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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 3. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

STORM REPORTS

The Prospects of Communication by Rail.

DEATH AND LOSS OF PROPERTY

Valleys Converted Into Vast Lakes by Overflowing Rivers.

RAIN FALLS IN TORRENTS.

The Landslide at Cascade.—Damage Done in the Puget Sound Country.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 22.—Reports of the storm throughout the eastern portion of the statewere still worse today. The prospects of rail communication are abandoned for several days. Five deaths are reported as the result of the floods, while the loss of property in the shape of farm buildings carried away and wrecked will amount to thousands of dollars. The valleys of the Duwamish, White, Green, Black, Stock, Cedar and Puyallup rivers to the southward, and the Snohomish, Stillaguamish and Skagit on the north are vast lakes. In stuck valley as far as the eye can see, the valley is a seething lake, in which logs, shingles, wrecked buildings, railroad ties, uprooted trees and debris are jammed together ten to twenty feet deep.

In Cowlitz county near Ilima the Northern Pacific bridge over Gray's branch is so weak that trains dare not cross it till the high water recedes. The Great Northern will not be able to run trains till the bridges are repaired, the slides removed and the track rebuilt. The Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern runs trains to the international boundary, but a train-load of freight at the slide at Blackman. Three or four small steamers are reported sunk in Snohomish river, but no lives were lost. A large steamer is carrying passengers to Whatcom to take rail connection to the East. The Canadian Pacific almost entirely escaped any damage or delay. Frame houses of every description have been seen floating in nearly every stream of any size west of the mountains.

IN OREGON.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 22.—Rain has fallen in torrents today in Oregon and Washington west of the Cascade mountains and local railroad traffic on Puget Sound north of Tacoma is entirely suspended. The damage already done in the Puget Sound country will probably reach half a million dollars and the prospect now is that much greater damage will result. The Northern Pacific has repaired the damage to the main line and trains for the East are now running regularly. The landslide on the Union Pacific at Cascade continues to come down with increased energy. Heavy rain fell there today which washed tons of earth down the mountain side. Construction work on the track around the slide began yesterday and it will probably be completed by tomorrow night. The company is still transferring passengers and mails around the obstruction by boats.

HOMESTEAD TRIAL.

An Impassioned Address in Behalf of Critchlow.

PITTSBURG Pa., Nov. 22.—Attorney Rose, for the state, in an address to the jury this afternoon, severely scored the attorneys for the defense for the line of argument followed by them in opening the case. He said that if he were not a better citizen than to advise juries to disregard their oaths, as had been done in this case, he would wish he were dead. He argued at length to show that Critchlow had not established an alibi.

Attorney Erwin of Sioux Falls, S.D., made an impassioned address, in the course of which he said the battle at Homestead was the result of an unwarranted invasion of the people's territory by the Pinkertons. Unless the right of the Pinkertons to be there was made plain the people should have shot them down; should have shot them down after leaving the barges; should have shot them at Davis's own stile. He then went on to say that even if the jury did not agree with him that the force was an illegal armed invasion there had not been a bit of evidence to show that there was organized resistance at Homestead to prevent the legally authorized watchmen. He asserted that the shot came from the boat, and asked, "Do you deny the right of those on shore to defend themselves? Fire, oil and dynamite should be used upon those who fire upon the people?"

Consecrated to God.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The auditorium of Carnegie Music Hall was packed tonight by people anxious to witness the consecration of Baby Booth to the service of God and the Salvation Army. The staff and local officers this afternoon discussed the relation of the army to the saloons. It was decided that during the coming year each post in America should have a temperance meeting every Saturday night to end at 9 o'clock, after which the soldiers and officers should go on the streets and make personal appeals to drunkards.

Bulmacedate Arrested.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 22.—Rumor is current that the entire cabinet of Balmaceda is in Santiago have been placed under arrest. Another report circulated is that President Montt, when the reports of disloyalty of the soldiers reached him, went to the barracks alone. He talked to the men and was loudly cheered. Hardly any details of the plot are known by the general public, so successful has the government been in maintaining secrecy.

A correspondent telegraphs that the elections in Rio Grande De Sul were carried by the Republicans. Dr. Castilines was chosen president. There is no trouble now in the state. A correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that all is not safe safety at Argentine. A radical meeting was held, at which 7000 sympathizers attended. Irigoyen, Alem and other chiefs made speeches declaring again at the tyranny of the present government. They announced that they would defend their friends in the province. It was charged at the meeting that the election of President Pena and many deputies was illegal and fraudulent.

To Nurse the Lepers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—In the steamer which leaves for the Sandwich Islands tomorrow is Miss Mariam Shader, known in religious circles as Sister Mary Albini. She goes to nurse the lepers of Molokai. She will reach her destination in about ten days. Sister Mary Albini was born in St. Louis twenty years ago, and was the only daughter of Edwin L. and Cecile Legrave Shader, a well-known and highly respected family. Her mother died in March, 1891, and she and her father went to New Mexico, where the latter was taken sick and was nursed by the Catholic sisters. When he recovered it was his desire that his daughter Mariam should become one of their order, which she did. A year ago last July she went to Syracuse and entered the novitiate of the Franciscan order. She is well educated and a remarkably handsome woman, and her desire to go among the lepers is a great surprise to her friends and kindred.

Farmers in Session.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 22.—The annual meeting of the National Farmers' Mutual Benefit association began here today with representatives present from nearly all the farming states in the Union. Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee of the People's party was present. The session of the assembly today was secret. President Gaus delivered the annual address.

A Milwaukee Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—A fire which originated in the Milwaukee Building company's works in Sixth South street tonight, destroyed that establishment, the upholstery works of Karpin & Co. William H. French, foreman of the latter firm, was cut off by flames on the fourth floor and perished. Several other employes jumped from the windows and were slightly hurt. Five firemen also sustained slight injuries. Loss, $15,000.

A Dishonest Coin Clerk.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Joseph L. Montieu, a coin clerk in the United States sub-treasury, was arrested today having been discovered in petty peculation. He was in the habit of taking $1 from each $1000 package of silver tied up by him. The examinate generally passed such packages, attributing to wear the consequent lightness in weight. The shortage is about $500.

A Cashier Missing.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—C. Sinclair, cashier of the Armour Packing company, has been missing since last week. The amount of money missing from his employers' bank account is not known definitely. It is estimated that the company's losses will not be less than $50,000; some believe the amount will run on to $80,000 or $95,000, says the *World*.

NICKNAMES OF STATES.

Nearly Every One Has Its Own Colonial Name.

The American tendency to apply a familiar designation to individuals and communities has led to the adoption of a colonial name for nearly every state in the union. Arkansas is the Bear state, California the Golden state, Colorado the Centennial. Connecticut has long flourished under the appellation of the Nutmeg state, together with several other designations more of less respectful, while Delaware is the Blue Hen state.

It is natural that Florida should be the Peninsula state and Georgia the Empire state of the south, but not so obvious is the origin of given Illinois, the Sucker state, or that of Indiana, the Hoosier state. Iowa rejoices under the cognomen of the Hawkeye state, while the appropriateness of a popular name is verified by that of Kansas, the Golden state.

Kentucky is the Corncracker state; Louisiana, the Pelican, an allusion to the cotton-arms, while a similar reason has inspired the nickname given to Maine, the Pine Tree state. Massachusetts is the Old Bay state; Michigan, the Wolverine state, Minnesota, the Gopher state, the zoology of both furnishing the designations. Mississippi is the Bayou state, an allusion to a geographical feature. Missouri is poetically known as the Pennsylvania of the West.

Nevada is the Sagebrush state, New Hampshire the Granite state, New York the Empire state, North Carolina the Tar state, Ohio the Buckeye; Pennsylvania is the Keystone, Rhode Island is the Little Rhody, South Carolina the Palmetto state; Tennessee is the Big Bend state, Texas the Lone Star, Vermont the Green Mountain, Virginia the Old Dominion, West Virginia the Panhandle, and Wisconsin the Badger state.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Russian Cotton.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Specimen parcels of cotton alleged to have been cultivated in South Russia have been received here. The cotton is said to have been raised from American seed in the province of Kherson, the western half of which is very fertile. The Russian authorities are interesting themselves in the experiment, and teachers from the school of agriculture are training the cultivators in raising cotton. Experts have declared that the cotton is equal to the American product.

The president of the Manchester chamber of Commerce, while lecturing last evening, asserted that the United States during the last four years had only increased the number of spindles 7 per cent, while India, in the same period had increased her spindles 23 per cent. Its figures have not been proved to be correct. He bluntly argued that the American tariff has prevented the United States from competing in the foreign market, while India was slowly securing Great Britain's customers, thus proving the utility of free trade.

MONEY WANTED.

Two Millions and a Half to Arm our Ships.

COMMODORE FOLGER'S REPORT

The American Navy Compared with Those of Other Countries.

POWDER AND PROJECTILES.

A Submarine Boat.—Development of Armor.—A Resolution in Gunmaking.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Commodore Folger, chief of the bureau of ordnance, in his annual report to the secretary of the navy, which is a very lengthy one, asks appropriations aggregating nearly two and a half millions of dollars for his bureau. The request seems moderate in view of the achievements of the present year and promises for the future. The voluminous report is filled with interesting details as to how the American navy compares with the navies of the foreign nations, and how native skill and inventiveness have placed this country in advance of all others in a comparatively new (so far as the United States is concerned) field of armor construction and great gun making.

To arm the vessels of the new navy, 381 guns, varying in caliber from four to thirteen inches are required, and of these 116 are afloat. A marked step in advance has been made in improving breech mechanism and 12-inch guns so they may be worked easily and rapidly by hand. The bureau is now building a nickel steel gun on new designs invented by William Sellers, which doubtless will inaugurate the entire use of nickel steel for naval gun construction. It is stronger and better than ordinary gun steel, and the designs permit the reconstruction of a gun whenever the tube is worn. When used in guns up to six inches in caliber it results as satisfactorily that it is said to be merely a question of time before the idea will be applied to larger calibers. The rapid-fire mechanism as applied to five inch guns has enabled five shots to be fired from one gun in nine seconds, but the result of the application of the mechanism to four-inch guns will be followed by results still more remarkable, for it has been possible to fire five shots in fourteen seconds.

Improvements are noted in the quality of domestic brown powders produced during the year and it is stated that the bureau has taken steps to establish the manufacture of brown powder on the Pacific Coast, supplying the California Powder company of Santa Cruz, Cal., with a testing implement and guns and securing for it the use of the Dupont formulas. Marked progress has been made in the development of navy smokeless powder during the year. It is now made in large quantities, is much safer than other powders, unaffected by climatic conditions, and superior in a marked degree to the best European smokeless powder; tests with high explosives and shells filled with this material are fired at the high velocity of 2000 feet a second from rifled guns and exploded upon water at 6000 yards range. Experiments with another American explosive have shown that common shells filled with this material can be fired through six one-inch plates and burst detonatingly at will beyond them. These experiments are regarded as settling the discussion with regard to the relative merits of firing high explosives from air guns or powder guns.

The report speaks in terms of praise of the development in this country of the manufacture of armor-piercing projectiles, and says in a test recently made at Indian head of eight-inch shells, two of the celebrated German Holzdorf, two of the Carpenter and two of the Stirling products, the Carpenter shells were clearly equal to if not superior to the best of the Holzdorf manufacture thus far delivered in this country. One of the Stirling projectiles showed qualities of a very superior character. Deliveries of automobiles by torpedoes have been delayed by the difficulty experienced in securing suitable floats, but these at last have been obtained from domestic steel companies, and a number of Howell, Whitehead and other torpedoes are expected to be presented for testing at an early date.

Commodore Folger speaks approvingly of the submarine boat, now the subject of experiments at Chicago. While its success has not been attained the invention is promising, and he suggests a combination with it in effective warfare of controllable floating torpedoes or a submarine gun. Under the head of torpedo boats the report makes a strong recommendation that petroleum be used for fuel in these boats increasing their effectiveness. The report says the labor troubles at Homestead put a temporary stop to armor manufactured by the Carnegie company, but work has again begun, and it is hoped that in a short time the total armor product of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies will reach sixty seven hundred tons of finished plates per month. Orders for armor to the full amount of both contracts have been placed, and there being about 7000 tons still needed for the ships authorized by law the department is preparing to advertise for bids for the above quantity of armor nickel steel and treated by the Harvey process at the direction of the department.

Touching the development of armor in this country the report describes the manufacture of ten-inch nickle steel plates. On one of these five eight-inch Holzer shells were smashed without injuring the plates. The tests were more severe than any ever before made. The Commodore thinks the result of this great development of armor will doubtless be to check the tendency in Europe to abandon guns of large caliber, which was caused by the belief that their guns were more than ample to penetrate the heaviest armor.

Some information that may lead to a revolution in gun making and also have far-reaching effects in other directions, is contained in the part of the report which treats of nickle-steel alloys. Following up certain suggestions made by James Riley of Glasgow, the ordnance bureau succeeded in making an alloy of steel with twenty-five per cent of nickle that possessed all the best qualities and strength of steel with high elasticity distributed throughout the mass of metal, and test of all is practically non-corrosive in air and almost so in water. Experimental gun barrels and torpedo nets are to be made of this material at once, and it is believed that the gun barrels will not only be rust proof but resist the corrosive action of powder because the metal has only one-tenth of the susceptibility of steel to magnetic forces.

COSTLY RESIDENCE BURNED.

Hot Ashes Near the House on the Ground, the Cause.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 22.—The costly winter residence of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, burned last night. The fire was caused by hot ashes in the yard near the house. The structure is a total loss. Nearly all the contents were consumed. The loss, including furniture, is estimated at $80,000; insurance, $20,000. Mr. Medill will rebuild immediately.

Regler Indicted.

DATENPORT, Ia., Nov. 22.—United States Express (Messenger George I. Hagley, who appropriated $150,000 last Friday, was brought here today. An indictment was returned by the grand jury charging him with grand larceny. Hagley asked time to plead and was committed.

World's Fair Rates.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The general passenger agents' meeting discussed all sorts of plans for World's Fair rates, but no definite decision was reached.

Alleged Discrimination.

OMAHA, Nov. 22.—A case of alleged discrimination was laid before the United States grand jury this afternoon. The Missouri Pacific is charged with having given a lower rate on shipments of malt in favor of the large salt works at Salmon and other places in Kansas to South Omaha that could be secured by small shippers.

Married.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 22.—At Trinity church this evening, Virginia A. Thurman, daughter of Allen W. Thurman and granddaughter of Judge Thurman, was married to T. Kelly of New York.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

To Celebrate the Anniversary of the Death of "Martyrs."

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Irish Nationalists throughout the country will, tomorrow, celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of the Manchester martyrs. While a number of celebrations took place this evening, the bulk of them will occur tomorrow. The names of the men hanged by the English government on Nov. 23, 1867, were Allen, Larkan and O'Brien. These were hanged despite the evident perjured character of the evidence, the protests of such men as the Poet Swinburne, John Stuart Mill and the reporters who were present at the trial. A howling English mob yelled for Fenian blood, and it was given them. Joseph O'Donohue and Patrick Ford will be the speakers at one of the meetings, while others will be addressed by men as prominent.

A Political Jollification.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the district Democrats will tomorrow night make up the staid old capital with a rousing political jollification. The fireworks display is in charge of a New York firm and will be magnificent. Speakers of note will address several gatherings in various parts of the city.

DECEMBER WEATHER.

Observations in San Francisco for Twenty-one Years.

The record of weather bureau observations for the month of December, taken at San Francisco for a period of twenty-one years, shows the following facts: Mean or normal temperature, 51.7 degrees; the warmest December was that of 1889, with an average of 55.5 degrees; the coldest was that of 1879, with an average of 49.4 degrees; the highest temperature during any December was 80 degrees, on the 20th, 1887; the lowest temperature during any December was 34 degrees, on the 24th, 1879; the average date on which the first "killing" frost occurred (in autumn) was November 14th.

The same records show the average precipitation of rain and melted snow for the month of December was 5.18 inches; the greatest monthly precipitation was 14.36 inches, in 1871; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 2.78 inches, on December 23rd, 1885.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Political Demonstration.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 22.—The most imposing political demonstration ever held in the Southern States will take place here tomorrow night. More than 10,000 men will be in line, over $3000 worth of fireworks will be exploded, twenty-seven and thousands of torches will be used in the procession. All the local political clubs and many organizations from adjoining towns will participate. The military, labor orders, fire department, police department, etc., will turn out to ratify the election of Cleveland, Stevenson and Turney. It is expected that 100,000 people will view the procession.

Homestead Wages Reduced.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., Nov. 22.—Many of those who regulated their old positions at the Carnegie mills are much depressed over a notification of a reduction of wages. Boilermen who formerly received $2.25 per day must now work for $1.89. Wages of other employes are cut in proportion.

FRENCH JUSTICE

A Decision Rendered in Favor of Mrs. Deacon.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT CHANGES.

Alexander Dumas Surprises His Friends by Turning His Coat.

BUT HE WAS WELL PAID FOR IT.

Three Hundred Thousand Francs Spent by the Sheriffs Against Deacon.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The court of appeals rendered a decision today in favor of Mrs. Deacon. The court orders the child, Gladys, returned to the convent where both parents may visit it. Deacon was ordered to pay the costs. It will be recollected that while the case was being discussed in the papers, an article by Alexandre Dumas appeared, declaring that Deacon had no right to kill his wife's paramour, even though he caught them in unlawful relations. This caused much surprise as it was in direct opposition to the view expressed by Dumas in one of his famous novels. The article was telegraphed by all papers and distributed to the jury that tried Deacon. It is now asserted that Abeille's family which was active in prosecuting Deacon paid Dumas 20,000 francs to write the article. It is further said that the large influence of the Abeille family was used in every direction for Mrs. Deacon. It is asserted that they spent 250,000 francs to obtain Deacon's conviction, and of this 20,000 francs was used with the newspapers.

THE NEGRO VOTE.

A Bill Introduced in the Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 22.—There was a bill introduced in the legislature today that is bound to attract a good deal of attention. It it becomes a law, it will practically do away with the negro vote in Alabama. It provides that all persons whose state and county taxes as assessed do not amount to $3 will not be required to pay it if it be shown that such person failed to vote at the August or November elections of the previous year. This is the first attempt in the history of Alabama to legislate against the negro vote. There are not 25 per cent of the negro voters who pay exceeding $3 per year. At the lowest calculation, 50 per cent of the negro voters will take advantage of the opportunity to save $3. It can be seen that the effect of the bill will be widespread. The opinion is general that the bill will pass.

Farming Pays.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—At today's meeting of the National Grange Mr. Reardon protested against the statement in the lecturer's report in relation to Kansas. He claimed that he could raise wheat at a profit of $5 an acre if he received 75 cents for wheat. He said that farming in Kansas paid; that Kansas farmers are prosperous, and that the figures of the national lecturer were calculated to do injury. Dr. Clardy said Kentucky farmers were prosperous and that it was not always well to cry calamity. Mr. Working of Nebraska spoke in support of the lecturer's report, and Worthy Master Brigham strongly arraigned the lecturer's position as calculated to injure rather than benefit agriculture. The discussion of the matter was not concluded today.

A case of Smallpox.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamer Saale from Bremen brought a case of smallpox in the steerage today. The patient, an eight-months baby, has been isolated together with its family, and the surgeon of the steamship had vaccinated all the passengers. The steamer, after being thoroughly disinfected, was allowed to go to dock, the patient and family being removed to a reception hospital.

George Marshall, a colored man in the newspaper distributing department of the general postoffice, was sent home sick Thursday last. Today it was discovered that he was down with malignant smallpox.

To Float a New Loan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There is considerable talk regarding the proposition to float a new loan for the purpose of meeting possible financial complications. Secretary Charles Foster does not think a new issue of bonds will be authorized. Today he said: "I do not think any party would now to take the responsibility of increasing the public debt, which we have striven to reduce to save interest."

A Generous Gift.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Mathew Laflin, an aged and wealthy merchant, has authorized $75,000 towards a permanent home for the Chicago Academy of Science on the condition that an equal amount be obtained from other sources.

Farmers' Congress.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—The opening session of the twelfth annual meeting of the National Farmers' congress began here today. Vice President Purse of Savannah, Ga., calling the meeting to order. A number of speeches were made and several resolutions referred to committees.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Governor's Message to the General Assembly.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22.—The general assembly of South Carolina convened today. Governor Tillman in his annual message stated among other things that the assessment of property for taxation had only increased $32,000 in the last sixteen years. This indicates, says he, that we are a very impoverished and non-progressive people, or else a large amount of property escapes taxation. The message deals at length with the question of prohibition, and the governor points out some of the obstructions in enforcing it. One difficulty he mentions is the probability of a separate political struggle between the prohibitionists and the anti-s two years hence with an appeal to the negro as the balance of power.

MOSES MRS. LEASE.

She is Willing to Accept a Position in the U. S. Senate.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Lease said today she would accept the United States senatorship if it was offered her, but would not engage in a scramble for the place. A peculiar fact connected with the affair, said she, is that she has received hundreds of letters of encouragement from men since the announcement of her candidacy, but not one from a woman. She is the only woman who has been mentioned connected with a place of this kind and she naturally expected some encouragement from her sex, a letter from Miss Anthony for example. Single handed and alone she has done more for woman suffrage than all of them but they haven't said a word.

One important result of the recent election which hitherto has escaped general attention will be the extension of woman suffrage. Kansas women can now vote for municipal and county officers. The platforms of both the Republican and people's party pledged the extension of woman suffrage to all state officials, and there is no doubt it will be accomplished at the coming session of the legislature.

A Blazing Salt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Superior Judge Hubbard was served today with an order of the supreme court staying all proceedings in the case of M. W. Fox against the Hale & Norcross Silver mining company and setting the 5th of December as the day for the court below to show cause why the judgment in favor of Fox and against the directors of Hale & Norcross for over one million dollars should not be perpetually stayed. Fox in his suit on behalf of the shareholders alleged that the mining company had defrauded them out of the proceeds of the mine to that amount through fraudulent milling contracts.

THE REICHSTAG.

The Opening Speech of the Emperor Coldly Received.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Reichstag was opened by the emperor today with great pomp in Knights' Hall, Royal Palace. In his address of opening the emperor said the development of the military power of other European nations imposed upon Germany the imperative duty of strengthening the defensive capacity of the empire by thorough going measures. The emperor then proceeded to speak of the proposed military bill, which, he said, would demand further sacrifices for the Fatherland, which he relied on the patriotism of the people to make. He appealed to the Reichstag to sustain the certable course which he had marked out.

With the exception of his reference to Germany's friendly foreign relations the emperor's speech was coldly received by the evening papers. The *National Zeitung* complains that the speech contained nothing new in regard to the army bill. The Ultra Conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* says an unprejudiced person can scarcely obtain from the speech any other impression than that the empire under the present economic conditions is rather in need of economy than new and large demands. The *Deutsche Zeitung* says the speech confirms the statement made at the opening of the Diet, that the economic situation of the country was unsatisfactory.

A Denver Firm Attached.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 22.—The large dry goods firm of A. Z. Solomon & Co. was attached tonight by the First National bank of this city for $54,000, and by a brother of the senior partner of the firm for $83,000. Attachments by Western jobbers to the estimated will bring the total up to $225,000. Members of the firm refuse to talk further than to say they will pay their creditors in full.

Jumped the Track.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—An electric train was running over a long central viaduct at a high rate of speed this evening when the trail car jumped the track and swung round. A train coming from the opposite direction at full speed crashed into it, badly wrecking the car. Charles H. Hussey was fatally injured and Miss Lulu Fox and Jacob Phal may not recover. Other passengers escaped with slight cuts and bruises.

Steel Plant to Shut Down.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Illinois Steel company's plant at North Chicago, employing 5000 hands, is expected to shut down December 15th for two or three months. Uncertainty over possible changes in the tariff are said to be the primary cause.

Official Election Returns.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—The official vote of Missouri for governor is as follows:

Stone, Democrat, 235,144; Warner, Republican, 235,025; Leonard, People's, 37,270; Zobleski, Prohibitionist, 2305; vote for Cleveland, 268,628; vote for Harrison, 234,732.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 22.—With two counties still unofficially reported the plurality for the Republican candidate for secretary of state is figured at 873, while Dunlap, who is headed the presidential electoral ticket, has 1074 over Seward, the first man on the Democratic ticket.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—Official returns from all but seven counties, which are still missing, place Cleveland's plurality in the state at 2037.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 22.—The official count of the state vote shows the following result: Bidwell, 1763; Cleveland, 24,532; Harrison, 27,029; Weaver, 227. Plurality for Harrison, 2794.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Deputy Recorder Chosen at Last Night's Meeting.

FRED W. DENNIS APPOINTED.

Committee on Elections on the Matter of Hold-over Officials.

PROPOSED NEW FIRE STATIONS.

The Mayor's Newer Pump Purchasing Veto After an Hour's Discussion Ruled Out of Order.

The City Council met in regular session last night, President Loofbourow in the chair. The members in attendance were: Horn, Simondi, Lawson, Beardsley, Rich, Folland, Carrick, Wantland, Evans, Heiss, Moran, Kelly—12.

Absent—Bell, Loofbourow, Hardy—3.

WOULD STATE WHY PRIVATELY.

Immediately after roll call President Loofbourow excused himself for the balance of the evening. He said he did not care to state publicly why he wished to absent himself but would do so privately to any member of the council who desired to know. He called Councilman Beardsley to the chair and left the council chamber.

THE MINUTES READ IN FULL.

The new ruling by President Loofbourow that the minutes of all meetings should be read in full was observed and thirty minutes were thus consumed.

PETITIONS

were read and referred as follows:

T. R. McNair and others asked for an extension of watermains. Committee on waterworks.

The board of education asked for the establishment of a number of permanent sidewalk grades. Granted.

H. Thompson and others asked to have Fifth West between Fifth and sixth South put in passable condition. Committee on streets.

Fred Auerbach & Bro. asked to be allowed to lay their own sidewalk in front of property owned by them on Second South street. Board of public works.

L. C. Crossman and others asked for the erection of an electric light at the corner of South Temple and Eighth West streets and at the intersection of First South and Eighth West streets. Committee on improvements.

A NEW DEPUTY RECORDER.

The city recorder read a communication from himself announcing the resignation of Elmer Ellsworth as deputy city recorder and the appointment of Fred W. Dennis to fill the vacancy.

Communication received and filed and the appointment confirmed.

HE WANTS FIFTY TONS.

Superintendent of Waterworks Ryan sent in a communication in which he asked that the council purchase fifty tons of six inch water pipe for his department at once. Adopted.

DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS.

Street supervisor Hines reported, recommending that the temporary sidewalks in various parts of the city which are in a dangerous condition be "sloped" so as to conform to the permanent walks so to avoid accidents. Board of public works.

WILL HAVE LIGHT.

The committee on improvements reported favorably on the petition of G. H. Thomas and others asking for an electric light at the intersection of South Temple and Eighth West streets. Adopted.

WATERMAIN EXTENSION.

The committee on waterworks recommended the granting of the petition of Abraham H. Cannon and others for a watermain extension on Eighth West street from Ninth and Tenth South streets. Granted.

THE PROPOSED NEW FIRE STATIONS.

The committee on public grounds reported that they had selected suitable sites in the northeast and southwest parts of the city and that they had ordered deeds and abstracts for the same. Received and filed.

PLANS TO BE PROCURED.

The matter of calling for competitive plans for the new stations was referred to the committee on fire department.

THAT HOLD OVER MATTER.

The committee on elections reported as follows in the matter of the resolution of Councilman J. A. Heiss, adopted November 8, with reference to certain appointed officers holding over:

After considerable inquiry we find that the following named have not been formally reappointed and are performing the duties of their respective offices just the same as before their terms expired: Sanitary Inspector Stowell, appointed to serve two years from June, 1890; L. C. Hayes, chairman of the board of public works, appointed in June, 1890, term expired in June 1892; P. A. Meacham, city physician, appointed in 1892. We recommend that the matter be referred to the Mayor.

THE CUSTOMARY WRANGLE.

The customary councilmanic wrangle followed the reading of the report. There were motions and counter motions, amendments to amendments in relation to the disposition of the matter. Finally Moran moved, as a substitute, that the paper be referred to the