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. 39. TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

SILVER ARGUMENTS.

Governor McIntire, of Colorado, In His Inaugural Address

DISCUSSES IMPORTANT TOPICS.

Why Legislation Favorable to the White Metal Must Inevitably Follow the Present Depression.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—Gov. McIntire was inaugurated at noon today. The ceremonies, which were very simple, were held at the Tabor opera house before a large audience. The oath was administered by Gov. McIntire by Chief Justice Hayt.

The governor's inaugural address was devoted chiefly to state topics. He recommended strict economy and suggested many reforms in the management of state institutions. He advised steps to replace the outstanding issues of warrants with bonds; recommended the construction of reservoirs out of the internal improvement fund, for the purpose of storing water for irrigation.

Legislation was suggested to compel coal companies to pay wages in cash instead of scrip, to stop the sale of real estate on their decis without foreclosure proceedings, and prevent injustice to laborers under the attachment laws.

The governor called attention to the fact that the present laws are inadequate to suppress gambling in smaller towns and suggested legislation with that end in view.

On the subject of railroads the governor said: It is a fact, which can be ascertained by investigation, that unjust discrimination is wilfully practiced by railway corporations subject to the legislative control of this state, this legislation should be amended to prevent it, and such legislation should be wise, just and effective." The governor pronounced equal suffrage a success.

In conclusion, he said: "We do not expect legislation favorable to silver because it is the money of the Constitution; not because we expect syndicates or chattels to long remain silent, not because we as producers are interested in enhancing its value, but because its restoration is absolutely devoid by a natural law of commerce that cannot be disobeyed without punishment following. The punishment is being inflicted now, and will become more and more grievous until endurance must cease and illusions and prejudice, design and selfishness must all yield to the crushing force of natural laws. This country must submit first, because its power, population and consequent greater need of commercial expansion will make the fetters of the clogged exchanges more and more intolerable. The more acute the trouble, the more active effort to find out the cause. The trouble is that exchange cannot be freely made because the final medium is insufficient in quantity. When this is known and appreciated by a majority of the people of the United States, the only remedy there is or can be will be applied, and silver will be restored at a ratio with gold of 16 to 1, or perhaps 17½ to 1; that is the ratio which their relative quantities in mine indicate to be a correct one, with silver restored and her other resources developed Colorado's people will have an enviable lot."

Found in the Ruins.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The bodies of two of the victims of the Delavan house fire were unearthed from the ruins last night. They were found in the cellar and were directly under the attic where the fifteen servants are supposed to have been trapped on account of the rapid spread of the flames.

It is supposed that the remains of all the victims will be found near the place where the two bodies were discovered.

The Income Tax Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The case of John G. Meets against Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller to contest the constitutionality of the income tax feature of the new tariff law came up today in the District supreme court and was set for hearing on the 15th inst. in the equity branch of the court.

War Against National Evils.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—The committee of one hundred, representing three millions of females, a new party for the abolition of the liquor traffic and other national evils, have issued a call for a national conference in Pittsburg, March 14 next.

THE JUDGE LACOMB.

Of the Charges Against Him Presented to Congress.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 8.—Judge Stevenson Burke laughed contemptuously when he read the charges contained in the memorial presented by Congress by Senator J. Ritchie yesterday. "Judge Burke," he said, "that nothing would ever be done with the trial of the case to which Ritchie was interested. That case was heard and decided by Judge Lurton, of Tennessee. It was decided against Mr. Ritchie and he lost and did not leave him a leg to stand on."

AN EDITOR'S PRECAUTIONS

A Winchester and Two Revolvers His Companions Now.

ASHLEY, Mich., Jan. 8.—The editor of the Acre, W. E. Armstrong, who was horsewhipped by Cora Hazelton, surprises the village by going in the possession carrying a Winchester rifle and two revolvers at his side and a belt filled with cartridges. Nobody molested him as he taken the train out to attend the funeral announcement referring to persons who would warm him.

"To all such persons we will say that we long ago learned to have no fear of leaden messages, to look a good share of our life has cost spent among people who generally shot first and inquired about it afterwards."

To the women he said: "Horsewhips hold no fear for us, and right here, ladies, let us rise to remark that if any of you attempt to use a horsewhip with us in your behalf about our business, we warn you that all that it will cut them will be their own dresses silks. We have started to purge this locality and we will do it or die in the attempt."

Marshal Hickets and Mrs. Hazelton were going to repeat the scrubbing but the editor's gun stopped them.

Double Murder.

TROMBS, Ariz., Jan. 8.—Last night's stage from Mammoth brought two passengers of the notable double murder at a small town near that place, the victims being F. M. Dill and his son, who ran a store there.

The family were at supper on Friday night, when two Mexicans shot the footlock through the door. The son ran out the back door and was brought down as he was crossing the road which passes the house. Were the murderers left the room to kill her son, Mrs. Dill extinguished the lights and succeeded herself in the brush near the building. The Mexicans searched an hour for her and were seated all by an approaching wagon.

CLAIM AGAINST SIAM.

A Government Case Involving Four Million Dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Among the witness in the city yesterday was S. J. Chenk, of Bangkok, Siam, who is en route to Washington in connection with a $4,000,000 claim for damages against Siam. The case is sectional, and has been pending before the state department for some months. The trouble is over a ten year's concession to Dr. S. A. Chenk, formerly of Oakland, for handling the tax farm of Siam.

This for the whole case has been the subject of entire correspondence between the two governments, but as Dr. J. Chenk is now personally going to see Secretary Gresham, he sees no reason for keeping it quiet any longer.

On the same steamer with Mr. Chenk arrived sundry documents from the Siamese government to Secretary Gresham.

BILL RE-APPEALED.

The Decision that Railroads Must Pay Their Taxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The decision of the supreme court that the Central Pacific railroad must pay its taxes for 1891 will probably be appealed, judging from what the officials of the road say. The basis upon which the appeal will be taken is that the federal tribunals has been taxed, which gives the U. S. Supreme court jurisdiction.

HOUNDED ON THE ROAD.

A Russian Lady's Adventure While Out Traveling.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A telegram from Vilna, capital of the government of the same name in Russia, states that while the wife of Col. Pavlenko, of the Russian army, was traveling from Dunaberg, she fell asleep in the railway carriage. Upon awakening she found that a fellow traveler, seemingly a gentleman, had disappeared after having rifled her of 70,000 rubles and jewels to the value of 15,000 rubles. It is supposed that the robber used some drug to put her to sleep.

ELECTRICITY FOR EVERYTHING

Jarvis Edison's New Building in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Jarvis Edison, a manufacturer, has just moved into his new up-town residence. The structure cost $50,000. In the basement is installed a double engine, such as are found in ocean-going steamers. This will generate electricity, which will be used for heating and illuminating the house. Electricity will do the cooking in the kitchen, which is on the top of the house. The kitchen is equipped with aluminum utensils.

The engine will also operate a refrigerating or cold air system, which in the summer will extend all over the house. Electric bells, electric dumb waiters, an electric passenger elevator and electric switching fans are among the novelties provided. The roof of the house will be arranged as a summer garden and will be illuminated during the season.

Negro Miners Quit Work.

MARSHFIELD, Ore., Jan. 8.—A dozen laid six or nine negro miners who came here a week ago from Virginia to work in the Beaver Hill coal mine have quit work and were taken to Empire city by the white miners. The negroes are destitute and will be cared for by the county until provision is made for sending them back to Virginia.

Plate Glass Monopoly.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Chicago representatives of two of the biggest plate glass companies in the United States have received notice that the price has been increased 20 per cent. The announcement of the price seems to indicate that the plate glass companies have come to an agreement and passage the patents of the Pittsburg Plate Glass company of all the other plants in the United States and the formation of a plate glass monopoly. A dispatch from Kokomo, Ind., says the combine is capitalized at $25,000,000. The Diamond company goes in at $2,000,000, an advance of $500,000 over its original capitalization.

Railroad Officers Promoted.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 8.—An order has been received at the Union Pacific offices in this city promoting Colorado Passenger Agent J. P. Hall to the position of general passenger agent for Colorado and Wyoming, as successor to General Agent Coleman. A. P. Tanner has been transferred from Topeka to Denver and will be assistant general freight agent.

The Vanderbilts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The World this morning says: William K. Vanderbilt has engaged passage on the White Star liner Teutonic which will sail from New York January 19. A suite of nine rooms was engaged for him and party by Winfield Scott Hoyt, Mr. Vanderbilt's intimate friend, several days ago.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is not to be a member of his party. It is said that she is even ignorant of her husband's plans. Their reports of a reconciliation have been without foundation.

PORT ARTHUR AGAIN

Comments of the English Press on the Reported Massacre.

JAPS BUT LACQUERED BARBARIANS

Marshal Oyama Pronounced Unworthy to Command the Army of a Civilized Power.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Times today in a leading article on the Port Arthur massacre, says:

"Not only on the day of the battle and in the heat of victory, but for four days after, did the Japanese soldiery give themselves over, apparently without check from their commanders, to indescribable massacre, carried out with every revolting circumstance of primeval barbarity. Troops of prisoners tied together were clubbed with bullets and their backed to pieces. Hosts linked with fugitives of both sexes, and all upon, received volley after volley. The atrocities were accompanied with outpouring of every ghastly form of mutilation which oriental cruelty has invented.

"Which perhaps is the strangest thing of all, showing how, even if treachery, disappearance of European vessels, in the absence unanimous one of the Japanese officers of the effect of these brutalities upon western nations. At Port Arthur after the last fighting and real pacification, the artificialities of civilization disappeared like snow in the rain. It needs details of the cut, charged into a peaceful Chinese and was plague the part to prevention until in the midst of a scrapper a decree was allowed to fall across the table. This appeal to the fundamental instincts proved too much for the inherently acquired habits. The women disappeared and the cut short remained."

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon, referring to the massacre at Port Arthur, says:

"The responsibility for the horror rests not with the Japanese peasant, who, everybody knows, is a lacquered barbarian, but with Marshal Oyama and his officers, whose civilization pretended to go a little deeper. Whether they permitted the outrages or not, or were unable to check them, they are unworthy of the command of armies of a power which calls itself civilized."

SYMPATHY FOR NEGROES.

Resolutions by the Anti-Lynching Committee.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The anti-lynching committee of which Miss Florence Balgarnie is secretary is receiving assistance constantly. Judge McCarthy, M. P., chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, is the latest notable recruit. The committee yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"The anti-lynching executive committee having heard from authentic sources in Memphis, Tenn., New York and Boston, that the jury at Memphis refused to convict three of whom guilty complicity, according to the Memphis Commercial Appeal, there was no moral cause whatever, in the ghastly, cowardly and brutal massacre of six helpless negroes near Memphis, Tenn., and having learned from Miss Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, that it is impossible to find a jury which will convict a white man for the lynching of a colored man in the South, the committee desires to express to the six widows of murdered negroes, and to all colored people suffering under oppression, its warmest sympathy and earnest hope that the spirit of justice, irrespective of race, may be kindled throughout the United States."

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Berman (Dem., N. C.) president pro tem. presided at the opening of the Senate today. Morgan (Ala.) offered a resolution which was adopted, calling on the President for reports, documents and other papers relating to the enforcement of regulations respecting the fur seal fisheries, adopted by Great Britain and the United States to carry out the decision of the Paris tribunal of arbitration, etc.

At 2 o'clock the Lodge resolution went to the calendar and eulogies on the late Senator Colquitt began.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The first business in the House today was a resolution from the committee on rules, authorizing the appropriating committee to insert a clause in the sundry civil appropriation bill, authorizing the transfer of the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., from the jurisdiction of the war department to the department of justice. Opposition was made by Broderick, Republican, Kansas, who asserted that the House was entitled to a report on the proposed change to which he saw no reason. The bill was explained by Curtis, Republican, N. Y., who contended that the soldiers sent to prison for minor offenses were subjected to evil associations.

The resolution, after some debate, was adopted, 106 to 116.

The debate on the currency bill being resumed, Heiskanen, (Dem., Penn.) gave notice of an amendment, it proposes a section to enable the secretary of the treasury to fund the treasury notes which may remain in circulation after the 1st of August, 1895, which was issued under the act of February 26, 1862, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863, and July 14, 1890, by issuing notes to an amount not exceeding $50,000,000 redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, payable twenty-five years from the date with interest at 3 per cent, payable semi-annually in gold. The notes are to be of such denominations, not less than $50, as the secretary may determine, and to be sold at not less than par, in gold of the treasury notes.

Caminetti (Dem., Cal.) then began his long prepared address against the bill. He was applauded when he said:

"If ever action was needed to see who has attempted to trample upon the prerogatives of the people, it is needed for him, who has attempted to usurp this entire government to himself. The time has come when there should be something more than words, body and bone to this government."

He referred to George III and said it had been given out that any one who voted against the bill would incur the displeasure of the king. Four days after the repeal of the Stamps act members had told him that they had been promised revenue collectorships if they would vote for repeal.

"The gentleman makes a very broad assertion," said Cannon, Democrat, N. Y., and asked Bailey to mention names.

"I went three days ago to a member and asked him to allow me the privilege of calling him up here," replied Bailey.

"He said: 'Mr. Bailey, you will place me in a bad position with my constituents.' "But," continued Bailey, "within an hour of me sits a man who knows how make the statement that he had been offered a Federal office for his vote."

"Did you consider it fair," asked Cannon, with perceptible tremor in his voice, "to make so grave a charge against the administration and to give the names and places in order to permit defense?"

"Every man is a guardian of his own conscience," declared Bailey. "already the bullets have been on top of the bag and I intend to throw them off."

"Were were the bullets put on your lips?" interjected Gatchwite, (Dem.) Ohio.

There was great confusion and excitement following the question.

"I have not thrown them off before," continued Bailey, "because I hoped to see the administration redeem its promises and did not wish to utter a word of criticism. It was a type of an honest politician."

Gatchwite has pushed forward and again offered the question.

"Who put the patch on your lips?"

Bailey hesitated a moment, and with emphasis replied:

"Let me tell the gentleman, I am not talking today with one who believes in going to bed on one hand outstretched to receive supported by truth. Let me tell him also that I am not addressing men who believe there is hell-hot Hell than a centrifugal hours."

A shout of applause and laughter greeted this statement.

Bailey proceeded to relate the experience of Gompers, when he was again interrupted by Gatchwite. "What is Gompers we put the patch on your lips?"

Bailey made no reply and proceeded to address himself to the details of the pending bill.

WYOMING'S LEGISLATORS.

The Senate and House Effect a Temporary Organization.

No Change Today in the Senatorial Contest—Caucus to be Held Tomorrow.

Special Telegram to the News.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 8.—The third legislative assembly of Wyoming convened in Cheyenne at noon today. A temporary organization was effected and an adjournment was taken until 12 o'clock tomorrow. S. W. Downey, of Albany county, was elected temporary speaker of the house. G. W. Hayt, of Laramie county, is the temporary presiding officer of the state. A caucus will be held tomorrow morning to agree upon the officers of the senate and house. There is no change in the senatorial situation today.

LOSS BY FLOODS.

It Was Bad Enough But Might Have Been Worse.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 8.—At 9 o'clock this morning the stage of water in the Monongahela at this point was twenty-five feet nine inches and stationary. Unless there is more rain the rivers are expected to fall.

All the iron mills along the Allegheny and Monongahela are under water and closed down until the flood recedes. None of the railroads are blockaded.

While the total damage will aggregate considerable, yet it will not approach the loss of floods in 1884 and 1887.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Ohio at Pittsburg is 25.7 feet, 5.7 feet above the danger line. There has been a rise of 1.3 feet the past twenty-four hours. At Parkersburg the river is 25.3 feet, 12.3 feet below the danger line.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 8.—The government mark at 8 o'clock this morning shows twenty-five feet of water and the river is rising six inches an hour. Business men are moving their stores out of the cellars. Since 1884 there has not been so much alarm as now.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 8.—The Palestine boom up the Kanawha river has let go and thousands of feet of ties, logs and lumber are at the mercy of the wind and water. The loss is $150,000. River men look for as in 40 feet of water here.

Mission to Congo.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7.—Captain Chaltin, who sought the Arabs in Aruwimi, was yesterday entrusted by King Leopold with an important mission to Upper Congo. He will be accompanied by two officers and several civilians.

SUGAR BOUNTIES.

The Test Case Decided Against the Plaintiffs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The district court of appeals today affirmed the decision of the district supreme court refusing to grant the Mike Sugar Manufacturing & Refining company of Louisiana a mandamus compelling Secretary Carlisle and Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller to proceed under the law, awarding sugar bounties, notwithstanding its repeal by the new tariff law. The case was brought as a test case. Appeal to the U. S. supreme court is yet open to the plaintiffs, the case having gone against them in all inferior tribunals.

BLAIR'S TURN NOW.

He Positively Disclaims Any Participation in the Election Frauds.

THE MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

Examination of Members of the Utah Commission and Others This Morning.

This is the fifth day of the investigation arising out of the prohibition proceedings against the Utah Commission in the election cases from Sanpete county, and again there was a very large audience. The same counsel represented the respective parties as on the preceding days.

After the News report had closed yesterday afternoon a little scene occurred. It was during the cross-examination of Chairman Jerrold R. Letcher by Attorney Jonathan M. Zane.

Mr. Letcher followed Commissioner Sherman on the witness-stand, and in reply to questions put by Attorney F. L. Williams, he stated that the returns from Sanpete were received from Secretary Richards on November 20th. Some of them were in bad condition, the envelopes being torn. All the members of the Commission were present when they were received; Judge H. Bird and Mr. Paris were the legal clerks of the Commission, and Joseph M. Cohen was employed at some time, his duty being to make out abstracts for the Commission and the canvassing board. The Sanpete returns arrived on the 20th of November, and for the days were kept in the inner work room of the Commission. On the 23rd they were placed in the custody of the marshal by Mr. Richards, the secretary's clerk. On December 3rd they were again returned to the Commission room. Other returns were kept in a chest, security locked. The main room of the Commission was also security locked at night.

Mr. Williams—Your attention has been called to certain crosses on the envelopes containing the returns; that certain pencils had been used, and claimed to have been written in different colored inks? So far as you know, state whether any such marks have been made on the word "voted" written to any of these tickets or papers since the Commission received them?

"No changes have been made that I know of."

Mr. Zane—The writing table in the Commission room is in the center of the room, isn't it?

"Yes."

"And there were other tables on the room?"

"Yes."

"And Mr. Blair was in there whenever he wanted to?"

"Well, he would go in if he wanted to."

"And you would not have thought anything strange of it?"

"No; but his work was in the front office. He was detailed to the front room at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman."

"And Mr. Sherman also objected to the presence of Joseph M. Cohen in the Commission room?"

"Yes; he didn't want anybody there but the members of the Commission."

"Did you see Mr. Blair when such a row was raised about the fall?"

"He was register for Salt Lake county."

Mr. Zane then asked, Who brought the returns up to your office?

Witness—Mr. Blair, Mr. Paris and Mr. Richards.

"And from November 20th to 23rd the Sanpete returns were on a table in the room?"

"Yes."

"Did you see them put in the safe?"

"I saw them after they had been put in."

"During all the time as you know of any one who had a key to the outer office?"

"Well, I generally put the key where the janitor could get it."

"Then most anybody could have gone in then?"

"Yes."

"Who first suggested that there were discrepancies in the Sanpete returns?"

"I don't remember."

"Did Mr. A. S. Hyde say something to you about it?"

"He did say that there were great irregularities in the returns. This was subsequent to his visit Sanpete. Thatcher objected to Tullock taking any figures from the returns."

"And at the time he objected didn't you know that he had some other reason for not wanting them to look over the returns except that he was afraid that the figures would be given out?"

"I did not."

"Didn't you know," asked Mr. Zane emphatically, "that the reason Thatcher did not want those figures taken was because he knew the figures as they stood would not be as the figures would be when they came to look at them?"

"No," replied Letcher, startly; "I did not know that he did anything of the kind."

"You did not?"

"No; I did not," Mr. Letcher answered, and then turning to the court he said, "that I am, you understand, there are several other attorneys in this case—if it is just as convenient for one of them to conduct this examination, I would prefer to have a gentleman examine me."

Mr. Zane was about to reply, when Judge Powers jumped up and protested against the manner of Mr. Zane's cross-examination.

Judge Barton rapped for order, and suggested that it was time to adjourn.

Judge Powers insisted that the hearing proceed, stating that he desired to continue the testimony of Mr. Blair, who was acting under serious charges, but Attorney Ogden Hiller said that it would be impossible to conclude with Mr. Letcher, and court adjourned.

Chairman Letcher again took the stand upon court assembling this morning and Attorney John M. Zane resumed his cross-examination of the witness.

"You on yesterday," said counsel, "at the time of adjournment, I was asking you in regard to the reason why the figures were permitted by Mr. Thatcher of Mr. Tullock to look at all the time. It is not a fact that Mr. Thatcher stated that if they did they would keep it a secret and not allow them?"

Witness—I I remember, Mr. Zane; such a statement was in the effect—I do not recall the exact words.

"And he gave his personal assurance that he would keep them secret, didn't he?"

"Well, I state that as all I remember about it."

Counsel then proceeded to question the witness in some detail in reference to the receipt of the ballot from the various precincts in Sanpete county, with a view of ascertaining the guilty or loose of the respective examiners, for in order to learn whether or not any tampering "stuffing" had taken place. There, however, was evidence any such tampering had not taken place.

Witness said Commissioner Tadlock then had no "stuffing" had taken place. Tadlock, however, was appointed any station, revelation didn't get them.

Witness said Commissioner Tadlock then had no "stuffing" had taken place until he was compelled to be by order of the court."

Mr. Williams—In counting up these returns the Commission had to make agreements and to decide certain acts the result, was more than has ever required?

"In the case of one precinct we had to go over the whole work twice, and in every instance we passed the ballots through four hands by lots, and whenever any difference was discovered they were held up and conduct in sight of all and the plan of minus given."

"When was your attention first called to these alleged changes or marks upon the ballots?"

"Not until I was shown them in the courtroom here." Witness further said that if any change at all had been made in them he had no knowledge whatever as to by whom it was made.

George E. Blair, a clerk in the employ of the Utah Commission, testified that the entire record of the Commission had been kept by him; he had kept the minutes a portion of the time.

"Was, if anything," asked Mr. Williams, "done in connection with handling or assisting in counting or canvassing the returns from any of the counties and precincts of the Territory at the back office?"

"Returns were received in the office when they first came in. The returns were opened by the Commission and I assisted in the sorting on a portion of the first day."

"Who was present at the time you did that?"

"The entire board."

"Any other clerk?"

"Mr. Paris was in a part of the time, and Mr. Cohen."

Witness also said he assisted for a day or two in counting the poll lists, with Cohen, Tadlock.

"Did you ever handle any of the Sanpete returns?"

"I have no remembrance of handling any of them."

"Did you ever go over and personally inspect any of the poll lists or those registration books, or the tally sheets of Sanpete county?"

Witness (emphatically)—No, sir.

"Never at any time?"

"Never at any time."

"Did you ever pay attention first called to these cross marks in those books?"

"In court here."

"Did you write the word 'voted' against the name of A. E. Scott in the Mount Pleasant precinct?"

"I did not," answered the witness in a positive manner.

"Did you ever have that book to look it over?"

"No, sir."

"Do you think you ever had it in your possession?"

"Never, except when sorting the returns in the presence of the members of the Commission."

"If the word 'voted' is written there in a handwriting different from the bulk of the writing there or in any of the other books or registry lists, have you any knowledge or any such thing, in any instance?"

"No, sir, I have not.

"Do you know anything personally about these Sanpete county returns being taken down to the secretary's office to be put in the safe vault?"

Witness said he saw Mr. Paris take up the bundle and start with them downstairs, but he knew nothing more about them.

Mr. Zane asked the witness in cross-examination how long he had been employed by the Utah Commission and he answered since May last. He never saw the Sanpete returns to know them.

"Have you ever asked any member of the Commission to use his influence for you in getting you a position in the Constitutional Convention when it should be organized?"

"No, sir, I never have."

"You know that the election in Sanpete was quite close, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"You know that a few votes one way or the other would change the result?"

"Yes."

"When did you first have any knowledge of any irregularities in the returns?"

"When the table of discrepancies was made."

"That was the first time, and at no other time?"

"At no other time."

Witness then answered that he did hear Mr. John T. Caine, at the room of the Utah Commission, before the count began, say that there were discrepancies in the returns and certain irregularities in the election. At that time nobody had seen the returns except the members of the Utah Commission. Mr. Caine did not state what the irregularities or discrepancies consisted of.

Joseph M. Cohen, the county recorder, was the next witness. He testified that he was called upon by members of the Commission to assign the names of the different candidates as also the different precincts of each county. Witness took no part in the canvass of the returns and had no knowledge of the alleged changes in the poll books or papers. He first read of it in another in the newspapers, after the statements made here in court.

Commissioner Norrell was next called. He testified as to the receipt of the returns on November 20th and the keeping of them in the office of the Commission until they were sent down to Secretary Richards. Witness knew nothing of the cross marks and the alleged writing of the [illegible]

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CHEAPER COAL NOW.

Beginning Tomorrow Consumers Will Reap the Benefit of a Cut.

ANOTHER MAY COME LATER.

A Reduction of Fifty Cents Per Ton at 2,000 Points—More Than That in Smaller Lots.

Salt Lake City and Utah Territory are to have cheaper coal. The reduction is not by any means as great as it should be and what the public expected, still, small as it is it is nevertheless appreciated.

The new schedule as agreed upon by the committee of coal barons and railway officials, in the instance one and inexplicable, goes into effect tomorrow morning and not on the 15th, as unofficially announced. To an whom the limits is intended for the concession is not quite clear in view of the conflicting statements thereon. The Chamber of Commerce has been given the credit but the railroad and mining representatives modestly by saying that the cut would have come any way; that it has been on the move for a long time past and that the chamber's action was but a very formally considered. Nevertheless it may be said it is known to all concerned that there was no special step taken to the end desired until after the declaration of intention of the mining barons of this city had been dropped to the ears of the Union Pacific officials at Omaha.

The actual number, it is said, will also be specified in the new schedule. Just what they will make per ton is not known but it is admitted that it will be an advance of from fifteen to twenty cents over the old rates which, too, may have been. It is claimed that every ton of coal under the new rates will weigh 2,000 pounds. The amended schedule was furnished the News today by Wells-Dickinson & Martin. It is as follows:

Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Diamond Lump Coal.	Delivered Rates.	Delivered Rates.	Tax Rates.
	Nuts.	Egg.	Nuts.
Ton,	$4.50	$4.75	$4.75
Half ton,	2.75	3.25	3.25
Quarter ton,	1.50	1.75	1.75

Winter Creeks and P. V. Lump Coal.			
Ton,	$4.75	$5.00	$4.50
Half ton,	2.50	3.00	2.75
Quarter ton,	1.50	1.75	1.75

Rock Springs, Castle Gate and Diamond Nut Coal.			
Ton,	$4.50	$4.25	$4.25
Half ton,	2.50	2.50	2.75
Quarter ton,	1.50	1.50	1.50

All Kinds of Mine Coal.			
Ton,	$4.50	$4.50	$4.50
Half ton,	2.50	2.50	2.50
Quarter ton,	1.50	1.50	1.50

All slack or lump delivered track F. O. B., Salt Lake, $2.50 per ton.

LAST NIGHT'S EXHIBITION.

The Noted Tamer Conquers Some Vicious Animals.

Those who attended the horse training exhibition at the Continental Market hall last night were well paid for their trouble, as evidenced by the repeated applause given the famous trainer.

The first horse taken in hand was a very high-spirited and nervous driving mare belonging to Mr. A. H. Cannon. After being trained to mind her master she was driven around the ring through the noise of the drum, the pans, etc., which she became perfectly indifferent to these sounds.

The three-year-old unbroken colt of Mr. John Clark was next brought out, and after putting it through a somewhat different training, the mare was called for and the two finished up together. They were driven over the crackers and through Sylvanpaper until they became quite docile.

An animal which had been handled the night before was then given an opportunity to try its kicking qualities, but as it refused to do so, the team was called for and a metal saddle mare, owned by Mr. Harry Edwards, was brought forward. Before the horse was saddled Mr. Gleason took him to be very stubborn, and said he had been badly scared in handling. When hitched up single he created considerable excitement among the spectators sitting on the front seats, and many of whom climbed a little higher in order to be in safe quarters. After a long struggle or, less, was brought under control, and at this Mr. Gleason was given a rest.

Tonight it is expected that a very vicious horse will be brought in from the country a distance of forty miles, and most likely an interesting time will be had.

Other entries are as follows:

C. H. Wilcox's bay mare, very cross; J. Q. Cannon's chestnut horse, a slider, very bad kicker; R. T. Ellis's black mare, cross; Gardner Bailey's horse, side a bad kicker; Sam Jones' horses, which have been handled before.

Absentees From Drill.

Captain O. H. Grow, of Company A, First infantry, National Guard of Utah, has filed his suits in Commissioner McNally's court against J. E. Greenwood, James Irvine, Ed Morris and N. J. Peat, respectively, to collect $10 or absences from drill. The defendants are officers in plaintiff's company and the action is brought under section 42 of the act which provides for the organization and government of the Territorial militia.

Merrill Somerset is Captain Grow's attorney.

There are a number of other members of the Utah militia in the same position as the defendants in the above.