francisco, spoke of the great educational advantages given by the Republican party. It made no difference where conventions were held, the Republican party would go on its great career. The next convention would name the President, and it would be desirable for the gathering to sit with the calmness and dignity of a jury, without distractions of interest and the noisy demonstrations conspicuous at the gatherings in the crowded centers of the country.

M. H. De Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, then announced that it was his duty to make a business proposition to the committee. He did not want to be merceenary, but he did want the influence of the committee. The Republican and Democratic parties could not do business but for the subscriptions of their members. The people of San Francisco were so anxious to get the convention that they were subscribing big sums. They knew the party was in debt, and were willing to pay its debts.

They wanted to make the members of the national committee their guests while they were in the city. The railroads had been induced to make a rate from New Orleans or Chicago of $25 for the round trip for delegates and $50 for others. The difference would be met by the San Francisco committee. No other city could claim advantage over San Francisco in railroad rates. He continued:

"We will furnish the convention a hall as every other city will and will place it absolutely under the control of the national committee. (Applause.) We will guarantee you will not be insulted as you enter the hall; that you will not be confronted by officials wearing the badges of any candidate and trying to swing the convention for that candidate; we will give you fair treatment and a courteous treatment. Every delegate will be our honored guest." In conclusion De Young said San Francisco would promise, whether she gained the convention or not, that she would swing the Pacific coast for the Republican party.

Samuel Allerton and Mayor Swift spoke for Chicago. St. Louis was urged by Mayor Walbridge, ex-Congressman Frank and R. M. Kennard. Then New York's attractions were set forth by General Butterfield and Murat Halstead. Then Pittsburg, the last of the big four, had her case urged by Representative Dalzell.

The speechmaking closed by Representative Wm. A. Stone seconding Dalzell's representation of Pittsburg's claims.

The committee adjourned until 2 p. m.

At 3:20 p.m. the committee had not reached the balloting stage having become engaged in a long discussion over the resolution by Powell, of Arkansas, to regulate the selection of delegates in the District of Columbia.

THE DATE FIXED.

June 16th was selected as the date of the national convention.

THE BALLOTING.

First ballot: San Francisco, 20; Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 18; Pittsburg, 9; New York, 1.

Second formal ballot: San Francisco, 19; St. Louis, 18; Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 5.

Third formal ballot: San Francisco, 19; St. Louis, 20; Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, 9.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate today adopted a joint resolution offered by Jones of Arkansas, authorizing the secretary of the interior to suspend the removal of intruders in the Cherokee country until there shall be an appraisal of the value of the improvements made by them.

Cullom (Rep., Ill.) then addressed the Senate in support of the Monroe doctrine. "This government," he declared, "is not one of conquest or of usurpation. If we will keep up the march of the Republic in the world of competition and strife, and maintain our national honor with our territorial unity and integrity, we must have an affirmative and distinctive line of the policy of such a simple and unquestioned propriety that it shall receive the universal sanction of our people. This much is due to our services, this by no latitude on our part can it be truly said that we are for long sleeping upon our last rights, and this is the time for us, that the government, of the civil world may know that 75,000,000 American citizens speaking through their representatives in Congress, are a unit in maintaining the American doctrine of James Monroe. It is also due the independent governments of the other American continent in the south of us, whose source of existence practically depends upon the honesty of the United States in sustaining the doctrine of the message of 1823.

This nation has displayed diplomacy long enough and without much effort. Great Britain has been disregarding the polite requests, protests and arguments and it let alone will finally dominate Venezuela."

In closing Cullom declared emphatically that our policy is the American policy, and our doctrine is to protect American interests and our motto is "America for Americans."

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—Representative Barrett, Republican, Massachusetts, offered a resolution in the House today for the impeachment of Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador to Great Britain.

Soon after the House assembled today, Representative McCall, Rep., Mass., offered a resolution calling upon the President to report whether he had taken any steps to ascertain if the reports of the speeches of Ambassador Bayard, delivered in England and declared, were true, and if true, what steps, if any, had been taken to recall or censure said Bayard.

McCleary, Dem., Ky., objected.

McCall's colleague, Barrett, Rep., Mass., came forward to question the privilege and sending to the clerk's desk, had read a resolution for the impeachment of Bayard. Both resolutions complained of Bayard's reflections on America's protective system as state socialism and of his reference to the United States speaking a "vast empire" like Cleveland to govern a "strong, self-confident and often times violent people."

The Barrett resolution declared these utterances were in manifest disregard to proprieties not calculated to injure our national reputation and directed that the foreign affairs committee examine the utterances of that speech and draft and report articles of impeachment to the House.

Crisp, the, objected to the Barrett resolution as not privileged. Speaker Reed overruled him and Barrett made a brief speech declaring that Bayard sought to aggravate his party at the expense of his country and citing the Senate's action in Van Buren's case as justifying the resolution.

Crisp followed Barrett, defending Bayard, and assuming the Republicans of simply wishing to air their protective theories and helping them to pass another tariff bill. There was a sharp colloquy between Crisp and Dingley, of Maine, the latter declaring that Bayard had violated his duty in denouncing half of his countrymen. When Crisp pressed him hard to know if he believed Bayard's words were impeachable, Dingley replied in his speech that he had the fullest duty of doing so he (Dingley) doubted.

The first vote on the Barrett resolution came on motion by Crisp to refer it to the judiciary committee. The motion was defeated on a rising vote by 205. The Republican program is to eliminate the resolution reference to impeachment and the send the resolution to the committee on foreign affairs.

The Barrett resolution was adopted after striking out the words directing the foreign affairs committee to report "by impeachment or otherwise."

SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR.

The First Republican Administration in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, K. Y., Dec. 10.—William O'Connell Bradley at noon today was sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and the first republican administration in the history of the commonwealth was ushered in. There were ten times as many people here by noon as ever before came to witness the inauguration. The procession was a lengthy one. At noon it reached the state house. Fully 20,000 people were gathered there to witness the ceremonies. Mayor Jones presided. Dr. W. C. Taylor offered prayer. Judge W. H. Holt delivered an address of welcome. Then came the valedictory of the retiring governor, John Young Brown. Governor-elect Bradley followed with an address. He said in part: "The credit and honor of the state and nation are of the first importance. The recent popular verdict which has declared in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, but at the same time the maintenance of the best and highest standard, so that every dollar shall be of equal value, should be accepted and adhered to, and while the public credit should be protected, we should none the less favor a well regulated system of protection to every branch of the American industry; such system as will encourage the genius, nourish and increase the diversified industries, maintain and enlarge the home market and protect every honest sou of toil from the degradation of competition with the pauper labor of the Old world.

"Together with this should be fostered that reciprocity which will insure the free exchange of our products with other nations for commodities which cannot be successfully grown or manufactured in this country. The accomplishment and maintenance of these economic measures will develop our resources, advance our material prosperity and give Kentucky the position she is entitled to occupy in the sisterhood of states.

"Above all things, the Constitution and laws within its spirit must be enforced.

"Mob violence, which has its home in the breasts of cowards, should be prevented at all hazards, and if committed, should be properly and severely punished."

The oath was administered by Chief Justice Pryor.

This evening Governor Bradley and family will be entertained at dinner by ex-Governor Brown, in the executive mansion. Tonight the inaugural ball will be given.

HAYWARD'S MARRIAGE STORY.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Harry Hayward is the prince of liars. His latest invention that he was married secretly in August, 1894, to Miss Birdie Shoemaker, seems thoroughly exploded today. The girl is well known here as a theater representative.

The doomed man was not permitted to see the girl, although she responded to the summons. Her mother declared the marriage story false, and says her daughter has not seen Hayward since two years before his arrest. She is but 17 years old now, the sent him many flowers during his incarceration. Hayward's relatives take no stock in the tale.

FIRMAN PROMISED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—It was announced in official circles late afternoon that the representatives of the powers upon the matter of extra guarantees finally has had its effect upon the sultan and that firman for the passage of extra guarantees will be issued as soon as possible.

KILLED AT MURRAY

Mrs. N. P. Thompson Buried to Her Death by a R. G. W. Train.

A VERY SHOCKING FATALITY.

The Unfortunate Woman Was Carrying her Husband's Dinner to the Germania Smelter When Run Down.

The most shocking affair that has marred the peace and quiet of Murray since the attempt Thisse murder, occurred at that place a few minutes before ten this forenoon and as a result the dead and shapeless remains of Mrs. N. P. Thompson, the devoted wife of a Germania smelter hands, are now in the custody of the coroner who has inaugurated an inquiry into the cause of death.

Particulars of the case are as follows: The husband of the unfortunate woman is one of the wheelers at the Germania smelter. His family lives in the immediate vicinity of the smelter. It has been the custom of his wife to prepare and take his dinner to him. This forenoon there was no exception to the established rule. Shortly before 10 o'clock she cheerfully set out on her errand entirely oblivious to the fact that it would be the last ministering act of kindness she would bestow upon the father and protector of her children. Her journey lay across the Rio Grande Western Railway track and just as she stepped on to the rails she was struck by the pilot of the 9:55 morning passenger train and killed to instantaneous death. The collision was a terrible one and her body was badly mangled; although it was not run over one arm was almost severed.

The train which usually passes that point without stopping, was quickly brought to a standstill, and a hurried investigation of the accident made. It appears that a covered wagon was between Mrs. Thompson and the train and that she was entirely ignorant of the approach of the train. She leaves a husband and six children and many friends to mourn her sad and unexpected departure from earthly life.

The affair created a profound sensation at Murray, and an excited crowd from the smelters and immediate neighborhood soon gathered about the railway crossing, from which the body was borne, awaiting the arrival of Coroner Offerman of the city, who went down to Murray this afternoon to hold an inquest.

POLICE COURT.

Mrs. Paffen and Her Husband Become Reconciled—Hogle and Halloran Will Plead tomorrow.

Nicholas Paffen was arraigned in the police court today, charged with battery upon his wife. Mrs. Paffen, the complainant, was placed on the stand by the prosecution, but her testimony showed that they had become reconciled as she took all the blame of the disturbance onto herself, stating that she was somewhat intoxicated at the time and came in contact with a door, which she offered as an excuse for the bruises upon her face. Justice Smith was quite well satisfied that the defendant was guilty, but the testimony of the woman did not tend to convict and he was discharged. The man has been arrested on the same charge several times before but always happened to square matters with his wife before getting into court.

The case against Owen Hogle and Bert Halloran, charging them with selling liquor on Sunday, will be heard tomorrow at 2 p. m. Their bail was fixed at $25 each.

On October 15th last Effie Dawd entered a complaint against Jack Dawd, charging him with battery. It now develops that the litigants have kissed and the case was dismissed on motion of the prosecution.

Dismissals were ordered in the case of Otto Hartman for obstructing the sidewalk, and that against Henry Cole for disturbing the peace.

Probate Court.

The following business was transacted before Judge McNally today:

Estate of Ellen M. Butler, deceased; hearing on petition for issuance of letters of administration to O. D. Romney came on regularly; proof of posting notices approved; a protest by Frank Smith against the issuance of letters to Romney and a petition for letters to himself having been filed, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1895, at 10 a.m., was set for hearing; Romney's petition was also continued to that date.

Estate of Eli Wigill, deceased; hearing on petition for letters of administration came on regularly; proof of posting notices approved; James H. Moyle sworn and examined, and order made appointing Stephen L. Moyle administrator, as prayed for, on giving a bond in the sum of $4,000 and taking the required oath.

Estate of Michael McDermott, deceased; hearing on petition for letters of administration to Michael J. McDermott came on regularly; proof of posting notices approved; order made appointing Michael J. McDermott administrator, as prayed for, on giving a bond in the sum of $7,200 and taking the required oath.

Licensed to Wed.

Clerk Hinton issued a marriage license this afternoon to Alexander Eaton, aged 35, and Jean Crumble, aged 23, both of Alma, Wyo.