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. 54. THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

CORBETT WINS

A Fight Short, Sharp and Furious.

THREE ROUNDS SETTLED IT.

Scene, Participants and Particulars of the Encounter.

NO INTERFERENCE BY THE LAW.

The Troops Went Home, or to the Arena—Where Was the Governor?—Well, What Next?

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—The time of the fight is finally set for 1:30 this afternoon.

At noon Referee Kelly stepped into the Duval Club's bank and cashed the famous $20,000 check.

Time was called at 1:45 p. m.

FIRST ROUND.

First round, Corbett led with his left on Mitchell's chin. They clinch, exchange body blows and Jim reaches Charley's left eye heavily. Corbett upercuts Mitchell and lands with his right on his ribs. Mitchell is reaching Jim's chin, Mitchell gets in on Corbett's neck, Jim lands his right and right again, just as time was called. Rounds even.

SECOND ROUND.

Wild excitement and a clinch; Corbett uppercuts his man as they come together. Mitchell lands hard on the ribs, and as Mitchell came in there was a sharp rally with Corbett having the best of it. Mitchell got in twice on Corbett's neck; Corbett knocks him down twice in succession. The gong saved Mitchell.

THE THIRD AND LAST.

Mitchell was rather groggy. Corbett rushes at him, swung right and left heavy on Mitchell's neck; Mitchell went down, took the full time to rise, then Corbett rushed at him like a tiger. Mitchell clinched; Corbett threw him off, floored him with a stiff facer; again he took all the time in the end when he advanced toward Corbett, the latter swung his right with deadly effect on Mitchell's nose. Mitchell reeled, fell on his face helpless. The referee counted one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten—Mitchell was knocked out.

The referee declared Corbett the winner of the match and champion of the world.

The fight was all Corbett's though Mitchell made a show in the first round. Mitchell's face at the end was covered with blood. He was carried to his corner in a helpless condition.

ONLY NINE MINUTES.

The time of the fight was nine minutes. The men did not shake hands at the beginning of the fight. The referee called on them to do so, but neither responded.

Early Symptoms.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 25.—All Jacksonville was astir early this morning. In fact many of the sports remained up all night. Betting this morning was strong in Corbett's favor. The general impression is that the Englishman would stand no show against him. Mitchell and his party, however, have perfect confidence. Mitchell arose at 7 o'clock, hungry for breakfast and went through a short, light exercise. He then partook of mutton chops, steak, potatoes, toast and tea. Thereafter he rested till it was time to leave for the ring side. He expressed himself as having a good chance to win and declared he would do so if he could.

Although orders were received last night for the dismissal of the troops, the adjutant general decided to continue them under arms until after Judge Call had announced his final decision this morning. It was nearly noon when instructions were given to break camp and a majority of the soldiers left for their homes at once. Some went to the fight. The weather, which was fair during early morning, changed later to a heavy downpour of rain, flooding the streets, though the indications are that it will be pleasant in the afternoon. Jack Dempsey, who will be with Corbett in the ring, informed the club this morning that unless the posts around the ring were padded as the club agreed, Corbett would not enter the ring. Furthermore the platform must be braced and made more sound and the ropes drawn taut. Dempsey made a row about it and the club was forced to give in.

Jim Hall went to inspect the arena in behalf of Mitchell and heartily seconded the suggestions of Dempsey, saying that his principal would not appear unless they were attended to. This combined kick almost put the club into a fit and caused it to get up what passes for a move in this leisurely country.

THE GLADIATORS IN SPIRITS.

Corbett and attendants slipped into the city this morning in the highest spirits with victory written in their faces. They are the heroes of the hour.

Mitchell appeared in the pink of condition and there was better disposition to back him, though 90 to 100 was the best terms offered.

The gates were thrown open at noon and the crowd made a rush, a good many getting in without paying. Meantime men were busy padding the ring and sprinkling posts on the floor. While waiting for the men to appear there was surprise at the appearance of a large squad of militia outside the gate, but they were unarmed, and it was soon apparent that their intentions were not hostile.

Then a carriage drove up with excitement at fever heat, and Corbett appeared.

The spectators greeted him with tumultuous applause as he appeared on the platform well wrapped up; he walked around, testing the firmness of his fighting ground.

Then Mitchell appeared. His reception was almost equal to Corbett's. He smiled as he entered the ring and glanced sharply at his opponent.

Then Referee Kelly appeared, shook hands with the fighters, called them to the center, and instructed them as to their conduct during the fight.

The seconds then appeared, Jim Hall, Pony Moore, Tom Allen, and Steve O'Donnell for Mitchell, with Bat Masterson as time keeper. Corbett's seconds were John Donaldson, Billy Delaney, Jack Dempsey, William MacMillan; timekeeper for Corbett Ted Foley. Timekeeper for the club, Snapper Garrison. Referee Kelly and the police examined the gloves and time was called at 1:45.

THE PLACE AND MEN

Where, When and How They Met, and What Came of It.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 25.—For the first time since he has been acknowledged the head of the pugilistic fraternity of the world, James J. Corbett defended with success the title which was won by defeating the former champion, John L. Sullivan. Pitted against the boasted exponent of the manly art in England, America's representative proved his fitness for the place of honor which his sinews and muscles won for him, and the tail of the British lion has been severely stepped upon. Charles Mitchell is groveling in the dust of defeat, heaping imprecations on his ill luck and mingling with them vain regrets at his inability to whip his victor.

This pugilist has attended his final funeral and henceforth will remember with poignant grief the time and place of his first defeat.

Mitchell made a gallant battle; that much is conceded by all who witnessed the encounter and when he went down for the last time after arriving to do his utmost to win the laurel wreath which has been his aim through all, there were but few among the spectators who grudged him sympathy, and fewer still who failed to commend him for his effort to win.

It all happened out on the sand dunes of east Jacksonville. A white washed fence there surrounded an enclosure whose circumference is half a mile. Inside a barn like roof covers the ring in which the battle was fought. Away from its side and upward sloped benches for the spectators, above whose heads was the sky alone. Two miles from the city is this place, while sandy fields, foot-deep, sab-shrubs and stunted pines surround the grounds.

The gathering of the clans in white, black and mixed began early in the day. Hundreds waded out through the sand without tickets but desired to be near the scene of conflict. Every wheeled affair in the city was pressed into service to carry those who had tickets, but the facilities were inadequate, and there was a train of toiling pedestrians from early morning until the fight was on. Couriers mounted on Texan ponies were ready at hand to carry the news from the ring to the telegraph office two miles away.

When the big doors were thrown open there was a rush for places. The capacity of the amphitheater was eight thousand. While there seemed to be empty spots here and there, the crowds seemed well-nigh large enough for the space.

Bye and bye came evidences of the approach of the principals in the contest. First came a faint cry away down the sandy road toward the city and so passed on to the arena.

The gladiators came not far apart, alighted from their carriages nearly simultaneously, both looking in fine trim and confident.

They passed inside the enclosure and there was a volley of comment by the ticketless throng outside.

The weather was hot and there was a general tendency among the people in the seats to shed their coats. High noon passed and the watches ticked away an hour and a half longer before the time for beginning the contest arrived.

Referee Kelly, in flight attire, had entered the enclosure and examined all the details in advance. The gloves were brought in and weighed and everything was made ready. Finally some one at the end of the structure attracted attention and the doughty English champion, followed by his attendants appeared. He was blanketed and as he ascended the platform and entered the ring he was greeted with mingled hisses and cheers.

After some minutes' wait there was a stir at the other end and the lithe wiry champion from the Pacific slope made his appearance to the accompaniment of marked applause. Corbett seemed at perfect ease. He narrowly scanned his opponent as he mounted the platform. Taking his seat leisurely he gazed into the face of his foe who sat directly opposite.

At length everything being in readiness the word was given which called the men to the center. Their gloved hands met; they returned to their corners and then after a brief lapse the word to open the contest was given.

The detail of what happened appears elsewhere in these dispatches. Those who know Corbett well had been told by him that it was not his intention, even should he have the opportunity, to finish the fight at once. The relations which have existed between the men gives him desires of punishing the Englishman soundly, and he had given it out that even at the chance of losing the fight by an accidental blow he would not accept an early opening for a knockout, saying: "I will prolong this fight—I must punish that fellow. I will cut him if I can into threads as a showman. Finally, when I have got all through with him for myself then I will win the purse."

What Mitchell thought as he faced the western giant may never be known. During his period of thought was to win for glory. The telling punishment to which the British pugilist was subjected told heavily on him. At the outset his every action indicated the watchfulness which is characteristic of his pugilistic history. Mingled with this, however, was the evidence of that bitter hatred which he bore toward his tall opponent. This bitterness added strength to his every blow, but did not share his carefulness and cunning; neither diminished them.

As the fight went on and the American showed himself master of the Englishman, evidences of something akin to despair began to be noticeable in his manner. He called to his aid his very best powers as a ring general and tried to stave off the inevitable with the bare possibility of snatching success from the very jaws of defeat. His opponent, however, was too heavy and too scientifically directed to be withstood.

The Englishman's rallies became feebler and feebler as blow after blow rained on him, and though he stood punishment with grim bull dog determination, human nature could not withstand the staggering effect of the punishment which he received, and as he sank to the ground a defeated man there was a look on his face of sorrowful regret mingled with hatred, fierce and malignant, such as seldom is seen on the face of man. Finally after an interval of struggle to renew the fight, having himself to a half-erect position, he toppled over and fell headlong into the arena, while a shout of exultation rose from the throats of Corbett's friends, such as never before was heard in this quiet, quiet town.

THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 25.—The motion to dissolve the injunction restraining the sheriff from interfering in the contest came up this morning before Judge Call. The attorney general submitted an answer containing practically the same points set up yesterday. The attorneys for the club asked time to plead and file affidavits. The court adjourned pending the completion of this work, which is expected to occupy a couple of hours.

LONDON ALSO INTERESTED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The greatest interest is manifested here in the Corbett-Mitchell fight. In the hotels and at the sporting resorts, crowds are gathered and though there is much speculation as to the result, there is very little betting. Frank Slavin was the center of a group of sporting men in his saloon during the afternoon, when he was heard to declare that Mitchell does not mean to fight and that he is simply trying to get money from Abingdon's will.

American Troops Did It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Dr. M. Stalter, of Des Moines, Iowa, was before the Senate Hawaiian investigation committee today. He was in Honolulu when the revolution occurred. In his testimony he said he considered the revolution unjustified and was of the opinion that but for the landing of American troops it would not have been successful.

Ex-Congressman Calkins's Illness.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 25.—A special to the *Tribune* concerning the dangerous illness of Hon. William H. Calkins, Tacoma, Washington, formerly Congressman, says he is slowly improving and with good care may live some time, providing he does not suffer a relapse. Mrs. Van Marter, his daughter, is on her way to his bedside from Rome, having arrived in New York.

An Earthquake Shock.

Special to the News.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Jan. 25.—A slight earthquake shock was perceptible to the residents of this vicinity the other morning. A rumbling noise like distant thunder was followed by a tremor which rattled the windows in the houses.

Looking for His Brothers.

Special to the News.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Jan. 25.—Albert May, a 11-year-old lad of Denver, is looking for his three lost brothers. He has addressed a letter to the Humane society. In this he states that his father worked at Colorado Junction, six miles west of Cheyenne, as a section foreman in 1884. His father died and the children were brought to Laramie and taken charge of by a society which sent Albert to Denver.

IN CONGRESS.

The Tariff Debate Still Goes On in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Democratic opponents of the income tax who believe that the internal revenue bill will be offered as an amendment to the tariff bill, are determined to make a fight against it, so, when the House convened this morning and the journal was read, Cockran, N. Y., made the point of no quorum. On roll call the Democrats opposed to an income tax declined to answer to their names, but a quorum appeared nevertheless. The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill when it was moved to close the debate on the amendments relative to the free entry of cotton and machinery. Cockran filibustered but the motion prevailed.

Terry's amendment, placing agricultural implements on the free list was lost, 55 to 105; also Hare's amendment placing a duty of 35 per cent on such implements, except against countries admitting similar articles free, in which case they will be free.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—General Squire of Washington, presented the resolutions of the chamber of commerce of Seattle, Wash., protesting against the placing of coal and lumber on the free list. He stated that twenty thousand men in the state of Washington were dependent on the coal industry for employment and lumbering is one of the greatest industries of the state.

The resolution of Allen, Neb., declaring the contemplated issue of bonds by the secretary of the treasury illegal, was taken up and Allen addressed the Senate in favor of its passage.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The English Government Orders Troops to the Khedive's Country.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A sensation was caused this afternoon when it became known that the government had determined to act energetically in Egypt. At Aldershot a detachment of military, mounted police and some of the best cavalry in the army, with one or more infantry regiments, have been ordered to make ready to proceed immediately to Egypt.

The government is trying to secure a number of large ocean steamers to use as troop ships to convey them there.

Childs Better.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Childs has better this morning.

An Austrian Consul Committed Suicide.

VIENNA, Jan. 25.—Dr. Jaques, a member of the reichsrath, has committed suicide by shooting.

THE TARIFF BILL DEBATE.

Opposition to Incorporating a Revenue Measure with It.

Republicans and Populists Join the Income Tax Democrats in the Struggle.

DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
40 B Street, S. E.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special.]—The internal revenue bill, including the income tax measure, was reported to the House and referred to the committee of the whole yesterday evening, notwithstanding the opposition of the anti-income tax Democrats led by Bourke Cockran. Today Bourke Cockran is leading the filibuster to prevent the incorporation of the revenue bill with the Wilson tariff bill. Many Republicans and all the Populists will unite with the income tax Democrats in favor of uniting both bills. The anti-income tax men will vote against the Wilson bill, if the income tax measure is incorporated therein. The present stage of tariff reform is very critical and important.

C. B.

AMUSEMENTS.

TONIGHT'S CONCERT at the Tabernacle ought to draw out the whole town. If there were the generous response on the part of the public that there ought to be, it would be an easy matter to turn from $1,000 to $1,500 into the almost depleted Relief Fund. Nearly the whole united musical forces of the town are in the affair tonight and the program is a most admirable one.

PROF. WEIHE has very generously given his services for the opera of the Crimson Scarf in the Eighteenth ward hall next Monday and Tuesday evenings. With Weihe and Krouse to do the instrumental work and such singers and actors as Mrs. Woodrow, Miss Winslow, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Pyper, Mr. Young and Mr. Clawson in the cast, the whole opera ought to be a great "go."

He, Too, Recognizes Them.

Another Chinaman called at the police station this forenoon and identified Adams and O'Niell as the men who recently held him up and robbed him of a considerable sum of money. This makes the second Mongolian to recognize the pretty pair as hold-ups.

Said Captain Donovan today: "This makes six distinct and specific charges we have against them and in each instance we will make out a full and complete case. The evidence is of such a character that it will keep them behind penitentiary walls for the rest of their natural lives."

Actors In Trouble.

Before Justice Austin this afternoon Leonard Grover Jr. and wife, says the Los Angeles *Express* of Monday last, appeared to answer to charges of misdemeanor. Grover was charged with carrying a concealed weapon, while his wife was charged with disturbing the peace. The affair took place Saturday evening on South Spring street, and was the result of too much booze. The court found Grover guilty and fined him $15. His wife was discharged.

Probate of Will.

In the Probate Court today, the will of Cornelius Kuff, deceased, was admitted to probate.

Second School Term.

The first term of the city school system, consisting of twenty weeks, closes Friday. The semi-annual examinations with a view of promotions occurs this week. Two classes, one from the Bryant school and one from the Fourteenth, will be promoted to the High School, and will enter that department next week. The first semester of the Latter-day Saints' College will also close on Friday. The next semester commences the 29th, and will open under very favorable auspices.

For Europe.

Elder George C. Naegle and wife, of Pacheco, Mexico, paid the NEWS a parting call last evening, just previous to their taking the train on their way to Europe. Elder Naegle leaves on a mission, and is to succeed Elder J. J. Schaerrer in the presidency of the Swiss and German mission. Elder Naegle and wife were in good spirits and take with them the best wishes of the people for success in the labor of love in which they will be engaged.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

The Appeal of R. A. Hasbrouck to the Third District Court.

A HEARING THIS AFTERNOON.

It Comes Up First on Demurrer.—Judge Cochran Claims Unconstitutionality of the Law.

The case of the People of the Territory vs Dr. Richard A. Hasbrouck had been specially set down for hearing in the Third district court this morning, before Judge H. W. Smith. The prosecution is represented by County Attorney Murphy, with Judge Howat associated. Judge J. E. Cochran, assisted by Attorney J. M. Hamilton, is retained on behalf of the defendant.

The prosecution is brought against Dr. Hasbrouck for alleged violation of the act of the last Legislature entitled "an act to regulate the practice of medicine."

The complaint sets forth that the defendant, at Salt Lake City, on April 25, 1893, and thereafter, unlawfully practiced medicine without first obtaining a certificate or license from the board of medical examiners of Utah Territory, and to this the defendant demurs on the following grounds: That the act under which the proceedings are taken is unconstitutional; and, further, that the board of medical examiners for Utah Territory has no authority to act, because appointed without the concurrence of the Territorial council and more than one month after the vacancy occurred.

The hearing was originally had in Commissioner Pratt's court, when the demurrer was overruled. Then trial was had and the defendant adjudged guilty and fined $25 and costs. From this judgment an appeal is taken to the Third District court. By stipulation of the parties the demurrer has now to be submitted in this court and, if overruled, to be further submitted on a stipulation of facts, these being in substance—that the board of examiners was appointed by the Governor without the concurrence of the Council; that the act creating the board was passed March 10th, 1892, that the Legislature then, or very soon after, adjourned; that the first appointment of any members of the board was made Sept. 22nd, 1892, when some of the members were appointed and that those not then appointed were chosen Dec. 20th, 1892.

When the matter was called up before Judge Smith at 10 o'clock all the parties interested were on hand, but inasmuch as it was desired to take up another special case—which, however, was not gone into after all—a continuance of the Hasbrouck demurrer was allowed by consent till 2 p. m. Meanwhile Judge Smith sat in chambers ready to hear any informal motions which might chance to be submitted.

This afternoon, Judge Cochran, in submitting the demurrer, did not contend that the Legislature had not the power to prescribe reasonable and uniform conditions upon the right of persons to practice medicine. He points out, however, that from the year 1800, when the first prosecution was brought in New York under such an act and the defendant fined therefor in the sum of $25, some sort of medical legislation had become statute law in nearly all the states and territories of the United States, and when within constitutional limitation had been upheld. The defendant Hasbrouck, one of perhaps 150 physicians of the territory who had not complied with the provisions of the law, did not question the right of the legislature to pass such laws as would protect the physician as well as other subjects of the Territory from the quack and the charlatan. He, with them, desired legislation having for its object the protection of the medical profession and the subject from fraud and deception. But, said Judge Cochran, in all such legislative power there were well defined legal limits beyond which the legislature could not go. One of these was that such laws must be uniform in their application and requirements. The constitution protects not only from private invasion but from legislative spoliation. This act was unconstitutional, first, because of the discrimination against physicians who had not practiced in this Territory in requiring examination and in the sum charged them for certificates to practice, and was in violation of section 2, article 4, of the constitution; second, because the legislature had in the exercise of its powers imposed a tax other than for public purposes; third, because it conferred on the board judicial and other powers beyond those which could be conferred by the legislature, and was in violation of section 1 of the 14th amendment to the constitution. By this unjust power of discrimination vested in the board the life work of one of a class was destroyed, his estate confiscated, he, with his family, was deprived of means of support, while the fortune of the less deserving of the same class might be made. No such power to work ruin existed in a legislature; such power was not within the exercise of legislative will. It was simply vicious, arbitrary, absolute tyranny, unwarranted by law and without the sanction of American courts. In support of this proposition counsel quoted from Cooley's Constitutional Limitation, 6th ed., p. 397, and also copiously from other legal authorities. When it was remembered, he said, that the action of this board in refusing to issue a license to an applicant might proceed from enmity or prejudice, from favoritism or other improper influence and leaves easy of concealment and difficult to be detected, it became unnecessary to suggest or comment upon the injustice capable of being wrought under cover of such power. The discrimination was illegal and the public administration which enforced it was a denial of the equal protection of the laws and a violation of the 14th amendment to the constitution. It was not the personnel of the board of which he complained but the wrong principle upon which such power as the board claimed was based. At some length Judge Cochran went into the question of the invalidity of the board's appointment. As to the second constitutional objection counsel urged that there was no provision for the appropriation of the revenue derived under section 2, 6 and 11 to any public use, and it was therefore not a legal tax. He also contended that it was not a license fee, in that that fee was provided for and destined to the revenue derived under section 12. It followed, then, that the money so taken under the sections just named was without authority of law and virtually constituted robbery. For that reason it was unconstitutional. Counsel cited many authorities in support of this position. The third constitutional objection named was that the act conferred powers on this medical board beyond those which could be conferred by the Legislature upon any person, and beyond those which were conferred even upon the courts themselves. It conferred on the board power to determine many legal questions and many questions of fact, thus rendering it a court of original, exclusive and final jurisdiction, to determine these questions of law and fact without the aid of any court or court processes, or jury, power to produce witnesses or to procure a syllabus of testimony upon which to base their findings and decisions. Numerous legal authorities and Supreme Court decisions were again quoted.

The hearing is in progress as the NEWS goes to press.

Short Court Orders.

Before Judge Smith, in the Third district court this morning, the case of F. A. Stebbins vs. W. H. Lott et al., was dismissed on motion of the defendant.

Kate F. A. Stebbins vs E. H. Parsons. Same order.

In the case of the Commercial National National Bank vs J. S. Parker et al, the demurrer was overruled on statement of plaintiffs' counsel and judgment entered as prayed.

TO THE ECLECTICS.

County Attorney Murphy Makes a Brief but Vigorous Reply to Their Charges.

Following is the reply in full of County Attorney Murphy, referred to in the NEWS last evening, regarding the charges made by the Eclectic Medical Society. The communication was addressed to Mr. E. W. Taylor of the Legislative Council:

Dear Sir—I notice that a memorial has been presented to the Legislature by certain persons on behalf of an "Eclectic Medical Society," relating to the proceedings of the Territorial board of medical examiners, and to prosecutions for violations of the "act to regulate the practice of medicine," and that the memorial has been referred to the committee on public health. The board will doubtless be heard from in reply to the memorial in so far as the latter attacks the board. I desire to say a few words upon the subject of those portions of the document which relate to myself, and request that you will bring the communication before the Council.

The statement with respect to the case of the People vs Hasbrouck, "that the county attorney of Salt Lake county has repeatedly caused the said case to be passed, continued and postponed" is unqualifiedly false. Not only is it not true that this case has ever been passed or in any manner delayed by reason of any act or neglect of mine, but on the contrary, I have repeatedly co-operated with the defendant's attorney in making personal application to the court to have the case heard and disposed of as quickly as possible. The statement is not only false but was made with deliberate malice and full knowledge of its falsity. Mr. Cochran, Hasbrouck's attorney, informed the Eclectic society long before this memorial was presented of the fact that I have so cooperated with him, and that I, as well as he, desired a speedy hearing of the case. They know, therefore, unless they pervert it, that the statement was a lying one, unless, indeed, they doubted the veracity of Hasbrouck's attorney. The case has simply failed of a hearing by reason of the overworked condition of the business in the Third district court.

The further statement that the board has paid me money for my services in connection with prosecutions for violations of the law is also maliciously false. I might add that only five or six prosecutions have been had in Salt Lake county since the enactment of the law and that a judgment of conviction has been rendered in all of them but one, in which the defendant was acquitted by a jury.

It is not singular that those who oppose a law, the beneficial effect of which is to prevent incompetent quacks, butchers and abortionists from trifling with and imperilling the health, morals and lives of the people, should direct their assaults not only against the law itself, but against the board which administers it.

I respectfully request a hearing.

WALTER MURPHY,
County Attorney.

Charity Ball.

The King's Daughters Social club, an organization that is engaged in raising funds for the benefit of the poor, will give a ball in the Grand Army hall on the evening of Wednesday, January 31st. The price of tickets is $1 per couple, and the young ladies of the club are canvassing among the charitably inclined.

Seventh Quorum of Elders.

The regular meeting of this quorum will be held on Friday evening at 7:30, in the Twenty-second ward meeting house. A prompt and full attendance is requested, as the Presidency of the Stake expected to be present. A general invitation is extended to all the Priesthood of the ward to meet with us on this occasion.

BUSINESS AND MINES.

Check for $7,394.73 School Funds Handed to the Treasurer.

FRUIT GROWERS TO ORGANIZE.

Ogden Power Works Prospects.—Miscellaneous Business and Mining Items.

Today County Treasurer Lynn received from Ex-County Collector Hardy a check for $7,394.73 for the Salt Lake county school tax fund, the questions relating to the retention of the amount by the collector up to the present having been settled. About 60 per cent of the amount which the check calls for will go to the city board of education.

FRUIT GROWERS ACTIVE.

The fruit growers of Weber county are getting down to business. A call, signed by the leading fruit raisers of the county, has been issued, appointing a meeting for Saturday February 3, at the old federal court room at Ogden. The meeting begins at 2 p.m., and all interested in fruit culture are invited to be present. The purpose of the meeting is to organize a county fruit growers' association.

THE POWER WORKS.

Frank J. Cannon returned home from the East yesterday, says the Ogden Sun, where he has been in the interest of the Pioneer Electric Power company of Ogden. Notwithstanding the general financial depression Mr. Cannon and C. K. Bannister (the company's engineer, who is still in the East) have succeeded in arousing interest in the great enterprise, and influential business men have pledged themselves to support the project financially. Mr. Cannon came home on some important business and will leave shortly for New York and from thence he and Mr. Bannister will go to London, where they have appointments for next month. Such prominent gentlemen as Mr. George Westinghouse, of the famous Westinghouse company, have been interested in the project, and the experts of the General Electric company are studying the details of the scheme.

One great factor in the building of the power works here is that a market must be created for the power, and this can only be done by establishing great industries. One party in New York has promised a quarter of a million for a certain industry if certain conditions are fulfilled, and Mr. Cannon is confident that they can be.

WOOL GROWERS.

An inter-state wool growers' convention is to be held at Denver on February 5. The governor of each state and territory is requested to appoint ten delegates to this congress. Each wool growers' association is entitled to five delegates and the commissioners of every county in which there is no wool growers association are asked to appoint five delegates.

NOTES.

A Prescott, Arizona, dispatch says: W. A. Clark, millionaire mining man of Butte, Montana, and owner of the United Verde Copper company's mines at Jerome in this county, has placed a corps of engineers in the field to survey a line for a narrow gauge road from a point on the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix railway to his mines, a distance of twenty-eight miles. He expects to complete the road during the present year.

Richfield *Advocate*: Mr. L. Cuddiback, Mr. Hyrum Colby and several other sheepmen report their flocks in excellent condition, and much better than at this time last year. Mr. Cuddiback says he will feed salt and sulphur to his sheep in the future, which the experience of sheepmen find more effective than dipping and much less expensive; and that the itch or scab is caused by tape worms which eat into the liver and eventually destroy the sheep. The sulphur and salt destroys these worms.

Isaac Colby, of Vermillion, who went to Kansas City with a train of cattle about ten days ago, has returned, says the Richfield *Advocate*. He says he has gained a deal of experience in that little trip that will be a big advantage to him in the future. He found a good sale for prime steers, but poor or medium steers and cows were away down, being bought up for canned beef. A man must employ a licensed salesman to dispose of his cattle, and the possibilities are that they are in with the canneries. Mr. Colby came near having a calamity, as a train ran into his outfit when he was unloading and scared some of his stock so that it took three days to find them.

Held for the Jury.

W. J. Carney, the dog-tax collector at Ogden, was arrested yesterday, and last evening was held to answer to the grand jury on a charge of adultery, his bond being fixed at $1,000. He was found in the room of a Mrs. Parmley, who was still in bed, while Carney was disrobed at the time the officers entered the room.

He Remembered Better.

Tuesday night Officer Farris picked up at Ogden one M. J. Murphy, a Salt Lake railroad man, on the street, in a state of helpless intoxication, and Murphy asked the officer to show him the Broom hotel, which Mr. Farris very kindly did. Yesterday morning Murphy declared that he had been robbed of $800 the night before, and insinuated very strongly that it was the officer who had done it. Officer Farris heard the story and hunted Murphy up. Later, says the *Standard*, Mr. Murphy emphatically denied the statement that he had been robbed by the officer or any one else, or that he had ever said so, as he only had a few dollars when he left Salt Lake.