

THE PROLETARIAT ISSUES MANIFESTO

Government is Openly Defied and Wholesale Arrests Are Anticipated.

DOCUMENT IS REVOLUTIONARY

Conditions of the Country Set Forth in Plain Terms and Described as Terrible.

People Ordered Not to Pay Taxes, to Refuse All But Gold for Wages and To Withdraw Savings.

St. Petersburg, Friday, Dec. 15, via Eydukhnen, East Prussia, Dec. 15.—The proletarian organizations united in the issuance today of a manifesto in which the government is openly defied. The manifesto has created a tremendous sensation and wholesale arrests are anticipated.

In the document made public the government is declared to be bankrupt and the people are ordered not to pay taxes and to refuse to accept anything except gold in payment of wages. They are also warned to withdraw all their deposits from the savings banks.

THE MANIFESTO.

New York, Dec. 16.—A cable dispatch to the Herald, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 14, via Eydukhnen, Dec. 15, says: "The revolutionary party throws down the gauntlet to the government in the shape of a manifesto which will appear Friday and will surely figure as a historical document. It is stamped with the official seal of the Workers' Alliance and means purely and simply that the government will have to proceed to measures of force or give way entirely. It reads in part thus: 'The government is on the high road to bankruptcy. It has destroyed the fatherland, sown it with corpses, starved the peasants, who are unable to pay another kopeck in taxes. 'Trade is at a standstill and disorganized. Factories are closing and no work is forthcoming. 'The who have grown accustomed to enrich themselves at the expense of the government do not know what to do, and are hurrying to close up the government. Bankruptcies are falling about like hail. Even the banks are tottering, while the trade turnover is reduced to nothingness. 'This struggle between the government and the revolutionaries is causing nothing beyond continued agitation and suspense. 'Foreign capital is being rapidly withdrawn. Wealthy people are hurriedly disposing of their property and are taking refuge abroad. 'No man's life and property are safe. The government formerly expended unlimited sums on the army and navy, nothing on education or on roads and other means of communication leaving the state in a hopeless condition. 'Notwithstanding all this, the treasury does not possess the means to fill the humble fare necessary for the soldier and sailor. 'All over the country hungry and disaffected troops are mutinying. The railways are completely paralyzed, their money being appropriated by the government. To place them on a proper basis requires many hundred millions. 'The gold reserve in the Imperial bank is quite insufficient to meet the government obligations and its general economic position. The result would be something awful if the government were called to meet its obligations in gold. 'Taking advantage of its irresponsibility, the government has been accustomed to obtain loans indefinitely under the powers of the country to meet, making new loans for the purpose of meeting calls for interest on old obligations. 'From year to year the government is perpetrating shameful deceptions, keeping up budgets in which expenses are shown purposely diminishing and income increased. 'To undo these terrible facts and all this long continued speculation, the only possible means is to convene an assembly. That body must, as its first task, take in hand a strict investigation into the finances of the country and into the people of the country and the position in all its branches. 'The terrible enigma before the national assembly is how to straighten out the existing financial chaos. 'One way out of this is to annihilate the government and to take from it the last shred of power it is necessary to destroy it. This is necessary not only on account of the economic position of the country, but in order to enable us to hold up our heads before other civilized nations. We have therefore resolved to refuse to meet any form of government taxation, and demand that the government shall pay for everything in specie, even for small sums, insulating upon receiving coins, not paper money, to withdraw everything from the Imperial Savings banks only in gold, and demand the abolition of the autocracy, which never had the authority of the people to incur such heavy financial commitments. 'At the present moment the government behaves to its subjects as though it were a conquering power. Therefore, we have resolved not to allow the repayment of such loans as the Imperial government has contracted with the people. 'The document is signed by the Council of the Workers' Alliance, the heads of committees of the Peasants League, the central committee of the Democratic Workers' party, and the central committee.

PRINCETON WINS DEBATE.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 15.—Princeton defeated Harvard in the annual debate in Sanders theater tonight. The New Haven men supported the affirmative on the question, "Resolved, That inter-collegiate football is a detriment rather than a benefit."

BIG FIRE IN DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 16.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Rothwell block, Loss, \$150,000.

BENEFITS OF RECLAMATION ACT

Congressman French Says it is Biggest Public Blessing Since Homestead Law.

EAST IS NOT SATISFIED.

Proposition That Settler May Secure Land Without Living On it All The Time.

HON. BURTON L. FRENCH.

No law that Congress has enacted for the benefit of the west since the passage of the national homestead law, is destined to produce such great blessing as the national reclamation act. Under its operation, it will not be difficult for each arid state to vastly increase its area of producing land.

By reason of the limitations, however, in this measure, the homestead law furnishes the only means whereby the settler may become possessed of land that is not already patented, and the experience of the past couple of years has made it apparent that the homestead law does not fit conditions as they actually exist under the reclamation act. This law presupposes existing conditions favorable to settlement. The homestead must live upon his homestead, and it is assumed he can make his living from the first, almost exclusively from his own hands.

Leave of absence may not be granted, even though the homestead can not make a living, because the law is construed to mean that cause for leave, as regards failure of crop, applies to conditions that cause failure that are not unusual but the constant condition. Consequently the settler must make his home upon the arid tract of land that he has entered upon, under the only existing law until the government furnishes water for his land.

And right here is where the misfit of the law occurs. Many settlers, in fact, I may say most settlers, are not able financially to live upon an arid tract of land for a number of years, admitting that they could by means of wells, or by hauling water, raise a semblance of a crop, proof of which they could use as a basis for final proof.

This being the case, the homestead must, unless he possess some means, abandon his claim. He may even sell his relinquishment to some other homesteeker who thinks he can "hang on" till the water comes, but he cannot be there for the year, or two or three years, he has lived or existed upon the land.

On the other hand, the government is unable to develop the irrigation projects more rapidly. These projects involve millions of expense and vast engineering difficulties. Besides this, there must be no failure. The east is not financially satisfied of the success of the irrigation "experiment," and success alone upon our part will commend us to their confidence.

It has been suggested that the settler is at fault, that he should not have gone upon the land, that he should wait until the water is in readiness to be turned on. But this suggestion is not right. The law itself is an invitation for settlement, else why should it be upon our statutes? And the present settlers do not go upon the land, and the land will be occupied. More than this, it is a good thing rather than an injury, to have a prospective settler for every acre of land that is to be reclaimed in good. It would benefit the government because it would prevent the almost countless contests that must inevitably follow the present system. It would benefit the settler by freeing him of the contest and establishing his status. It would benefit the settler again, because he would be permitted to leave his land for sale.

In view of the foregoing conditions, I propose that the law for the acquiring of land be modified so that actual residence and cultivation will not be required all of the time till the government shall be ready to put water into the ditches. This idea, if enacted, would be almost limitless in good. It would benefit the government because it would prevent the almost countless contests that must inevitably follow the present system. It would benefit the settler by freeing him of the contest and establishing his status. It would benefit the settler again, because he would be permitted to leave his land for sale.

From year to year the government is perpetrating shameful deceptions, keeping up budgets in which expenses are shown purposely diminishing and income increased. To undo these terrible facts and all this long continued speculation, the only possible means is to convene an assembly. That body must, as its first task, take in hand a strict investigation into the finances of the country and into the people of the country and the position in all its branches.

FORT SUMNER CEMETERY.

Bodies to be Removed to the National One at Santa Fe.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 16.—Orders were received here yesterday from the War Department to remove the 230 bodies interred at Fort Sumner national cemetery, to the National cemetery in this city, and bids were asked for doing this work from 1880 to 1875, and the 230 graves in its cemetery are not only those of soldiers, but also of settlers killed by Indians. The Western railway from New Mexico is being built via this old fort, and near it the new town of Sunnyside has been laid out.

FINE SHOWING MADE BY WYOMING BANKS.

(Special to the "News.")

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 16.—Recently a report was sent out to the effect that the deposits in all banks in Wyoming at the present time amounted to \$20,000,000, or \$100 per capita. This is the largest per capita deposit of any state or territory in the United States.

No less than five new banks have been established in the state during the past 12 months, and three others have been authorized to do business and will open up in a few weeks.

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STRAWBERRY PROJECT APPROVED

Senator Smoot and Sutherland Have Final Interview With Secy. Hitchcock.

HAVE HIS FORMAL APPROVAL.

Means Addition of 50,000 Acres to Tillable Land in County of Salt Lake.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Late last evening Senators Smoot and Sutherland had a final interview with the secretary of the interior, the result of which was the formal approval of the Strawberry project. Very naturally the senators are elated over their success in this matter. It means the addition of 50,000 acres of land to the tillable area in Salt Lake county and besides a material increase in Salt Lake City's water supply.

RUSSIANS AT PORT ARTHUR HAD AN AMERICAN GUN.

San Francisco, Dec. 16.—The army transport Thomas just arrived from the orient, brought home a piece of artillery which originally belonged to the United States but which was found in the possession of the Russian forces at Port Arthur when the Japanese captured it from the Russians. The ownership of the gun, turned it over to United States Minister Griescom, who shipped it from Nankai, China, to the arsenal at Benicia. The field piece is stamped inside the barrel "Watervliet arsenal, 1898, 329 pounds, No. 209, J. W. J." The military authorities here are now wondering how this particular gun got into the hands of the Russians.

WAIRSHIPS SENT TO RIGA.

New York, Dec. 16.—A cable dispatch to a morning paper dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 15, says: "Warships have been sent to Riga from Libau to quell the rebellion there and recapture the town. This action was taken in response to an urgent dispatch from the government. The fleet consisted of two torpedo boats, besides troops. He declared it was imperative that strong reinforcements be sent speedily. They can be sent by sea. Communication by land is interrupted."

JAMES H. HYDE.

Man that Equitable Life Made Rich and Notorious Will Live in France.

New York, Dec. 16.—With all business ties severed, assured there will be no further call for him by the insurance investigation committee, James H. Hyde, according to his friends, will sail for France on the Touraine on Dec. 28, to make his home in Paris, says the Herald.

In his house, 5 east Fortieth street, stand boxes, crates and frames in which are packed the household goods, heirlooms and art treasures he has retained, and these will go with him.

Mr. Hyde, since his boyhood, has been a great admirer of the French language, history and customs. He owns a beautiful home in the Avenue Henri Martin, and there he will take up his residence. He has been for years the principal patron as well as founder of the Alliance Francaise. He has encouraged the study of French. This country and paid for their services. He has been decorated by the French government and has been received by President Loubet.

Mr. Hyde's decision to live in Paris and the date for sailing have both been very carefully guarded secrets. None but his mother, his sister, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, and his most intimate friends know it. Nor even his servants in his home knew of it. They are to be told this morning, and at the same time the oldest of them, who served his father, will be asked to go with him.

Mrs. Hyde, the mother and Mrs. Ripley, will not take up their residence abroad, but will pay long visits.

PEOPLE OF PARIS ARE STARTLED.

Saw a Big Booted Man Whizzing Along Streets at Twenty-five Miles an Hour.

WORE SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS.

It Was Constantin, Inventor of Motor Boots, Displaying His Footwear.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—A cable dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says: "Parisians were startled yesterday by seeing a big booted man whizzing along avenues Champs Elysees and Bois de Boulogne at the rate of 25 miles an hour. It was Constantin, inventor of motor boots, displaying his new footwear. The boots resembled tiny automobiles, 15 inches long, fixed on high boots. Each has four rubber tired wheels eight inches in diameter. Accumulators are carried in a belt. They transmit by wire one and one-fourth horsepower to each motor. The motors can be run at a speed ranging from six to 30 miles an hour. Each boot weighs 15 pounds, but as the feet are not lifted up, the weight does not matter. Constantin claims to have traveled several hundred miles with them. He intends to travel from Paris to St. Petersburg on them. When asked what would happen if the boots broke down, he said he would not know, but that at the rate of 30 miles an hour he became diffident and declined to discuss the subject."

"HOLD UP YOUR HANDS" THE WORD.

Portland, Or., Dec. 16.—One of the most daring robberies ever recorded in this city occurred this evening shortly after 6 o'clock, when two masked men entered the barroom of the Centennial hotel, at 481 Sherlock avenue, in North Portland, and held up the bartender and 15 men who were drinking in the place. Two men who attempted to escape the robbers were shot, one perhaps fatally.

The visitors in the place were startled by the command: "Hold up your hands," and as the robbers saw two masked men standing in the doorway with leveled revolvers pointing in their direction. The robbers lifted the visitors up and the robbers saw two masked men standing in the doorway with leveled revolvers pointing in their direction. The robbers lifted the visitors up and the robbers saw two masked men standing in the doorway with leveled revolvers pointing in their direction.

At the entrance, however, a surprise awaited them. A man in a suit, armed with a heavy club, he dealt one of the robbers a glancing blow on the head, but his aim was inaccurate and he did little to impede the escape, for his pains was shot in the abdomen, receiving a serious and perhaps fatal wound.

The robbers escaped, leaving no clue as to their identity. They were traced to a saloon in the neighborhood, where they had bought drinks, but after looting the place all trace of them was lost.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT SPREADS IN FINNISH ARMY.

New York, Dec. 16.—A cable dispatch to the World dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 15, via Helsinki, Finland, Dec. 15, says: "I cannot combat the growth and spread of revolutionary movement in the army, already more than half mutinous," Gen. Liewerth telegraphed from Munkkiniemi. "The reserves demand to be sent home immediately, and refuse to take money. Telegraph instructions. Urgent."

The greatest secrecy is thrown over the government's answer to Liewerth, which was sent via Vladivostok.

NURSES' HOME IS DEDICATED.

President Joseph F. Smith Officially at Opening Yesterday Afternoon.

PRAYER BY PREST. WINDER.

The Nurses' home of the Groves L. D. S. hospital was dedicated yesterday afternoon, and formally opened for the uses for which it was built, which was to provide a home away from the hospital for nurses while not on duty, and to give them a suitable place for recreation and entertainment.

President Joseph F. Smith presided, while the speakers were Bishop Robert T. Burton, Dr. Jos. S. Richards, Gov. John C. Cutler, and President Anthon H. Lund. They each dwelt on some phase of the building of the home and of the hospital, and told of the present needs of the institutions.

DEDICATORY PRAYER.

The program opened with a vocal solo, "O Love Divine" rendered by Horace S. Ensign. The dedicatory prayer was offered by President John R. Winder, after which Bishop Robert T. Burton said a final statement for the hospital and the nurses' home, which was read by Supt. John Wells. It showed expenditures as follows: Cost of main building, equipment, improvements, medical supplies, electrical effects, kitchen supplies and surgical department, \$195,000; nurses' home, \$22,445. The receipts were: Dr. Groves, \$50,000; Fifteenth ecclesiastical ward, \$10,000; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Joseph F. Smith, trustee-in-trust, \$120,000.

LIST OF DONORS.

At the request of President Smith, Supt. Wells then read the list of donors to the hospital. Their names are engraved on a slab on the wall and their donations were chiefly furnishings for rooms or wards in the hospital. The donors were: Dr. Groves, \$50,000; Fifteenth ecclesiastical ward, \$10,000; Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Joseph F. Smith, trustee-in-trust, \$120,000.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Bishop Robert T. Burton delivered an address of welcome in which he congratulated the nurses on having a home separate from the hospital. "Here he declared, 'you can laugh without disturbing the sick, you can walk without lifting, and you can sing. In short you will be free from the constant worry felt while you are in the presence of the suffering.'"

Bishop Burton expressed the hope that the policy of the hospital would always be liberal and that its doors would always be open to people of every political faith, nationality and religion, and that all the suffering would be treated alike. In the past year, he said, a large number of indigent cases had been treated. These had been drawn upon the hospital's revenue which it could not carry without assistance. To meet current expenses additional funds would have to be raised, and he suggested that donations be sought to be solicited to prevent the debt from becoming a drag. The hospital, he declared, in closing, was in his opinion one of the finest in the world, and unquestionably the finest west of Chicago.

DR. RICHARDS SPEAKS.

Dr. Joseph S. Richards upon being introduced as the second speaker, congratulated the officers of the hospital, the First Presidency of the Church and the presiding Bishop on the completion of the nurses' home. The duties of a nurse, he declared, were very exacting, and she must have a home away from the hospital where she could secure recreation and relief from the tension under which she works while on duty. Dr. Richards congratulated Supt.

Wells, in closing, on the condition which the buildings are in.

PREST. ANTHON H. LUND.

President Anthon H. Lund spoke of the building and the pleasure which it gave him to be present at its dedication. "The nurses," he said, "are engaged in a noble work—that of alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded. They must be rested and strengthened for their duties, and while in the hospital the rest and the new home will prove of inestimable value to the nurses in resting them physically and mentally when their hours with the sick have come to a close."

Gov. John C. Cutler spoke briefly of the history of the hospital, from its beginning in a suggestion made to Dr. William Groves while he was nearing his end, to the present time.

PREST. LYMAN'S BENEDICTION.

The service closed with a benediction pronounced by President Francis M. Lyman of the Council of Apostles, after a solo had been rendered by Horace S. Ensign. Following the dedicatory service, the people present were shown through the building by the nurses. It is a thoroughly modern structure, equipped with a first class heating plant and automatic thermometers. The library is as yet unstocked with books, but a number are promised by friends of the hospital and of the nurses.

OFFICERS AND NURSES.

The list of hospital officers and nurses is as follows: Superintendent, C. W. Rogers, chief clerk, Dora H. Waltz, chief nurse, Lulu H. Hard, assistant chief nurse, Vida Mathews, night chief nurse, Cynthia Foster, operating room nurse, graduate nurses, Mabel Ormsby, Sara D. Walt, Julia Mahoney, nurses in training, Leah Clayton, Louisa Goss, Anna Wills, Elizabeth Boony, Sarah Hendry, Ivy E. Knight, June Roberts, Mae Winston, Martha Bullock, Minnie B. Wheeler, Lettie Sorenson, Marcela Wink, Marie Brady, Helen Merritt, Pernecy Bagley, Jennie Shields, Ellen Gantz, Mammie Lovell, Olive Clark, Elva Roberts, Josephine Roberts, Maud Brown, Gertrude Campbell, Sybil Jensen, Matilda Sohlen, Agnes M. Horgan, Agnes B. Cutler and Mary Cooper Neilson.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

Man Cannot be Deprived of It When Another Has Voted in His Name.

New York, Dec. 16.—The appellate division of the supreme court handed down a decision yesterday holding that a man cannot be deprived of his vote even though some one else has already voted fraudulently in his name.

SEALSKIN SACQUES VERY MUCH DEARER THIS YEAR.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 15.—Sealskin sacques will cost 40 per cent more than last year, that being the advance in price realized at the annual sale of sealskins in London today, when record prices were obtained. The Bering sea, Copper Island and British Columbia coast catches of Victoria, sealers amounted to 12,000 skins, which were sold for from \$23 to \$25, some lots going as high as \$27. The average price last year was \$18. The catches of the Cape Horn schooners were sold for \$6 skins. Many of these were steady, the average net being as good as the northern Pacific skins. The high prices realized were due to the increasing scarcity of sealskins and the great increased demand and another factor in securing the advanced prices was the absence of the Russian catch on Copper Island, which was scarce and in comparison with past seasons, owing to the Russo-Japanese war preventing operations on the Copper Islands, seized by Japan toward the close of the war. The highest brought in London today are the highest on record.

EDDIE HANLON IS VERY BADLY BEATEN.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 15.—Kid Herman of Chicago tonight beat Eddie Hanlon of San Francisco in the fiercest twenty-round fight ever seen in Los Angeles. There was not a moment from start to finish of every round that the two lightweights were not in action, and every round brought the fighting. Hanlon forced the pace and made it a terrific one from the very start and never for an instant gave ground. To a great extent he gave up his crouch and stood up and boxed with Herman. At this style of fighting he was at a disadvantage as Herman was the more clever of the two, and his blows were nearly all clean and well-timed. It may be said that Herman won the fight with one hand, as he did all his work after the twelfth round with his right, using his left only to make an opening. He punished Hanlon severely about the body with ripping right hand blows, and the ribs and under the heart, and at close range uppeared Hanlon repeatedly about the face. Hanlon, as usual, directed his attention to the body but was less successful in landing on his opponent. Herman had an effective block for his body blows and harrasing Hanlon about the ribs, same done at the light without a mark.

The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth rounds were about the best of the contest. Hanlon appearing to have the advantage in length, he was the victor. Hanlon was very tired and as the Chicago man lost his guard on the stomach, Hanlon pounded him about the face and had him staggering at the finish. Referee Eytton's decision was popular. Hanlon was the favorite in the betting at 10 to 8, but Herman was strongly supported by the eastern Yacking men. Hanlon weighed 123 and Herman gave his weight as 127.

GEORGE MEMSIC WON.

Denver, Dec. 15.—George Memsic and Adam Ryan, both of Chicago, fought ten rounds at the "Democratic club" tonight, Memsic receiving the decision. In the past year, he said, a large number of indigent cases had been treated. These had been drawn upon the hospital's revenue which it could not carry without assistance. To meet current expenses additional funds would have to be raised, and he suggested that donations be sought to be solicited to prevent the debt from becoming a drag. The hospital, he declared, in closing, was in his opinion one of the finest in the world, and unquestionably the finest west of Chicago.

CLEAN KNOCKOUT.

Stockton, Cal., Dec. 15.—In one of the fastest fights ever held in the west, Kid Grant, Seattle, knocked out Young Cheynski of San Francisco tonight in the first minute of the tenth round with a right swing to the jaw. The men are lightweights.

BOWLERS ARE HAPPY.

Local bowlers are happy in the confidence that the Western Bowling Congress will be held here.

The Western Bowling Congress tournament will be held in Salt Lake City. Secretary Jenkins of the association wired Vice President Zeising as follows: "Salt Lake practically assured of tournament will take vote immediately."

The right for the tournament was said to be between Salt Lake and Tacoma, with this city in the lead.

ALL ARE PUSHING INTERSTATE FAIR.

Real Estate Men, Manufacturers' Association and Commercial Club Endorse It.

SHOULD BE A GREAT SUCCESS.

Say There is no Reason on Earth Why it Should Not be a Big Thing.

Mineral Exhibit Will be a Permanent Feature of the Fair—Other Attractions.

That the Inter Mountain fair to be held in this city in August and September, 1907, will receive the hearty support of the business associations of the city and state is a certainty. Already they are endorsing the move, while it is yet barely out of the mouths of the directors of the D. A. & M. society that such a fair has been decided upon. Many business houses and manufacturers are already planning their exhibits and asking about space. That it will be carried to a grand success is assured.

REAL ESTATE MEN INTERESTED.

Yesterday