SECOND EDITION.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Salt Lake City, Utah, January 23, 1892.

Copy for Advertisements which are received or appear in the Evening Issue on the day when received should be handed in to the business department before 12 o'clock noon.

Rates of Advertising furnished upon application.

Job Work for advertisements must be in at about 8 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious services of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle Sunday afternoon commencing at two o'clock.

Home missionaries will visit the country wards to-morrow.

In the city wards services are held in the various ward meeting houses at the hours named:

Fort	2 p.m.	Pacific	2 p.m.
Sugar House	2:30 "	Thirteenth	2:30 "
Grant	2:30 "	Twelfth	2:30 "
Fourth	2:30 "	Fifth	2:30 "
Fifth	2:30 "	Fifteenth	2:30 "
Seventh	2:30 "	Nineteenth	2:30 "
Eighth	2:30 "	Twenty-first	2:30 "
Ninth	2:30 "	Twenty-fourth	2:30 "
Tenth	2:30 "	Twenty-sixth	2:30 "
Eleventh	2:30 "	Twenty-eighth	2:30 "
Twenty-third Ward	2:30 "	Twenty-seventh	2:30 "
Sugar House	2:30 "		

Meetings convene in the country wards as follows:

Herriman	10:30 a.m.		
Butler	10 "	Riverside	10 a.m.
Draper	10 "	Granger	10 "
Bluffdale	10 "	Hunter	10 "
West Jordan	10 "	Taylorsville	10 "
North Point	10 "		
Centerville	10 "	Farmington	2:30 p.m.
Bingham	10 "	Kaysville	2 "
Bennion Hall	10 "	Fruit Ridge	2 p.m.
Fairview	10 "	Ogden	10 "
Mill Creek	10 "	Peterson	10 "
East Mill Creek	10 "		
Big Cottonwood	10 "		
South Cottonwood	10 "		
Cache	10 "		
Smithfield	10 "		
Lewiston	10 "		
Logan	10 "		
Bloomington	10 "		
Paradise	10 "		
Richmond	10 "		
South Bannock	10 "		
North Bannock	10 "		
Oneida	10 "		
Malad	10 "		
Preston	10 "		
Bear Creek	10 "		
Sky Creek	10 "		

FRAGMENTS.

JUDGE TAFT today admitted Hans Larsen, a Swede, and now a resident of Salt Lake, to citizenship.

LOCAL hotel runners have been entertaining them that for some time past, and the railway companies report a perceptible increase in travel.

A LARGE, high spirited and fleet horse dashed down State street with an empty cutter at 3 o'clock this afternoon. At the Wasatch corner the cutter turned cast and was lost to view.

HONOR Judge Zane this afternoon the divorce suit of Annie Gardner vs. Lillie Simpson was heard on the report of the referee appointed by the court, and a decree of divorce was granted to the petitioner.

THE funeral services of Mrs. Ray Decker were held in the Sugar House ward meeting house this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The speakers were President A. O. Smoot of Provo, J. M. Whitaker and James Mattson, Sr., of Sugar House. There was a large attendance and marked sympathy for the bereaved relatives was felt.

THERE was no session of the Territorial Supreme Court today. Judge Zane sat in chambers for a short time during the morning and made one or two small orders; but beyond this nothing was done. The United States commissioner and no public business before them; and altogether the day has been an unproductive one, for the newspapers, around the Walker building.

A FIRE, the origin of which is unknown, occurred about 7:30 last evening at a barn belonging to the Paul A. Schneider estate, in the neighborhood of First South and Fourth East streets, and until recently in the occupation of W. H. Weightman. The structure, which was nearly empty at the time, was totally destroyed. A barn owned by Mr. Conlin, on the east side of the other one, was caught by the flames, and that was partially demolished. It fortunately contained nothing of great value, and the damage will not exceed probably $100.

Citizenship and Suffrage.

Meetings of the suffrage ladies are being held in the several wards of this city: On Tuesday evening of the present week a parlor entertainment at Phoebe Y. Beatie's, in the Seventeenth ward, which was addressed by John Henry Smith, occupying one hour, followed by Mrs. S. M. Kimball, and Mrs. E. R. Wells. In the Third ward Thursday evening; remarks from Mrs. Emily Richards and Dr. Elvira S. Barney; singing from the Suffrage Song Book. In the Tenth ward Friday afternoon; the speakers were in order as follows: Dr. Elvira S. Barney, Elizabeth Macfarlane, Elizabeth Price, M. I. Horne, Phoebe C. Young, Mary A. Freeze, Margaret Caine, and a half-hour's address from C. W. Penrose. Altogether those meetings have been very educational and spirited, and will be continued through the wards. Next week there will be held in the vestry of the Twentieth ward hall, it being on Tuesday, at 8 p.m., and in the Twenty-second ward on Friday at 2:30 p. m. Speakers will be selected for the occasion, Dr. Elvira S. Barney acting as chairman of the visiting committee.

MARSHAL PARSONS' DEMURRER

To the Recent Answer of the "Tribune" in the Libel Suit.

Marshal H. H. Parsons yesterday afternoon filed a demurrer, to the Third district court, to the recent answer of the Salt Lake Tribune, in reference to the libel suit brought by the marshal against that paper. The demurrer sets forth that the answer put in by the defendants does not state facts sufficient to constitute a defense; that it is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain in that that while it avers that the publication complained of is true, it does not aver facts and circumstances showing it to be true; that in many of the averments there is no statement as to time and place, and the names of the "ladies" are not given; that in the averment as to the marshal proposing to one of the deputies that liquor laws should be charged, there is no avermen, as to what deputy is referred to; that the averments as to the guards and deputies, whose salaries are in arrears, is open to the same objection; that there is no averment as to what government moneys were appropriated by the plaintiff to the use of W. S. Gray.

"IRRELEVANT AND REDUNDANT."

The plaintiff also notified the defendant yesterday that on February 6th he would move the court to strike out all of the parts of the complaint stated above, on the grounds that they were irrelevant and redundant.

STATEHOOD PROSPECTS.

How the "Home Rule" and Teller Measures are Regarded.

INTERESTING INTERVIEWS.

Ex-Governor Wolfe, Gen. F. S. Richards, Judge Norrell and Others Express Themselves.

EX-GOVERNOR WOLFE.

I give my unqualified support to the Faulkner-Caine bill as the most probable statehood measure of legislation for Utah. The Republican President has served notice in advance of the introduction of any bill that our Territory is not yet to be admitted with statehood. It is not wise, in my opinion, to chase rainbows in politics. We should seek the obtainable good and not waste in waiting unattainable and energies, striving after an impossible attainment. The effect of the introduction of the Teller bill for statehood is to antagonize, and possibly defeat the "Home Rule" bill. But we are reasonably assured that under our present Republican administration it will never become a law. All the benefits to be derived from our admission as a State, will accrue to us by the passage of the Faulkner-Caine bill, except representation and vote in congress and the electoral college. In my opinion, the power reserved by congress to annul our legislation would never be used, because of the absence of occasion for it. I honestly deem it necessary to say that the prominent and determined efforts of our "Liberal" and Republican friends to impress upon the "Mormon" people that the Democratic party, by the offering of the Faulkner-Caine bill, impugns their sincerity, will fail entirely of its purpose. The very foundation upon which our party is balloted is not only that the sincerity, but the wisdom of the people, may and should be trusted in all governmental affairs. The inevitable and logical result of the happy settlement of our past local differences is statehood for Utah. The Democratic party claims the conditions arose which permitted division on party lines nationally and territorially, endeavored to force Utah to the front, and to give assurance to the nation that conditions formerly existing which were urged as preventing its admission as a State no longer exist. The argument that it is assumed that should the Caine-Faulkner bill be passed the burden of the expense of the administration of Territorial affairs would fall upon the people seems to me meets the full answer, in fact that the government provided by it, makes it our government. The officers chosen are the selected servants of the people and are responsible to them. Equally without foundation is the position assumed that the passage of the Faulkner-Caine bill would delay statehood beyond the period when we should have admission. The bill expressly is a step upon the road to statehood, and carries us just so far in that direction as we can go by reason of the obstruction interposed by a Republican President.

HON. F. S. RICHARDS (DEM.)

Everybody knows that I think Utah is entitled to statehood, but no one can say that Congress and the President are ready to endow it. My own idea has been that it would come sooner by patient waiting than by impatient urging. Realizing the difficulties to be overcome in obtaining admission to the Union, I favored the "Faulkner Bill," which would give local self-government to the people. I regard that as a long stride toward statehood, which, in my opinion, would be hastened and not retarded by it, for we would soon demonstrate to the country that we are sincere in our professions, and determined to keep perfect faith with the nation.

When Congress hears our case, if it is willing to give us an enabling act, no one will be more ready to accept it than the Democrats. I am in favor of getting such relief as we can, and would relief have come that none of the rights of freemen. I do not agree with those who claim that the change would not be desirable, and that the "Faulkner bill" was gotten up in the interest of office seekers.

In my estimation, the abolition of the infamous test oath alone would compensate for the additional cost of the government, to say nothing of our right to elect all our officers and govern ourselves.

JUDGE NORRELL (DEM.)

Never since the declaration of the Democratic party here in favor of division on national party lines has it made a move that was clearly marked out by it at the beginning. The act of the Republicans was that the Democrats had forced them to organize parties, and it was necessary for them to do so. The Democratic party has had no other idea in view except the best interests of the whole people of the Territory, and therefore conceived and formulated the Caine-Faulkner measure. The presenting of this bill in Congress again enabled the Republicans to carry out their idea. I am satisfied that there was no possible chance for statehood, that determined to force the issue on as far as possible by introducing the Teller bill. As to this bill I do not believe it will ever become a law. The "Home Rule" bill, which I regard as a great thing for Utah, I believe will pass Congress and receive the signature of President Harrison.

RANSOM SMITH (LIB.) DENIES.

The pronouncements, authorized, as it is alleged, by God, respecting the abandonment of the practice of polygamy for the present by the "Mormons," and the formation of a party, the division of the "Mormon" political party, and the division of the "Mormon" people on national party lines, make a condition requiring the laws to be changed to suit the times.

The Democrats have formulated their desires and expressed them in the Faulkner-Caine bill, a measure, liberal like and conservative because. The Republicans have indicated their wishes in the statehood bill. That bill goes no far for the present. The Liberals have to insist that they do not want any change. I regret to say they are behind the times.

Let us have the Faulkner-Caine bill made into a law. It preserves the law of the United States against polygamy and kindred crimes and creates a special United States court to enforce the criminal laws of the United States.

All parties in Utah ought to unite in the support of the bill. It will give us the United States Constitution and laws for a constitution and permit the "Mormon" majority in the Territory to experiment in local self-government and show their good faith. It will then be in their hands to make desirable or retard statehood, or in other words, statehood will then come when it ought.

S. W. DARRH (DEM.)

Hinks the bill (Faulkner) a step in the right direction, and if it passes will prepare the people for statehood. Don't think they are prepared for the latter yet, but under the operations of the bill they would "get there" fast.

H. C. DUNN (DEM.)

The Faulkner bill will cover all our present needs and in all we can expect for two or three years. It would give us practically all we would have under statehood, and if we represent in Congress and under it our relations would be no greater than if a State.

A. S. MINNOCK (DEM.)

Is in favor of the Faulkner bill and thinks that introduced by Teller a Republican scheme to beat it. Is not opposed to statehood, but believes the Republicans are intending to play one thing after a Territory passes every requisite for self-government in subservience of such institutions. To say there are social troubles which attention and time will not remove is absurd; it is just as to place a discount on human nature and relegate hope to the scrap heap. Those patriots who would save us from statehood, probably counsel the under statehood, probably counsel the example of the geese that saved Rome by cackling.

WILLIAM NEWSON (DEM.)

I am opposed equally to the Caine-Faulkner and the Teller bills, but have not compared the one with the other for the reason that, in my mind, the Democratic party has made its bid, and it is too early in the day. I am a sheep dyed in the wool Democrat, and as such, a year ago, eagerly embraced what appeared an opportunity offered by the Democratic party in this Territory, of announcing a dissolution of all local ties and with the distinct understanding that no advance was to be made in the direction of statehood. I may be wrong, but I cannot acquiesce in the embracement of the Faulkner bill by the Democratic party for the reasons I do not honestly feel that the passage of it would be for the best interests of the Territory, and, more especially, I am exceedingly sorry for this, because, as before stated, I know nothing but Democracy and its principles, and particularly regret that I can do nothing else. I look upon the introduction of these bills at the present time as most unfortunate and as greatly conducive to prolong the discussion which all good citizens are anxious to see stopped, and which must be ended before we can get any where near the end to the discussion of national politics.

WALDEMAR VAN CITT. (DEM.)

I do not wish to antagonize the Teller bill, though I believe it was introduced to kill the "Home Rule" measure.

HON. C. C. RICHARDS, OGDEN. (DEM.)

I am in favor of the Faulkner bill. At intervals of forty years Congress has been taking from us the power to elect our officers and govern our affairs. Less than a year ago we began to enfold the people under the political banners of the two great national parties. We have made rapid progress in so short a time, in bringing about a condition of good feeling among all classes of people. We need not hope, however, that the bitterness and hatred of half a century's growth has been forgotten by Congress in less than a year.

The President, in his message, six weeks ago, proclaimed that we need not ask for statehood, but he did not say that we need not ask for authority to elect our officers and govern ourselves, subject to the control of Congress. With the Faulkner bill in force we would be practically free from the affairs of the new State would be conducted. Instead of delaying statehood, the Faulkner bill will hasten it. It will be for the interest of our country. If we can stand the test—and we certainly can—the whole problem will be solved, and we will be admitted into the Union without a moment's delay.

While we are waiting for the honors and dignity of statehood, let us have the substance—the Faulkner bill—and let us show ourselves prepared for the enfranchisement.

HON. JAMES H. MOYLE. (DEM.)

Having perfect confidence in the people of Utah, I have always been in favor of statehood, and always regarded the so-called Liberals as not as patriotic as the Mormons, if not tyrannous form of government under which we live, and by which the unanimous sentiment of the Mormon people—the entire population—can be vetoed and declared for nothing by a single individual who bears no responsibility to the people, and who never votes either for himself or any other man for them to do. The Democratic party has had no other idea in view except the best interests of the whole people of the Territory, and therefore conceived and formulated the Caine-Faulkner measure. The presenting of this bill in Congress again enabled the Republicans to carry out their idea. I am satisfied that there was no possible chance for statehood, that determined to force the issue on as far as possible by introducing the Teller bill. As to this bill I do not believe it will ever become a law. The "Home Rule" bill, which I regard as a great thing for Utah, I believe will pass Congress and receive the signature of President Harrison.

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Let us have the Faulkner-Caine bill made into a law. It preserves the law of the United States against polygamy and kindred crimes and creates a special United States court to enforce the criminal laws of the United States.

All parties in Utah ought to unite in the support of the bill. It will give us the United States Constitution and laws for a constitution and permit the "Mormon" majority in the Territory to experiment in local self-government, and we might just as well have statehood at once, as it is bound to come in the near future, whether we want it or not, especially if the Republicans are sure of carrying Utah. The lack of the instincts of the "civilizants" and waiting until they crave their sincerity as their only claim to the interest of a party, whose very existence depends on its simplicity and equal rights to all, is a reproach of the opposite. If any party has been insincere, for the past year or more, it can afford to confess it, so far as little waits longer, and it is not what it seems, and I have not understood how a year or two from now will help us to see what happened less than a year ago any better than we can see it now.

T. G. WEBBER. (DEM.)

When the Caine-Faulkner bill was first brought before the public I was severely buffeted with it, for one I say I am opposed to it now. Of course I am in favor of statehood, for I believe that Utah is fully qualified for that position, but in view of the attitude of President Harrison on this subject and his general sentiment of the country it is useless to attempt to make it so to gain or much at a cost. As he appeared to me a month ago he would veto any bill of "Mormon" or other profession and action, and based his opposition presumably upon that doubt, I thought the "Home Rule" bill would be a medium whereby we might become entitled and that eventually he would give us assent if remaining in the court. Meanwhile the Teller bill of Friday just a month better than no bill at all. Let us have statehood if we can get it; failing to that, we shall take the best we can get.

C. H. SUTHERLAND. (DEM.)

There are three bills now before Congress which, if they should, the first, relating to judges, was gone, the Caine-Faulkner bill is better, and the Teller bill is best. They could be passed in the inverse order, each obviating its predecessor.

E. R. THOMAS. (DEM.)

My idea is that the Faulkner bill is O. K. It has drawn the line of the Republicans and I don't think the propositions for statehood would have been thought of but for the other measures. The Territory has been on probation long enough and it is time for a change.

J. R. WALKER. (DEM.)

The Teller bill is a "sop" proposition on the part of the Republicans, and nothing else. The Caine-Faulkner bill is a bill prepared to meet the present conditions that confronts us. The Democrats are not asking for statehood—the Republicans are only endeavoring to block our home rule bill by asking for something they know they cannot get. The Faulkner bill is the best thing for the people. I tell you these Republicans are a job lot.

JUDGE J. W. JONES. (DEM.)

Favored me with a laughing response, but it was received so low as to be heard by spectators only. It was some chats will be given full space on Monday.

An Excellent Number.

We have before us the second number of volume 27 of the Juvenile Instructor. Special pains are evidently being taken by the publishers of this popular magazine to make it second to none in the western country in mechanical appearance, and of the great value of its contents nearly every family in the Church can testify. The present number is not behind any of the former issues, as the following table of contents will show:

"Flowers," C. F. P.; "Business for Boys;" "Early Days in Utah," M.; "The World Progress of the Jubilee," Richard W. Young; "Our Henry Van—the Glorious Life and Death," A. M. Tanner; "Twenty Years Among Saints in Zion's Camp" (illustrated), L. O. Littlefield; "Power of Love;" "Editorial Thoughts—The Eulogy of Prophet Joseph Smith;" "A Trip to the Past to the Philippines," S. Leo; "Pupils of the Press—Condition of Affairs in Salt Lake, Chances of Foreign Trade, Our Country, The Bible, The Bible Bill," the Editor; "Recollections of the Prophet Joseph Smith;" "Young Story Teller," J. T.; "For Our Little Folks—Fragrance Dat Calmed Jakes; Historical Events (Mary Ashton); The Prize Winners, God's Pay Day, The Lighthouse, An Unfortunate Interruption, Our Puzzle Corner, Note of Thanks;" words by James Crystal, music by H. H. Peterson; "A Peculiar Funeral Bier;" "Columbian Exposition Novelty."

Third District Court.

The following matters were disposed of by Judge Zane yesterday afternoon:

In the case of J. H. Bailey vs. H. Clawson et al., leave was granted the plaintiff to amend his complaint.

James C. Moe, assignee, vs. The National Bank of the Republic; the defendant was granted until February to plead.

In the case of Charles Brick vs. J. P. Johnson, the defendant was granted two days additional in which to answer.

The following judgments were entered:

E. R. Eccles et al. vs. T. C. Parker et al.; judgment for plaintiffs for $57, 303.

J. A. Fetch vs. Metropolitan Investment Company; judgment for $[illegible].

Same vs. Same; judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible] and costs.

Simon Bros. vs. A. Dunkley; judgment for plaintiff for $[illegible] and costs.

NEW SUITS.

Mason & Co. yesterday brought suit in the Third district court against T. Jennings et al. to recover about $[illegible] alleged to be due and owing for [illegible].

The North American Savings, Loan and Building company yesterday brought suit against Carl E. Nielsen to recover $[illegible] with interest, alleged to be due on a promissory note secured by mortgage.

Justice Jottings.

W. D. Burton, who appears to be a veteran hung third, was arrested again today on a charge of petit larceny. This time he is accused of stealing a pair of shoes.

The throve conspiracy case is still on before Justice Cox. Nothing new has been developed thus far.

Frank Ray is in custody on a charge of assault and battery.

John Nagent is held for vagrancy.

The court imposed a fine of $5 each upon John Sloe and John Ramona for drunkenness.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

The Office of the Tenth Ward Lumber Yard Gets the Scene of Action.

The office of the Tenth Ward Lumber yard was burglarized at an early hour this morning—about 3 o'clock it is supposed—and up to the afternoon no clue to the depredators had been obtained. The burglars broke open the safe, and the thieves gained access through a window at the rear of the structure, thence reaching the office. Here they turned out all the drawers, but without finding any money, as not a cent had been left behind when the clerks quit on Friday night. The burglars opened the safe, however, and some of valuable papers, not a lot of them more or which they had no better use were carried into the back warehouse and there set on fire.

The great wonder is that as a result of the latter desperate proceeding a conflagration did not result, but he is inclined to believe, quoted the premises the same way as they are usual.

Probate Court.

The following business was transacted before Judge Rolfe today:

Estate of Francis A. Mergenson, deceased; petition for letters of administration came on for hearing. Proof of posting approved. F. P. Mergenson sworn and examined. Order made appointing him administrator on filing a bond in the sum of $[illegible] and taking the required oath.

Estate of Sylvanus H. Iles, deceased; administrator appeared under solemn. Joseph S. Hicks and L. G. Hicks sworn and examined. Mr. Hicks testified that administrator would be working for Evaline A. Hicks and Edwin Hicks, and that they are sufficient to pay all debts and costs, while the estate is worth $[illegible]. Passed for the present until Hicks makes a further report.

Estate of Anton Hagman, deceased; special administrator W. G. Van Horne appeared and testified that he sold horses and personal and made return of sale to executor. Administrator discharged.

Estate of Peter O. Thomasen, deceased; petition for letters of administration came on for hearing. Order made confirming sale.

Estate of Sarah Yeomans, deceased; same; petition for letters of administration. Order made.

Estate of Walter O. Sawyer, deceased; hearing on report of administrator and objection thereto came on. L. S. Walker sworn and examined. Continued to January 26, 1892.

Funeral Services.

The funeral services over the remains of Sister Fanny Y. Trabetter were held at the residence of the deceased on east South Temple street, commencing shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, the Eighteenth ward.

The opening prayer was offered by President Seymour B. Young.

The speakers were made by President George Q. Cannon and Bishop Orson F. Whitney, accounting to glowing tributes to the worth of the departed and the good qualities possessed by the deceased.

After the closing prayer by President Angus M. Cannon, the casket, loaded with flowers, was taken away to be last resting-place, followed by a large cortege of relatives and friends.

"Church and State."

At the Tabernacle, tomorrow evening, Mr. Charles Ellis will lecture on the above-named subject. The lecture will be one of the most interesting and instructive lectures ever delivered in Utah. The Eastern Star, under the leadership of Prof. Thomas, will sing. Mr. Ellis says there may also be another by a musical lady, but he is not in a position to make a positive announcement of it. Doors open at 7:30. Time Club at 8:15. Everybody invited.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE DEATH OF CLEMENCE.

Demonstration on Centennial—The Question of Successors.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A very remarkable feature in connection with the death of the Duke of Clarence are the demonstrations of sympathy. A Memorial Chapel was opened to the public today, and hundreds of people went from London to Windsor for the purpose of leaving cards with an inscription on the remains of the duke.

The fear that the Duchess of Fife may, through a series of events, succeed to the throne, causes much talk in the English people, particularly those of the nobility and upper classes. A well informed correspondent says, Prince George of Wales, who, through his brother's death, becomes the heir presumptive to the throne, will almost immediately be made Duke of Sussex, and his engagement to some princess will be announced before the end of the season.

President Peixoto Receives Cabinets of Power.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 23.—Before the chambers were prorogued yesterday they conferred distinguished powers upon President Peixoto.

Accommodating the Legislature.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A correspondent of the Times at Vienna confirms the report of the attack of a band of armed men upon the house of Dr. Salomon Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, in which the son of Senor Pelgen, the secretary of the chamber and several other legislators were assassinated.

A Derailed Train Burned.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The entire train including the mail car of the Rock Island road, bound for Council Bluffs, Iowa, which was derailed near this city last night, is burned. Nobody was killed, but several passengers were injured. The loss includes valuable papers belonging to Hamilton, Ontario, and to unknown men are probably fatally injured. Several others received less serious hurts.

A Serious Fire.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The Portland steamship lands of the Boston Elevator Lines Co. burned early this morning. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The property destroyed consisted of twenty-four grocers and three valuable engines. It is feared one life is lost.

Utah Book & Stationery Co.,

72 Main St., Salt Lake City.

TOYS, OFFICE SUPPLIES, SCHOOL BOOKS, ETC.

Wholesale and Retail.

DUNCAN M. McALLISTER, Manager.

VALENTINES and MASKS.

Co-operative Farming Experiments.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The government, with a view to averting the opposition of the nobility, has decided to make experiments in co-operative farming.

Another Fire.

BATAVIA, Jan. 23.—A portion of the residence of the Duke of Arenberg in this city burned early this morning. It started in the bedroom of Princess Leopoldine, the sister of the Duke. The princess and her young children barely escaped with their lives. The Duke, governor and two firemen were badly injured.

A Train Held Up.

LIMA, Mo., Jan. 23.—The Missouri Pacific train which reached here at 12:30 this morning was boarded at Shelby by two men who went to the engine cab and held up Engineer Mossmyer, Brakeman Gaggenmeier, Hall and Passenger Agent Barrett from whom money and jewelry were taken. Hoses were used to open the safe and a small amount of money was taken from it.

The Canadian Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 23.—The Parliament of Canada has been called to meet February 25th.

Allowed to Resume Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—A compromise has been effected by which the Continental Trust and Finance company, recently closed by the superintendent of banking, was allowed to resume business.

The Cuban Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—General Schofield received a telegram today from Gen. Stanley, commanding the department in Texas, in which he expressed the opinion that the Cuban insurrectionary movement is at an end.

Earthquake in Rome.

ROME, Jan. 23.—Several quite severe shocks of earthquake were felt here last night, which caused a panic in the more crowded quarters of the city. The inhabitants of the houses thought the dwellings about to fall, and they rushed into the streets, many of them in nightshirts, but waiting to save any of their personal effects. So much did they lose a reputation of the shocks that they remained on the streets all night. The frightened shock with the first shocks, and the persons present at the performances were greatly frightened. The new one seemed, however, Most of the shocks in the city occurred at 11:57. The ground shook so violently that the stone lamps were extinguished. The Pope was greatly alarmed by the earlier tremors. He immediately sent to the Vatican observatory to enquire if they were likely to prove dangerous. The reply was that there was no danger or any prospect of any, and he thereupon retired for the night.

A number of places in the provinces, the houses were demolished, but nobody is reported killed.

The Ultimatum Received in Chile.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Information from reliable source received here this afternoon from Santiago de Chile announces that the government there has received the ultimatum from the United States declaring that no further delay in the settlement of the case will be allowed, and that Minister Pacheco, the envoy of Chile, will be interned. Minister Pacheco, the envoy of Chile, will be interned. Minister Montana's ultimatum expires, must be immediately withdrawn.

Literary Notes.

A most unique magazine is the February issue of Home Journal, entirely made up, as it is, of articles contributed by daughters of famous parentage, some of the "daughters" being famed themselves. Thirty "daughters" are represented each by an article, story or poem, and a more curious and successful innovation in magazine literature has not been made for years. The issue is in every respect a surprise, and is a powerful argument in behalf of hereditary genius. Hawthorne's daughter, Mrs. Lathrop, for example, has an excellent story. Minister Beecher's, the novelist's daughter, writes a very sweet poem; the daughters of Charles Dickens, Thackeray and Hood are finely all write of their famous fathers; President Harrison's daughter, Mrs. McKee, surprises by writing a very sweet article on "The Training of Children;" Gladstone's daughter tells "How a Women's College Began" of which she is vice-principal; General Sherman's daughter tells a very sweet story; Jim Ward Howe presents three literary daughters, ex-Senator Ingalls' daughter, Ethel, sketches Mrs. Lincoln; Dr. Holmes' son Dodo' favorite daughter, "Winnie," portrays "The American Girl Who Studies Abroad," from her own experience; and there are sketches by the daughters of Sir Moses Montefiore, "Mrs. Alexander" and Richard Henry Dana; Miss Bradley writes of the "Queens of Westminster Abbey," of which her father is Dean. And as a fitting complement to the bouquet of the issue Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Armind Dahlgren, Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney and other famous mothers tell "How to Train a Daughter." This is a most excellent number, and the Home Journal's departments are crowded, the Princess magazine" coming from the forepart of the magazine, while the Talmage, "Shop" Burdette, Margaret Bottome and all the other Journal" stalwarts form the rear guard, published by The Curtis Publishing Company at Philadelphia.

BARGAINS AND SPECIALS.

NEW YORK STORE.

Lace Curtains	$[illegible]	Table cloths	[illegible]
Brooms	[illegible]	Bedspreads	[illegible]
Brooms	[illegible]	Bedspreads	[illegible]
Dress Goods	[illegible]	Dress Goods	[illegible]
Dress Goods	[illegible]	Dress Goods	[illegible]
Dress Goods	[illegible]	Dress Goods