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. 22. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

FIRM AND CLEAR

Cleveland's Message on the Venezuela Dispute.

SALISBURY'S SOPHISMS

Refuted by Irresistible Logical Arguments.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

Let the United States Ascertain the Boundary Line and Resist Further Aggression.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Following is the message of President Cleveland on the Venezuela dispute:

To Congress:

In my annual message addressed to Congress on the third instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of the representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government, suggesting the reasons why such disputes should be submitted to arbitration for settlement, and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British government which was then awaited has since been received and together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is herein appended. Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine and the claim that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, and that the reason of justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to the controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Without attempting extending arguments in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot be abandoned or abridged while our Republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the Old World and subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is the observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital importance to our people and their government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon the doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions since it was promulgated, the question why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy, if a European power, by extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in defiance of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an invasion of frontier or otherwise.

It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the doctrine in the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations," and "that no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, can create a new rule of international law on the authority of his own or its own mere will, cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The territory to be submitted to such inquiry should be defined carefully and judicially and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When this report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or exercise of any governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after the investigation we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow.

I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows the supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended the people's safety and greatness.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

OLNEY'S CELEBRATED NOTE.

Accompanying the message is the correspondence on the subject, starting with Secretary Olney's celebrated note of July 20 last, in Mr. Bayard, regretting the negotiations with Great Britain looking to arbitration of the boundary dispute.

In this note, Secretary Olney, after stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization has long been conceded, declares: "Our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz: that American non-intervention in Europe necessarily implied European non-intervention in American affairs, the sine-qua-non of which by any European power is to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States."

The secretary says this rule has been uniformly acted upon for 70 years, and cites instances of the diplomatic history.

Olney goes at length into the Venezuelan dispute, affirming that the British claim in two years apparently expanded some 33,000 square miles, so as to command the mouth of the Orinoco, and claiming at valuelessness the contention that Great Britain's possessions in Venezuela give it any right to be treated as an American state. He shows where Great Britain stretched other boundary lines, and declares it is idle to appeal to Venezuela: "We are strong enough to get anything by force and we won't arbitrate, unless you first give up a part of the territory." This, he says, amounts to an invasion and conquest, and our duty is summed up as follows:

"In these circumstances, the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory combined with her refusal to have that title investigated being a substantial appropriation of territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States as well as aggressive in fact, would be to ignore the established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government, it is clearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

SALISBURY'S ANSWER.

Lord Salisbury's answer dated July 26, says the Monroe doctrine has undergone a "notable development" since its enunciation by President Monroe, which had originally received the entire sympathy of the English government. The dispute over the boundary has nothing to do with any questions dealt with by Monroe. The latter did not claim for the U. S. the novel prerogative of setting a difference of this kind, nor did he seek to establish a protectorate over Mexico or the Central American states. If the United States will not control the conduct of these communities, it cannot undertake to protect them from consequences attending to misconduct. Arbitration is not free from defects, and the claim a third nation may impose on two interested nations cannot be justified and has no foundation in the law of nations.

International law being founded on the general consent of nations, no statesman and no nation, however powerful, can infect a novel principle not acceptable to any other government and Secretary Olney's principle that "American questions are for American decision," (enunciated by Monroe) cannot be sanctioned by international law. Monroe's language was never admitted to be international law and the danger of such admission is shown by the "strange development" to which the doctrine has resolved at Secretary Olney's hands."

In conclusion Lord Salisbury says he hopes the difficulty, made more difficult by the Venezuelans' inexcusable action in breaking the diplomatic relations, will be adjusted by a reasonable arrangement at an early date.

Lord Salisbury's note, dated July 26th, deals entirely with the boundary dispute on its merits. It begins with the statement that Great Britain does not recognize that any other country has any material interest in the controversy, and yet makes the statement to the fashion because, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations, it is not otherwise possible to communicate it to the Venezuelan government. Salisbury asserts that Secretary Olney, acting on an ex-parte presentation of the case by Venezuela, has fallen into much misapprehension.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President's message reached the Senate about 12:30. Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations examined the message, and then moved to go into executive session. At 12:40 the doors were closed.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed the legislative session and the message of the President was laid before the Senate. The executive session, it was explained officially, had been devoted to the consideration of nominations.

The Senators showed the keenest interest in the reading of the message. There was hardly a vacant seat on the Republican side, and but few absentees on the Democratic side. As the reading closed there was a hearty hand clapping from all quarters of the chamber, Chandler, Rep. N. H., leading in the demonstration on the Democratic side.

The veterans of the Senate say it was the most spontaneous demonstration in their recollection. The message and the accompanying documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations and at 1:15 the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The House devoted itself today to discussing the proposition to have two elections committees instead of one, the Venezuela message meanwhile lying unopened. This caused Crisp to exclaim: "There is an important message from the President relating to Venezuela lying on that table, and yet this Republican Congress enters upon partisan action delaying the consideration of the President's message."

Hulick (Rep. Ohio) was quickly on his feet, with the inquiry: "Is it this House or the President's ducking excursion that has delayed the message on the Venezuelan question?"

There was a roar of laughter and applause from the Republican side.

"There is the message," said Crisp, "it lies unheeded. And yet it is a frank, honest and manly support of the Monroe doctrine."

Both sides joined in applause at the mention of the Monroe doctrine.

Harrison Will Accept.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—It is definitely stated by Republican leaders here today that ex-President Harrison's name will not be presented at the St. Louis convention by the Indiana delegation. It will, however, be presented by some other state and the Republican leaders think there will be no doubt of his nomination. Under these circumstances Harrison will accept.

To Test New Rifles.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 17.—It has been decided that the naval small arms board will meet in New Haven this week to test two modern rifles made from designs furnished by the naval arms bureau of the Lee magazine rifle, the patent of which was purchased by the navy department from the inventor. If the tests are satisfactory, the navy department, through the recommendation of the small arms board, will purchase 10,000 rifles to be manufactured as soon as possible.

PACIFIC CABLE CO.

Concessions Granted by the Government of Hawaii.

WITH A SUBSIDY OF $40,000 a Year.

Application to Be Made to the U. S. Congress for an Appropriation—An Important Enterprise.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Speaking of the Pacific Cable company, which was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, ex-Mayor Hewitt, who is one of the largest shareholders in the new cable company said last night:

"The government of Hawaii has granted to Colonel Spaulding, a well known pioneer of the Hawaiian islands, a concession for a cable to the United States with a subsidy of $40,000 a year. Col. Spaulding came to New York for the purpose of forming a company to lay the cable but a subsidy of $40,000 a year is certainly inadequate to pay the interest on the money and expense for maintenance, which is estimated will be about $400,000 a year. In the last Congress a bill was introduced and passed by the Senate authorizing the President to contract for a cable to the Hawaiian islands at a cost not to exceed $2,000,000. The bill failed in the House, where it was thought a corporation would stand a better show for securing a cable, because for commercial and general purposes, government ownership and general management and not desirable.

"Col. Spaulding's idea is to apply to the government in the United States sufficient subsidy to warrant the laying of the cable and for its maintenance. As the enterprise is of great public and commercial importance, several prominent gentlemen have agreed to cooperate with Col. Spaulding and furnish the money required, provided subsidy is secured. Their object, however, is not to make any money out of the enterprise, and hence in the bill which will be presented to Congress, provision is made that the United States government may at any time release itself from the subsidy by taking the cable from the company at the actual cost of construction.

"In other words, the object of these gentlemen is to secure to the United States the advantage of cable communication from the Hawaiian islands in the hope that the cable at some future time may be extended to Australia and China, with which countries we have large and growing commercial relations."

Cuban Legation at Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Delegate Tomas Estrada Palma, minister plenipotentiary to the country of the Cuban revolutionary assembly, left for Washington last night. Today Senor Palma will probably open the Cuban legation in Washington, for which a house has been rented. He will confer with congressmen and senators before presenting his credentials to President Cleveland.

Secretary Gonzalo de Quesada of the Cuban revolutionary party will be secretary of the Cuban legation.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two Theatrical Companies in the Smashup.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A special to the Times-Herald from Port Jervis, N. Y., says:

Near Cuddebacks, N. Y., at 4 o'clock this morning, a fast express train on the Erie railroad, consisting of an engine, five baggage cars, one smoker, a day and three sleeping cars, left the track while going at a high speed and six forward cars plunged down a twenty-five foot embankment. There were 100 passengers aboard, but none were killed. The injured are: John Ambrose, scalp wound and body bruised; John S. Ashton, scalp wound and left side crushed; Chas. Odlin, injured internally and back bruised; John C. Reid, express messenger, left knee lacerated and body bruised; A. W. Watkins, bridge master, elbow and knee injured.

There were fifteen passengers in the smoking car when the train left the track, and although the car went down the bank on its side, Mr. Odlin, of the Bonnie Scotland company, was the only one injured to any extent.

Of the 100 passengers, thirty-eight were members of the Mme. Sans Gene Opera company, and thirteen members of the Bonnie Scotland Theatrical company. The baggage of the Mme. Sans Gene company occupied three cars and was badly damaged.

AT THE MERCY OF THE WAVES.

Steamship Disabled and Perhaps Lost at Sea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Pacific Mail steamship Newport, which arrived in quarantine last night, brought word that on the morning of December 13 she left in with the Atlas line steamer Clarabelle, the latter being disabled. The Newport passed a line to her, but later she cut it off and signalled the Newport to proceed and report to the owners of the Atlas line on her arrival in New York. The Clarabelle, when signaled, was in latitude 25.50 north, longitude 74.14 west, which is off the Carolina coast. A strong gale was blowing and a high sea prevailed at the time.

The Newport comes from Colon. Her commander, Captain Conner, reports that when the Clarabelle was signaled she was burning distress signals, which demanded immediate assistance. The Newport stood by her until daylight when the Clarabelle signalled, "Disabled; will you take us in tow?"

On answering "Yes," the people on the Newport saw a small boat lowered which brought a line to which the Newport was attached.

The effect on the boat said that during the heavy gale a tremendous sea boarded the Clarabelle and washed some lines from her deck, which were swept at fouling the propeller.

The engines were stopped and the pumps were found to be choked and fouled in work. The steamer lay thus at the mercy of the waves until the Newport took her in tow. It was noticed that the towing boat was broken and after the men returned on board, the main rail amidships was smashed and carried away. The Newport started ahead carefully with the Clarabelle in tow, but in the astonishment of all on board the hawser was let go and the Clarabelle signalled to proceed and report to her owners, at the same time display the colors "Distress," which were answered and the Newport continued on her voyage.

The Clarabelle is one of the Atlas line steamers running regularly between this port and the ports in Hayti and Jamaica. She is commanded by Captain Cole, and was built in Liverpool in 1872. She is of 863 tons register, is 230 feet in length, 29 feet beam and 21.2 feet in depth.

TWO MILLIONS.

Royal Endowments to the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The Times-Herald's New York correspondent says:

A new light has come to John D. Rockefeller regarding the gift made by Miss Culver to the university of Chicago. At Rev. Mr. Rockefeller would not discuss the matter further than to say that there was no truth in the story but yesterday he said to a reporter:

"I have received a telegram from President Harper announcing the fact of Miss Culver's gift. At first I believed there was a mistake. The gift is genuine and I will gladly make good my promise made several weeks ago and will duplicate Miss Culver's million."

Mr. Rockefeller declined to say whether he would advance the cash or give the million in interest paying securities. He sent the following telegram to President Harper in Chicago:

"President W. R. Harper: I am in receipt of your telegram announcing the gift of $1,000,000 by Miss Culver to the university of Chicago. I rejoice with you on account of this munificent offering to the cause of education and I hope that it will ever be a source of happiness and satisfaction to Miss Culver.

Signed J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

The Presidential Outlook.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A special to a local paper from St. Louis says:

Col. H. L. Swords, U. S. A., sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national committee, who is here to select the committee headquarters for convention week, said, in discussing the Presidential outlook:

"Senator Allison is in no sense a recognized candidate for the nomination, whatever that means. He is an astute, aggressive candidate. I saw him at Washington Wednesday and had a long talk with him. His campaign will be managed by General James S. Clarkson and Congressman Henderson, of Iowa. Gage will be something of a waiting policy. That is to say, we will hold our fires in reserve until Reed and McKinley cut one another to pieces and stop fighting from mere exhaustion. Then we will plunge to the front with our men.

"I am delighted that General Harrison's friends have decided to enter him. That will greatly relieve the intense strain created by the struggle between McKinley and Reed. A great man is General Harrison—a great man—and there is no telling at this juncture what sort of a factor he is going to be in the contest."

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Preparations Being Made by the Hotel Keepers at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—The engagement of rooms to be occupied by different delegations and prominent Republicans during the convention, and at last taken some definite form, and the managers of some of the hotels have prepared lists of those who will be in their houses. During the past few days, Col. Swords, of Iowa, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican national committee and Mr. Dwight A. Lawrence, of New York, who is representing the interests of ex-Senator Quay, have been in the city and have completed their arrangements with several hotels.

The majority of the state delegations have been provided for and a large number of prominent Republicans from all sections of the country know the numbers of the rooms they are to occupy. The list of politicians and delegations at Planters, as given out by Manager Weaver will be: Chauncey I. Filley, and the Missouri delegations; Gen. Clarkson and the Iowa delegation; Matthew S. Quay and the Pennsylvania delegation; Colonel Fessenden and the Connecticut delegation; Gen. Alger of Michigan; Chauncey M. Depew, of New York; Col. Trumbo of Utah; Thomas E. Platt, of New York; Hon. G. O. Haskin, of New Jersey; Lieut. Gov. Lyons, of Texas; M. H. De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle; Warner Miller, of New York; Edward Quackenbush, of Massachusetts; the Union Republican club of Philadelphia; headquarters of the New York delegation; the Indiana delegation; Hon. Charles H. Shinkey, of Delaware, accompanied by six of his friends; Messrs. McKee, Flynn, and George Von Rommelsen, of Philadelphia; Dwight A. Lawrence, of New York, Col. H. L. Swords, of Iowa; Messrs. Frank Hancock, John L. Kenyon, Hamilton Fish, Charles W. Hackett and Reuben L. Fox.

The Union Republican club has engaged thirty-five rooms; Col. Swords has taken forty-five, and thirty more have been placed in the disposal of Mr. Lawrence. Mr. Swords said Mr. Lawrence has not secured all the rooms they will need, however, as Mr. Lawrence will engage seventy-five, and Col. Swords intimates that the people he represents will fill nearly 200 rooms.

Things have been so busy at the Southern this week that Manager Lewis has not had time to arrange convention quarters. At last report the Ohio delegation, seated by M. A. Hanna, was coming to the Southern, which will be the Major McKinley's headquarters; J. B. Manley and the Maine delegation; D. J. Murphy and a large portion of the Illinois delegation, and the Massachusetts and New Hampshire delegations.

Some of those who will stop at the St. Nicholas are: H. K. Taylor, Youngstown, Ohio; H. S. Boise, New York; ex-Governor Merriam, Minnesota; Melville E. Stone, of Chicago; W. W. Tracy, of New York; James France Burke, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Governor Allison, of Iowa, and Governor Bushnell, of Ohio.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The United States commissioner of education in Alaska, from which it appears that during the past year there have been maintained there sixteen day schools with 24 teachers. There have also been maintained seven contract schools with half-blood teachers and employees.

The commissioner recommends the appropriation of $20,000 for the coming year for education in Alaska. One of the other recommendations of the report is that government increase the appropriation for the introduction of domestic reindeer as a food supply for the people. Nearly 400 were introduced last year.

Santelli's Bad Cup.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Rev. Dr. Bonacy, private secretary to Mgr. Satolli, has gone to New York to meet Marquis Scarfiantti, the papal's noble guard who is arriving in Washington the consecrated letter and the red cap signifying the elevation of Mgr. Satolli to the cardinalate. The cardinals will form tomorrow on the Feria December 4. Mr. Rooker will meet the Feria at quarantine and the marquis will probably be taken aboard a government cutter. He will come at once to Washington.

STRIKE OF BOTTOMERS.

Women Take a Hand in the Controversy at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The great strike of bottomers and a lockout of the Union Textile company began early this morning.

The equipment of the police is clearly with the strikers. The company employs about 3,000 men. Two thirds of them are members of the employes' association. The demand of men is for working ten hours with $2 a day, a reasonable time for meals, protection from the weather and recognition of their organization.

At 12 o'clock the street railway traffic all over the city, with the exception of a few lines, was at a standstill.

The entire police force is busy suppressing minor outbreaks of violence. The men are locked up at every station.

Despite the efforts of the strike leaders to preserve order, there has been much violence, although none of a serious nature. At Cumberland and Amber streets, about 100 women plugged the switches. The conductors tried to respect the switches, but were driven away by the women. Scores of men have been arrested for cutting the trolley wires.

MEMORIAL MEETING

In Honor of the Prophet Joseph Smith, Monday Evening, December 23.

A memorial meeting will be held in the Sixteenth ward assembly rooms on Monday evening, the 23rd of December, 1895, at 8:00 P. M. being the 90th anniversary of the birth of the Prophet Joseph Smith. Reminiscences and interesting and impressive incidents of his life, labors and character will be given by those who were personally acquainted with the Prophet and his family and usually martyred Prophet and Seer.

All who were acquainted with the Prophet, together with their friends, are cordially invited to be present, and will be made welcome by the Bishopric of the ward.

FROM CORINTH, MISS.

A Friend of the Elders Bless—Progress of Gospel Work in Alcorn County.

CORINTH, Alcorn Co., Miss., December 11, 1895.

To the Editor:

Trusting you will find a place in your valuable paper for a few lines from this part, we take this opportunity of informing the many Elders who have filled missions in the South and have found shelter and a hearty welcome in the home of Jas. M. Coffman, that he departed this life on the 23rd of November, 1895. He was a staunch friend to the servants of God in the last, and always has been from the time he met the first one he got acquainted with. He believed in the Gospel we taught by the Latter-day Saints but would not be baptized. During the latter part of August and September he worked very hard in the low bottom lands which brought on chills and fever that ripened into a fever of his troubles was the cause of his death.

Elder Erastus Christensen and I visited the family this summer and while there Elder Christensen was taken sick. Mr. Coffman and family did all they could for our comfort. We left there on the 1st of October, and when we shook hands with them they cried as though they were parting with their own children.

Elder Christensen and I opened up this county the last of April, traveling through the county first. We have made a good many friends and allayed much prejudice that existed here. We have baptized three persons and there are two or three more ready for baptism.

At our conference Elder Christensen was sent into Alabama and Elder Durrea and I are finishing up, we commenced work here in Corinth, the county seat of this county, today. So far we have no opposition. We have got acquainted with several of the leading men and they seem to be fair minded people.

This place has a population of about 2,275. A good part are colored. They have an iron foundry which does quite an extensive business; also a wooden factory which employs about 125 girls. There are two railroads passing here which make it quite a prominent place. There is also a cotton compress which takes the cotton and presses it to half the size of the regular bale. Your valuable paper is a welcome visitor here and much appreciated.

C. E. OWENS,
JOHN DURREA.

STATE INAUGURAL.

Definite Decision Arrived At As to the Great Celebration.

TO BE HELD IN THE TABERNACLE

A Grand Ball to Conclude the Festivities—List of Competent Committees Appointed.

There is no longer any doubt as to the proposition to properly observe the admission of Utah into the sisterhood of states. That important event will be ushered by elaborate inaugural ceremonies to be held in the Tabernacle, and a grand inaugural ball to be given in the Salt Lake Theater or other suitable building.

These are matters that were fully discussed and definitely decided upon at a meeting of the state chairmen of the political parties of the State, here this forenoon. It was also decided that there should be no partisanship in the celebration, but that it should partake of the nature of an event, the culmination of which should be none for rejoicing of Republican, Democrat and Populist alike. When the committee arose it was after having promulgated the following:

George M. Cannon, chairman of the Republican State Central committee, Charmain O. W. Powers of the Democratic State committee, and Dr. R. A. Hasbrouck, chairman of the People's Party State Central committee, met at Mr. George M. Cannon's office at 11:30 a. m., December 17th, 1895, and organized by electing George M. Cannon, chairman of the committee appointed by the Republican State committee, to arrange for proper inaugural ceremonies of the State officers-elect. Dr. R. A. Hasbrouck was chosen as secretary.

It was unanimously determined by the committee to place the matter of inaugural ball in charge of the Utah National Guard and thereupon selected Major General John Q. Cannon, chairman, Lieutenant F. G. Palmer and Captain W. W. Hall, members of the committee having the same in charge. It was also determined to give to this committee full charge of the parade and the arrangement therewith.

A general committee of sixty consisting of the following named ladies and gentlemen was then selected:

Salt Lake City—Samuel A. Merritt, W. S. McCornick, Henry W. Lawrence, Edward W. Young, John Henry Smith, Mrs. Henry W. Lawrence, Henry P. Henderson, J. E. Dooly, Mrs. Warren Foster, C. W. Penrose, F. H. Auerbach, Warren Foster, R. H. Roberts, H. S. McCallum, John Smith, Mrs. Emily S. Richards, Mrs. E. R. Wells, Mrs. John Smith, Mrs. Eurotus La Barth, Mrs. Margaret B. Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Gray, Ella W. Hyde, Mrs. Catherine S. Young, Mrs. Fortunate Usher, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Lampson, Mrs. Mattie Hughes Cannon, Mrs. Rosa M. Fox, Mrs. J. C. Boyle, Mrs. Emma J. McVicker.

Ogden—David Evans, C. M. Brough, Mrs. James Hogan, Mrs. D. H. Peery, Mrs. Jennie Nelson.

Logan—Joseph Monson, W. W. Maughan.

Provo—Mrs. Wm. H. King, L. H. H. Holbrook, Reed Smoot.

Park City—Helen Spiro, Thomas Kearns, Mrs. Frank McNiel.

Lehi—A. J. Evans.

Pleasant Grove—Mrs. B. F. Stewart.

Mt. Pleasant—J. B. Hunter.

Salina—J. S. Weaver.

Beaver—George H. Fennimore.

Davis County—Mrs. Lucy Clark.

St. George—L. A. Macfarlane.

Blanding—Thomas L. Jones.

Brigham City—Hyrum Standing.

Wellsville—L. H. Cromwell.

Lake View—F. C. Brooks.

Vernon—L. T. Alvord.

Richmond—Wesley K. Walton.

A committee on printing was appointed, consisting of Warren Foster, H. G. Whitney, Jos. E. Caine, Jos. Lippman, James H. Anderson.

A committee on program was appointed, consisting of George M. Cannon, R. A. Hasbrouck, O. W. Powers, John T. Caine, Arthur L. Thomas, Fisher Harris, Henry W. Lawrence, A. H. Dorge, R. S. Campbell.

A committee on finance consisting of John E. Dooly, Elias A. Smith, Elijah Sells, Alexander Rogers, H. M. Bacon, M. H. Walker.

A committee of six on music was appointed consisting of Evan Stephens, chairman, A. C. Paddock, F. E. Harper, Robert Gritbach, George D. Pyper, Anton Pedersen.

Committee on decorations consisting of James H. Moyle, chairman, Spencer Clawson, Arthur Margetts, Mrs. L. Cameron Brown, Mrs. Margaret Caine.

Committee on transportation consisting of E. F. Colburn, chairman, Nathan Tanner, James H. Bacon, Captain T. C. Bailey, D. C. Dunbar.

The committee waited upon President Woodruff, and stated that owing to the inclement season of the year, it is desirous to hold the ceremonies in some building having adequate seating capacity. That for this reason the committee desire to obtain the use of the large Tabernacle. In reply President Woodruff stated that he deemed the occasion one of deep interest to every citizen of Utah, and that the Tabernacle will be at the disposal of the committee in accordance with the wish expressed.

All members of committees above appointed, with the exception of the general committee are requested to meet at rooms 303 and 304 Dooly building, on Wednesday evening, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE M. CANNON,
Chairman.
R. A. HASBROUCH,
Secretary.
O. W. POWERS.