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. 39. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

CALM AND DIGNIFIED

Germany's Attitude to England on the Transvaal Question.

A WAR NOT ANTICIPATED.

Schreiber to Be Interpellated in the Reichstag—President Krueger a Descendant of Gustavus Vasa.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Journal from Berlin says: It cannot be said that the incessant jingoism of the British press and the hostile demonstrations in England against the latter have produced an equally warlike spirit in Germany. On the contrary a conservative and dignified attitude has been assumed by the German papers and the public. A big demonstration is anticipated in the Reichstag before the end of the week, but it is said that Chancellor Von Hohenlohe will be interpellated as to the latter's position in the Transvaal trouble, in no uncertain tone.

PORTUGAL ENGLAND'S ALLY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

An ambassador of one of the great powers informed your correspondent that Portugal is completely under the influence of England and will refuse passage through her territory to German troops.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN.

In an interview with Jonkher Beelaets Van Blokland, a diplomatic agent of the Transvaal government at the Hague, he said:

"I greatly deplore the false news published by the English press. The statement that a colonial company is being created to encourage the emigration to the Transvaal of men who have completed their term of service in the army is untrue and is a misrepresentation on the part of the Times.

"As regards a German protectorate of the Transvaal, no one dreams of such a thing.

"No official news of the condemnation of Dr. Jameson has arrived. I believe that the executive will not execute him even if he should be condemned to death.

"There is no certainty of England over the Transvaal. In spite of frequent conflicts with England, which have taken place since 1884, the British government have never tried to crush it.

The article in the Cologne Gazette in regard to this—an article which reflected the opinion of the chancellor, Prince Von Hohenlohe—pleased me very much. If England should be successful, France, Germany and Portugal will share our defeat. What would Madagascar be without Delagoa Bay and what would Delagoa Bay be without the Transvaal?"

Count Gostzen, the explorer, said: "The intervention of the emperor is a friendly warning to England, who embarrasses us in our colonial enterprises everywhere. England will learn a lesson from it. However, I regard a serious conflict as impossible."

Superintendent Merchant said: "The fears like independence too much to wish for a protectorate, which could be without practical value for Germans, on account of the absolute liberty of trade in the Transvaal. England's merchants, who are more honest than Germans, will always have the upper hand. The Kaffirs are allied to England but that power is too civilized to take a fair advantage of her position."

Herr Hellot, the celebrated explorer, writes from Vienna:

"I will not hesitate to say that I know nothing of Dr. Jameson's intentions. I fear the Matabele may now rise in revolt against the chartered company. The Boers are quite strong enough to preserve order in their territory."

WHO IS PRESIDENT KRUGER?

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—A. Krueger, of this city, is a blood relation of President Paul Krueger, of the Transvaal, South Africa, whose name is at present well known in connection with the war. The Chicagoan is the like his distinguished cousin, descended from the royal family of Vasa through Christina, queen of Sweden, and with them all his relatives, is a party to a suit for the recovery of a part of Christina's estate.

Mr. Krueger has been a resident of the United States for more than forty years, eighteen of which have been passed in this city.

When seen at his home Mr. Krueger said: "Yes, it is true that my cousin, President Paul Krueger, and I, and the various branches of the Krueger family, are descendants of the royal family of Vasa, through Christina, queen of Sweden, the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus. My grandfather was Commodore Krueger, an officer in the Swedish navy, who being on a mission from the Swedish government to the Swedish settlements in Delaware and New Jersey, was by his enthusiasm and personal feeling for the Americans fighting against the British rule, induced to join the Americans and fitted out a vessel over which he took command and helped destroy the English privateers sent out against the Americans. The island in the Hudson still known as Krueger's island" was deeded to my grandfather by the Indians."

"From what I know of my cousin I imagine he will be a hard man for the English to tackle, and when he and his people know they are in the right, they will see the matter to the end.

"I think this will be as good a chance as I will have to write to my uncle, as he will surely be interested to know that the people of this great Christian republic are with the Boers in their defense of their country."

Personally M. Krueger has a very interesting appearance. He looks what he is—an American business man, but he has, to a certain extent, bears on his features a relationship with the Vasa family.

GERMAN VETERANS SPILL BLOOD.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—The statement of the Kaiser that he will not encourage the autocracy of England to Transvaal has aroused the war spirit of the local Germans. They were cool and polegmatic until the news came and they all think it means war or the abrogation of the treaty of London.

Nothing is talked of here but the prospects of war between England and Germany. The members of the Kriegerverein and of the other societies of the veterans of 1871 gathered at their hall, clubs and Bierstubes, and discussed the situation. They are convinced Germany will have no trouble in maintaining its position.

The martial spirit which fired them against their ancient enemy, the French, has resurrected itself, but it is now directed against the English whom they say they can crush as easily as they did the French. In case of war there is no doubt a large number of volunteers would go from this city. The German papers, which are doled for their conservatism, will sound the note of alarm today. Der Zebote will say:

"The treaty of February 17, 1884, made in London, guarantees to England a control over the Transvaal so far as its treaties with other nations have to receive the approbation of England. It is questionable if Germany really intends to disregard this claim of England. But if this is the case, then the second blow to the face, which Germany gives proud Albion cannot be successfully appealed by diplomatic negotiations, but more forcible arguments will have to be adopted."

JAMESON SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It was reported this afternoon that Jameson had been sentenced to death by the judge of Pretoria, to be shot on Saturday last.

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Krugersdorp, Transvaal, dated January 3rd, says: Jameson narrowly escaped being shot in the market place by incensed Boers and was saved by the commandant who threatened to shoot the first man who raised his rifle.

WILLIAM TO THE CZAR.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch received this afternoon from Berlin says Prince Von Radonlin, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, who has been at the German capital, has returned to St. Petersburg bearing a letter from Emperor William to the czar, dealing with the Transvaal question.

TOLD BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Particulars of a Battle Between Cubans and Spaniards.

Very Different from the Official Reports Sent Out by the Spanish General.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The Globe Democrat of this morning publishes a letter from Havana under date of January 1st, as follows:

Hon. S. P. Laney, a sugar planter, whose place is near Narajas, arrived here today after the unusual experience of five days with the insurgents.

Gomez's army approached his place and was about to burn his cane when he protested and started to look for Maceo. General Reyes with whom he was acquainted, he was promptly made a prisoner and taken before Maceo, who turned him over to Gomez. The rebel commander took him as a guest but for military reasons would not let him go home at once. The general questioned him and was questioned by him during the five days of Laney's stay with the insurgents, Gomez's army swung in a big circle, first along the line of the railroad, passing Pedroso, Torriente, Cimadio, and coming around south of Manga. They crossed over to the east, crossed another railroad line north of Aquada, and recrossed it on the western arc near Calimete. This is where the big fight occurred, but Mr. Laney gives a very different account of it than that published. According to official reports the insurgents lost 100 or more men, while the losses of the Spanish were put down as 18 killed and 64 wounded.

"I saw some of Maceo's men fall dead, and there were other casualties," says Mr. Laney. "But no more than eight men were killed. I saw that the Spanish soldiers on the field after the fight when the Spaniards retreated.

"The battle started just as Gomez's men were hanging a negro, also of the command. He had assaulted a negress, and was condemned by court martial. They were hanging him back of the buildings of a sugar plantation when a volley was fired and one of the execution squad was killed. The rebel infantry dropped into the grass and began to answer the fire with great effect, while cavalry came around and charged the Spaniards who had formed in two squares. The first square was having a pretty hard time with the infantry, who, crawling in the cane, poured shots into it. I heard Gomez order a machete charge on the other square and under that charge the square melted away, the soldiers finding shelter and protection in the cane. After the battle when the insurgents had mustered up quite a number of prisoners, they came back to the buildings where their wounded were. Later, as the column moved away, the Spaniards opened fire with cannon, but did little damage. General Navarro came up with more forces in our rear and fired. The insurgents did not fire after leaving the plantation.

"Later on in the march the rebel column was fired on by a train load of troops. Another man was killed and there was a third engagement. This did little damage. From Calimete the march was northwest. The troops crossed the railroad just west of Hato and recrossed it at Corralitos. Thence they marched to Navajas, where I was released near home. There are, I should estimate, about 8,000 men with Gomez and Maceo. I understand there are a couple of thousand more to the north under Lacreado perhaps an equal number in the south under Sanders."

There was a story that Gomez was going to avenge the execution of Cazadilla Acebo on captain prisoners he had and of this Mr. Laney said:

"Nothing could be wider from the truth. Prisoners are nearly always released at once."

"Now, Mr. Laney, there are, according to your account, ten or twelve thousand insurgents in Matanzas. We know there are 20,000 or 40,000 Spanish soldiers in the province. Now, how can such armies, if they are in earnest, maneuvre around in the way you describe and not have a battle? How is it that the insurgents hide so well?"

"The insurgent column is over a league long; how can you hide such an army?" And that is all the answer he made.

YESTERDAY'S BATTLE.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—It was announced last night that the sound of cannonading and rifle firing was heard yesterday in the neighborhood of Guanaja, a town of 3,000 inhabitants, the province of Pinar del Rio, forty-five miles south of this city.

Details of the engagement just received show that General Navarro between Guanaja and Celba de Agua overtook a numerous insurgent force under Zayas and other leaders. During three hours' fighting the Spanish artillery was called into play. The insurgents were routed with a loss of twenty-three killed and forty-three wounded left on the field. The insurgents are said to have carried away many more wounded.

General Navarro pursued the insurgents, overtook their rear guard at Celba de Agua and in a skirmish four insurgents were killed and three taken prisoners. On the government side it is announced only four officers and thirty privates were wounded in both engagements.

A dispatch from Matanzas says 400 insurgents recently tried to compel the garrison at Isabo, Cardenas district, to surrender. Upon the refusal of the troops to surrender, the fort was attacked, but the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of six killed.

The Oregon Will Soon be Ready.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The battleship Oregon will soon be ready for sea. The last of the armor plates for the turrets have been shipped from the Heinleben works in the East for the Union Iron works. According to the contract the vessel is to be completed within ninety days after the receipt of the plates. The armor of the spondes and barbettes has long been out in position and nearly all of the 8-inch and the smaller guns have been mounted.

Gossip About Harrison.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 8.—There is more than ordinary interest felt in the gossip concerning the probable marriage of ex-President Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick, because the lady's uncle, Judge Scott, a brother of the late Mrs. Harrison, has resided here for the past six years and is one of Port Townsend's most popular citizens.

Judge Scott has always corresponded with General Harrison since coming here and appears to enjoy a certain degree of confidence of the latter, probably owing to the fact that he has quite a good a reputation for being as discreet with his thoughts and speech as the ex-President himself. When questioned about the gossip Judge Scott protested he knew nothing of it.

"There's just about as much probability of General Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick marrying as that you and I will marry each other," he said.

THE MOTION GRANTED.

Judge Lacombe Dismisses a Suit for Damages Amounting to Millions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Judge Lacombe granted the motion today to dismiss the suit brought by the Provost & Atkins Central railroad against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, for $8,280,000 damages.

Killed Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—Joseph W. Fritz, aged 32, electrician for the Wilson company, playing in this city, committed suicide in bed this morning by shooting himself through the head. One of his sisters is said to be the wife of James Flood, the San Francisco millionaire.

International Court of Arbitration.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A movement is on foot among prominent Americans and Britons in this city to bring about the formation of a permanent court of arbitration to settle disputes between the two nations, as proposed by Justice Harlan in 1893.

General Campos to Be Dismissed.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—Persistent rumors are in circulation here that Captain General Campos will be succeeded by General Polavieja or General Weiler in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

THE END APPROACHING.

Northern Pacific Receivership Controversy About to be Settled.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—The end of the Northern Pacific equitable is fast approaching. It is asserted on authority that cannot be doubted or disputed, that an agreement of settlement has been reached satisfactory to all. The settlement will end party squabbles and jealousies which have characterized the receivership, and which primarily gave rise to most unheard of complications. The question of jurisdiction is settled so far as the Northern Pacific is concerned and the dignities of all courts will be fully upheld. The basis of the settlement cannot be learned at present, but it is certain it presents precedents quite outside the usual practice in receiverships, for one of the "minor" details is said to be the placing of the receivership in charge of the U. S. Supreme court, under control and direction of five justices who preside over the jurisdiction through which the lines extend. These justices are: Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, John M. Harlan, seventh district; David J. Brewer, eighth district; Stephen J. Field, ninth district, and Rufus W. Peckham, second district.

Maryland's Republican Governor.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 8.—For the first time this state has a Republican governor, elected and inaugurated as a Republican. Noon today, Chief Justice Robinson, in the presence of both houses of the assembly, administered the oath of office to Lloyd Lowndes, of Allegheny. Before this ceremony the incoming governor delivered his inaugural facing an enormous crowd in front of the senate.

THE CRISIS ENDED.

The Uitlanders of Johannesburg Surrender to the Boers.

PETITION FOR JAMESON'S RELEASE.

Contempt Expressed for the Foreigners Who Abandoned the Leader of the Invaders.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the secretary of state for the colonies, Joe. Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday and just made public, says the Uitlanders of Johannesburg have surrendered unconditionally and given up their arms to the representatives of President Krueger. In addition, the latter has intimated his intention of handing over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners captured by the Boers to the British high commissioner on the borders of Natal. Sir Hercules Robinson, in the dispatch, adds: "You may, therefore, be satisfied the crisis is over and all danger of further hostilities ended."

The dispatch is regarded by Chamberlain as practically settling the crisis in the affairs of Transvaal, so far as the Boers are concerned, and is also looked upon as disposing of the report that Jameson has been sentenced to be shot, current at Capetown recently.

Much bitter comment is felt at Cape Town, says a dispatch dated Jan. 5, for the Rand Uitlanders who are branded as cowards for abandoning Jameson and the hope is expressed that President Krueger will reject their demands. This dispatch also says Sir Hercules Robinson was petitioned to pray for the release of Jameson before dealing with the demands of the so-called Nation of Johannesburg.

A dispatch from Berlin says Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, was present at a conference this morning between Emperor William and Dr. Kayser, the chief of the German colonial office.

EXILE AND FINE DEMANDED.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch received from Cape Town this evening, dated January 7, says it is reported at Pretoria that the Transvaal government demands the banishment of Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson from Africa, and that an enormous fine is demanded from the British Chartered company. It is supposed here that this may refer to $2,500,000 indemnity, which, returning to a dispatch from Berlin, the Transvaal government will demand of Great Britain.

Burglars Rob a Bank.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 8.—A special to the Blade from Fayette, Ohio, says Fayette bank was entered last night by burglars and that $3,700 and $4,000 in bonds were taken. The bank was insured in the Bankers' Fidelity and Casualty company of New York.

Caucus on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Immediately after adjournment the Republican senators commenced on the tariff bill. It was the general impression that the only question upon which the Republicans was to pass the bill as it came from the House.

The Republican caucus after a stormy session agreed to instruct the finance committee that the tariff bill should be reported without amendment and passed in that form.

CRIPPLE CREEK EXPLOSION.

Two Men Reported Killed and Several Wounded.

Fatality in the Tiny Winsey Mine of the Seven Hills Company.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 8.—A dispatch was received from Cripple Creek at 12:45 p. m., announcing that a terrible explosion occurred today in the C. O. D. mine. Two men were killed and several wounded. The mine is owned by the Retosca company, the stock of which is held mainly in France.

A later dispatch says the explosion was in the Tiny Winsey mine of the Seven Hills company. A shaft house and a shaft were exploded. J. J. Laffin and a man named Corbin were killed.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. — Wolcott (Colorado) who has been absent in Europe for some months, was present in the Senate today, and took the prescribed oath.

Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back favorably a bill authorizing the secretary of the navy to increase the number of enlisted men in the navy. He directed attention to the importance of the bill, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered two amendments to the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill. The first prohibits the sale of interest-bearing bonds without the express consent of Congress, and the second makes it mandatory on the secretary of the treasury to redeem greenbacks and treasury notes in silver as long as the market price of 412½ grains of silver is lower than that of 25¾ grains of gold.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, Sherman moved that the Senate adjourn. He explained that an early adjournment would facilitate the work of the Senate, it being understood that the Republicans desired to hold a caucus.

Stewart requested Sherman to withdraw his motion in order to give him an opportunity to make some remarks on the financial question. But the Ohio senator declined to yield. Accordingly at 12:50 the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands was touched in the House today by Spalding (Rep., Mich.) in a resolution which provided that the Sandwich islands be erected into a new state to be called Hawaii with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people, through deputies in convention, with the consent of the existing government. The conditions were imposed that question of boundary or complications with other governments be transmitted to the President to be laid before Congress at first session before January, 1897; that all property pertaining to the public defense be ceded to the United States, but the state retain all other property and the United States be liable for none of its debts. The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawaii may be admitted as a state by treaties between the two governments, with one representative in Congress, and proposes an appropriation of $100,000 for making the treaties. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Henderson (Rep., Iowa) stated that the committee on rules could not be able to report until tomorrow. At 12:45 the House adjourned.

Gold Goes Today.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The shipments of gold today amounted to $2,750,000.

One Resigned, Another Dead.

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—It is reported that Premier Bowell resigned this afternoon.

Senator Kaulbach, of Nova Scotia, dropped dead today.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

Subjects to Be Considered in Its Session on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today held its first meeting since the reorganization. Senator Sherman presided. Cameron, Cullom, Lodge and Mills, the new members, were present. The committee decided to hold a special session on Saturday for the consideration of the Venezuelan, Cuban and Armenian questions. It is expected the committee will consider the Monroe doctrine in connection with the Venezuelan matter.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A Business Meeting Held—Unlisted Stocks Discussed—Sales of Mining Property.

At the close of today's mining call, R. W. Sloan, a member of the exchange, requested the convening of the members in a business session. This being done, Mr. Sloan took the floor and stated that his object in making such a request was to bring about some definite understanding as to the call of unlisted stocks.

Said he: "If we continue to call unlisted stocks daily, as we have been doing, our board will remain as it is, without any additions; as the unlisted stocks are now receiving just as much benefit as those that are listed. I therefore move you that all unlisted stocks, after having been called for one week, shall be dropped if they are not listed."

The motion was duly seconded but failed to carry upon a vote being taken and the unlisted call will likely continue as heretofore.

Then Mr. Allen of the exchange arose with a grievance. He thought all stocks should be treated alike, without showing partiality or favor to any. "Some of these well-developed companies," he said, "have been listed for nothing, while stocks that are not so fully developed, are charged from $50 to $100 for listing. I think there should be more equality shown. If it isn't shown we may be confronted with a second exchange."

Judge Colborn, in replying to Mr. Allen's remarks, began referring to the erosion of the earth. "The Creator," quoth the judge, "formed the universe out of a state of nothingness because he had that all-supreme power. But we, as mining men, in the desire to organize an exchange, had to have material to start with, so by and with the consent of the governing board, we concluded to place a few of the most reliable properties on the board—properties which we knew were not useless to the—that a starter could be made. Had we not done this, our blackboard would be a good deal thicker than it now is. If there are grievances to make, the members have not the power to deal with them, they should be left with the governing board."

A meeting of the governing board was announced for 4 o'clock this afternoon, at which time Mr. Allen will confer with the proper parties.

Following are today's closing figures:

LISTED STOCKS.

Mines.	Bid.	Ask.
Alice	5	5
Ontario	32	33
Allsopp	10	12
Belmont Block		
Beck and Bartlett	00	05
Daly	1 25	
Grand Prize	0 55	
Eureka Hill		
Golden Gate		
Horn Silver		
Hecla	5 75	6 00
Mammoth	1 47½	1 55
Mammoth Block		
Marion		
Ontario	4 25	4 50
Ontario Block		
Opohongo	3 00	
Rhode Island		
Sacramento		14 00
Sunbeam	0 47½	0 47½
Utah	1 10	00

UNLISTED CALL.

Little Pittsburg was offered at 3¾ cents at which figure a number of transfers were made; closing bid 3¾ cents.

One dollar and forty-five cents was asked for Geyser; no bids.

Dalton was offered at 9½ cents and received a bid of 9¾ cents.

New American Natural Gas was offered at 10 cents; the highest bid was 8 cents.

Twenty cents was bid for Eagle, but holders demanded 30 cents.

Morris Hummer offered Mercur City at 55 cents, whilst a bid of 12 cents greeted him.

Twenty-five cents was the figure asked for Regan; 10 cents bid.

East Golden Gate was offered at 65 cents; 60 cents was the highest bid.

Shares in the State Bank were offered at $71; $68 bid.

Z. C. M. I. stock received a bid of $90, but none were offered lower than $95.

Deseret National was put up at $190, bid $183.

The following stocks were offered but no bids made: Annie, 55 cents; Bower, $14; Mineral, 3 cents; Commercial National, $85; Deseret Savings bank, $125; Utah National, $80; Westlie, 25 cents; R. D. Tunnel company, 20 cents; Lucky Hill, 15 cents; Gold Bell, 10 cents; Keegan, 60 cents.

SALES OF LISTED STOCK.

Nowell to Fredrick 300 Alliance at 60 cents.

Hilts to Lowe 900 Mercur at $5.80.

Sheets to Carter 100 Sunshine at $5.42½.

TRANSFERS OF LITTLE PITTSBURG.

J. R. Thompson to J. C. Thompson 1000 L. P. at 3½ cents.

Hill to Sheets 500 L. P. at 3½ cents.

J. R. Thompson to C. S. Woods 3000 L. P. at 3½ cents.

Lowe to Gibson at 3000 L. P. at 3½ cents.

Lowe to Hamilton 1000 L. P. at 3½ cents.

Lowe to Astles 1000 L. P. at 3½ cents.

BADLY FROZEN.

Private Graves of Fort Douglas Found in a Serious Condition.

Private Graves, Company E, Sixteenth infantry, Fort Douglas, is lying in the post hospital in a very serious condition and may not recover from his injuries.

Graves was found in the ravine below the reservoir late in the afternoon lying face downward in the snow. He was unconscious and almost frozen to death, while blood stained the snow and his clothes. He left his quarters at noon to go hunting, taking with him a gun and a dog. It is thought that he also took with him a considerable quantity of liquor, and he got helplessly drunk, a condition that resulted in his falling into the snow where he was found. On being taken to the hospital he was given medical treatment but a telephone message from the Fort this afternoon brought the information that he was "on better," which it is said means that he is in a serious plight still.

Wheel Club Election.

The Zion's Wheel club held their annual meeting last night, and elected the following officers: President, R. L. Cowdy; vice-president, Dr. Ned Hewett; secretary, H. P. Sealer; treasurer, R. C. Barnes; captain, John Sharp Jr.; first lieutenant, William McGinnahey; second lieutenant, H. P. Sealer; sergeant, A. T. Hills. The club also decided to discontinue foot ball work in the future and take more interest in cycling.

Medical Examiners.

After two days' session the board of medical examiners closed their labors last evening. J. E. Jennings and Harry O. Young, graduates and residents of this city, and Mrs. Annie Duncan, a non-graduate, of Heber city, were licensed. Licenses were also granted to the following persons as midwives: Julia M. Iverson, Salem; Annie Calvin, Eden; Jane S. Whitney, Park City; Catherine H. Blackburn, Lehi, and Martha J. Southwick, Lehi.

Oxford Items.

A correspondent at Oxford, Idaho, under date of January 4th, writes: The weather here has been a "bowling" success the last two weeks, but the night of the second capped the climax. Turning over haystacks was all the go and the wind has carried the snow off the winter wheat, leaving the ground bare in many places and piling it up in large drifts in sheltered spots, making sleighing anything but good.

The young men of this town are beginning to think and act seriously in the matter of who shall be their partners in life. There have been three marriages lately and each of the young men has forsaken his own town in the search of a wife, and hied himself to "Pleasant" as the town of Weston is called, and brought back with him a partner of Danish descent, as native-born ladies, with their pomp and show, are too expensive.

Oxford is to have a $7,000 creamery plant in the near future, with a first class cheese connected with it.

The debating and gambling saloon which has been running in Oxford for some time has been closed for want of patronage; the boys declining to sustain it any longer. The place has been changed into a house of amusement of a more respectable character.

In regard to the subject of "perpetual motion" I think some people will be surprised to know that it is on the verge of making its appearance in a practical form, but, of course, that Oxford will claim the honor of its birthplace, but the writer is not permitted to explain its workings, though he has seen its operations and verily believes it is a success.

The county poor house which has lately been established in Oxford, is doing a lively business. It seems as if King Winter is making a round-up of the poor, sick and ill clad, and if they continue to come to us at the present rate, a larger building will soon be needed.

Gray Won the Medal.

The medal offered by E. J. Swanes, for the nearest guess as to the number of votes cast for governor of the New state has been awarded to N. P. Gray, a prominent K. of P. man, Mr. Gray's guess being 41,331, and the total vote cast was 41,403, and the lucky winner of the handsome medal only fell short a dozen in his calculations.

REGULAR MESSAGE.

Governor Wells Delivers It To The Legislature.

A VERY LENGTHY DOCUMENT.

It is Listened to in Joint Session After Separate Meetings of Both Branches This Afternoon.

After today the Legislature will have material upon and with which it can work. This will be largely furnished by suggestions and recommendations found in the message of Governor Wells delivered to the State law makers in joint session this afternoon as the News goes to press. Although a very lengthy document it was listened to with marked attention. Another matter that will shortly facilitate and expedite business will be the appointment of committees. The proceedings this afternoon, independent of the executive message were very brief as the following synopsis shows:

THE SENATE.

At two o'clock President Cannon dropped his gavel on the mahogany desk before him and said, "The hour has arrived to which the Senate adjourned on yesterday. If the members will rise, Archdeacon Crook of the the Episcopal church will offer prayer." The invocation over the reading of routine of preliminary business was gone through with.

When the roll for the reading of the minutes of yesterday's proceedings was made President Cannon said, "I am informed that they are on the way, a condition that appears to have become chronic. Unless they get here more promptly in the future we will be obliged to change our printer."

Senator Booth introduced a bill providing for the appointment of court stenographers, defining their duties and fixing their remuneration. Referred to a special committee consisting of Booth, Evans, Allison, Shaw and McKay.

A message was received from the House inviting the Senate to meet with them to listen to the reading of the Governor's message. On motion of Allison the invitation was accepted after which the Senate at 2:33 adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House met in regular session at 2 p. m. today, being called to order by Speaker Denny. After the reading and approving of the minutes of the previous session, the regular order of business was proceeded with.

A motion was made, seconded and carried instructing the clerk to invite the Senate and Governor to meet in joint session with the House, and after an interim of five minutes the members of the Senate arrived, President George M. Cannon presiding over the joint session.

A committee of two, consisting of Senators Cleveland and A. V. Taylor, was appointed to wait upon His Excellency, Governor Wells, informing him of the joint session.

JOINT SESSION.

Upon the Governor's arrival the lawmakers went into joint session and were listening to the Governor's message when the News went to press.

Demolishing a Land Mark.

By order of the county court and in pursuance to a resolution recently passed by that body, action, which will result in the demolishment of the old county court house, partially destroyed by fire some time ago, was commenced by a force of workmen today. The razing of the structure is being done by people who are depending on the county for support, and thus no great expense will be incurred in the undertaking. The material taken from the historic building will be disposed of to the best advantage and in a short time, where once stood Salt Lake county's court, house in which many a legal case was heard involving exchanges of thousands of dollars, there will be nothing left to greet the public gaze, but a green stretch of grassy lawn.

OGDEN.

OGDEN, UTAH, JAN. 8, 1896.

New Suits.

In the Second district court County Attorney Weber has filed two suits in which Weber county is plaintiff and the London, Liverpool & Globe Insurance Co. and the Commercial Union Insurance Co. of London are defendants. Both defendants are sued for $1,351 with interest and cost of suits. The actions arise out of the burning of the court house last October.

The Second District.

The Second district court was opened for business when Judge Rolapp stated that he had received a telegram from Salt Lake intimating that some legislation governing the action of the court was that time. No cases will be passed by the Legislature this week, and until the enactments are passed he did not consider it proper to proceed with the business of the court. The judge stated that after hearing the equity cases he would hold three days' court in Davis and Morgan counties.

Notes.

M. Jackson's store at 2564 Washington avenue was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of $1,500. Insurance $1,000.

The Weber county district school superintendent is at the rate of $2.50 for each pupil.