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. 42. SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

## BLACK WAR CLOUDS.

### The Transvaal Situation Regarded as Graver Than Ever.

### DEMANDS OF THE BOER REPUBLIC

Rumors that Salisbury Will Announce a Rapprochement Between England, France and Russia.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 11.—A feeling of great uneasiness accompanied by depression prevails here. It is understood the Uitlanders reform committee is to be tried for high treason before a court at Pretoria. Several members of the committee have escaped. One was allowed to depart after depositing $100,000 surety for his appearance when called upon. The government is greatly incensed at the tardy and incomplete surrender by the Uitlanders of arms which are being, it is believed, concealed. Only about 2,000 rifles have been given up, whereas 28,000 are said to have been issued. A conference between Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Cape Colony, and the Transvaal executive is believed to have left the situation strained and difficult to settle. It is understood the Transvaal demands include the annexation to the Boer republic of Matabaland, lately added to the colony of Natal, the annulling of the convention of 1884, and the institution and enforcement of the passport system throughout the country. The situation is thus regarded as being graver than ever.

The foregoing dispatch from Johannesburg reached here after the Orange Free State had been asked to assist Transvaal. It has been reported to the governor at Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, that documents have been discovered showing that a widespread plot exists against Transvaal. Governor Robinson, however, is absolved from all knowledge of the matter.

DR. JAMESON REMOVED FROM HIS POSITION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The proclamation issued by Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Cape Colony, removes Dr. Jameson from the position of the administrator of Bechuanaland. He is replaced by F. G. Newton, secretary of the British colony of Bechuanaland. Delegates from the Orange Free State have been sent to Transvaal to confer with the government of the republic as to the steps to be taken in the event of the Orange Free State being asked to assist Transvaal.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ALLIES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—All the ministers were present at the cabinet meeting today and Joseph Chamberlain was enthusiastically greeted with cries of "Brave Chamberlain," from crowds awaiting developments.

The Westminster Gazette this afternoon says it learns that as a result of Emperor William's action towards Great Britain in the matter of Transvaal, Marquis Salisbury will summon to the cabinet meeting the rapprochement between Great Britain, France and Russia.

The Westminster Gazette adds that the cabinet will also be informed of the effort which it is hoped may yet be crowned with success to end the Venezuela dispute by an agreement with Venezuela direct. The Westminster Gazette adds: "This is complicated only by the internal revolutionary difficulties, but is being steadily pressured. If direct diplomatic relations could be re-established, there would be a good prospect of an early agreement through the good offices of an American state, not the United States."

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S PROCLAMATION

PRETORIA, Jan. 11. — President Kruger has issued another proclamation to the Uitlanders, asking them to believe in the future in such a way as to admit the introduction of reform.

UITLANDERS CONCEAL THEIR ARMS.

LONDON, Jan.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Capetown, published this afternoon, says President Kruger has extended the time for the disarmament of the Uitlanders at Johannesburg until six o'clock tonight, as only three out of fifty Maxim guns have been given over.

Emil, President Kruger's eldest grandson, nearly caused a riot at Johannesburg. He rode into town at the head of a small body of burghers and fired blank cartridges right and left. The crowds promptly stopped the display and sent him back to Krugersdrop. The Transvaal republic later published an announcement saying it was to be regretted that Emil engaged.

THE CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The cabinet meeting lasted three hours. The official office says it is true the situation in Transvaal is more strained than it was.

The first naval reserve men have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service.

The second naval reserve, composed of men belonging to the mercantile marine, have been notified that the services of some of them shortly would be required.

THE SENTIMENT OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Jan. 11.—At a special session of the Volksraad, called to consider the crisis in Transvaal, business was opened with a speech by the acting president. He expressed indignation at the "unprincipled recklessness and arrogant presumption, with which, in time of peace the territory of Transvaal had been violated by the chief officer of a friendly state."

The acting president said the peace of all Africa had been disturbed and he dwelt with great satisfaction upon the repudiation by Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Cape Colony, of Dr. Jameson's action, as well as upon its repudiation by the British secretary of state for the colonies. Joseph Chamberlain. The speaker also referred to the victory of the Boers and expressed a warm wish that Governor Robinson's intervention would be crowned with a pacific solution.

AN ULTIMATUM TO TRANSVAAL

CAPETOWN, Jan. 11.—There is a strong feeling of resentment among the Dutch as well as the British here at the so-called meddling of Germany in South African affairs.

Intense excitement prevails, and it is rumored Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to the government of Transvaal.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House today resumed the discussion of the proposed amendments to the rules.

(Primate of Ireland Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The death of the Most Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, Protestant archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, is announced.

Three Bodies Found.

VICTOR, Col., Jan. 11.—After seven days' unremitting work in the shaft of the Anna Lee mine where the cave-in occurred last Saturday, entombing eight miners, three bodies were today reached. The bodies are those of Thos. Sheldon, Thos. Hancock and Patrick Meade. They were so badly mutilated that recognition was possible only by means of the clothing.

INFORMATION PROMISED

Regarding Armenia, Venezuela and Turkey.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A semi-official note will be published today, stating that the British government has decided to submit to Parliament full information regarding Armenia, Transvaal and Venezuela. Consequently the United States Venezuelan commission will shortly have access to all the material points of the British case.

Death Ends the Deadlock.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.—Representative Isaac Wilson, of Nelson county, died this morning. His last earthly act was his vote cast for Blackburn by his friend Senator George Fulton, last night, while Wilson lay dying in Capital hotel. He came here knowing full well that he would be taken home only as a corpse, but was determined, as he said, that the last act of his life should be to help an old comrade in arms, Senator Blackburn.

The death breaks the tie in the legislature. The Republicans have sixty-eight votes, the Democrats sixty-seven, and the Populist two. The Populists will vote for the Republican nominee for the United States Senate. In all probability, Dr. Godfrey Hunter will be nominated by the Republicans this afternoon.

Hunter is now a member of Congress.

An Anti-Nuptial Trip.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The World this morning says: Mrs. Alva W. Vanderbilt and Oliver H. P. Belmont will leave town at once on a little honeymoon trip to Newport, where both have large establishments. It is understood that the purpose of their visit is to arrange for their care during their European trip after their marriage.

Nina Van Zandt Again.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Mrs. S. S. Mallett, who as Miss Nina Van Zandt achieved world wide notoriety nine years ago by her marriage to August Belmont, is shortly to appear before the public as a lecturer. It was not long after the execution of the anarchists Miss Van Zandt married a scion of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Sicily. She returned with him to his native town of Palermo and by the time she was 20 year, traveling through Sicily and Italy. Her husband was possessed of considerable property and had wealthy and influential relatives there, but Mr. and Mrs. Mallett returned to Chicago in 1892. She is not living happily with her husband and as she puts it, is going "to lecture for my bread and butter."

To Dissolve the Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The World this morning says:

President John A. McCall has withdrawn the $10,000,000 in gold which the New York Life Insurance company subscribed to the great bond syndicate. President McCall has also recommended J. P. Morgan to dissolve the syndicate, as there appears to be no further need of its services. The Importers and Traders' National bank, the Equitable Life association and the Mutual Life, who command $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 in gold here, it is understood, also decided to sign in bids for the new bonds.

ONCE RICH, NOW POOR.

Edwin Fields Taken to the Poor House to End His Days.

CHICAGO, Jan.—A local paper says: Edwin Fields, who at one time owned a large part of the city of Tombstone, Arizona, and a mine worth more than half a million, was last night taken to the county hospital in the police ambulance. From the hospital it is said he will be taken to the poor house at Dunning to spend his few remaining years.

Dr. Joseph Green, of this city, knew Fields in Arizona. "I went to Tombstone Ariz., in 1879," said Dr. Greer, "and Mr. Fields was there before me. He was squatting on some mining property which was not supposed to be of much value. But the town grew to 15,000 and he owned two-thirds of the townsite, his rents increased until they gave him an income of over $4,000 a month. The mine which he owned he sold in 1882 for $680,000 in cash. He was known everywhere as the 'Duke of Tombstone,' on account of the gorgeous manner in which he carried on his establishment.

"I left Tombstone and settled in Chicago. One day a seedy-looking individual stepped into my office and I recognized Edwin Fields. I asked him what he was doing and he told me that he had lost most of his property in speculation on the board of trade. He lost the most of his money in St. Louis but carried us his speculations both in that city and in Chicago. I do not know his birthplace, but he was an eastern man and was well connected. He had a brother at Farlow, N. M., who owns a big sheep ranch, and another brother who owns an immense cocoanut plantation in the Hawaiian islands."

## ENGLAND AROUSED.

### Will Fight the Combined Europe Now, If Necessary.

### WILLIAM'S PICTURE IN THE FIRE.

Remarkable Outburst of Patriotism at the Olympic Theater—Cheers for Jameson.

LONDON, Jan. 11. (Copyright 1896 by the Associated Press.)—Great Britain is seriously and steadily preparing for war on a very large scale, at sea and on land, against Germany or against Germany, France and Russia, should they combine against her. Emperor William threw down the gauntlet; it was promptly picked up and energetic steps were immediately taken by the British government to back up this action by a most imposing display of sea power.

Under these circumstances, it is almost unnecessary to admit that the exciting political events of the past week eclipsed all other topics in the public mind and crowded the Venezuelan question almost out of recollection. This fact, however, is merely due to the better feeling prevailing here in favor of amicably submitting the whole matter in the arbitration of a permanent court of appeals to be established between Great Britain and the United States, for the settlement of all such questions or if there is no other way out of it, allowing the United States to settle in her own way. Then Great Britain is arming for a struggle, possibly against Germany, France and Prussia. The question of the addition or subtraction of a few miles more or less of South American soil to the British empire is a matter decidedly not worth haggling over.

The activity in the admiralty war office and other offices called upon to take part in the war preparations is really remarkable and London is swarming with officers on the retired list or otherwise who are desirous of drawing the sword in defense of the empire. The rapidity in which the various naval stations are commissioning warships, large and small, for active service is painted with great pride.

The Portsmouth authorities explain that the warships from that dockyard, which are being promptly got ready to join the flying squadron are but three out of a total of twenty-eight in the fleet reserve which could be made ready for active service at short notice.

The gravity of the situation may be estimated from the fact that it is asserted that never before in the history of nations has there been witnessed so powerful a naval armament as that which will be assembled in these waters shortly for attack or defense against Germany or against the combined powers of Europe. The fleet being made ready for battle will be composed exclusively of the very fastest and newest British warships afloat and will be ready for sea on Tuesday next and the entire channel squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Walter T. Kerr, with the flagship Majestic, a first-class battleship of 14,900 tons, will assemble off Portland on January 17. The flying squadron, which is to be ready for sea next Thursday, also reinforced by six of the latest built Torpedo boats, will assemble for orders off Spithead on January 18.

The appointment of Rear Admiral Alfred T. Dale to command the flying squadron is generally approved. His captain, on the flagship Revenge, a first-class battleship of 14,150 tons, will be under Captain Hawe. In view of the excitement reigning here it is to be the queen has expressed the desire that the British army and navy officers in future should wear their uniforms only, putting away their civilian clothes for the present, like the officers of the other European powers, who are rarely seen in civilian dress, even when on leave of absence.

It is difficult to give a complete idea of how completely the generally unsentimental Britisiers are imbued with the war spirit, how at every public gathering this week there have been some little incident or allusion which has provoked a tumult of enthusiasm.

REMARKABLE SCENE AT A THEATER.

For instance at the Olympic theater the other night, a scene depicts the last stand of Major Wilson and his little band of Britisi troopers in Matabele, and in 1894, when surrounded by about 3,000 natives, they fought for three hours. In depicting the exciting event, actually a part of the history of the Matabele war engineered by Dr. Jameson, occurred the lines:

"Englishmen are not wont to wail when the lives of their countrymen are in danger."

Hardly was this phrase uttered when there was a cry from Henry Feilt, the dramatic, who was among the audience, of "Three cheers for Dr. Jameson."

There was an instant pause and then with a roar the packed audience rose to every part of the house and burst out into frenzied cheering which lasted for several minutes; then all present sang "God save the Queen."

BITTER AGAINST WILLIAM.

The feeling against Emperor William personally is most bitter, and questions in regard to his name recalling the army and navy list are to be asked in Parliament.

Regarding the statement subsequently denied by the colonel of the regiment, that the officers of the royal dragoons, in garrison at Dublin, of which corps Emperor William is honorary colonel, had burned his majesty in effigy, it appears that what really occurred is as follows:

In the mess room hung a big photograph of the emperor in uniform of the royal dragoons. This photograph, after dinner, was torn down by a subaltern of the officers and thrown into the fire.

It is said the German ambassador has taken the matter up.

Excitement in Costa Rica.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special to the World from San Jose, Costa Rica, says:

The latest news from Cuba has so wrought Cubans and their sympathizers here that there is danger of an outbreak. The police of the Spanish merchants are guarded by police officers. The government has issued a stringent decree against disturbers of public order.

Importing Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamship Paris, from Southampton, brought $2,697,589 gold, which was transferred to the bank vaults of this city.

Against a Trust.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Attorney General Maloney has begun quo warranto proceedings against the National Linseed Oil company on the ground that it is a trust. The case is similar to the proceedings pushed to a conclusion against the late whisky trust.

The attorney general began proceedings before Judge Gibbons, of the circuit court, to annul the charter of the National Linseed Oil company, which controls the monopoly of the linseed oil business of the United States. The attorney general takes the ground that the corporation is a trust in violation of the anti-trust laws of Illinois. The attorney general appeared before Judge Gibbons, accompanied by W. W. Gurley, who appeared as counsel for the defendant company. Attorney Maloney presented his petition to file information in the nature of a writ of quo warranto, and leave to file was granted, assent being made as per prior agreement of counsel, by Mr. Gurley.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Married Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—An evening paper says: Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, was married to Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont by Mayor Strong this evening.

The ceremony was performed at No. 24 East, Seventy-second street, the residence of the bride, at 10 o'clock. Only Miss Smith, Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, and a few personal friends were present.

Almost immediately after the couple had been wedded, they left the house, and it is understood, started for the Marble house at Newport.

Ten Thousand Abyssinians Slain.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A special from Rome says: 10,000 Abyssinians were killed or wounded in an attack upon Makale on January 8.

The Venezuelan Invasion.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special to the Herald from Havana says:

The recent invasion of the Venezuelan territory from Trinidad and British Guiana, it is reported, is not by the English. Trustworthy private advices from Caracas are to the effect that Rojas Paul left there recently for Port of Spain, to direct therefrom a revolutionary movement of the Venezuelan exiles in his interest against Crespo's government.

Other friends of Paul have about 2,000 men under arms in Los Andes, while in Bermudez and Pacon numerous parties are already in the field. It looks serious, according to these reports, for the Venezuelan government.

Italy Preparing for War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special to the Herald from Berlin says: The Bismarckian press deplores the indifference of the Viennese newspapers. It is learned from a thoroughly well informed source that Prince Kiahovski is very much pre-occupied by the present quarrel between Germany and England. He fears that outbreaks of Anglophobia in the near future will be accompanied by too close an approachement between Germany and Russia.

When the Reichstag meets the socialists, in spite of the opposition of the chancellor, will question the government on recent events in the Transvaal.

The report is in circulation here that Italy is preparing for war.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Senate Committee Discussing Armenia, Turkey and Venezuela.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Senate committee on foreign relations was in session two hours today discussing the Cuban, Armenian and Venezuelan questions, with incidental references to the Monroe doctrine. No final action was taken on any bills or joint resolutions bearing upon the subjects in hand, but all were referred to sub-committees for special investigation and report at a future meeting. The committee adjourned to meet subject to the call of the chairman.

The committee decided upon a positive affirmation of the Monroe doctrine by Congress. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a resolution declaring the sense of Congress on this question. The discussion on this point was connected upon the basis of Senator Lodge's resolution which seemed to meet the approval of a majority of the members. Senator Turpie took an exception to some of the phraseology of this resolution, but there is little question that the measure as reported will adhere closely to Lodge's resolution.

The sub-committee is expected to report at the next full meeting of the committee, or it is possible the committee will be polled without a formal meeting.

The committee was almost unanimous in the advocacy of the declaration on the Monroe doctrine. Senator Gray is understood to have taken a position adverse to such declaration.

Sherman, Lodge and Morgan were appointed to consider the Cuban question and the discussion in the committee indicated that whatever may be done, if anything, will be on the lines of the recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents.

It was apparent that a friendly feeling towards the insurgents pervaded the committee, but the inclination appeared to be against immediate action.

The Treasury's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash, $180,300,028; gold reserve, $97,711,932.

### Probate Court.

The following order was all that was made in the probate court today:

Estate of Charles Walter, deceased; order made appointing Clarence E. Walter administrator on giving a bond of $2,000.

## THE WEEK'S TRADE.

### Has Been Marked With Uncertainty in the Money Market.

### HINGES ON THE GOLD ISSUE.

Utah Farmers and Other Producers Must Rely Principally on Home Markets—High Rates the Cause.

The week just closed has been full of uncertainties in the financial and speculative markets. Everything has hinged on the proposed bond issue. The officials at Washington have kept speculators guessing. The gold bugs of Wall street, early made up their minds that the Morgan syndicate and their satellites were again to plunge their hands and arms into the treasury, and the administration would from necessity or choice become tools of the money kings.

When anything from Washington was received unfavorable to their plans, calamity howls, and money go up, and stocks, bonds, the produce of the farm and everything the toilers are interested in go down. Money is locked up and made so scarce to forced borrowers in order to manufacture sentiment in commercial centers that the same may be communicated to the representatives of the people in Washington to force issues entirely in the interest of the money classes. To this end London and New York co-operate together to carry out preconcerted plans. The exchanges in Europe are open for business from three to four hours before those of New York and can be and often are manipulated for the purpose of forcing financial measures on this side. Gold is carried to and from Europe to assist in this scheme, sometimes going in opposite directions at the same time. War rumors are manufactured one hour only to be followed as much forced and plausibility, denied the next, but still all this has its effect and millions of people are swayed to and fro in the financial, commercial and speculative maelstrom, and all this is done by a very few people, probably not to exceed one hundred on both sides of the Atlantic for the purpose of personal gain.

The administration at Washington this week sprung a surprise upon the money sharks by its efforts in favor of a popular loan which will test the patriotism as well as the financial strength of the middle classes as no other move could, and if successful, which seems probable, will be a severe blow, temporarily at least, to the money syndicates; from the latter source determined opposition may be expected and harsh measures evoked for to maintain their supremacy.

Stocks and bonds have not fluctuated so wildly during this week as in the week previous but the range has still been wide enough to show how sensitive the market is, and how little it would take to precipitate a panic which might be far reaching, and so long as these conditions exist business and permanent improvements must necessarily be retarded. The staple products have been strong and weak by turn. The iron industry is halting and shows signs of weakness from the lack of orders upon the higher range established a short time ago. Wheat has had fluctuations of over 5 cents during the week with a slight gain, but does not maintain the little spurt of strength which the statistical position seems to warrant. The visible supply in the United States and Canada is about twenty-five millions less than one year ago, while Europe has very light stocks, and the crop news from countries now harvesting is discouraging, while the prospects of our own winter wheat crop are much less favorable than one year ago, the acreage sown being less, and the average several points lower, yet prices are not materially different from those prevailing one year ago and business for speculative grades is exceedingly light. Corn shows considerable firmness and has made and sustained an advance of about 1 cent, though the 1895 crop was the largest ever produced, but England seems disposed to take our surplus with more freedom than previously. Hog products have made material advance from the low prices reached a month ago and at present prices compared with other staple products should not a good profit to the farmer and make the feeding of grain far more profitable than marketing the grain itself, saying nothing of the fact that the soil is partly enriched by feeding on the farm. Cotton does not show much animation, and revised estimates remove all fears of scarcity of that commodity, and chances for higher prices seem very slim.

Wool "drags its slow length along" and while for weeks firmness has been noted every little advance brings out large quantities and prices are not such as to be remunerative to the producer.

Their hopes have been raised a little by a prospect that Congress would legislate in favor of the wool industry, but present indications would hardly sustain such hopes for the immediate future. Utah producers of all products from the farm or range are handicapped with high freight rates which leaves but little hope of their successfully competing with the producers nearer the great commercial centers, and the home market, under present conditions, is and must remain their mainstay.

### TRADING ON 'CHANGE.

Business Still Dull—An Important Meeting of the Listing Committee Will be Held on Monday Night.

At the opening of the mining call at the exchange today, Calier Cotton announced a very important meeting of the listing committee to be held on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. Business, as on the two days previous, was dull, all the listed stocks being called over without a transfer being made until the close of the call when 100 shares of Sunshine changed hands. The values, however, remain stationary as will be seen by the closing figures as given below.

LISTED STOCKS.

| Mines. | Asked | Bid |
|---|---|---|
| Anchor | 1 2 2c | 1 |
| Ajax | 55 | 50 |
| Alliance | | |
| Bullion Beck | | |
| Centennial-Eureka | 10 50 | 17 50 |
| Crown Point | 2 00 | 1 90 |
| Daly West | 4 25 | |
| Eureka Hill | | |
| Gemini Gold | | |
| Grand Central | | |
| Horn Silver | | |
| Iron Silver | 6 25 | 6 00 |
| Mammoth | 1 40 | 1 30 |
| Mammoth Gold | | |
| Ontario | 9 25 | 9 00 |
| Ontario Gold | | |
| Silver King | | |
| Silver King Consolidated | | |
| Silver Reef | | |
| Sunshine | 2 47½ | 2 40 |
| Yankee | | |
| Yellow Jacket | | |

STOCKS CALLED AT RANDOM.

As usual Little Pittsburg was the first stock demanded on the unlisted call. Twelve thousand shares were transferred from Colliers to Lowe—10,000 at 3½ cents and 2,000 at 4c. The stock closed with 3½ asked, 3¾ bid.

Geyser was offered at $1.45, while would-be purchasers made a bid of $1.40.

Ten cents was asked for Dalton, but 8½ was the highest bid received.

Natural Gas, a sale of which was reported at 11 cents, closed with a bid of 10, while 10½ was demanded.

Five hundred shares of Bogus changed hands at 12½ cents, after which 20 was asked also 12½ bid.

Twenty-five cents was asked for Eagle block; 20½ bid.

Rover was offered at $1.10, getting a bid of 95 cents.

Hermes Hill wanted to sell one share of Great Hope company for $25, but his offer was not accepted.

Union was offered at 40 cents, Insley at 11 and Comstock at 19, but no bids were made.

TODAY'S TRANSFERS.

Colliers to Lowe, 10,000 shares of Little Pittsburg at 3½ cents and 2,000 shares of the same stock at 4½.

Hill to Donnellan, 1,500 shares of Natural Gas stock at 11 cents.

Sheets to Thomson, 500 shares of Bogus at 12½ cents.

Sheets to Fundergal, 100 shares of Sunshine at $2.42½.

DISCRIMINATE TAXION.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction at present existing among prominent mercantile men and bankers in this city, as to the loose manner in which their stocks have been handled on the stock exchange. The calling of bank stocks, of course, has been dispensed with, and it is believed a step will soon be put to the calling of mercantile stocks, as unscrupulous dealers, it is said, have given vent to their hatred against certain stocks, by offering bids away below what they are really worth, thus giving it out to the public that their stocks are apparently decreasing in value, when such is not the case. Z. C. M. I. stock was about to be placed on the call today, but as soon as the name was mentioned, for some unforeseen reason, the utterance was brought to a sudden shut off and the stock was not called. If such discreditable tactics as attempting to apparently reduce the value of well-established stocks are allowed to be carried on in the exchange, there is a something rotten in the way, and the sooner it is remedied, the better.

### BARTHAL GOES TO JAIL.

His Utah-Colorado Deer Hunting Expedition the Cause.

Denver Republican, Jan. 10, special dispatch from Grand Junction: Bryon S. Barthoff was last night convicted by jury of unlawful killing of deer and this morning Judge Gray sentenced him to sixty days' imprisonment in the county jail. The evidence brought out the fact that while in Prince, Utah, Barthoff made affidavit that the deer were killed in Colorado. While he claimed it was killed in Utah, the 12,000 pounds of venison was shipped to Denver to a commission house by Game Warden Land to be sold and the proceeds of the sale turned into the treasury of this county.

### Home From Canada.

Elder David R. Beckstead, of South Jordan, a recently returned missionary from Canada, called at the News office this afternoon and reported his labors. He left home December 13, 1893, and labored the first three months of his time in Brooklyn, N. Y., after which he crossed over into Canada and took up a labor there, opening up new fields, preaching the Gospel and allaying much prejudice.

The people of Canada are reported as being very hospitable and kind to the Elders and a spirit of religious inquiry is manifest among them. Elder Beckstead enjoyed the best of health while absent, as did also his companions, Neil Gardner, of West Jordan, and R. H. Beckstead, of South Jordan, both of whom are still in the mission field. The prospects for the spread of the Gospel in Canada are very encouraging. Elder Beckstead visited relatives in Dundas county, Ontario, and left a favorable impression with them as to the principles of Mormonism.

### For Europe.

This morning Elders Thomas Bailey and William McCune, of Nephi, left for Great Britain, where they expect to engage in missionary labors.

### Licensed to Wed.

Isaac Cass, aged 26, and Mary E. Bertoch, aged 18, both of Pleasant Green, took out a marriage license this afternoon.

### Prof. Tanner's Lecture.

On Monday evening next at 7:30 Prof. J. M. Tanner will lecture in the Fourth ward meeting house, before the Twenty-third quorum of Elders.

## FOR UTAH FORESTS.

### Three Immense Proposed Reservations Outlined For Them.

### THE PRELIMINARY WORK DONE.

President Cleveland to be Asked to Withdraw Great Water Shed Tracts from Settlement.

That the new State will start out with a very wide-awake Forestry association is evidenced from information that has just come to light concerning its movements. There have been very quiet—so quiet in fact that comparatively few persons have known anything concerning them. But now that they are under way — to a point of preliminary completion, where details will be of great interest to the public, they are given out.

Briefly it may be stated that President Cleveland is to be asked to withdraw three vast mountain stretches of unsurveyed lands of a water-shed character from settlement in the new State and by proclamation set them apart as reservations on which the wanton destruction of timber shall be prevented and the purity of great water supplies maintained while at the same time permitting all suitable timber for domestic purposes to be cut with the provision that the proceeds arising from the same are to be used for renewal and maintainance purposes. The association believes that within a very few years many mountain sides and canyons that have been denuded of their foreign beauty and coverings may again be clad with timber habitments that will retard the melting of snow under the enlivening rays of a spring sun, prevent floods and freshets and at the same time increase the rain fall, and in divers other ways be of incalculable benefit to the people.

The project now in hand began about a year ago and in May last took definite form. Six months ago Surveyor General George W. Snow, a member of the association, was appointed to draw a map based on the current maps of the United States Geodetic survey showing the area and giving a description of the country sought to have converted into forest reservations by presidential proclamation. That task has been finished and Hon. C. E. Allen, Utah's representative in Congress has been furnished with a copy and full description which he has filed in the office of the secretary of the interior. Mr. Allen, like Mr. Snow, is also a member of the committee and so is Hon. J. L. Hawkins, George W. Ryan, Joseph E. Jenkins, John Young, Richard Kletting and L. W. Shurtliff. This committee is expected to make a full report to the association in the very near future. Blue prints and tracings of the map are now on file in the office of Mr. Kletting and the city engineer. The matter has also been or will be very shortly referred to all the city councils and chambers of commerce in the State whose people are likely to be affected, while well-informed citizens are requested to offer suggestions as to the best method of carrying the project to a successful issue as agriculture, mining, stock raising and probably other interests will be involved.

The reservations are numbered 1, 2 and 3. No. 1 embraces all that part of the Uintah and Wasatch ranges east of the meridian 111 degrees, 15 minutes west from Greenwich exceeding an altitude of 8,000 feet; and all west of said meridian between the Weber river and the Union Pacific railroad in Echo canyon 8,000 feet above sea level; and all west of said meridian between Spanish Fork creek and Provo river which exceeds 7,000 feet.

Reservation No. 2 covers all that part of mountain country between East Canyon creek and the Weber river which is 7,000 feet above sea level.

No. 3 embraces all that part of the Wasatch mountains between the Wasatch and Weber rivers and East Canyon creek, on the eastern slope the altitude along the contour line is fixed at 7,000 feet which is approximately west of a line connecting with Midway, Wasatch county, and the junction of East Canyon creek and the Weber river. The western portion of the slope draining into Salt Lake valley is made to embrace all above 6,000 feet.

Readers of the News may form an estimate of a 6,000 feet altitude when it is stated that east of this city it is about 1,250 feet above Fort Douglas. As described these reservations cover all of the headwaters of the streams draining into Salt Lake, Davis and Utah counties as well as the Weber river, East Canyon, the Provo, North branch of Spanish Fork creek, Strawberry creek and its tributaries, and Du Chesne, Green and Bear rivers and their tributaries.

### Treasurer Chipman's Bond.

State Treasurer James Chipman has filed his official bond with the State auditor and qualified for the office. There are twenty-eight sureties from this city and three from outside points. Each of the sureties qualify to double the amount opposite their respective names as follows:

W. H. Robinson, $20,000; Washburn Clothing Co., $20,000; W. H. Grant, $50,000; J. M. Skouts, $100,000; W. Van Cott, $20,000; Joseph Scowcroft, $20,000; Hugh Park, $25,000; G. M. Scott, $25,000; Arthur Brown, $25,000; A. C. Campbell, $20,000; J. M. Hodges, $20,000; G. F. Watson, $25,000; I. A. Benton, $20,000; Richard Mackintosh, $50,000; H. W. Lawrence, $20,000; W. H. Hay, $25,000; J. M. Hart, $20,000; John Clark, $20,000; F. H. Anderson, $12,500; George Sutherland, $20,000; Samuel H. Auerbach, $12,500; W. H. Irvine, $10,000; J. T. Little, $10,000; W. H. Officer, $10,000; R. C. Chambers, $20,000; J. A. Cunningham, $25,000; A. C. Ewing, $10,000; William Mackley, $5,000; Fred Simon, $10,000; Gill S. Taylor, $10,000; A. J. Ross, $10,000.