# COWARDLY WORK BY STRIKERS.

Fifty of Them Assault Two Men, and Beat Them Badly.

HURL BRICKS AND STONES

Three Strikers Crawl Up and Batter an Aged Carpenter.

YOUNG GIRLS THREATENED.

they are Chorus Singers for the Dewof Day Celebration, Which Inions are Against.

chleago, April 26,-The attacks of rees in the building trades labor wupon non-union workmen were mud today, a mob assailing two mster and an aged carpenter beg bally beaten by a trio of strike mpathisers. The injured are: Parkk Tansey, teamster. Benry Schallhorn, teamster.

Stephen Gaul, curpenter. FIFTYY BATTER TWO.

Tensey and Schellhorn were engaged ruling sand to the Western Electric siding, against which a strike is diged. They had dumped the sand g front of the building when, without arning fifty men, mostly pickets, beon haring bricks, stones and paving toks at them. They were hit freonly. Finally the strikers closed of them and pounded and kicked m The arrival of the police disest the mob and the injured men ere taken to their homes.

WAYLAY AN OLD MAN.

aul who is 60 years of age, was atked while on his way to work. He beathreatened by strikers, but so sitis did the three men creen upon in that he fell an easy victim. Oscar ed, a union carpenter, was arrested a charged with participating in the

THEATEN GIRLS WITH VIO-

emplaint was made today that the who are to sing in the chorus his to be a feature of Dewey Day, an threatened with violence den pickets and their sympathiz-the according to Prof. Galzie where the rehearsals take place the general consternation. MIONS AGAINST CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

he unless are arrayed against the ewey grand stand is being built applied to the police for protection

WAS IN SELE-DEFENSE.

my Acquits Mrs. Adams for Killing Her Husband.

tchnati, April 20.—Mrs. Jeannette in, who recently shot and killed busband, the local agent of the n Pacific railway, in the presence bir two children, and her own sis-was today acquitted of the charge order. The evidence showed that Adams had suffered from crue! ment and was acting in self-de-

announced that she and her lifen would make their home with parents of her deceased husband at

Massachusetts Republicans.

ion, April 26.—The Republicans of today elected delegates ternates to the national Repr chairman of the con-

## 42,000 HORSES, 23,000 MULES.

London, April 26 .- All the Interests in south African war is now centered s the burghers retreating from the infantry of Gens, Pole-Carew, maide and Rundle. But the British of conclusive results is still at the Boers escaping unburt, and ing as it was safe to d country admirably Allwal North under ay, April 25, say the ad were left in the s. Cronje is reported to

BOERS PRUSTRATED.

ing to advices from Bloemfon in touch with the con-

rem Pretoria reports the of commons today Geo.

of Lord Rosslyn as an you kindly act as interpreter?"

Uncle Sol declined, however, and Henry was told to go. liamentary secretary of Roberts had made no for drunkenness and the docket ended. health and guard against the spread of liable to communicate or spread the irrelevant. The sole question involved

comment whatever on General Lord Methuen's Magersfontein operations. 65,000 REMOUNTS.

Neither, he continued, did Lord Roberts' dispatches indicate that the advance was either retarded or modified by the scarcity of remounts. At the same time, the secretary declared, it was true the expenditure of horse flesh had exceeded all the estimates, and that the war office had invariably exceeded the requisitions from South Africa. The difficulty in procuring ships had

handicapped the authorities, but already this year they had sent out 7, 641 horses and 17,143 mules as remounts, in addition to those accompanying the troops, and by the end of May the remounts delivered would number 42,000 horses and 23,000 mules.

WHY ROBERTS DELAYED.

Steps had also been taken to supply the necessary rolling stock for the rail roads. But as far as the governmen was aware, the military problem before Lord Roberts had not turned on the juestion of remounts or rolling stock, out on the fact that Lord Roberts had shifted his base from Canetown t Bloemfontein, thus necessitating the re capturing and repair of the raliroad and the clearing of the line of communicans for a distance of 750 miles on agle track with a rise of 4,500 feet. single track with a rise of soot rees.
Regarding the relief of Mafeking
which all had at heart, the secretary
said the house would realize that speed,
relief would not be aided by divulging

James Lowiher, censervative, was heartly cheered when he gave notice that he would call attention May 22, to Lord Roberts' recent Spion Kop ther papers on the subject.

MAFEKING NEWS.

The war office has received the following measure from Lord Roberts:
"Bloemfontein, April 26.—Good news
from Baden-Powell up to April 19th.
McLaren much better. All the wound-

ed doing well.
"The Boers captured several native women who were trying to escape from Mafeking, but these were turned back after being stripped."

BRITISH REMOVED FROM PRE-TORIA.

Pretoria, Wednesday, April 25 .-Further particulars from Johannesburg show the explosion occurred in a magsine containing smokeless powder or ne opposite side of the street from the begbie works, used by the government as an trsenal. Thirteen of the occu-pants of the latter building were blown to pieces and fifty injured.

Another batch of British subjects, consisting of 10 men, 262 women and 429 children, have been put over the border and are going to Delagon bay.

#### RECALL TROOPS BY FOURTH OF JULY.

Washington, April 28.—Senator Mason today introduced a joint resolution in the Senate requesting the President to baue. From this order and judgment idraw the United States troops from the defendants appealed to the Supreme Cuba so as to turn the government of that Island over to the Cubans by the

Fourth of July. The resolution is preceded by a preamble setting forth that in entering upon the war with Spain the United States disclaimed any disposition or Intention to exercise sovereignty over the island: that the United States is under treaty obligations to give independence to the Cuban people; that "the continuance of the United States in possession of the Island has excited the attention of the world and is exciting the that under the Monroe doctrine the

island is sufe from foreign invasion; that "the Cubans have shown a disposltion to make the best efforts to govern without endangering life or property, and that the United States has done all that could be expected of it."

The full text of the resolution follows: "That the President of the United States is hereby requested to withdraw the forces of the United States as rapid. inited States be turned over and sur-

JUDGE TIMMONY'S COURT.

C. Gilbert, R. Youngelood and J. Gilbert pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the bicycle ordinance.

They said they had been riding four or five years and were aware of the ordinance but were hurrying home to escaps the storm when arrested by Officer Davies,

"If allowed to go will you do better?" inquired the court.

"Yes." "Then with the understanding that you slow up hereafter you may go."

William Ballard denied the assertion that he purloined a set of harness from B. G. Fox, and was therefore not guilty of petit larceny. The evidence, how-ever, tended to show Ballard stole the harness, and the court sent him up for

Mary White, commonly called "Little John L." entered a plea of guilty to the charge of prostitution, but said she had been working at a lodging house, No. 42 east Second South.

Then why do you plead guilty," "No use doing otherwise, get in jail just the same," she replied. Her portion was \$10 or ten days.

Hattie Hunter, a companion of the White woman, pleaded not guilty. Officers Sheets, Burbidge and Chase each testified as to her immoral char-

"The house where those women live." said Detective Sheets, "is the filthlest place in town. And as for these peoplace in town. And as for these peo-ple working there, why the dirt is 4 The judge concluded that the evidence

was insufficient to convict, and the woman was discharged. Henry Acorne said "y-a-s," when

asked if he was drunk. "What for?"
"I don't know, too much.

"Are you a Swede?"

"Mr. Rimball," said the court, "will

Ed Murtie was sent up for thirty days

#### CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO ATTEND SCHOOL

Board of Health Has Authority to Exclude Unvaccinated Children.

SUPREME COURT SO DECIDES

Justice Baskin Takes Issue with the Majority Members, and Files a Dissenting Opinion.

of health has the right, under the law, to prescribe and enforce the rule excluding unvaccinated children from the public schools during the prevalence of smallpox was decided by the Supreme court today, a majority of the members holding that the statutes, under which the rule of the board was adopted, does confer the authority to exclude pupils from school when in the judgment of the board, necessity requires such action.

The opinion was rendered in the case of the State of Utah, ex rel, John E. Cox, vs the board of education of Salt Lake City and Samuel Doxey, principal of the Hamilton school, appellants.

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The relator in this case petitioned the Third district court for a writ of manate directed against the defendants, o compel them to admit his daughter Florence to school as a pupil. His pe-lition, among other things, alleged that nis child was in sound health in every particular, and not suffering from any contagious or infectious disease; that when his child presented herself at the school on January 23, she was excluded for the reason that she had not been vaccinated. Judge Cherry issued an alternative writ, and upon the return y the defendants answered, and owed cause against the writ. They alleged the action of the local board of health in adopting and certifying to the board of education a resolution, which, after reciting the existence of smallpox in the city and its many attendant dan-gers, directing it to enforce the rule regers, directing it to entorce the rule re-quiring a cortificate of "successful vac-cination" from a qualified medical practitioner, or the local board of health, before any teacher or pupil be admitted to school. Defendants also claimed to have acted in good faith and olely in accordance with a sense of

Justice Miner who delivered the opinon of the court, after quoting the provisions of the statute empowering local boards of health to preserve the public health, finds from the argument of the case that no question was raised as to the emergency that existed last January for the board of health to exercise its powers and prevent the threatened spread of smallpox; neither were the rules and regulations prescribed by the board attacked as unreasonable or unnecessary. Says the court:

BOARD DID ITS DUTY.

In endeavoring to prevent the spread steps to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. The emergency dewhat seemed to be necessity for the safety of the people and the public forcement was actual and necessary for onsequences of such dread diseases, is

Under sec. 24, above quoted, the board of health had power to preserve the health of those in attendance upon schools and to exclude from school any person suffering with contagious disse, or who was liable to convey such lisease to those in attendance upon said

"The conceded facts show that many scople were suffering with the disease within the State; that the disease dereluped within ten days or two weeks fier the patient was affected; that unil it was developed there are no means by which its presence can be detected; hat the several boards of health in the State had taken precautions against its spread; that over 12,000 children were in attendance upon the public schools in the several parts of the city, where such contagion existed, less inated; that all the smallpox cases in alt Lake City, and other parts of the State, numbering over 200 cases, were traced to the one case arising at Sterling, Sanpete county, and that in certain parts of the city the disease and become epidemic. Under such cirumstances the natural presumption of the presumptio he schools unless controlled or eradi-

Vaccination is shown to be the only safe preventive recognized and ap-proved by medical science and by govenments throughout the world. in question to attend school without conforming to the requirements of the board would, under the circumstances shown, be liable to carry such disease to other children, or to those in atto the disease may come to the child without her knowledge, and when least xpected. When infected the child may of children before the patient is aware she is infected with it. Under the ciris not only a reasonable regulation of the board of health in ald of the promotion of the public health, but justi-fied by a reasonable construction of the statutes of this State which empower the board to exclude those who are liaole to convey such infectious disease as smallpox, to those in attendance there-

contagious and infectious disease is by law imposed upon all boards of health, and they are required to take such means as may accomplish the purposes to be sought within the rules of law, and penalties are imposed upon those who disobey such rules. If an emergency exists, the remedy is left to them. Such boards have general power under the statute to promitly and effectually protect all persons from impending pestilence and disease. The exercise of the power is controlled, however, and when called upon the mtagious and infectious disease is by owever, and when called upon the

"When the board of health and the board of education resolved that no pupil should be admitted to the schools without having been vaccinated, and it ppears that an emergency existed, and that the disease of smallpox was preva-lent and contagious, the resolution must be held to be within the provis-ions of section 24, chapter 45, Laws of 9, p. 70, and other sections referred wherein it is made the duty of the ard of health to exclude from the chools any person suffering with any ntagious on infectious disease, or liado to convey such disease to these in roing this resolution the board did not attempt to compel the respondent's daughter to be vaccinated. It simply gave the option to be vaccinated or remain out of school until the danger from smallpox had passed.

from smallpox had passed.

"So the driv imposed upon boards of health finds ample support in the police power which is inherent in the State, and it is one which the State cannot surrender. It has wide range. It is exercised in order to promote health, comfort, safety, good morals, and the general welfare of the people. It is not necessarily derived from the written Constitution. It is invoked for the pub-

Continuing, the court quotes from numerous authorities and then proceeds a say that under the law the board. to say that under the law the board had power to protect the public health and prevent the spread of smallpax in the city schools, and for that reason had the right to adopt such reasonable means and methods "as its best judgment might dictate." "Through its best source of programmer, the orders no unvaced and be allowed to attend the public schools during the prevalence of the disease. If vacodnation was the most effective means of preventing its spread, as the record shows, then it became the duty of the board to require that pupils be vaced-nated before entering, as a sanitary condition imposed upon their privilege of attending during the period of the condition imposed upon their privilege of attending during the period of the threatened epidemic of smallpox. In many of the States laws have been passed expressly requiring vaccination as a privilege of attending school. In other States courts have field under the relies of the States courts have field under the relies of the States courts have field under the relies of the States courts have field under the relies of the States courts have field under the relies of the States of the States that boards. other States courts have held under the police power of the State that boards of health would have the power to compel vaccination as a condition of entering school. \* \* \* \* The order to exclude the child had no effect beyond the existence of the emergency. It did not require the child to be vaccinated. She could only be excluded from school upon her refusal to be vaccinated until danger from an epidemic had passed.

to proper school discipline."
The court then holds that the board of education was justified in excluding the relator's daughter, and reverses the lower court, with directions to over-rule the demurrer and deny the writ and dismiss Mr. Cox's complaint.

JUSTICE BASKIN DISSENTS.

Chief Justice Bartch concurs in the opinion of Justice Miner, but Justice Baskin dissents. The latter takes the position that the provisions of the Conture relating to the subject, do not give authority to the board of health to or-

of 1899 and says:
"When said section is viewed in the light of others contained in this act, and of sec. 1110 of the Revised Statutes, it is clusion from the schools of unvaccinated children, but that it was intended to apply to individuals afficied with the in some way, directly exposed to the contagion or infection mentioned, were rendered liable to immediately infect ertainly was not intended to the whole of a class, composed of thousands of children, no one of whom could be shown to have been exposed to contagion in a way that rendered him or her liable to communicate an infectious

that. 'No person or thing liable to propagate any of the contagious diseases be brought within the limits of the nd whenever it shall come to the knowledge of any person that such person or thing has been brought within such limits, he shall immediately giv board, together with the location there-No person shall, within the limits Nor shall any person afflicted with such of, be shipped or removed from one town or place to any other town place, except under the charge and direction of the board of health proper precautions against the spread of the contagion.

that, 'Any local board of health may declare quarantine in any county, city or town, or any part thereof, against contagious or infectious disease prevalling there or elsewhere, and against persons or things likely to spread contagion or infection.

"By comparing the language itali-cized in the section just quoted, with the language Halicized in section 24, it will be readily seen that they are in substance exactly the same,
"If the prevalence of smallpox in the

city renders the schoolchildren who are disease to the attendants at the school. it follows that every person in the city who is not vaccinated is equally lia-ble to communicate this disease to those with whom they habitually asso-Under the construction given in the

majority opinion, to the provisions of the statute quoted, the board of health of the city, as sec, 1110 provides, 'may declare quarantine against all persons and things likely to spread contagion and things likely to spread contagion case at bar, re-delegated these powers or infection, has authority during the to the board of health. prevalence of smallpox, to quarantine all persons who are not vaccinated, and prevent them from attending church, Sunday school, or any other gathering; prevent them from appearing on the crowded streets, or entering crowded cars, and as sec. 10, ch, 45,

centugion thereof shall not be shipped allother except under the charge and alrection of the board of health, it has ar hority to prevent any person not removed, and as said section also proclicate any of the contagions men-oned among which is smallpox, shall brought within the State, without the pecial permit and direction of the ate board of health, that board has ruthority to exclude any person who is not vaccinated from entering the State, larger the prevalence of smallpox, behe State and going to a locality where smallpox prevails, is as liable to propagate the disease as any other person. No such results as those menuloned, and which are permissable under the construction of said Provision by my associates, was intended by the Legislature. The intention of these provisions at the stavisions of the servisions of the servision sto fust as plain as the provisions of section 24 regarding the schools, and neither was intended to apply to classes of persons, but all were intended to apply, only, to individual asset of persons afflicted with the distance mentioned, and to such other individuals, who, by reason of having, in the way, been so exposed to the con-

There is nothing in the record of the case indicating that the respond-this daughter was afflicted with any swill disease, or that she had been exposed to any contagion or infection which rendered her liable to directly communicate any disease to others, she was not excluded on the grounds that she had been so exposed, out only bycause she belonged to the class of several thousand pupils who had not been vaccinated.

'It is stated in the majority opinion that 'vaccination is shown to be the only safe preventive recognized and exproved by medical science.'
'It has neither been shown or recognized by medical science that vaccina-tion is a sure preventive, and while a large majority of the medical profesment might dictate." "Through its best source of information." the opinion reads, "it was led to believe that vaccination was the best means to prevent that profession claim that it is a certain tha the apread of the disease in the schools, and thereby afford protection to the pupils therein. Under its powers the board had the right to require that no unvaccinated child be allowed to making been infected with smallpax are baving been intected with smallpax are numerous. Therefore many of the six thousand, or more children who were permitted to attend the schools, were liable to be intected with that disease and just as liable to convey the disease to others altending the schools, as the children who were excluded, so that

children share in the benefits of the public schools. Therefore in the absence of express provisions of the statute ctearly and explicitly authorizing it, the resolution depriving any of the pupils unless they yielded to the unauthorized discrimination and violation of persona had passed.
"It is true that under our laws a child up of this State. The danger which has the right to attend school, but this septed of account of the prevalence in d the closing of the schools, but was

justification for such discrimination. "In support of the authority of the board, the majority opinion quotes an ordinance of the city, which authorizes ulations necessary to prevent the intro-duction or spread of mulignant, contagious, or infectious diseases within the

"As the constitution contains no provisions regarding sanitary rules and regulations it is clear that the power to establish such rules and regulations is tue of the general sovereignty of the e violated or individual liberty be necesserily restricted. As stated in the majority opinion, 'this power is not without limitation, and cannot be inrights of a citizen.' (See cases cited in

"This power, as a general rule, cannot be delegated, yet under the pro-visions of the constitution before menpower to incorporated towns or cities. but when so delegated, it cannot be re-delegated by such town or city to any other body. To do so, as has been attempted by Salt Lake City, in the ordinance referred to, would be the disre-gard by said city of a duty, the dis-charge of which the legislature has peremptorily enjoined upon and dele-

"Dilion Municipal Corporation, Sec.

"The duties of the respective boards of health of the State prescribed by the statutes, are simply ministerial, and in legally authorized to enact sanitary rules and regulations. These boards, may, however, establish proper rules charge of their ministerial duties, but and regulations do not extend. have no authority to determine what shall be accomplished by sunitary measures. No bodies except those which have been authorized by statute tions have authority to determine that matter. This view is sustained by many of the authorities cited by my

"Among those cited is the case of Blue vs Beach, 56 N. E. 87. In that case the court says: 'It is true, beyond con-troversy, that the legislative depart-ment of the State, wherein the constitution had lodged all legislative power of this power by the delegation thereof. It cannot confer upon any body or person the power to determine what the law shall be, as that power is one which only the legislature, under our constitution s authorized to exercise; but this constitutional inhibition cannot properly be extended so as to prevent the grant of legislative authority to some administrative board or other tribunal to adopt rules, by-laws, or ordinances for its government, or to carry out a par-ticular purpose.'

"The cases cited in the majority opinion do not support the same because the facts in each of said cases were radical ly different from the facts in the case at bur, In none of these cases had the board of health exercised, as was done in this case, powers which the legislature had delegated to any other body to exercise, nor had such body, as in the

"I must fully concur with all that is said in the opinion of the majority re-garding the utility and necessity of proper sanitary measures, and I have no doubt but that vaccination is very beneficial, both in diminishing the chances of infection by smallpox and laws of 1899, provides that no person rendering the disease less virulent and that the "building trades council must afflicted with a contagious disease, or dangerous, but these considerations are go."

is whether the board of health possessed sure today sgreed to treat with the is whether the board of health possessed the authority which they exercised,

"The action of the board was an attempt, indirectly, to make vaccination compulsory. This cannot be done, either directly or indirectly, in the absence of plain and explicit authority of the Legislature. If indirect measures can be reserted to to compel school children to submit to vaccination, the board of submit to vaccination, the board health, under the decision in question also has power to resort to quaranting and other indirect means to enforce compulsory vaccination, generally. "For the reasons stated I cannot con-

Office Coly

cur in the reversal of the judgment. "BASKIN, J." CRISMON DIVORCE SUIT.

Mrs. Frank W. Crismon Applies to the Court for Relief.

Irene Crismon filed a suit for divorce against Frank W. Crismon in the Third district today, alieging desertion and fallure to provide as the grounds, The complaint alleges that the marriage took place in Provo on May 19, 1895, and that for three years past the defendant has wilfully neglected to necessaries of life, although having the physical ability to do so. In July, 1897, it is further alleged, the defendant de serted his wife and child and has sine continued to live separate and apart from them. In addition to a decree plaintiff asks to be awarded the custody of the child and \$12 per month for its support: also that her maiden name, Irene Mecham, be restored to her. N. J. Schekell is attorney for Mrs.

Judgment for Defendant.

The case of Albert Shaw et al vs the Albion Mining Company was decided by Judge Hiles late yesterday after-noon, the court finding in favor of the defendant. The action was to recover a two-thirds interest in the Utah Volunteer and Utonian mining claims in Little Cottonwood.

Will Set Cases Saturday.

Judge Cherry will make a setting of non-jury cases on Saturday morning for trial during the May term.

EVANS IN BANKRUPTCY. Pleasant View Farmer Petitions for Relief-Assets Exceed Liabilities.

David J. Evans, a farmer living at Pleasant View, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy today in the United States court. His assets exceed his liabilities, they being \$755, while the latter are set down at \$581.59.

All the claims are unsecured, and his entire assets are claimed to be exempt, His creditors are Charles H. Khees, of Pleasant View, \$431.50, and Sidney Ste-His assets consist of real estate, valued at \$700, household goods amounting to \$45, and a herse valued at \$10.

### POWER PLANT FOR THE WEBER RIVER

sistent humor and has spread about a lies at the morge here. The other vicstory to the effect that Charles K. Hantims will recover. nister, civil engineer, who planned the big works of the Utah Light and Power company in Orden canyon, has projected another power scheme. This time the waters of the Weber river are to be utilized for running the necessary machinery for generating electricity, which will be furnished to Salt Lake, Ogden and Park City and intervening towns. The water is to be taken out of the river, by means of a pipe line, at a point near the boundary stake of Morgan, Davis and Weber counties, and which ing Dodds' fight and the attack on is known locally as Horseshoe Bend. bank of the river at a lower point down the stream, and probably in Davis county, from which place the electric urrent for lighting, heating and power purposes will be transmitted to said the system will be so located as to

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE. Further Legal Steps Taxen After the General Reorganization.

A suit was filed in the United States court today, by the Farmers' Loan & Trust company as trustee, to foreclose the second or what is known as the blanket mortgage, against the Union Light & Power company. According to the recording of the mortgage, a failure to make payments on the bonds at stated intervals, forfeited the entire property, and now this action is brought defendant company to make payments in July of 1899, and January of 1900. The mortgage embraces all the property owned by the Union Light & Power An official of the old U ... L Power company when interviewed this

"This action is simply the foreclosure second mortgage by the trustee in behalf of the holders of the idated mortgage bonds, and is the first legal step that is necessary to give the successors of the Union Light & Power company a more perfect title to the property in question."

### BOYCOTT DEWEY CELEBRATION.

Chicago, April 26,-The long-talkedof boycott of the Dewey celebration by organized labor took form today when the executive committee of district 8 of the international association of machinists issued an edict declaring the promoters of the celebration antagplatic to union labor and ordering members of the union to take no part

The Evening Post says it is reported this afternoon that the material men have forced a split in the contractors' millions of dollars in wages and par-alyzing building operations. The contractors for brick

council. The contractors for brief work, it is said, have been forced by the brick manufacturers to agree to arbi-tration, thus retiring from the position

municipal committee and this it is said means the beginning of the end of one of the worst building trade strikes Chicago has ever experienced.

QUEEN LEAVES TRELAND. Victoria Salls from Kingstown at 1:15 Today.

Dublin, April M. Queen Victoria and the Princess Christian and Henry of Battenberg left the vice regal ledge at noon and drove to Kingsbridge station on their way to Kingsbridge station land. Large crowds at every point of vantage gave her majesty a royal farewell.
The train started for Kingstown at

The train Barted for Kingstown at 12:30 amid the heartiest demonstrations. Enormous crowds had preceded the queen to Kingstown and orcupied the piers and other pieces from which the royal yacht Victoria and Albert was A memorable demonstration occurre-

as her majesty attended by a brilliant cutte, boarded the yacht which steamed seaward at 115 p. m. amid the tring of the royal salue by the fleet and hearty and prolonged theoring from the throngs lining the materaide.

Alabama Democrats Nominate.

Montgomery, Ala., April 26.—The Democratic State convention reassembled this morning and completed the State ticket. The ticket follows: Governor, W. G. Samferd; secretary of state, Robert F. McDavid; alterney general, Charles G. Brown; superintendent of public education, J. W. Abercromble; treasurer, J. Craig Smith; auditor, W. H. Matthewa; commissioner of agriculture R. R. Poole.

The convention was the most tentor of the convention was the most tentor.

of agriculture, E. H. Poole.

The convention was the most harmonious gathering ever known in Alabaman. The electeral ticket and delegates to the national convention are yet to be scleeted. The plutform will call for a constitutional convention and indorse Bryan.

Novelist for Member of Parliament, London, April 26, 3:19 p. m - The house of commons reassembled this at-ternoon. James M. Barrie, the novel-ist, has accepted the invitation of s committee to contest the vacancy in the representation in the house of com-mons for Edisburgh and St. Andrew University, provided the liberals of the constituency generally approve of his

Gramatan Inn Burned.

New York, April 26.—The Gramatan Inn at Bronxville a suburb of this city, was destroyed by fire today. The gueste got out in safety and saved many of their personal effects.

The loss is estimated at \$150,000 and is partly covered by insurance.

A Fool Wager. Greensburg, Pa., April 26.-It was

hrough a wager entered into between ieo, Stoneowich and John Mickolick that death and destruction was brough about in the teament house at Larimer on Tuesday night. The party of Aus-trians sat in a room where there were trials fat in a room where there were stored several sers of powder and some dynamite at the home of John Miclelick discussing the explosive powers of powder and dynamite. Stoncowich offered a wager of 25 cents with Mickelick that the blasting powder contained in the kegs would not ignite. The bet was accepted and a quantity of the powder was placed on the floor and a lighted match thrown into it. Stoncowich lost the bet. The body of John Mickelick

## FILIPINOS FIGHT AT CLOSE RANGE.

Manila, April M, 6.18 p. m .- About three hundred of the enemy have been killed recently in North Hocos, includ-Batoc, April 16 when from six to seven hundred rebels a quarter of whom were armed with rifes, determinedly attacked the Americans, charging their positions and fighting at close quarters. The engigement lasted all the afternoon, the enemy burning the town, but they were repulsed after the arrival of American minforcements. The insurgent generally are aggres-

sive in that province.

They captured an American provision wagon near Lapa.
The American having obtained vidence that skaldes of Magsingal, Cabagas and were holding trucherous communica them and burned lapo town hall.
There have been several minor fights in the profines including an attack by two tundred insurgents on Lavag. April 15th forty of whom were killed and eight were captured.
The officers roof that the men of the Thirty-third regiment and Third

cavalry behaved splendidly under very trying circumstances. There were no American casualties at Batoc, where is insurgents were killed and 70 were captured.

Prairie Fires.

Stephen, Minn, April 26.-Extensive prairie fires have done much damage in Kittson county, sweeping north and crossing the international line. In the ountry near Beaton between 20 and 40 ouses and many horses and cattle ave been destroyed. A young man lost his life.

Turbin Nominated in Indiana. W. T. Turbin of Anderson, national committeeman from Indiana, was nom-inated for governor on the seventh bal-Col. Winfield Torior Durbin, the Re-

publican nomine for governor, was born at Lawrenesburg Ind. May 4, 184. He has never hell public office but has been a prominest factor in both i and national position for many y-ite is a member of the national ex-tive committee. During the late S-ish was M. h war Mr. Durbin was colone through the Clvi war as a private Indiana regiment Mr. Durbin tive in various emerprises in the frame na gas belt and resides at Anderson

FEDERAL COURT.

Patrick Sherilen teday filed a in the United States court for damages against the Southern Railroad company. The aller to the plaintiff, was run into and killed by a train beloging to the defendant, near Deeth station in Nevada, on July 9, 1896. Sheridan was traveling along the

track on a railrust tricycle, it is said, and was overcome by the heat and fell asterp, and while in an unconscious condition he was struck by the train and killed. Judge Marshall was occupied today in

listening to argueets in the man-damus suit in the Bear River Irrigu-tion and Ogden Waterworks company case.

#### TOWN OF HULL. IS IN ASHES.

Central Portion of Ottawa, Canada, also Burning.

TERRIBLE FIRE RAGING.

Burned a Hundred Houses In Hull, Then Crossed the River.

ASSISTANCE IS CALLED FOR.

Special Train Goes With Fire Engines-Telegraph Commanis cation Fails.

Montreal, April 26.-A special from Ottawa says that a terrible fire has broken out in Hull, Quebec, across the river from Ottawa. The fire started in a mill and the flames blew across the Ottawa river and the Victoria and Burrows wharves caught. In Hull a hundred houses are already burned and

more are burning. OTTAWA ON FIRE.

The buildings of the Eddy Company, manufacturers of paper and matches in Ottawa, are also in flames. A special train with two fire engines

has left here for Ottawa. Telegraphic communication with Ottawa has failed. The last report said it was feared the lumber mills and that part of Ot-

tawa known as the flats, would be burned.

HULL IS IN ASHES. Toronto, April 26 .- An Ottawa dispatch says the town of Hull is in ashes and the center of Ottawa is burning. The central railroad station is in

Assistance has been requested from all nearby points.

Dispatches received here say that about one o'clock the fire jumped the Ottawa river, taking possession of Victoria Island, on which are situated the Carbine Works the Hull Lumber company's mills, the Street Electric and Incandescent Electric company's power. candescent Electric company's power house and numerous smaller concerns. The fire spread rapidly on both sides f the river there being no lack of in-

flammable matter. TWO HUNDRED BUILDINGS

AFLAME The Grey Nuns Convent and the Central fire station at Hull have been burned. Eddy's mills are reported as having been utterly consumed, as have een the Hull mills, also 200 buildings at Ottawa are on fire in the western por-portion of the city. It is said the su-preme court at the corner of Parlia-ment building is on fire, as are the Canadian Pacific sheds. The Canadian Pacific station is in danger.

a hold in Ottawa that it is feared it can Hundreds of volunteers are fighting the

The loss will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The militia have been ordered to be ready at a moment's notice. DYNAMITE IS BEING USED.

St. Paul, Minn., April 25.—A Winipeg Man., special to the Dispatch says:
The first that started at Hull, Ont., at 11 a. m. is still unsubdued. A high wind is blowing and the fire is spreading. It has blazed a path about a mile and a half in length. Bronson's wharf. and a half in length. Bronson's wharf, on the Ottawa side of the river, is on Homeless people in Hull are in he Cathedral praying. The first on the Ottawa side threat-

dynamite to prevent the spread of the are packing their trunks ready to es-

ens to devastate the milling district. The Eddie mills, Boths mills, and scores

Canal Concession Cancelled. Washington, April 19.-The Nicara-

guan government has finally cancelled the concession to the Maritime Canal ompany to construct a ship canal across Nicaragua. Defeated Candidate Indicted, Elmira, N. Y., April 26.-Frank E.

ants examining his books will show a shortage of about \$100,000.

LATE LOCALNEWS. Mrs. Stateon arrived in Salt Lake this afternoon. Her subject at the Assembly hall this evening will be "Things as

Prest. J. W. Paxman of Junb Stake, vas in the city today and made the 'News' office a pleasant call. He says ne prevailing moisture extends to Juab ounty and is gratefully welcomed by

The L. D. S. C. and Rio Grande teams

will play a practice gams tomorrow, night at Walkers' Field. The game ar-ranged between the college and B. Y. A. of Provo, is off. The B. Y. A. team has debanded. The next game is with the A marriage license was today granted Fred W. Davis, 19, of Salt Lake City,

Mayor Thompson has not yet approved the resolution providing for an exchange of property between the board of education and the city, where-

say what he would do in the matter.