The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 42. TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1897, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXX.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Utah's Admirable Showing at the Close of One Year of Statehood.

Chief Executive of the State Reviews Its Affairs and Makes Recommendations—Would Reduce State Taxes—Report of the Code Commission, Schools, State Lands, National Guard, Railways, Forests, Utah's Resources—Finances and Institutions, Etc., Considered.

This afternoon the message of Governor Heber M. Wells to the second session of the Utah Legislature was submitted as follows:

To the Legislature of the State of Utah:

The Constitution of this State directs the Governor to communicate, by message, the condition of the State to the Legislature at every regular session, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient. In pursuance of this requirement, I have the honor to submit my views concerning some of the important subjects that will claim your consideration, and also to present a brief resume of the operation and needs of the several departments of State. The transition of Utah from Territorial life into the broader functions of Statehood has been attended, I think, with fewer complications than to most of the surrounding states. Upon the first State Legislature devolved the duty of providing necessary laws to set in motion the machinery of state government. The lawmakers were confronted with subjects of great importance. Problems which may be permanently and successfully solved only when experience has matured into intelligent judgment, had to be met and solved at once. Old precedents were found not always to be a true guide, old methods had to be quite generally discarded, and in the readjustment of laws, of methods, of institutions and undertakings, a concentration of effort for the public welfare and the rights of the people was the only safe criterion both for the legislator and the executive. It was inevitable that the work could not be fully completed and that some mistakes would occur. The responsibility of taking up the labor where the first State Legislature demanded correcting errors and omissions in existing laws, and of anticipating needs for the future, has been transmitted to you, and I have no doubt that the obligations resting upon you, as legislators, will be faithfully, honestly and intelligently discharged.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.

The selection of one of your fellow citizens to the important position of United States Senator from Utah will be an important duty, in the discharge of which great discretion and patriotism will be essential. I have no doubt you will rise to the occasion and that your choice will reflect honor upon yourselves and the State.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS.

Among your earliest duties will be the necessity to provide for the immediate needs of State institutions whose appropriations are exhausted. These include the University of Utah, the Agricultural College, the State Industrial School, the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, the State Prison, etc.

THE CODE.

The report of the code commission will be laid before you. In my opinion its work has been well done, and the code, as arranged and presented to you, should be accepted in its entirety, so that its harmony may be preserved, and then revised as your wisdom may direct. The members of the code commission are gentlemen of high character and standing in the community, and it is a matter of public knowledge that they have devoted their time and talent to the work, to the exclusion of their private practice, and with commendable energy and a conscientious regard for duty. The various State officers, including a majority of the district judges and also many of the county clerks, have made suggestions from time to time to the commission, relative to such errors and omissions in the laws as have come under their immediate observation. So that in this way the commission has constituted a reservoir of the best thought and experience in the State. Subjects of great public concern, such as the revenue code, water rights and the decision of the supreme court thereon, and the recommendation of the grand jury of the Third District that private banks be subjected to State inspection, have been taken cognizance of, and wholesome provisions for correcting existing defects incorporated. It has taken into account the needs of the State in the direction of new legislation, but only where it has been convinced that the situation demanded it, in view of the requirements of the Constitution.

All these considerations are a guarantee that entire credit is due to the respectful consideration of your hands which I have no doubt it will receive. With the presentation of the report, the duties of the code commission cease, and if it is desirable that the members thereof be available for consultation and advice during the session, or that they be continued for the work of compilation, a new arrangement for such service will be essential.

FINANCES.

Owing to the short interval elapsing between the end of the fiscal year and the meeting of the Legislature, only eleven days, the report of the State Auditor, which, when presented, will disclose the exact financial condition of the State, is not yet available. From his preliminary figures, however, I am enabled to give you a fairly accurate idea of the present financial status. The funded debt of the State is $900,000, as follows:

TERRITORIAL ISSUES.

Series 1—By authority of the act of the Legislative Assembly of 1868, 10 twenty-year, five per cent bonds of $1,000 each, issued July 1st, 1889, payable July 1st, 1898, with the right of redemption after ten years, or after July 1st, 1893 ..... $10,000

Series 2—By authority of the act of the Legislative Assembly of 1880, 190 twenty-year, five per cent bonds of $1,000 each, issued July 1st, 1892, payable July 1st, 1902 ..... $190,000

STATE ISSUE.

Series 1—By authority of the act of the State Legislature of 1894, 700 twenty-year, four per cent bonds of $1,000 each, issued July 1st, 1896, payable July 1st, 1916 ..... $700,000

Total $900,000

The current resources and liabilities are as follows:

RESOURCES.

Due from counties on tax account	$[illegible]
Cash in the treasury January 1, 1897	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1897	$[illegible]
Unpaid interest on bonded loan for six months	[illegible]
Over draft made by county officers for the fourth quarter of 1896 (estimated)	[illegible]
Estimated amount due for interest on bonds	[illegible]
Estimated amount due for salaries of State officers	[illegible]
Estimated amount due for salaries of State officers	[illegible]
Apportionment of taxes due from counties to school fund	[illegible]
Excess of resources	[illegible]
	$[illegible]

That is to say, when all the revenue resources are available and all the current indebtedness extinguished, there will yet remain a balance in the treasury of $[illegible]. This extremely gratifying showing may be largely accounted for in the excess over last year's calculation of revenue from fees in the office of secretary of state, paid by corporations and insurance companies, and in the fact that some of the large appropriations, notably for the courts, the State board of land commissioners, and for extension of surveys, have only been partially expended. In ordering these balances and all other unused balances covered into the general fund, which I recommend as the correct method, I think we should be exercised to provide for all obligations incurred during the year for which the appropriation was made. If it should be corroborated, by late investigation, that these figures are accurate, a wise financial policy would direct, in view of general depressed conditions, that the taxpayers be relieved of a portion of their burdens by a decrease in the rate of taxation. Considering in this connection, the funds that will arise from sale of lands during the years 1896 and 1897, the interest of which will be available for support of schools and State institutions, and which will, in all probability, amount to a considerable sum, a reduction of one mill, at least, in the tax levy, I think, is also counted upon with reasonable safety. Such a consummation in the second year of our Statehood would, perhaps, be unprecedented, but I am sure it would be hailed with acclamations of rejoicing by the taxpayers.

A CASH BASIS.

While it is apparent that the revenues of the State from all sources will be sufficient, when fully collected, to meet all obligations and leave a surplus in hand, the fact remains that the treasury is not yet on a cash basis. It is my earnest hope that measures may be adopted by you that will accomplish this end and make the State warrants good for cash, no matter at what time of year they may be presented. The present difficulty is easily explained. Expenditures are necessary at the beginning of the year and during the year, and warrants are issued therefor under the law. These are payable to the State treasurer, and if he have no cash in the treasury, applicable in their payment, the warrants are registered and marked "Not paid for want of funds," and must then be hawked about for perhaps ten or twelve months before the taxes provide sufficient funds in the treasury to redeem them. Such procedure necessitates conducting the various State institutions largely upon credit, and works a hardship upon all holders of State warrants. The warrants are discounted at excessive rates or, in case of banks or other corporations, the various banks as collateral security, and loans made thereon, bearing interest, usually at not less than eight per cent per annum. In order to avoid so ruinous a loss to the State, the aggregate amount so paid in interest last year having been $6,625.12. In a word, we should so conduct our affairs we get it, if it may be possible, when present financial adjustments are completed, that into the advantageous condition will be materially bettered. Such a permanent remedy should be found and enforced immediately. To this end the following suggestions are submitted: A heavy (in) excellent would be to authorize the collection of taxes in semi-annual installments, the first half payable in May and the second half in November, with the added privilege, perhaps, to the taxpayers of obtaining a small discount for full settlement before the time of delinquency. To put such a plan into execution would necessitate changes in the revenue law that would provide for assessment of property earlier in the year and thus would hasten completion of the assessment rolls, but the results could not be otherwise than to provide revenue more nearly the time when it is needed. This can be accomplish, at least approximately, the object sought. Another meritorious plan which, in my judgment, would mitigate and, perhaps, correct the existing evil, would be to authorize the State board of land commissioners to invest the proceeds arising from sale of lands in loans secured by State warrants, at say seven per cent per annum interest. The law now in force authorizes their investment of these funds in State, county, municipal or school district bonds, or in first mortgage loans on farming lands at seven per cent. Opportunities for the proper investment of these funds in any of these securities will not be found adequate, and it will be developed that moneys belonging to the State will be tying idle, while the very institutions sought to be benefited by such investments are borrowing money from the banks for maintenance. If the law be amended as proposed, the State would become its own banker, the institutions would secure loans at a less rate, the various land offices would derive a better interest rate upon unquestionable security, and present anomalous, unbusinesslike and disadvantageous conditions would be done away. Whether the investment of the additional investment of the land funds would wisely accomplish the desired end of placing the treasury upon a cash basis or not, I recommend it as a proper thing to do, on the ground that strict business dealing would demand the administration of public finances, and it is manifestly foolish to store moneys for difficult and perhaps remote investment, when such funds have pressing necessity at our own warrants may be within our grasp. The fire of a large fire was chosen to provide ample revenue for the need of institutions. I would urge not adjourn this session until, by the adoption of some of these suggestions or such other as your united wisdom may devise, shall have placed the State's security at our own warrants may be within our grasp. The fire of a large fire was chosen to provide ample revenue for the need of institutions. I would urge not adjourn this session until, by the adoption of some of these suggestions or such other as your united wisdom may devise, shall have placed the State's security at our own warrants may be within our grasp.

INCREASE OF REVENUES.

The Legislature at its last session provided for the collection of a tax of twenty-five cents per thousand on the capital stock of each corporation incorporated after the passage of the law, and the same tax for each company doing with the secretary of state amended articles increasing its capital stock. Taxes have been paid on 90 in nine months. Another law authorized the collection of a tax on the gross annual premiums of foreign insurance companies doing business in the State. This tax yielded $9,645.29. Such collections are in no sense oppressive, but tend to equalize the burden of taxation by requiring corporations doing business in the State to bear a just portion of the expenses of the government.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of further increasing the revenue, by legislation that will substitute a uniform inheritance tax to be paid by wealthy estates in preference to other sums which a tax is productive of much revenue, while insure correspondingly increased taxation. Taxes in one year to be only just, considering the well established fact that a very large proportion of the crimes committed are the result of liquor drinking, and that the State is charged with the expense of criminal prosecutions and the maintenance of the State prison, that the State ought to get a percentage of the revenues resulting from liquor licenses, now collected entirely by the counties. I would give this revenue further emphasis in the fact that a large proportion of the insane, supported wholly by the State, have their reason taken away by rum. If this subject is viewed in a logical sense, or considered in the light of precedent set by other states, as published in the report of the Utah State in proper share of the revenues derived from the liquor traffic is now in order.

STATE BOND SALE.

The sale of $200,000 of state bonds, drawing 4 per cent per annum interest and running twenty years, was effected by the State board of land commissioners June 1st, at a premium of $3,212.50, and the proceeds paid into the State treasury in July. Considering the unfavorable financial conditions and business uncertainties incident to the time generally and to the precedent this election for particularly, the sale was an exceptionally good one. It is the first sale of 4 per cent bonds emanating from this State that I have any knowledge of, and the success attending it places our State bonds in the category of the best securities. The board of land commissioners has authority also to refund outstanding 6 per cent issues of Territorial bonds, and negotiations are now pending for refunding the issue of $150,000 of 1888, maturing in twenty years, but optional after ten years. When this is done it will produce a saving in interest on the issue of $1,000 per annum, and it would be a wise act to refund the other two Territorial issues, a further saving of $5,500 per annum.

STATE LANDS.

There were two provisions in the act creating the State board of land commissioners and providing for the location and sale of State lands, which prevented the board from making any sales or leases during the year, and recorded the supreme court of Utah. The first provision referred to was the one that gave settlers or occupants of State lands six months within which to file their application for the preference right to purchase the land occupied by them. The board deemed it unwise to attempt to sell any lands until the settlers or occupants had filed their applications and it was definitely determined what State lands were actually settled or occupied. The second provision gives settlers or occupants of State lands the preference right to purchase land in any sized tract not exceeding one quarter section, and the preference rights were determined, it was impracticable to appraise the lands for the reason that the appraisements must be made in the order corresponding to the settlement or occupancy, and until the applications were made the board could not determine how the quarter section should be subdivided. The board proceeded with due diligence and caused to be made necessary plats, which were filed in the offices of the county assessors of the respective counties. The time has now elapsed within which the settlers of most of the counties had to file their preferences, but the result will be unequal in the other counties. The board is now proceeding to hear and determine the applications for preference rights and causing the appraisements to be made as fast as possible. It is believed that during the spring months all of the State lands upon which a preference right of purchase exists, will be disposed of. With the appraisements have not proceeded far enough to make an exact estimate of these lands, it is believed that the State will, this year, realize upwards of fifty thousand dollars in interest and rentals of its public lands. The board has made a general inspection of the lands of the State, and has the necessary information to make selections of

(Continued on Page Two.)

THE ARBITRATORS.

Terms of the Treaty Between the United States and England.

IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

International Courts Provided For and Their Decisions are Final.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Chronicle says in an editorial: "We announce this morning the event of the nineteenth century," and follows the news with the text of fifteen articles of the general arbitration treaty signed yesterday at Washington between the United States and Great Britain. The second article provides that all pecuniary claims not exceeding an aggregate of £100,000 sterling, and which shall not involve a determination of territorial claims, shall be decided by arbitration tribunal, to be constituted as provided in the third article.

The third article provides that each of the high contracting parties shall nominate as arbiter a jurist of national repute, and these two, within two months, shall select an umpire. If they fail in this the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members of the supreme court of the United States and the judicial committee of the privy council of Great Britain, each nominating body acting by a majority. If they fail to agree within three months the umpire shall be selected by the king of Sweden. The umpire shall preside over the tribunal, and the award of the majority shall be final.

Article 4 provides that all pecuniary claims exceeding £100,000 sterling, or claims involving treaty rights that not territorial claims, shall be decided by the tribunal in accordance with article 5. Article 5 provides for the submission of the case by each to the tribunal, where the awards, if unanimous, shall be final, but if not unanimous either of the contracting parties may, within six months from the date of the award, demand a review thereof. The matter shall then be submitted to a tribunal of five entirely fresh jurists, to be selected in the same way, and the tribunal selecting an umpire within three months. In the event of a failure the umpire shall be chosen in accordance with article 3, or failing that, by King Oscar of Sweden. The award of a majority of the tribunal shall be final.

Article 6 provides that territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal of six, three of whom, selected by the parties, are to be members of the judges of the Supreme court of the United States or judges of the circuit court, nominated by the President of the United States, and three members to be judges of the British supreme court or members of the judicial committee of the privy council, nominated by the queen, whose award, by a majority of not less than five to one, shall be final. In case the award is made by a less majority it shall also be final, unless either power shall, within three months, protest that the award was erroneous, when it shall be invalid, unless acquiesced in by the powers to be notified of such protest, and pending the decision of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both parties.

Article 12 provides that each government shall pay its own counsel and arbiter, and the tribunal, in finally disposing of the matter, shall direct whether, if any, of the expenses of the unsuccessful party.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The general arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and the President's letter stating its ratification, were sent to the Senate this afternoon. The treaty will be laid before the Senate in executive session, and not made public, for the present at least.

Following is the President's message:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith the treaty for arbitration of all matters in difference between the United States and Great Britain. The provisions of the treaty are the result of long and careful deliberation, and represent concessions made by each party for the sake of agreement upon a general scheme.

Though the treaty, perhaps, may not meet the views of advocates of immediate, unlimited and irrevocable arbitration of all international controversies, it is nevertheless confidently believed the treaty cannot fail to be everywhere recognized as making a long step in advance, and as being embodying a practical working plan by which disputes between the two countries will reach a peaceful adjustment at the proper of course and in the ordinary routine.

In the initiation of such an important movement, it must be expected some of its provisions will be tentative character looking to a further advance, and yet it is apparent the treaty which has been formulated not only is of definite value in itself, but is it a remote possibility, but precludes those fears and rumors of war which of themselves too often assume the proportions of a National disaster. It is eminently fitting, as well as fortunate, that an attempt to accomplish results so important should be initiated by kindred peoples speaking the same tongue and joined together by all the ties of common traditions, common institutions and common aspirations. The experiment of substituting civilized methods for brute force means the settling of international questions by right and reason, that has so tried under the happiest auspices. Its success ought not to be doubtful, and the fact that its trial will be limited to two countries, can only be limited to the two countries immediately concerned should cause it to be promoted all the more eagerly. The example set and the honest intelligence by the successful operation of this treaty are to be felt and taken to heart sooner or later by other nations, and will thus mark the beginning of a new epoch in civilization. Profoundly impressed as I am, therefore, by the promise of transcendent good which this treaty affords, I do not hesitate to accompany its transmission with an expression of my earnest hope that it may commend itself to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

GROVER CLEVELAND,
EXECUTIVE MANSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Only a few senators were present when the Senate met today. Immediately after the reading of the journal, on motion of Sherman, the consideration of the resolution on foreign relations, an executive session lasting twenty minutes was held. The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for free sale of Indian lands.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The bill to better define and regulate the rights of aliens to own real estate in territories was passed. On motion of Hartman, Mont., a bill was passed to amend the law relative to the making of affidavits in the entry of public lands so as to permit appointed to appear before the land office registers by deposition and also place the burden of proof in disputed questions as the classification of mineral and agricultural lands upon the agricultural claimant.

Broomall, (Rep., Pa.) from the committee on the reform of the civil service, called up the bill to amend the law giving preference in the matter of appointments to Union soldiers, discharged on account of wounds or sickness contracted in the service, so as to create another preference class in favor of ex-union soldiers and sailors, or their widows.

After some debate the bill was passed.

While the bill was being debated a storm was brewing. It was apparent that there was to be an echo of a Pacific railway funding bill debate, a sequel to the sensational attack made by Johnson, of Ind., last Friday. Maguire, Cal., printed in the Record late morning in connection with his remarks on the bill some quotations from Johnson's speech. When Maguire entered, Johnson asked the Speaker if it would be in order for him to rise to a question of personal privilege. Being informed he could do so as soon as the pending bill was out of the way, he bided his time. When the bill was passed, the California member impetuously arose. The House immediately squared itself around.

Johnson replied to the attack made on him by Maguire in a sensational, satirical speech in which he admitted that he had been indicted in New York thirty years ago, but said he had gone to California and paid taxes every dollar he owed. His voice shook as he told his early troubles and he got a hearty round of applause. Johnson said: "If the gentleman from Wisconsin (Cooper) or the gentleman from California (Maguire) thinks I am unfairly, let either repeat the words outside the chamber what he said inside and their curiosity will be appeased."

Maguire rose to reply as soon as Johnson had finished.

"I never printed anywhere anything I was not willing to repeat before any man, myself," began he. He explained he had desired to deliver the speech printed in the Record, but the Speaker refused to give him time.

After Maguire had concluded, Poole (Rep., N. J.) moved to expunge Maguire's speech from the Record. Poole said he had known Johnson from childhood.

There was great excitement on the floor and a personal mêlée was feared. Friends tried to adjust the matter.

McMillan moved to refer the whole matter to the committee on rules. On a viva voce vote the motion was defeated, 52 to 37.

Poole's motion to expunge was then carried without division.

Secretary Francis's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The nomination of David R. Francis as secretary of the interior was favorably acted upon by the committee on finance today and reported to the Senate executive session. The nomination has been held up ever since the session began.

"Free Sinting:" Not Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Republican senatorial caucus did not take final action on the question of international bimetallism, but adjourned until Friday. This failure was not due to any opposition to the proposition to provide means for a conference, but to the fact that the language of the bill prepared by the Wolcott committee was objectionable to some, as the bill drafted provides for "international bimetallism, but not mintage" of silver. Some western members objected to this wording, saying it should provide for free and unlimited coinage.

Will Not Be Recommitted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Little interest was manifested in the House in the Speaker's decision of the point of order made yesterday by Dockery (Dem., Mo.) against Powers's motion to recommit the Pacific funding bill. Immediately after the reading of the journal the Speaker sustained the point of order and the bill will not be recommitted.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Burnham Harding, the Apostle of Theosophy, Arrives Here Today.

Mr. Burnham Harding, known throughout the country as the apostle of Theosophy, arrived in the city today and will give a series of lectures before departing.

The gentleman is on a lecture tour and came to this city direct from Denver where he has been dispensing Theosophical gospel. He has the first visit to Salt Lake, and so he remains till Sunday he says he proposes to make the most of his stay here.

Mr. Harding is traveling in the interest of the Theosophical society—a society which the gentleman says has for its object the lessening of the ills of the world from a materialistic to a spiritual basis. He will lecture in the A. O. U. W. hall tomorrow evening, his subject being "Our Brothers: Friends Around the World. On Thursday evening at the Unity Hall, Mr. Harding will speak upon the Purpose of Theosophy. These lectures are free to the public and commence at 7:30 each evening.

The distinguished visitor is a ready conversationalist and doubtless a good lecturer. The subject of his first address is that of a crusade of eight people who are now traveling around the world. They commenced their work last June and in one year and a half time will make their appearance here.

Mr. Harding for some time has been in charge of the New York office of the Theosophical society and in his present occurring lecture he is starting a school for the revival of what he claims to be the lost mysteries of antiquity. He leaves on Monday morning for Rapid City, South Dakota.

KILLED ACCIDENTALLY,

A Man Takes His Companion For a Deer and Shoots Him.

General News Notes From the Teton Basin, Idaho—A Cash Demand For Grain.

CHAPIN, Teton Basin, Idaho, January 4, 1897.

To the Editor:

Time glides along and with it December gives this part of the country a treat we are not used to having; that is warm, pleasant weather, and just now enough to make fair sleighing and good health all over the valley.

Christmas came and brought its usual time of merry-making, with the dance and the theater. New Year's day was a little colder than Christmas, and passed pleasantly away. The year '97 comes in very pleasant and the scenes of yesterday begin to fade from the memory, to let the events of the incoming year succeed those of the past.

Times are somewhat better in the Snake River valley this season. This is through the cash demand for grain. On into the stores and other scenes of business and you can see a more contented face on the faces of the farmers; as for the merchant he smiles all over, when 95 cents and a fat hundred, is the price of 1895 it was 45 cents a hundred. A great deal of timothy seed was raised in the Teton Basin this season, and sold in the same part of the valley at 4½ cents at Idaho Falls. At the present time it is only 3½ cents per pound.

Two years from next Christmas, when had just been out hunting, came in on the 27th of December and brought news of the killing of a man from the South Fork of the Snake river. They made camp on a stream known as Pine creek, a small stream flowing into the South Fork of the Snake river. While everyone was busy in pitching tents and fixing up camp, one of the hunting parties came in and said they had shot a deer, and of the blood followed it to a thicket on the creek bottom. Another party came down the creek and found the deer track and followed it out into the willows. The man who wounded the deer came up, not knowing that any one was after the deer he had wounded, he noticed the brush moving, and fired at what he supposed was the wounded deer. But instead of striking a deer it was one of his companions, and as the bullet took effect in the small of the back, it is supposed he was killed instantly. The name of the man killed could not be learned.

Such accidents are deplorable and dreadful to think of, although they occur very often. The writer could mention several such accidents up in this part of the country, done by the shot gun or the rifle, and all through the greater part knowing what he was shooting at.

NE PLUS ULTRA.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON.

Hadley D. Johnson Entrusted With Utah's Presidential Vote.

Secretary of State Hammond forwarded Hadley D. Johnson Esq. today the certificate showing the result of the presidential vote in Utah. Mr. Johnson will leave over this evening's Union Pacific train for Washington and hand the certificate to the president of the senate, a copy of which is as follows:

STATE OF UTAH,
Office of the Secretary of State.

We, John J. Daly, Henry W. Lawrence and Robert C. Lund, duly elected on the 3d day of November, 1896, electors of President and Vice-president of the United States of, and for the State of Utah, do hereby certify that on Saturday, January the 9th, 1897, the same being the second Saturday after the first Tuesday Monday of January next after our election, we attended at the office of the secretary of State of the state of Utah, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of said day, and reported ourselves to the Governor of the State as in attendance all members of the electoral college of said State of Utah being present.

That the college of electors being full, we met at the office of the secretary of State and proceeded to the capital, at noon on January 11, 1897, the same being the second Monday of January, and proceeded to vote by ballot for President and Vice President of the United States of America.

That a ballot was first taken for President and upon such ballot William J. Bryan of the state of Nebraska received three votes for President of the United States of America.

That a ballot was next taken for vice president, and upon such ballot Arthur Sewall, from the state of Maine, received three votes, and Thomas E. Watson of the state of Georgia, received one vote for Vice President of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 11th day of January, A. D., 1897, at the office of secretary of State, at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah.

JOHN J. DALY,
HENRY W. LAWRENCE,
ROBERT C. LUND.

MONETARY CONGRESS

Notable Gathering of Financiers at Indianapolis, Indiana.

WESTERN DELEGATES ABSENT.

Congressman Walker Suggests That the Congressional Delegation Emphatically What to Do.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 12.—Delegates to the monetary congress continued to arrive during the morning. The convention will be called to order soon at 2 o'clock. Mr. Hanna, chairman of the committee, will suggest ex-Governor E. O. Standard of Missouri for temporary chairman, J. W. Smith of Indianapolis is likely to be named for temporary secretary of the convention.

If the executive committee is asked to name a permanent chairman, it will suggest C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia.

Speeches may be limited to ten minutes.

The commission's plan, which has been looked upon with favor to many delegates who have expected themselves, does not meet with the approval of several who are expected to take a prominent part in the proceedings. Among these is Congressman J. H. Walker of Massachusetts, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency.

Walker thinks a law should be enacted at once divorcing the government completely from having anything to do with currency redemption by force of paper money. He expressed the opinion that the convention should not take up the coinage question.

"The convention should appoint a committee to tell Congress what to do and then see that they do it," said Walker.

Congressman Charles N. Fowler, Elizabeth, N. J., a member of the committee of which Walker is chairman, favored the naming of a committee to work with the banking and currency committee of the House and the preparation of a bill for presentation to the Fifty-fifth Congress, when called in extra session.

A noticeable feature is the absence of Western delegates. The South shows a fair proportion of delegates while the East and Central West furnish the largest delegations.

Hanna's Legislators.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 12.—The Kansas legislature met today with the Populists for the first time in control of both branches and the executive in harmony therewith. An organization was promptly effected. The message of the governor caused considerable surprise, as it made no reference to the prohibitory law or the constitutional convention. He made no radical recommendations concerning mortgages or loans but suggested restrictive legislation to protect investors from fraudulent investment companies. He advocated a maximum freight bill, additional powers to the railroad commissioners and in the event of the failure of this legislation, the adoption by the state of a railroad to Sidewater, especially for the wheat belt. In his inaugural message, Governor Leedy touches upon the adverse criticisms of Kansas in eastern states and, ridiculing that portion of the country, draws a parallel between the degree of prosperity of those states and in Kansas. He also recommends many important recommendations.

Report of the Water Ways Commission.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The Deep Waterways commission appointed by President Cleveland in November, 1895, has finished its report and submitted it to Secretary Olney. It will be placed in President Cleveland's hands immediately and by him submitted to Congress.

The report is an unqualified endorsement of a ship canal project between the United States and Canada and embraces a recommendation for the appropriation of $50,000 for preliminary survey. A water way depth of 20 to 30 feet, accommodating ocean steamers, is recommended.

Utah's Indian Agent Resigns.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 12.—The resignation of Major T. A. Byrne of this city as Indian agent of the Uintah reservation, Utah, has been forwarded to Washington. Major Byrne is home on a vacation. He says he has tired of his post.

The Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Attorney Gen. Harmon was asked today about the probable course the government would pursue with respect to Pacific railroads, now the funding bill has passed. He stated the opinion that some action might probably be taken within thirty days, he declined to discuss the matter. It is believed, however, the first step will be taken in the Union Pacific, inasmuch as foreclosure proceedings is initiated by the first lien holders of that road are now pending in the courts.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Pan Handle, Bullet, was wrecked last evening near McDonald, Pa., a bad rail is supposed to have caused the accident. Chief Engineer T. D. Johnson was seriously hurt.

Eight hundred delegates to the state convention silver clubs met today at Topeka, Kas. D. C. Filloton was chosen temporary chairman. Committees were appointed and recess taken.

Princess de Chimay who eloped last summer with Jasez Rigo, the Hungarian gypsy musician, has been engaged to appear in a tableau vivant at the Winter garden, Berlin. She will be paid $750 a night.

A magazine of the Pennsylvania Tripoli company, limited, at Shamokin, Pa., eighteen miles from Pittsburg, blew up about 10 o'clock, completely demolishing the building. Two men and two women were killed and one was injured.