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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE SILVER PROBLEM

Another Movement for Free Coinage of the Metal.

A FRIENDLY VIEWS IN CONGRESS

Bland Introduces a Bill Repealing the Act Which Prohibits the Coinage of Standard Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The strength developed by Bland's silver seigniorage bill leads to the belief that another movement will be made in behalf of unlimited silver coinage as a sequel to the passage of the seigniorage bill. Bland has already introduced a bill "for the free coinage of standard silver dollars." It went to the coinage committee and was about to be overlooked when Bland asked that it be temporarily laid aside in order that the seigniorage bill might first be considered.

As to the free silver bill Bland said today: "No definite plans have yet been made, but it is evident many members wanted an opportunity to vote, voting on the free silver question." Quite a number who voted for the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law have said they would like to have free silver brought to an issue again in order to reverse their former position. About twenty-five Republicans are counted in favor of the seigniorage bill. Some of them are opposed to free coinage, but in favor of following up the measure with a free coinage bill. Perry, N. Y., one of the anti-silver men, says a bill for the unlimited coinage of silver could not pass the House. He points out that quite a number of anti-silver Democrats voted for the seigniorage bill, because they felt it will be a long time before the question for the next five years at least. He thinks the feeling in Congress is in favor of getting rid of the free silver question and that this is one of the main reasons for the strength of the seigniorage bill. Bland's bill provides that "so much of the act of 1893, which prohibits the coinage of standard silver dollars, is and is hereby repealed; and that section 3537 that provides "for the coinage of legal tender pieces of the silver dollar of 412½ grains standard silver."

Silver in London.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Bar silver 29⅞.

The Trouble with the Mattresses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—There is a movement in the House to urge upon the judiciary committee an investigation of the management of the Pullman sleeping car receivers appointed by the federal courts. So many complications have arisen lately as the system of receivership exists, it has just that the matter had been brought before the committee on several occasions. Senator Governor Tillman of South Carolina remonstrated Congress on the subject, saying his troubles with the railroads which run through his state, growing out of the refusals of the receivers to pay state taxes. They are nominally agents of the federal courts which appointed them, and only through those courts could he have brought action, and these will in one instance be inoperative in the south.

This week the judiciary committee has up the McLaurin resolution for the investigation of the action of Judge Jenkins enjoining the employes of the Northern Pacific from a strike. This resolution is the result of complaints and petitions sent to the committee on labor by the labor organizations, and there is no doubt the recent order of Judge Dundy against the men of the Union Pacific, coupled with his order for the sale of $15,000 to be paid the five receivers of the road will probably be called to the attention of Congress from the same source. The influence which tends to restrain the committee on judiciary from reviewing the actions of the courts is severely felt by the judiciary is a co-ordinate branch of the government. Its members hesitate to take any action which might look the interference by one branch of government with the functions of another.

Killed His Wife and Himself.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—This morning Charles Fehrman, dock laborer, shot and killed his divorced wife in her home of ill repute, and then cut his throat from ear to ear. They were married at Kansas city or Sioux City five years ago, but separated two years ago.

The Dawes Bicycle.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Bicycle papers are 3½ against 37 yesterday.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the Times of India, severely condemns the policy of Earl Kimberley, secretary of state for India, saying: "The decline of the rupee in the exchange will result, before the end of the year, in the loss of 12 lakhs of rupees. Thus, to sell 40 lakhs of rupees, the Calcutta has thrown away 25 lakhs."

The Russo-German Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The Russo-German treaty has been signed by both countries.

Shore Fighting at Arica.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The navy department today received the following cable, dated at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 9, from Admiral Benham:

"This morning there was a sharp engagement at Arica. The point is a peninsula of land near Northern and a good place to land so for operations against the latter."

LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY.

Not the Promoters of the Southern Home Been Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Clarke and Ellen Smith and Richard Johnson, connected with the local office of the Southern Mining and Loan and Investment Co., were arrested, charged with selling lottery tickets. The concern was a large one, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., and branch offices in all the leading cities of the country and hundreds of agents throughout selling certificates. The scheme of the company was unique prizes, of lucky numbers, in lotto, auction sales. A certificate sells for $1. Each is numbered. On the 20th of each month the drawing is announced at Baltimore. The prizes range from $5,000 to $10,000 loan. No security is asked when the loan is made. The borrower is given nineteen years and five months to pay. It is represented by the agent that in case the person buys a certificate each month for ten years and chooses to pay, the borrower will be fully refunded in Montana mining stocks. Thousands of issues were sold each month.

Stockmen Close to Auction.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Gladstone and party arrived this morning from Biarritz on their way to Lourdes. He was welcomed by a number of people at the station.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Stocks became easier, and toward the close a decline of 1 to 2 points. Western Union closed at 81, after sixty days, while the regular quotation was 83. In the first dealings speculation became a stock Broker with a rally of 1 to 2 closing firm. The bank statement was no effect. The loss of surplus is a natural result of buying the new government bonds.

CASLISLE ON FINANCE.

His Views as to the Coinage of the Seigniorage.

Also on His Duty as to Protecting the Government's Legitimate Obligations with Every Dollar at Command.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The House committee on judiciary has made public the stenographic report of the secret hearing before it by Secretary Carlisle some time ago in which the latter's views and policy on financial questions are set forth. To questions by members of the committee Carlisle said that the effect of coining the seigniorage and issuing certificates against that would be that as the certificates called for dollars, if they come in for redemption and then were no other dollars to redeem them, he would be compelled to redeem them in gold or whatever else he might have. It would take about two years to coin silver for that purpose. There is not silver on hand for the purpose, because the certificates issued against silver are already called up to within five or six millions of the total. It would not do to issue certificates on the unminted seigniorage as they would be greatly discredited in the public mind. They would call for silver dollars but there would be no silver dollars to redeem them and it might become necessary to redeem in gold. If all other coinage ceased and the mints were closed, it might be possible to coin $10,000,000 of silver per year.

On the bond question Carlisle said his purpose in selling bonds was to redeem U. S. notes and treasury notes and replenish the reserve. But he might be confronted with the very serious question as to what he would do if Congress fails to make a provision to supply the deficiency. Suppose, for instance, as usual, Congress makes an appropriation for pensions to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and suppose the secretary finds there is no money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated except money realized from the sale of the bonds, he will be confronted with the question whether he will stop the payment of pensions, whether he will stop the payments on public buildings, or on rivers and harbors; whether he will withhold salaries or use the money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. "I believe it is my duty to pay the pensions and all other public obligations, and unless Congress stops me I shall do so. While I stay here I shall endeavor to maintain the credit of the government by paying its obligations. I would not use the proceeds of the bonds if it were possible to avoid it, but I would not let the obligations of the government go to pieces and fail to pay the appropriations of Congress for legitimate purposes and for carrying on the expenses of the government as long as there is a dollar in the treasury."

Carlisle also stated his reluctance in issuing bonds. As to the most desirable kind of bonds to be issued, he said he favored short time bonds with a low rate of interest and a small issue of bonds, which he believed the people would take when they have money in the savings banks. They could be sold or used in the payment of expenditures and redeemed out of future revenues.

Another Drop in Wheat.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Wheat made another low record today. May opened 1 higher than yesterday, closed at 57½, and advanced to 61 on cold weather; but heavy northwestern receipts and renewed general liquidation quickly took the starch out of it and the price dropped to 60, or 1 lower than the lowest yesterday. Covering by shorts at the decline caused a rally to 60⅞.

The House Adjourns till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Today was set aside by special order in the House for eulogies on the late representative O'Neill, Pennsylvania, and the late Senator Stanford, California, but on account of the death of Representative Harris, Ohio, that order was vacated and Monday afternoon was the time adjourned out of respect to Harris's memory.

A Disastrous Cyclone.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The government has received a dispatch saying that a cyclone swept over the town and harbor of Deap-Chatien, near the north end of Madagascar, February 5th, and two-thirds of the houses in town, including the church, hospital and other public buildings were destroyed. There was no loss of life. A French transport is ashore there.

Disappeared With All on Board.

HONG KONG, Feb. 10.—The steamer Hing Chow, from Samsing for Swatow, collided with an unknown vessel and immediately disappeared. It is supposed she sank with all on board. The British steamer Angoulas from Hong Kong, December 31st and may be the missing vessel. She registered 1,200 tons.

Lebrunette Dead.

CATTENOWS, Feb. 10.—It is reported that King Lobengula is dead.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—

Reserve, specie	[illegible]
Legal tenders	[illegible]
Net deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

The banks now hold $95,034,900 in excess of legal requirements.

N. P. Receivers and Employes.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—The answer of the receivers of the Northern Pacific was received by the local men this morning. It was disappointing on several points, and a special meeting of the employes decided to prepare a reply in regard to the disputed points. The result of this so far has been to bring the receivers and the men closer to each other on the wage question, but no final settlement has been reached. The matter may be arranged before night.

The reply of the representatives of the employes to the receivers of the receivers was presented this afternoon. The employes state that they would accept the receiver's decision provided changes were made in several particulars, which the receivers flatly refused to authorize in their answer and allow the matter to go to the courts in that shape. The employes received a majority of their requests and, in the case of the conductors and trainmen, all but two of their requests received favorable consideration.

A U. P. Cut in Rates.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 10.—The Union Pacific announced today a cut of $9 to the second class fare to the Northwest. The fare is reduced from $25 to $23 and applies from Kansas City, Omaha, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph to Helena and Montana common points. The rate will go into effect February 15th.

Gladstone in London.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A large crowd was assembled at Charing Cross station this afternoon to greet Gladstone on his return from the continent. The premier arrived at 5:35 p.m. and was warmly cheered by the people. He drove to his official residence.

BICKER WANTS THE BONDS.

He Will Compel Secretary Carlisle to Issue Them to Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—H. C. Bicker, the Chicago man who put up the money for the $50,000,000 bonds called for by Secretary Carlisle, this afternoon filed a petition in the supreme court of the district seeking mandamus to compel Carlisle to issue $50,000,000 in bonds to him according to the terms of his bid. The secretary upon receiving Bicker's proposals investigated his financial status and ignores his proposals.

COLORADO'S MAGNANIMITY.

A Newspaper's That Says, "The Indians Want to Go to Utah and that the Whites Wish Them to Depart."

Concerning the changing of the Colorado Utes from Utah, the Denver Republican of yesterday has the following charitable statement to make:

Chief Ignacio of the Southern Utes made a very plain talk to Indian Commissioner Browning in regard to the agreement for the removal of his people from Colorado to Utah. He is strongly in favor of removal that he says that the Indians who are not on the new reservation already willing to go there in the spring, whether the government consent or not. Of course if they were to go without the approval of the government they could be sent back; but that would cause much ill-feeling, and it might result in a conflict with the whites. There has been enough nonsense about the Southern Ute matter, and it is time that Congress were coming to its senses. The Indians want to go, and the whites want them to depart. It would be better for both them and the white people if their reservation in this state was abandoned for the use in Utah. None of the alleged friends of the Indians have caused the month trouble in this connection already.

Salt Lakers Going East.

Rabbi Jacobson of this city will leave for St. Louis over the Union Pacific this evening. On Monday morning next Mr. H. C. White, a representative of the Utah & Montana Machinery company, will start for New York on a business trip.

Mining Notes.

Idaho City Hotel: Barney McGill received a telegram last Friday from his brother, James McGill, of Seattle, stating that a 5-stamp mill had been ordered for the South Africa. James McGill, John Tierney and Dan Donahue are to put up a 5-stamp mill, boiler and buildings for a one-half interest in the mine, located last fall by Barney McGill and John McNally. The machinery will probably be shipped soon, but it is not probable that it will be put up before the snow is gone.

Three big bars of gold, says the Boise, Idaho, Statesman, valued at over $12,000, have been received at the assay office. They came from the Gold Hill mine at Quartzburg and are said to be the result of a month's run.

The bullion was shipped on the stage and came all the way unguarded. It was considered safer to ship it that way than to risk an exposure by one of the Gold Hill people accompanying it.

One of the owners of A. H. Tyner's visit to Idaho City was to close a deal for the purchase of three gold claims near Grimes Pass, owned by the Roach brothers and Hugh Gardner. Mr. Tyner represents Chicago capitalists, it is said, in this transaction, and it is understood negotiations are on foot for the purchase of a number of other Boise basin gold prospects by the same parties.

GIVEN TO THE JURY.

The Fate of Gaylor Now Hangs in the Balance.

DISBARRED ATTORNEY RESTORED

Ex-Judge Inspector Kendall and the City Council.—A Competitive Examination for Court Stenographers.

There was a crowded audience in Judge Merritt's court this morning to hear his Honor's charge to the jury in the Gaylor case. The defendant sat between Judge Powers and Attorney Whitemore, his counsel, paying close and intelligent attention to every word that was uttered. The jurymen of the big and other relatives occupied seats just behind him. Mrs. Gaylor, who has borne up well throughout the trying ordeal of the past week, was easily affected while his Honor addressed the jurors, and several times sobbed audibly, completely burying her face in her handkerchief greater portion of the time. As the judge closed his remarks the poor woman entirely broke down and had to be carried from the court room. The charge of the court occupied but not nearly more than a quarter of an hour and the defendants fault mainly with the instructions to the jury in regard to finding their verdict.

It was 10:20 when the jury retired in charge of a bailiff. The general opinion appeared to be that their stay would be some more, say, half an hour or more before twelve, when the jurors sent in a request that they be furnished with the written charge of Judge Merritt, which was supplied to them.

REINSTATED ON THE ROLLS.

Judge Merritt then passed upon the application of W. E. Fullers to be reinstated as a member of the bar. His Honor remarked that the petition was endorsed by a number of prominent attorneys. The applicant was disbarred a year ago, and upon consideration of all the circumstances, together with the fact that Fullers had already suffered a year's disbarment, he had no hesitation in assenting to the request.

In regard to the petition of Aurelius Miner, also for reinstatement on the roll of attorneys, the same was signed by nearly a score prominent members of the bar. Mr. Miner was some years ago, Judge Merritt said, disbarred by a former judge for the offense of unlawful solicitation. "But these things are of past now," he continued; "everybody has been punished and everybody is obeying the law." (A laugh.) "Therefore I shall reinstate him."

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHERS.

Judge Merritt next appointed Judge J. G. Sutherland, Attorney James A. Williams and Judge R. McKay as a committee to receive the names of candidates who desire to enter the competitive examination for the positions of official stenographer of the Third district court, and therefor to conduct such examination.

A DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

In the case of William Anderson vs the Salt Lake Building and Loan Association, the demurrer was sustained and twenty days allowed to amend.

DR. DOUGH'S CASE.

Dr. O. H. Dugg vs the Board of Medical Examiners for Utah Territory. In this matter the application for a writ of certiorari was denied.

MOTION DENIED.

L. M. Trimmer vs D. G. Blackburn et al. Motion to dissolve injunction refused and an exception entered.

THE EQUITY LIST.

His honor made a call of the equity calendar with a view to reference, and this occupied some time.

GENERAL MOTIONS.

These were afterwards taken up, according to the usual bankruptcy rule.

Board of Education vs Wm. Lister et al. Ten days additional time allowed to answer.

Jos. Chipman vs Greenback et al. Demurrer to complaint withdrawn; ten days to answer.

J. W. Mayfield vs Salt Lake Pickle Co. Findings and report of referee confirmed and judgment entered accordingly. An exception taken.

H. P. Mason, trustee, vs M. McKinnies et al. Leave given to file amended or complaint.

C. J. Hubbard vs the Salt Lake Driving Park association. Demurrer to complaint argued and overruled and ten days allowed to answer.

National Bank of the Republic vs H. F. Happood et al. Motion to judgment against the sureties on undertaking on appeal for the amount of defendants, submitted on briefs.

C. E. Langham et al vs the National Loan and Building association. Hearing on injunction set for Saturday, the 17th inst.

KENDALL SAUNS & RICH.

The case of the People of the Territory by County Attorney Murphy on the complaint of Alex. Kendall vs James H. McAllister was called up for argument on demurrer to complaint. Attorney Frank Pierce represented the plaintiff, Judge Hogg appeared on her half of the city.

The complaint recites that on November 16th, 1891, Kendall was appointed by the office of inspector of provisions for Salt Lake City, by the City Council, for a term of two years; that Mayor Baskin, claiming the power to remove him, on January 2nd, 1893, notified the city council a report in which he stated that he had appointed McAllister in his place, and the council confirmed the same. The plaintiff had claimed a salaries, as fees for services as inspector, to the amount of $1,000, which was refused. Kendall now prays that McAllister be ousted from the office.

Judge Hogg hinged his demurrer upon the consideration a written document which he hoped had prepared in the form of a letter, and stated that he had served a copy upon the plaintiff's counsel. Counsel also set forth the point of his objection, taking the position that the Mayor had the right to remove appointive officers. The appointive power, he argued, necessarily carried with it the power to remove also. Judge Hogg confidently believed that a great deal of discussion had already taken place on this question by no effects, among members of the bar, and, besides, the newspapers had discussed "and settled it," he positively added.

The arguments are in progress this afternoon.

THE DIVORCE DOCKET.

Judge Powers stated that the Gaylor filing and serving statement, with affidavits, on motion for a new trial in the Irvine case expired last week. Attorney W. H. Dickson and Reporter Klar that he did not know at the time he obtained the order that the last day fell on a Sunday, and consequently decisions were not in statements up to and including the 15th inst. The papers were hardly ready, but he (Judge Powers) had been engaged in court all the week and making, therefore, to ask Mr. Dickson at all.

The court assented to the request.

Settled.

The fire insurance Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing association was amicably settled this week by Mr. Hollister, of Oakland, Cal., who represented the Insurance Counties, and H. W. Nesbitt, Esq., of this city, who acted for the assured. Mr. Alex. Cheo, of this city was counsel on adjusted estimates, and cordially declined between the appellants.

The fire was an unusually favorable one. It originated in the center of a new building, and there was no draught, so that nearly the lot would have been a very serious loss. As it was, a complete loss is described by the acceptance of $3,250 on stock and $400 assessed by M. F. Foulger of Ogden on the premises; a wonderful escape.

Mr. Mr. Cheo, the "counsel" adjuster, and Mr. Hollister of Ogden, representing the House company, seemed equally satisfied with the appraisers and the counsel parties.

A Till Tapper Caught.

Chesley Kendall struck Ogden a few days ago, says last evening's Sun, but unfortunately was rather short of cash. He has been dining luxuriously at the New Idea restaurant, and last night he had taken his last nickel for a meal. He was sitting alone in the restaurant, when a bright idea struck him, and leaning over the lunch counter he tapped the till for all it was worth, $2.85. The proprietor, however, was disappointed for him, and neighbors fell on Kendall, who was shortly afterwards arrested. He was brought before Police Justice Hogg this morning and given fifteen days in the city bastile.

St. Valentine's Eve.

Editor Deseret News:

Seeing so many store windows decorated with pictures not at all handsome, reminds me that St. Valentine's day is close at hand, and a few suggestions on the custom attached to it may not be out of place.

The custom is prevalent here, as this day or rather evening, of hanging outside of the door of dwellings, thousands of by way in the ugly, unsightly caricatures sometimes called Valentines, seems to me entirely unworthy of a civilized community. But was it intended to merely sending these "tokens of esteem" by transfer in a quiet, peaceable way, it might be passed by in silence; but there is a feature about it rendering it particularly objectionable, and it is this: It seems to be regarded by many as a time in which boys are licensed to commit any manner of depredation that their fancy can suggest, such as throwing rocks at neighbors' doors, breaking fences, carrying gates off and the like. Practices of this kind are not the ones to inspire one with any particular love for his fellowmen, or with admiration for his neighbor's children, and I therefore suggest that a strong effort be made to check it.

It is to be regretted that so many desires can be found willing to engage in the sale of such inhumane stuff, finding it before the eyes of children and then encourage the practice; knowing, as they certainly must, that nearly everyone will invest a bit, at some time's end. Would it not be the proper thing for the public to show their disapproval of it in a forcible way—by withholding their patronage from this class of goods? This I believe would bring most of them to their senses.

I would indeed be most important step necessary, to check the evil referred to, would be for parents to keep children in other dwellings and be a third eye, let the police be prepared for the occasion and call in those who have gone out of their children who always are found out on such occasions, which it cannot be said to the credit of their parents, are brought up in homes where morality is unknown. I am happy to think we have a police force able and willing to act in this matter, as soon as their attention is called thereto.

Thinking possibly this might reach home whose the happiness of parents seems highest in the way mentioned, I done—will it be proper to ask daughter—maybe one to give what observation has taught me as being the most truthful cause of, for it has been my experience, or shall I say, fortune, to take weekend conversations among the boys, when on the streets especially after dark, and when they were not aware of anybody overhearing them, and the conversation have been of the most indecent, blasphemous nature. Should the parents of those boys have heard what I overhear, it would have caused them to lose their love in shame. But who are to blame? the parents who allow their children to roam the streets at all hours, or the children who are unaware and into some surroundings? I say most emphatically the parents are to blame. It is a false love that prompts parents to give such liberty to their children. It is more, it is criminal negligence, and which certainly parents will have to answer for.

Home with ask what to do with their sons when they begin to grow up and ought to be employed. Sir, say they, we can find no employment for them. I should say that rather than to let a third grow up in idleness and to roam the streets, it would be rather a thousand times to send it to some place, literally speaking, to work, some place of any other place where it might learn a mechanical trade, or should work without wages, or some method that the little complaints suggest, so it be employed at useful labor and it will be able to enjoy its meals better, sleep sounder at night and I also firmly believe it will be able to enjoy and appreciate social fun for the evenings at home. The boy that trained from youth up with the idea sought when home amusements pleases are vacant, but the one who has received his amusement in coming on street corners in evening wanton and lately filled to fill any place at home.

"An idle man is the devil's workshop," is a true saying and ought to be impressed upon every soul to whom it concerns the care and training of young souls. Upon the other hand I know of no worthier inheritance to which saying that a father can bestow on his children than to teach him to habits of industry, for in its bosom will follow virtue, honesty and truthfulness as sure as vice and dissipation will follow in the track of idleness.

Trusting the editor will pardon, let a strong effort be made to stop the abuses so common on Valentine's day and every one conceive it below his or her dignity to engage in this degrading pastime.

CONSTANT.

LIGHT SCIENCE LECTURE.

Director Salisbury on the Governmental Weather Bureau Service.

The fourth of the light science course of lectures was given last night by Director George N. Salisbury of the Salt Lake Weather Bureau service, its operations and the instruments used.

The lecturer caused himself by apparing before an audience, and said in some parts of the United States it would be considered indecently for a weather observer to appear before a lot of people during such meteorological conditions as prevail now. He hoped that the people would rather let the blame rest at the feet of that ground hog that came out at Candlemas than with him.

The United States signal service was established by act of Congress in 1870, and at the present time there are 170 stations scattered throughout the country. The central office of the bureau is in Washington and forms a part of the agricultural department. It was first placed in charge of the war department, but in 1891 was changed to the present department, with Mark W. Harrington as director general.

The fully equipped signal service as we find it at present organized, is, it is true, quite a modern thing, but the weather observations are not so modern. Those observations had been taken for years previous to this time, but as there was no system in the taking of them, no regulated standard to which they could be reduced, they were of little value. The question naturally presents itself—of what value are these observations? It is in the interest of ships saved and the great amount of life and property kept from destruction by storms answer. They must be of some value or they would not have been kept for 20 years. It is a great relief that their utility is the taking of information to people who desire to know the atmospheric conditions.

These observations are taken for all hours of the day, and are telegraphed to Washington, and within a little time thereafter the observer has a number of well adapted instruments at his disposal. Among these full of which were fully described, and mode of using given by the lecturer; are the thermometer for taking temperature, the psychrometer for taking the temperature, the sensitive reporter for taking note of clear and cloudy weather; the rain and snow gauge for measuring the amount of precipitation, the anemometer and anemometer for measuring the velocity of the wind and the direction in which it is blowing; the hygrometer for measuring the dew point and relative humidity; and the barometer and barograph for measuring the air pressure.

The lecturer then dwelt on the method of telegraphing these observations to Washington, and how storms are predicted from these observations at the central bureau. They do not telegraph the observations in full, but have a system of signals, which they "Washington interpret and thus know the full significance of the report. Thus should the central department receive the following report from Salt Lake: "Salt Lake, Utah, highest temperature 18 degrees; wind N.W., weather clear; no rainfall; velocity of wind, 10 miles per hour; minimum temperature 14, dew point 12. From this report coupled with those of surrounding stations a prediction for any one place is made. When these observations reach Washington the region of low pressure are noted, and generally a falling in the barometer is an indication of stormy weather.

Adjourned for one week.

In Memory of a Martyr.

Elder Edward Stevenson handed in the following article for publication today:

"Last evening intimate friends of the late Joseph Hyrum Smith met at the residence of Sister Elizabeth Davis, in the Eighteenth ward, to commemorate the martyred Patriarch's birthday, singing, recitations, music and addresses in memory of one who will ever be the delight of many who enjoyed Holmesonian were served and happy hours glided pleasantly away. One half of a century has passed away since the terrible martyrdom of Joseph and two of God's servants, Only six of the whole company present and ever joined in the Book the Dove of the two martyrs Joseph and Hyrum, viz., Joseph F. Smith, John Smith, Bishop F. Kesler, his wife, Jane M. Kesler, Edward Stevenson and their Helen Smith."

IN THE CITY TODAY.

Law Breaking Soldiers Will Find Less Clover From New On.

WHO WILL BE STENOGRAPHERS

Elder Burton, Bishop of Farmers Ward, in a Critical Condition.

—Other Items.

For a long time soldiers have been in the habit of coming down from the Fort, filling up with cheap whisky, "painting the town red" and terrorizing citizens generally, with their lawlessness. This statement does not apply to all of the "boys in blue" by any means, but the proportion has been alarmingly great. In most instances the belligerents have been promptly arrested and thrown in the bull to sober up. The latter process over, they with no great regularity have been turned over to the civil authorities without being amenable in any way to the municipality. This has caused many of the soldiers while under the influence of drink to go to greater extremes in their tirades of abuse than they would otherwise have dared. Fortunately, it appears, there will be a reversion of this order of things.

Hardly a day has passed of late without one or more rank-crazed soldiers appearing before Justice Smith. A goodly number of them have been Sunday visitors. Yesterday there were no less than three of Uncle Sam's retainers before his honor, one of them being booked for burglary.

A telephone message was sent to Fort Douglas apprising the authorities there of the arrests, when a sergeant came down and took the men back to camp.

This morning the officers of the Fort sent word that they want no more turned over to them, instructing the judge to deal with the soldiers as he would with other law breakers. This was a welcome concession to the police. Last night the officers arrested a large and lusty looking Indian, who had imbibed too much "firewater."

"What is your name?" asked the court of him this morning.

"Me no talk. Explain you talk plenty, too much and me no savee."

To all further questioning the defendant remained as silent as the traditional oyster, but when the judge sentenced him to five days, with no alternative, the Indian muttered to himself, convincing all present that he thoroughly understood very well all that his Honor said to him.

Another Coveted Prize.

The post of official stenographer and assistant stenographer of the Third district court will be fought for in a competitive examination at an early date. It is understood that there are quite a number of shorthand "Richmonds in the field" but it would require a couple of rare experts in the style of art run by the McGurnis brothers.

PARTY POSTPONED.

Found Necessary on Account of the Critical Condition of Elder Burton, Bishop of Farmers Ward.

The party to be given in the Farmers Ward on the 12th of this month has been postponed indefinitely because of the serious illness of Bishop Henry F. Burton, who was in a very critical condition today. A third operation by the attending surgeons has been deemed necessary and the result is awaited with the most intense anxiety on the part of his friends.

Dr. Whitney stated at 3 o'clock this afternoon that the Bishop was improving.

Were From Salt Lake.

J. N. Smith and I. A. Andrews, two Salt Lake bloods, came up from the capital last night on pleasure bent, says the Ogden Sun, and that they had a rollicking old time subsequent events will show. After imbibing freely of Junction City liquor they visited a certain house, but only remained there a short time. When they left they brought with them, unknown to the landlady, one of her dresses. This, one of the two dusky, and together with his companion, conveyed up Twenty-fifth street. Officers Burton and Brown, however, dropped onto them on the order of their majesty, and ran the them in so as to avoid any further disturbance. This morning Justice Dagget sentenced and discharged them, and they returned to the city on the south train and sadder boys.

Next Week's Program.

Chief Justice Merritt will again take up the criminal calendar next week, and Associate Justice Barnes will continue with jury trials on the civil calendar.

To Plead on Monday.

In regard to the indictments thus far found by the grand jury, Prosecuting Attorney Howat informed Judge Merritt today that he desired to have the defendants arraigned to plead next Monday morning. An order was entered to that effect.

Dispute Over Some Land.

The trial of the case of Martin Lund vs Fred S. Hales, just heard yesterday afternoon, was resumed this morning before Judge Bartch and a jury.

Plaintiff seeks to recover possession of a piece of land three feet in width and five in length in lot 4, block 61, plat B, Salt Lake City survey. Damages are also claimed in the sum of $1,000 for alleged illegal detention. Defendant denies that plaintiff is the owner of the area in question, and the suit arises out of a re-survey, which has changed the boundary lines.