

mainder. The latter, who had already conducted business for Dr. Park, thought that a loan of \$2000 might be obtained from that gentleman on proper security. A note for the amount was duly made out. Johnson signed it and so did Driggs. The note was taken away by Johnson, so Driggs states, and after a little while was returned with Judge Hoge's signature on the back of it.

Dr. Park accepted the note on the strength of Hoge's endorsement, and the money was paid to Johnson. This occurred eighteen months or two years ago. In May last the note became due, and when presented to Hoge for settlement, that gentleman pronounced his signature thereon a forgery. Driggs claims that this was the first he heard or knew of the forgery. He does not charge Johnson with signing Hoge's name, but he says that it was signed while the note was in Johnson's custody.

The case seems complicated. Johnson, of course, claims the contrary. So it is only by a judicial investigation that the truth of the matter can be obtained. Mr. Driggs states, however, that his reason for fleeing from the officers was not the result of a consciousness of guilt, but because he thought if he kept the affair from his wife's knowledge for a few days it could be settled. Mrs. Driggs is in very feeble health, and he feared that the report of his arrest would prove a dangerous shock to her.

Driggs, remained under the watchful eye of a deputy United States marshal in Marshal Parsons' office until 11:30 this morning, when he went before Commissioner Norrell—Commissioner Greenman, before whom the complaint was sworn out, being otherwise engaged—waived examination, and gave bonds in the sum of \$2,500 to appear before the grand jury when called upon. Mr. Driggs was then allowed to go free. His bondsmen are Bishop A. G. Driggs, of Sugar House ward, and Mr. Charles Wilkin, of this city.

ON UTAH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The members of the Utah Commission have filed with Secretary Noble majority and minority reports of the proceedings of the Commission for the year ended September 1, 1891. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Godfrey, Robertson, Sanders and Williams, says, in regard to the Mormon Church: "In view of the fact that the Mormon Church has invariably in the past dictated the political movements of its adherents and presented a united front against any and every party which came in contact with it, those who now doubt its sincerity may well be excused for doubting. The Church has, through the People's party, strenuously opposed every effort made, whether by the laws of Congress, the action of the courts, or of the Utah Commission, to put down polygamy. It has denounced the Commission through all the years that it has been administering the laws directed against polygamy, and kept a united force constantly standing and ready to oppose every effort to compel its submission to the laws of the land. When disfranchisement stared the church in the face;

when the city and county of Salt Lake, the city of Ogden and county of Weber and Park City had been wrested from its control, and other places were showing signs of becoming anti-Mormon, then, and not till then, did this change come.

The commission hopes that it is the beginning of a better era.

"The commission is glad," says the report, "to record the steps already taken on the road to a better civilization, and will aid with all its power in forwarding the good work, but cannot recommend the withdrawal at this time of any portion of the safeguards thrown around this people by the law-making power of the government, and is most emphatic in expressing the opinion that it would not at this time be safe to intrust to them the responsibilities and duty of the statehood they so much desire."

The minority report, which is signed by John A. McClernand, states that polygamous marriages in Utah have decreased to the point of virtual cessation; that it would not be just or politic to extend by law the range of existing civil disabilities indiscriminately to all Mormons. McClernand recommends that the unreserved, unappropriated lands of the United States, lying in the naturally arid States and Territories, should be ceded to them under proper stipulations.

TIN PLATE IN OHIO.

THE campaign in Ohio seems to have developed into a direct issue on "tin plate." And the question boiled down means simply, are Americans producing tin-plate or are they not?

The tin-plate schedule of the McKinley bill went into effect on July 1st of the current year. There were such large stocks purchased by American consumers of tin before the new law became operative that the supply has lasted up to the present time. That is why the large firms engaged in the manufacture of cans cannot give any decided answer to the tin query. Potter and Wrighton, a Boston firm, engaged exclusively in manufacturing articles made of tin, state, in a letter to the *National Provisioner* of New York, that they have not bought any tin-plate since July 1st. Previous to that date they laid in a stock for six months, which still supplies their demand. But they state they advertized for any part of 50,000 boxes of American plates equal in quality and price to the English. They received no replies except some advertising toy plates.

Letters from various other firms, engaged in canning meats and fruits, to the *National Provisioner* have been published, and all more or less are in the same strain as that of the Boston firm. However, those who have not laid in supplies, say that they have had to pay large advances in price for tin-plate since July 1st.

On the other hand, J. W. Britton, of Cleveland, O., president of the American Tin Plate Manufacturing Association, says that already 500 boxes of tin-plate are being turned out weekly. It is estimated, he says, that \$400,000 of American gold has gone to Europe for tin alone since the war. There are in Wales 468 tin-plate mills. Those mills shipped 636,216,000 pounds of tin to America last year, for which

\$20,000,000 of American gold was paid. Mr. Britton is of opinion that in a short time we can become entirely independent of Welsh tin producers. He says that after the first attempts to produce iron and steel in this country a similar state of affairs existed as in the tin industry now. Steel rails formerly cost \$120 a ton, but in fifteen years they were sold for \$30. It is possible tin may cost a little more under the McKinley bill, but in the end the industry will succeed and tin become as cheap proportionately as steel rails.

But to return to the Ohio campaign, it is charged that the Republicans in that State produced some tin made partly from the imported article, and used it for campaign purposes. Many of the leading Democratic papers in the country took up the matter, and in a sensational manner, described how the plot was hatched at Piqua, Ohio, with the aid of the Cincinnati Corrugating Company, whose tin works are situated in that town. The whole trouble was occasioned by a misconception of the word tin. It appears that in the trade there are two species of this article, one known as terne, the other as bright tin. The latter is used for manufacturing domestic articles, the other for roofing purposes. The McKinleyites in Ohio did not claim that they produced bright tin, but they produced terne tin, and sent specimens of it to many newspapers. No better way of explaining the Ohio bubble can be adopted than by reproducing the affidavit of the foreman of the works at Piqua.

Here it is:

"Personally appeared before me John E. McCabe, who being duly sworn, deposed and says that he is the foreman of the galvanizing and tinning departments of the Cincinnati Corrugating Company, and that on Sept 14, 1891, the first terne plates made by the Cincinnati Corrugating Company were made under his supervision, and that the sheets used then and since in coating under affiant's supervision, were of steel rolled by the Piqua Rolling Mill Company; that the pot holding the bath for coating contained three thousand pounds, composed of the usual proportions of pig-tin from California, and American lead; that on Sept. 18, 1891, Major William McKinley, in my presence and that of many others, coated in the regular way five sheets of steel plate, by dipping in the aforesaid pot containing the aforesaid mixture of California tin and American lead; and, furthermore, that all coating done under affiant's supervision since at the works of the Cincinnati Corrugating Company has been done at and with material heretofore described.

JOHN F. MCCABE.

"Sworn to before me by John F. McCabe, and by him signed in my presence, this 22d day of Sept., 1891.

"J. H. HATCH, Notary Public,
"Miami County, Ohio."

The battle in Ohio is one of the fiercest ever fought in that State. Every point that the political rhetorician can make is availed of on both sides. Every manœuvre that the strategist can suggest is carried into practice. On Oct. 8, the rival candidates for governor will meet for debate at the campus of the Ada (Ohio) Normal College. This institution is attended by over 2000 of the sons and daughters of Ohio farmers. Campbell will open with a speech of sixty-five minutes, his opponent will reply in one of ninety minutes. Campbell will close with a twenty-five minute speech.