ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

NO. 60. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV

UTAH STATEHOOD.

The Question Likely to Become a Political Issue of the Present Congress.

REPRESENTATIVE BUSHNELL'S RESOLUTION.

An Anti-Polygamy Amendment to the Constitution Proposed.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

NO ACCOUNT OF UTAH.

A Proposition to Amend the United States Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The question of Utah statehood is likely to become one of the political issues of the present Congress. A bill is now pending in the House for the admission of that Territory as a state, and Delegate Roberts informed (Wisconsin) introduced a resolution on the subject. The resolution declares that Utah has a larger population than the three adjoining States of Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona combined; that the President in his last annual message recommended that Utah be kept out of statehood until there is satisfactory evidence that effective laws against polygamy were made and maintained, because of a Territory, Congress could not prohibit polygamy, while as a state it could not do so. He said that "the United States Constitution secures to people of Utah, if polygamists, that there shall be no excuse for not admitting Utah as a State. There was to be established by the second section of the following, to be known as Article XVI, of the amendments thereto: 'Polygamy shall never exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Congress shall have the power to make all needful laws for the enforcement of the article by punishment of its violation.'"

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Sewell made an argument in show that California had not had anything to her share of appropriations for public buildings or river and harbors. In that given receipts from customs and internal revenue from that State from 1861 to 1890, amounting in aggregate of about $118,000,000, and said that 9 percent of that sum would more than pay for all the public buildings the State desired. The resolution was agreed to and the bill passed.

The bill to establish a first order lighthouse on the island of Cape Disappointment, Wash., passed.

The bill to prevent the adulteration and misbranding of food and drugs being taken from the calendar. Senator Pettigrew moved to make it a special order for Wednesday next, but, while the motion was being considered, the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the Nicaragua award bill was taken up as unfinished business.

After several minor amendments, the bill passed—43 to 5. It directs suits to be brought in the U. S. court of claims against the L'Alma Silver Mining Company and all persons making claims to any part of the award, to recover back money paid or to be paid by fraud or affected by false swearing. A similar bill in relation to the Benjamin Weil claim was also passed, and the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The session opened with recitations. Hoar, of Massachusetts, succeeding Moore, of the same State, of tampering with the Record. Morse replied vigorously.

The House spent the remainder of the day on the rules, ranking but slight progress.

Notes in the English Channel.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Gales prevail today off the Mainland in the English Channel and along the eastern coast of England and Scotland. A number of coasting vessels were wrecked.

Dorsey's Relations.

HAVERFORD, Feb. 1.—The suits against the city and county of Philadelphia by the Dorsey family, for the collections of ex-City Treasurer Barger, to recover the State tax on some real, personal property, were continued this morning, because of the illness of the City Solicitor. Another special term will be held in March to try the postponed case.

Our Navy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Navy Department is informed that the United States steamer "Concord" left Sfax Saturday for Mediterranean. The Spanish "Philadelphia," is expected to arrive at the last named port the latter part. The "Boston" and "Yorktown" are still at Callao, and it is not yet decided whether either or both shall be sent to Valparaiso.

Found Dead in Bed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Angelo Dennen and Rosario Valitra were found dead in bed this morning at Brooklyn. They had been suffocated by escaping gas.

A Family Poisoned by Alum.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state that three of a family were poisoned by eating alum.

A NEW YORK BLAZE.

The Tenants of a Lodge House Panic-Stricken.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—At a late hour tonight an overheated furnace lamp in the second floor of a five-story brick tenement house at 53 Hester street, started a blaze which, in a few minutes, had spread through the upper part of the building. The inmates were panic stricken, some of the unfortunates jumped, and others were knocked off the Bloomingdale the state courtyard below. Two were fatally injured, and four others are suffering from broken limbs and other injuries. Gustave Kaufman and Pauline Lerr, who lived on the third floor, were cut off from the flames by the flames and the crowd, kept them from the fire escape. They went to the roof, from which they jumped, landed in each other's arms, in the courtyard. They were picked up bleeding and fainting. Mr. Kaufman desperately tried to save the Lerr girl by catching her in his arms, but her weight crushed him and he fell to the ground with a leg broken. Mr. Goldstein threw her clothes overboard and slid out of the window and it was totally injured. Between Pennsylvania hill from the Bloomingdale the fourth floor and looks her feet. She will die. The flames were got the flames under control.

IN THE CHAMBER.

The Memphis Murderess Pleads Insanity.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 1.—Alice Mitchell and Tillie Johnson were arraigned in court today and the indictments read. Miss Johnson pleaded not guilty, but Miss Mitchell did not speak. Colonel Gantt of counsel for defense spoke up, pleading not guilty as to Miss Johnson and insanity as to Miss Mitchell. The prisoners were then returned to jail. It is the intention of the defense to summon medical experts before a lunacy inquisition.

The Gray Letters Suppressed.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—A Beaver special says: The defendants in the Gray libel suit were endorsed today by a unanimous resolution, in favor of a fine of $500 and the costs of prosecution.

The Map of Europe.

"It is only too evident that Europe has not yet shaken down into its permanent shape," said a statesman recently. It is also only too evident that it will never get its finishing stroke down without a war. When, where or how that war will upset nobody knows, but the "powers" are expecting it day in and out and are prepared for it. The powers are Germany, Italy, Austria, comprising the triple alliance on one side, Russia and France, between whom a good understanding exists as opposed to the triple alliance, on the other, and finally John Bull, who holds off from both sides and keeps his right fifty hand and works up trade. Great Britain has no interest in the quarrels of Continental Europe, except as war would interfere with her commerce and free passage through the Mediterranean sea. Thus the British lion would enter a lowd roar which would shake the earth.

"The powers," or Fulcrum Freeman remarks, "without one right but that of physical strength, now open themselves to divide all nations for Europe. They call themselves 'Europe.' Humanitarians and hesitantly feeling exists among these great nations as follows: France takes Germany with sweet kisses and tender caress of Alsace-Lorraine, and only longs for the hour when she may fly at the throat of her neighbor across the border. The French and Italians also dislike each other cordially. Germany and Roumania hate each other as heartily. German and Panslavist can never hate each other because the difference of race is radical as between Irish and German.

On the northeast Russia waits like a huge Muzzled spider to pounce down upon the first prey that she can reach. The Russian neither and bubbles with ambition to spring from his cold northern den and overrun Europe and gain territory. Probably no action except Russia has at present the greed of territorial acquisition, always counting out France's desire to get back her lost German provinces. Austria, without feeling anybody in particular just now, waits stolidly to pick up what she can get.

War, when it does come, will probably break out in southeastern Europe, among the Balkan states. Russia constantly intrigues for an open road to Constantinople and the Mediterranean. If the kingdoms of Servia, Roumania and Greece and the principalities of Montenegro and Bulgaria could all unite in a solid federation and make their interests one, they in time might have something to say about the map of Europe. They could of themselves do what the Hebrew Freeman declares is now the first need of Europe—drive the Turk from the territory which is still occupies upon European soil, an anachronism and an interloper. He is an oriental of the oriental, and has no place in Europe or in the end of the Nineteenth century than the Saracen of the Crusades belongs to Europe of today. What is called Turkey in Europe belongs by every law—ethnical, geographical and moral—to the record of the little states named above. It stands between Roumania and the rest.

We of the United States, united and prosperous, might to purchase for passing a moment to think what a glorious rectifying of the map of Europe might here be made. If Greece, Servia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Roumania should unite in federation, drive the unspeakable Turk from Europe, parcel out the domain so has accrued among themselves and form there a great and glorious republic, what a step forward in the progress of mankind would be made! They could form a country so strong and great that even the somebrowless and among "powers of Europe" would not dare attack them. A score of brave and heroic men, "taking their lives in their hands," as the leaders of our Revolution did, could so warm and melt the people of these states as to unite them into one solid body; if these people were fearless and intelligent enough to rise to the occasion. But the people are not intelligent and fearless enough. The great and heroic leaders, even if they were there, would not find a people ready for them. So the opportunity languishes. But the Twentieth century is before us.

It is no small thing of our own a nation and to never care that we are not prepared. In other the chief danger is from the politically bad ways of living of a part of our inhabitants. In the country we scarce this danger the people whole, but we cannot escape our share of danger of other wrong.

THE RECALL OF EGAN

Demanded by Mr. Arnold, a Democratic Member of the House.

AN INVESTIGATION INTO HIS CONDUCT

Urged by His Republican Friends as Leading to His Total Vindication.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

EGAN'S RECALL.

Arnold Introduces a Resolution Almost the Mission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Another demand for the recall of Minister Egan has been made, this time by Mr. Arnold of Missouri, a democratic member of the House, and it is no secret in Democratic circles that the unfriendly attitude of introducing a resolution providing for an inquiry into Minister Egan's conduct is being taken at the instance of the Republicans who have given out that such an investigation will be received by Egan's friends as a step which will lead to his total vindication. The preamble to Mr. Arnold's resolution requesting the President to recall Egan states that whereas, the latter by his general course of action has made that government, and more especially by his action in giving asylum to Chilenos in the late strife between the Congressional and Balmacedist parties, has rendered himself obnoxious to that government and whereas it is a matter of the first importance to the friendship that people had for this government, that by reason of existing facts, the indefensible attack by a Chilean mob upon the American seaman occurred, and that whereas, by reason of such attack grave responsibility for a time existed that the nation of 65,000,000 people was on the eve of a war with about two-and-half million Chileans, unless ample apology and reparation were made, which apprehensions arose from the fact that an apology, which, instead for, did not reach Congress and the country so promptly as the President's message, but that a course said apology has arrived and the assembled Congress that all hope of impending war as at an end, that it is necessary, in order that public tranquility may be future be better insured and the bonds of friendship which ought to exist to all the republics of the Western hemisphere may be further preserved, regardless of their effects upon political parties.

Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to recall said minister to Chile, to the end that a reciprocity of amicable relations may be had and maintained between Chile and the United States.

Mr. Arnold, in an interview tonight, said that he thought there was really never any probability of hostilities between this country and Chile. The apology of a better coming as it did so close on the heels of the President's message, he would not say intimated impiety on the part of our government, but evinced undue haste. That, however, was not germane to the spirit of the resolution. International courtesy demands, especially in this case, the withdrawal of the obnoxious minister.

Mr. Arnold's resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Behring Sea Commissioners call on Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, called at the State Department this morning in company with British Behring Sea Commissioners Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Dr. Dawson, who had just arrived in Washington from Canada. They had a conference with Blaine and arranged certain preliminaries of the Behring Sea issues to be held between the United States and British Commissioners, who visited Behring Sea last summer for the special purpose of investigating the seal industry.

It is practically conceded that arbitration cannot be concluded, but it may be effective during the coming season, steps will also be taken to secure a modus vivendi.

The Darlington Statement.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The statement of the Darlington system for 1891, show net earnings of $5,458,000 an increase of $602,000.

A U. P. Strike Threatened.

OMAHA, Feb. 1.—The grievance committee of the trainmen and conductors of the Union Pacific, irritated because of their failure to receive a reply from the officials, intimate strongly that the Union Pacific must accede to their demands, and declare that a strike, if it comes, will sweep every wheel on the entire system.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The treasury department today purchased 470,000 ounces of silver at from $0.9280 to $0.9318.

Secretary Foster.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Foster spent a short time at the treasury department today, but will hardly be able to resume actual direction of its affairs for at least a week.

Street Car Strike Arbitration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1.—The board of arbitration this morning rendered a decision in the late street car strike satisfactory to both sides.

Atchison Statement.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The Atchison December statement, including the St. Louis and San Francisco system, shows net earnings $1,279,000, an increase of $114,000.

Quelling a Riot.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—An incipient riot was quelled by the police this evening. A great crowd had collected in front of an empty building on Ninth street, near Central avenue, recently a low saloon and den of prostitution occupied by Nick Delmore. John Hicks was found dead in the alley in the rear of this saloon a few months ago. The verdict of the coroner was death from an unknown cause. The statement of the women, recently made, that Delmore dragged Hicks out and said his death was caused the arrest of Delmore and was the cause of the fury of the mob. The crowd was dispersed and the house guarded by the police after a few thousand windows broke.

A Search on the C. P. Trench.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 1.—A "trench" mole tunnel was found by Union Pacific track near West Point yesterday afternoon, but before the excavation was completed, it was found to contain that it would have exploded when struck by the train.

A Fatal Blow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—William Turner was killed and Andrew Gallagher mortally wounded tonight in a saloon fight by Thomas Bailey. The fight grew out of a personal jobs. At the time are of both population.

A Bank Failure.

TYLER, Tex., Feb. 1.—Porter George, mined, aged 25, lately, when passing through the month of the Cherokee Nation, was robbed of $1 in the bottom of the shaft. The body was horribly mangled.

Blowing Up Bootleggers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Dynamite was used to blow up the home of a bootleggers near Lake Erie, yesterday afternoon, which was occupied by seven men and women from the people. Yet we by it does seem a proposition to which we know your thoughts stray—in itself it is not a sin to be 5 millionaire. The leading to the story, the moment discovery it was the thought of 10 infuriated Irish mobs in the Hoosier Hills. There outlaws are enthusiastic who desire such thinking up, that is if anybody does, but on such and complete the dynamiting of Boyd and magnates is not a good moral deterrent to preach.

There are without doubt thousands of people who have an impulse to the idea of the general belief in the partners. With the possession that go to the footing of a man's mate on an act yet prejudged. But any a man is here with the money gaining power. Plans for applying money some to his early and some plans fetching the money and the Boyds in the hands of the people. Made of money, to the men they wages. Boyd and the people are who desires such thinking up, that is if anybody does, but on such and complete the dynamiting of Boyd and magnates is not a good moral deterrent to preach.

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THE BOYD CASE.

Summary of the Opinion of the United States Supreme Court.

COLLECTIVE NATURALIZATION RECOGNIZED.

Governor Boyd Will not be Reinstated Before Nearly all the Earthly.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

GOVERNOR BOYD.

Summary of the Opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a summary of the opinion of the court, which is not a verbatim statement of the opinion, though it follows the mode of reasoning of the opinion. The court says that, on January 15, 1891, leave was granted to John M. Thayer by the Supreme Court of Nebraska to file proceedings leading to the ousting of Boyd from the office of Governor of Nebraska. The court then reviews the charges contained in the information filed by Thayer, the point, as it is well known, being that Boyd's failure to take the oath of allegiance, which he had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that in this he was exercised constitutional rights of voting and holding office, but in fact never taken out his final naturalization papers, and was therefore not a citizen, and that James Boyd himself has never been naturalized, but had voted and held office under the belief that his father had become a naturalized citizen, while he was a minor; that, therefore, under the Constitution, James E. Boyd was not a citizen, and therefore not eligible to the office of Governor of Nebraska, the State Constitution requiring that the governor shall be a citizen of the State for at least two years preceding his election. Boyd in his answer claimed that the ruling set of Nebraska courts is to the effect that naturalization of all his inhabitants at the time of its admission to statehood, and so another that his father had, in fact, taken out his final papers, and so that he was a citizen when he was of the age of majority, although he never did so in such fact.

The court first devotes some space to an argument in support of its

RULING OF JURISDICTION

under the rules of procedure under which the case comes before it, rendering the conclusion that, while the State represented by the State relative to institute a suit against Boyd, Thayer, as the aggrieved party, has a right to bring the suit in the assumed name of the State, and that the question involved one of the denial of a constitutional right, Boyd has made a Federal question, which could be reviewed here. The court says it understands that it is admitted that Boyd was an alien because his father was a foreign-born citizen but never had received his naturalization. Congress, it says, is the exercise of its power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, has enacted general laws for the naturalization of individuals, but that instances of collective naturalization by treaty is stable as matter of law.

The court then says: There can be no doubt that in the admission of a State, collective naturalization may be effected in accordance with the intention of Congress, of people applying for admission on an equal footing with the original States. Whatever involves the admission or admission of the United States of those whom Congress makes members of a political community, and who are recognized as such in the formation of the new State, with the consent of Congress, the question is not what the State may do in respect to citizenship, but what Congress may recognize in that regard in the formation of the State.

THE APPLICATION OF THE DOCTRINE

is then made to the State of Nebraska and to various proceedings leading to admission are considered. One clause of the State constitution adopted provided that persons of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens should be considered electors, and this Congress amended by declaring that it should not operate as a discrimination on account of color. These provisions, in connection with section 14 of the State constitution, that "no distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens in reference to property," seems to the court a clear recognition of the distinction between those who had and those who had not objected to become aliens. It follows from this that all who had declared their intention to become citizens Congress so regarded, and placed those whose naturalization was incomplete in the same category with persons already citizens.

But, says the court, it is argued that James E. Boyd never declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, although his father had, and that, because so alleged his father had

NOT COMPLETED HIS NATURALIZATION

before his son attained his majority, the latter cannot be held to have been made a citizen of the United States by the admission act of Nebraska. The statutes, it says, leave much to be desired with reference to the nationality of minors and the status of women whose parents declare their intention but do not take out their final papers before their children reach 21 years of age. Clearly minors, the court says, acquire an inchoate status by the declaration of intention on the part of their parents. If they attain their majority before the parents complete their naturalization, they have a right to repudiate the status and accept a foreign allegiance rather than hold fast to the citizenship which the the parents' act initiated for them. Ordinarily a man makes application on his own behalf for naturalization, but it does not follow that an equivalent may not on occasion be accepted in lieu of a national compliance.

The history of Boyd is then traced, his voting in Omaha in 1885 under the belief and assurance from his father that he had taken out his final papers. Then in treed.

BOYD'S LONG CAREER IN NEBRASKA as a voter, officeholder and soldier against the Indians, with the view of showing that, for over thirty years Boyd enjoyed all the rights of citizenship, under the circumstances James E. Boyd, the court says, is entitled to claim that, if his father did not complete his naturalization before his son attained his majority, the son cannot be held to be an alien, and that, if he had, and the action as a citizen, entitled him to take upon himself the status of his father's act and to confer him to the same category as his father would have occupied if he had completed the Territory of Nebraska; that, in short, he was within the intent and operation of the acts of Congress in relation to citizens of the Territories, and was made a citizen of the United States and of the State of Nebraska under the organic and enabling acts and by the act of admission.

ANOTHER AND SIMILAR CASE OF NATURALIZATION

brings the courts to the same conclusion. After citing a number of similar cases the court says: These cases have been cited to show that Boyd's father became a naturalized citizen before October, 1854, to well founded in Boyd's answer, and if he died before he was of age, he is therefore and Mrs. Abraham, I. M. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. Amundsen and Mr. Hansen. Mr. Asbenson said that at the time the "Elder" struck, the weather was very foggy, and it was only possible to see objects a short distance away. The passengers were somewhat startled, at first, but were soon reassured by the news that there was no danger. So confident were the passengers in the assurance of the captain of the "Elder" that they were reluctant to quit the vessel in the lifeboat when the lifesavers first reached the steamer and offered to take the passengers to shore, in the lifeboat returned. When the Brighton lifeboat came along later on the captain again refused offers of help, and the boat started to return. The crew had only rowed a short distance, however, when Mr. Asbenson noticed that the steamer still remained fast on the ledge and there seemed but little likelihood of her getting afloat. It could be the other plan to go ashore, and he thereupon decided for the lifesaver to come back. He entered the boat with twelve others. Soon afterward two more lifeboats began landing the passengers as quickly as possible. These took refuge temporarily at the hotel, while those remained at Brighton were dispatched to London. The passengers concur in the statement that there is no apparent danger to the vessel.

A cabinet report shows that the captain of the "Elder" declined the services of the lifeboats until noon, expecting to hold out until the arrival of the tugs. A stormy southwest wind arising, accompanied by rainstorms, he signalled the steamer for help. The vessel listed slightly to port as the tide receded. Although she appeared close to the shore, it was found impossible to reach her with the rocks. As the tide ebbed the wind fell. By nightfall six tugs had arrived and are awaiting the attempt to tow the vessel off, which will be made in the morning. The landing of the passengers became somewhat risky after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the wind, which was blowing dead ashore, freshened considerably and threatened to increase to a gale. Much relief was felt when the last boat was safely landed.

The captain of the "Elder" took precautions to save the large amount of money on the steamer. He gave orders to have it carried in the bows. A large number of bags, containing all told $500,000 in specie, were soon piled on the side facing the shore. The big safes, which are so arranged that, should necessity arise, it could be sunk in a place of safety among the rocks.

Captain Adams, one of the passengers, highly praised the conduct of the captain and crew. When the accident happened, he says, there was not the slightest trace of excitement, visible either among the officers or men during all the trying time. Instead, a military calmness and discipline prevailed, and every order was promptly given and as correctly carried out. This had a very calming effect on the passengers.

The men in charge of St. Catherine's light say that the fog siren was in full operation at the time of the stranding of the vessel, and was blowing during the hours the fog lasted, and the electric light was burning at its fullest power. The weather was so extremely heavy, however, that although the "Elder" was only three miles distant, neither the sound of the siren nor the rays of the light penetrated the fog to give them on the steamer any information of their danger.

The Sailor and His Pets.

Jack is fond of pets, and when at sea he allowed to cultivate that fondness to a certain extent. The most hard hearted shipowner does not object to having one or two stray dogs or cats provided with food and a bed on board. He is very grateful for this indulgence. It affords him deep pleasure to hold in his lonely though rough embrace the innocent creature who, either by a cheerful wag of the tail or a responsive purr, assures him that his attentions are appreciated, and that the fact of his being lacking in personal attractions is not taken into consideration.

Jack loves the poor creature just as tenderly as if he were perfect. The ship's cat may be lean and unattractive in appearance, but this does not prevent Jack from petting it. Other pets are sometimes kept on board ship. It is not unusual for seamen on vessels returning from tropical parts to have pet monkeys or parrots. The captain's wife, who has sailed in my companions, turns her cabin into an aviary. Bright cockatoos have been known to keep pets on shipboard, although, as a rule, they seem ashamed to display any weakness of this description.—London Tit-Bits.

The Indian is again instinting his extinction this winter. In Oklahoma the weird and terrible ghost dances are once more in progress. The infatuated people scour on them in the midst of cold, fatigue, snow and hunger, and they have at it. A considerable number have died from exposure and exposure to winter weather.

THE "EIDER" ASHORE,

Passengers are Very Reluctant to Leave the Vessel in the Lifeboats.

TUGS ARRIVE TO TOW THE STEAMER OFF.

The Conduct of the Captain and Crew Highly Commended.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE STRANDED STEAMER.

Landing of the Passengers and Wait of the "Elder."

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from St. Catherine point tonight states that it was finally decided to be a safer plan to land the passengers, and accordingly the boats had landed all the passengers and mails. Among the first passengers landed were Mrs. Richard of Kansas, Mr. Hansen, Mr. Grant and two children and Miss Grant, New York, Mrs. Walmsley and Miss Walmsley, Mr. Bastig, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, I. M. Kellner, Mr. and Mrs. Amundsen and Mr. Hansen. Mr. Asbenson said that at the time the "Elder" struck, the weather was very foggy, and it was only possible to see objects a short distance away. The passengers were somewhat startled, at first, but were soon reassured by the news that there was no danger. So confident were the passengers in the assurance of the captain of the "Elder" that they were reluctant to quit the vessel in the lifeboat when the lifesavers first reached the steamer and offered to take the passengers to shore, in the lifeboat returned. When the Brighton lifeboat came along later on the captain again refused offers of help, and the boat started to return. The crew had only rowed a short distance, however, when Mr. Asbenson noticed that the steamer still remained fast on the ledge and there seemed but little likelihood of her getting afloat. It could be the other plan to go ashore, and he thereupon decided for the lifesaver to come back. He entered the boat with twelve others. Soon afterward two more lifeboats began landing the passengers as quickly as possible. These took refuge temporarily at the hotel, while those remained at Brighton were dispatched to London. The passengers concur in the statement that there is no apparent danger to the vessel.

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