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. 80. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

REBELLION IN CUBA.

Flames of Civil War Now Kindled on the Island.

THE FIRST HATCHED IN NEW YORK.

The Revolutionists Well Prepared to Meet the Spanish Regulars in Battle.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The outbreak in Cuba is said to have been hatched in New York. It is said either the patriots issued here yesterday or members of the Cuban revolutionary party, to whom the date set for the opening has been known since February, will find the revolution had been begun.

Jose Marti, who hatched from Cuba all manner of his plots of Spanish domination, and General Enrique Mora, who commanded the owned wing of the Cuban army in the revolution of 1878, left New York on Wednesday for Vera Cruz, and the new revolt last night from Cuba tells that they have landed, but their arrival was to be the signal for the opening.

The movement will be known as the Baire revolution, for it is led by Jose Rodi, who will be the head of the provisional government if the revolution is successful.

Gonzalo Quesada, who accompanied him, is the commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces.

It was here that the revolution was planned and it was from here that the arms and munitions which helped the five of civil war in Cuba yesterday, or more exactly on Sunday, since that was the day originally set, for Cuban patriots in the United States, Mexico and the West Indies to commence to have been arriving in the island and whose sympathizers in the United States, Mexico and the West Indies have been pouring money into the cause, the longest of which is announced in the newspapers. The insurgent forces in Santiago have taken one wing of the plantation called Ingenio Esperanza, or more commonly of Major General Jose Delgado, the young mulattoes long first aide-de-camp of Maceo, so the news of the day.

The cause of the outbreak, Guantanamo, is in the west end of the island, and the fact that these widely separated parts are given prominence was evidently to Cuba. In New York the night is known that the opening was begun simultaneously in the island and that in spanish activities were attempting to settle in case.

The revolutionary forces in the east are active of the island, which is cross country, by 40 a head and this Friends will will even more actually affect the short parts. This has been the effort as prices now indicating the fact that the supply of units has been not now in the hands in account of lack of food.

The effect on the product is even greater than the effect on the Havanna trade especially as so in France is concerned. We are shipping 7,000 cattle a week and so many or more in addition to the forms of the product. France had been taking a great deal of hides and so far as we know the hides will be very injuriously affected by the new rebellion, while as to dressed beef and pork products the results will be even more far reaching.

PREPARED TO KILL.

Duel with Swords Between Two Italians at Spokane.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 19.—A force where called on took place here last night between Charles A. Sampson and John H. Moore, rival members of two Italian sections of the city. The contest was for $200 a side. The men are far from being friendly and they fought to if they intended to kill. The bitter feud started Monday night and awaited the outcome. Moore took his seconds with his and Sampson and those of his friends in the southern section succeeded in bringing Sampson to the point that he was again armed swords to fight to a finish. The men first fearing discovery their intention and showed to them to fight to kill, and they undoubtedly were trying to kill each other when the police, who had been secretly informed, arrived on the scene and stopped the fight.

CANNOT AGREE.

The Amendments to the Sunday Civil Bill Cause Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The fitness of the amendment to the sundry civil bill providing for an issue of $100,000,000 certificates of indebtedness here about concluded that they will be unable to get the bill through as long as the amendment remains a part of it. The Populist senators have announced their determination to defeat the bill rather than permit the adoption of this amendment.

The amendment offered by Mills for the repeal of all laws authorizing the issue of bonds will be opposed by those who favor the certificates, but as stubbornly as the certificate amendment is opposed by the anti-bond men. As no compromise seems to be in sight it appears probable that both amendments will be dropped after a few more debate.

Only a Small Blaze.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The fire last night in Castle de Vere did not do so much damage as at first announced. Only the first six floors were burned. Among the guests were Duke Marchese, Count Ellis, Count Bacciochi, Count Pinto, Baron Enrique Cullum, Count Lucchesi-Palli, who was probably the number of the opening at Madrid, General Guillermo Moncada, and his couple of Saint Louis, among the others.

THE CRISIS OVERDRAWN.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—At the conclusion of the special meeting of the Cortes last night minister of war, General Santaigo E. announced that the government had committed the blunder of a proclamation to the government of Cuba to suppose the last insurrection of Spaniards in the province of Santiago and Puerto Principe. The minister added that any serious alarm had occurred in that region from Philippine Islands had been landed in Cuba.

Bargain Explained.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Vice President L. W. Bridgers, of the American Bell Way Union, who addressed the Trades assembly at Walhalla hall Monday, says: "The published account of what was said at Walhalla hall, on one an occasion, in alleging that I declared myself a revolutionist and defied the courts, I feel bound to say that it is false in every instance and I would not provoke my name in such a rash remark. Further than this, I did not and never was a revolutionist. The words of Mr. Clinton were mistaken for mine."

LORD ROSEBERY SICK.

His Condition said to be Very Unfavorable.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Lord Rosebery's condition this morning is very unfavorable. He passed a sleepless night. He grows continually weaker.

NO FEAR OF A GENERAL REVOLT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Secretary Olney has received a cablegram from U. S. Consul Williams at Havana, announcing that martial law has been proclaimed in Cuba. The Spanish minister, Senor Sagrasa, also received similar advice. According to Minister Sagrasa's advices there have been two small outbreaks in Cuba. The first was in the province of Matanzas in the south, where fifteen men killed themselves and undertook to start a revolution. The other was in the province of Cuba, where twenty-seven rebels were killed by government troops and six taken prisoners. Minister Williams has no apprehension of a general uprising.

Colombian Rebels Defeated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Panama, Colombia, Feb. 17, says:

News has been received from Rincon Ventana of a battle near Chilo, in which the rebels were defeated. Many were killed on both sides. The government forces captured a large body of prisoners.

BLOW TO OUR CATTLE TRADE.

Effect of the Decree Issued by the French Government.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Speaking of the decree just issued by the French government prohibiting the importation of American cattle, Nelson Morris, the well known packer, said:

"We shipped $10,000,000 worth of cattle products last year. Almost half of that great trade is absolutely destroyed by the order of the French. I know this was coming some months ago and with the exception of two or three cattlemen, not any cattle products have been sent to France in the last 10 days.

"The effect of Germany and Belgium embargo has been to reduce the price of cattle of the states shipped to those countries by $10 a head and this French order will even more actually affect the short parts. This has been the effect as prices now indicating the fact that the supply of units has been not now in the hands in account of lack of food.

"The effect on the product is even greater than the effect on the livestock trade especially as so in France is concerned. We are shipping 7,000 cattle a week and so many or more in addition in the forms of the product. France had been taking a great deal of hides so far as we know the hides will be very injuriously affected by the new rebellion, while as to dressed beef and pork products the results will be even more far reaching.

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LAW MAKERS BUSY.

Favorable Report Ordered on the Propositions to Send Delegates

TO A MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The National Arbitration Bill in the House — Business Transacted by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The Senate financial committee today ordered favorable report on the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill to provide for the appointment of a commission of nine on behalf of the United States to attend the international conference on the rehabilitation of silver, to meet one month to decide upon.

At Vandiver's request the Senate returned it at once to the appropriation committee to be acted on as part of the sundry civil bill. The committee struck out the provision specifying the number upon whose invitation the President sent delegates that this country be represented and it now simply provides that he shall act with such conferees if asked. The provision regarding the appointment of commissioners on behalf of the United States is made to read as follows:

"The United States shall be represented at such conference by nine delegates to be selected as follows: The President of the United States shall select three of the said delegates, the Senate shall select three members of the Senate as delegates, and the House representatives shall select three members as delegates. If it may be deemed by any vacancy, such vacancy shall be filled by the President of the United States."

THE CRAZE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The sundry civil bill was taken up in the Senate today. Perry spoke against the proposed committee amendment increasing the appropriation of provided for Indian from $60,000 to $75,000 and moved an increase to $125,000.

Dawes opposed the increase.

"It—called Indian Inspector," said Wasatch contemptuously, "was a big Indian and he ought to be able to take care of himself. The time will come when there will be no appropriation is adopted." The senator declared that when these men are not engaged in blackmailing the railroads and all classes they were engaging some poor prospector in the mineral belt.

Gorman reached the amendment to which Daniel made a to the increase of many officers, but the decrease in this particular case. Gorman declared he knew no party, no administration, no Republican nor Democrat, but he knew no friend of the poor man.

"I ever heard of the master from Maryland (Gorman) as a civil service reformer. If the senator speak to order that he (Perry) was exercising the opportunity to cover up his political favorites in the place, he was saying what was not true. It had been repeatedly charged that the master from Maryland (Gorman) has filled and one of the great schemes of government was to put his friends in office, apparently unofficial, made no reply. Sawyer further demonstrated the timber spoils as a come to the west.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—Henderson (R., Ia.) introduced at the committee on rules and judiciary, called up the conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill when the House met at 11 o'clock today, but as it was evident there would be considerable debate he withdrew the report in order to give Cannings an opportunity to present a general order giving today until 2 p. m. to the committee on labor and Cullerson to the committee on public buildings and grounds. The rules was adopted without division and Mutchler called up the national arbitration bill.

Kerman (Pom.) explained the bill, which, he said, was favored by the railroads and by the representatives of labor.

The national arbitration bill passed the House without division.

During the discussion of the arbitration bill Fithian (Dem. Ills.) declared the President's action in sending troops to Chicago last summer was unconstitutional, "of course," said he, "the mass of Illinois will live in history as one who stood in a great crisis for liberty and constitutional government."

Railroads Will Disagree.

St. Louis, Feb. 19.—Western Traffic Association, of the Western Trans. the passenger committee will have last week he was confident that there would be no more trouble getting the southwestern lines to sign the agreement.

Passenger Agent Le Brunn, of the Colorado, however, changed the condition of affairs by announcing that his road would not become a party to the Western Trans. the passenger committee unless a committee be named, with headquarters in St. Louis, in the charge of the southwestern business, and further that the chairmanship of such committee be given to L. F. Kay, chairman of the Southwestern Traffic association.

New Orleans Carnival.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—All now have the city, king of the carnival, appeared in a grand pageant, based upon scenes and incidents from Verne Jules's "Wonders of Fairyland." There were twenty tableaux, the most brilliant in the procession. The weather is delightful and the streets everywhere packed with spectators.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The minority report to the House on the Pacific railroad bill says: "We call attention to the following fatal defects of the bill, which certainly provides for the payment of the principal of the entire bonds, amounting to $63,000,000, it really gives the private companies simply an option which they may or may not accept. Should the provisions of the bill be accepted by the debtor companies, it will result in the transfer of the lien of the government to the extent of the debt, in one portion whose interest will be entirely comparable to that of the government."

Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The committee on finance of the Senate today ordered favorably to report the joint resolution regarding the admission of goods into the Mexican free zone with an amendment. The resolution as it passed originally provided for the suspension of the existing law permitting merchandise to be transported in bond through the United States into the free zone at any point between the western boundary of the city of Laredo in the state of Texas and the Pacific coast. It was the zone to which exception was taken as being opposed to the interest of the road entering Mexico west of Laredo. The committee considered and struck out the objectionable clause, leaving the provision to apply alike to all parts of the free zone.

The suggestion yesterday communicated to the Senate by Secretary Carlisle touching the steps in the land law was used in the meeting of the Senate committee today, but no action taken.

Texas County Assessment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The assessment for the personal ers roger County is declared to under today in the Senate as a year and day Feb. 15 to 15, which practically carries it.

Happy Today Into Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Japanese minister of war has trouble in Japan all the Japanese officers serving in the Chinese army. The Japanese minister Count Aoki, gave a dinner last evening. Among the toasts was "The happy entry into Paris." Count Aoki will sail for New York from Bremen today and expects to leave Vancouver, B. C., on March 14.

Siberian Naval Officers Resign.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—It is stated on good authority that Vice Admiral Hichiura and Admiral Von Der Goltz have resigned to be employed their people to the Siberian navy. The reports of the Japanese consulate in Shanghai have been delayed and the matter has not yet been disposed of. The French for the emperor's consultation is said to be the insufficient representation of naval affairs in the Bombing.

Extensive Mines Bought.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Nottingham says the 600 miners employed in the pit of Wolfhamcote Hollow colliery by a syndicate of capital were turned during the night.

Anarchists Arrested.

VIENNA, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that in consequence of charges preferred by Turks, twenty-five young Armenians have been arrested and twelve the Imperial Ottoman Bank. The arrests included a prominent Armenian who may lead to further disturbances.

Wandering to Sensation.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Rochester is wondering today if Fred Douglass. Just before the funeral train arrived there (midnight) into the train passed the funeral cortege, indicating the Douglass bodies in Rochester, leaving the bodies lately draped in mourning. The mayor, secretary of the common council and other city officials were in cortege. The funeral train was delayed an hour, while the body lay in state several hours. The immediate friends from Washington lay on the coffin.

Fire in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19.—A fire did $10,000 damage in the city hall today. Kerper Dunn and Jenny on the top floor of the building had a narrow escape.

The Hayward Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 19.—When the trial of the Hayward murder case was resumed today, it was announced that County Attorney Nye could not be present, owing to a funeral in the family. Assistant County Attorney A. H. Hall conducted the case. The cross-examination of Mrs. Hayward, Harry's mother, was the main in the collection of the box which it suddenly was burned, was thoroughly ventilated. Harry was then recalled. Without he had driven out to Hamel with Mrs. Gibb the morning after the fire. This he denied emphatically. The state proposes to show on rebuttal that Harry was not telling the truth. Harry testified that he never before had gone to his by his father into cash. The proceeds had been nearly $10,000 and his portrait had at standing, while the lot he had given Alby in a sealed envelope and it was put in the safe. He testified that the money he never lost it was true was $4,700 of the Twin City athletic club.

The Stamps Converted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A portion of the body stolen from the First National Bank of Griswold, Iowa, was recovered here today and a suspect searched at the gang implements in that robbery and sling at Council Bluffs yesterday is under arrest. The suspect is Mark Dyer, a Chicago saloon keeper who was arrested with some $800 worth of postage stamps, which he said he is a value shipped by the American Express.

Conference on the Agricultural Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19.—The House and Senate conferees on the agricultural appropriation bill have agreed.

The Senate amendment to appropriate $10,000 for the experimental of the River work is stricken out. The amendments recommended by Secretary Morton, authorizing the secretary of agriculture to cause to be inspected the live cattle whose meat is intended for exportation to any other, also to make regulations to prevent the transportation of condemned carcasses between states or abroad, are retained.

Looking for his Brother.

John Holmes, section foreman on the Utah & Nevada, accompanied by Garfield Heath, Tooele county, Utah, is anxious to learn tidings and whereabouts the whereabouts of Hans Peter Holm, who came to Utah Territory fifty years ago, presumably settling in Sanpete county.

STILL STRUGGLING.

Testimony in the Third Precinct Prohibition Cases.

THE WRIT OF MANDATE BURIED.

Hack Driver Relates a Very Strange Conversation that He Had With E. E. Rich.

When the hearing on the petitions for the writs of mandate in the Third precinct election cases began before Judge Baskin at 7:30 last evening, Judge Bennett, Judge Miner and Attorney Ogden Hiles were present representing the petitioners, Moses, Smith and Dorey, and Judge Powers and Henderson representing the Utah Commission.

Attorney Hiles addressing the court, said the only motion to be tried was the question of discrepancies, and both cases might be tried together on the petition for writs of mandate.

Judge Powers agreed to this and the petitioners called Commissioner E. W. Tallock to the stand. Attorney Hiles put in evidence the tally sheets of precinct 3, Ward for the Third precinct of the Lake without objection.

Commissioner Tallock having been examined in the only witness, the question was then as to whether or not it was the duty of the commissioners to be present at the votes in every precinct to simply the votes for those tickets which the commissioners had given the poll lists and the tally sheets appeared.

Judge Powers, on behalf of the Commission, argued that when the commissioners went to the polls boxes on Monday, it was necessary to count up all the candidates in order to secure a correct result.

Attorney Hiles said that this proceeding allowed only those who were parties to the action, but that he acknowledged the votes should be confined to those candidates to whom votes accompanied, that it was the duty of the commissioners to issue certificates to those known by the law to be voters to be entitled. It was necessary for them to do this in addition to simply to any other candidates, for the records of the Utah Commission, to see that party to the action.

Judge Baskin said he would take the matter under advisement and give his decision on Thursday morning. He would not hear the petition in case now anything. The last sentence was uttered with a smile, upon Judge Powers stating that they were ready to go ahead with their right then.

THE WRITS ISSUED.

Judge Baskin reserved his decision at 10:30 last evening. After stating the time of the cases he had been present. These two cases were heard yesterday and were of mandate to compel the Utah Commission to issue certificates in the matter, and the only question presented was as to whether the Utah Commission, when a discrepancy appears on the tally sheets of the returns, have a right to retrace all the ballots relating to that particular office, or whether they are confined to canvassing the ballots simply so far as the particular person is concerned to whom the discrepancy refers. I have not as yet had an examination of the question as then would permit, and the court is called to find in a particular case the 25 of the Revised Statutes, 1888. So far as material to this decision it reads as follows:

"But if the right of any person voted for for any office is in any way affected, then the clerk and and members of the county court shall open the ballots from said precinct and canvass the same so far as to determine the rights of the person whose office may be affected."

This section (continued the court) gives the members of the county court and the county clerk the right to go behind the returns and canvass the ballots when a discrepancy occurred on the face of the return which affected the right of any person to the office. Now, the statute says they shall canvass the ballots, or rather the same so far as to determine the right of the person affected. The question, then, arises—Can they determine the rights of the person whose office may be affected by simply canvassing the ballots in relation to such person where the discrepancy appears. In a case where office—a number of candidates all on the ticket to be elected to the same office. Whether number voted a majority of the votes is to be decided election. It would seem quite difficult to determine just what the effect of an erroneous count would be and what it would not is. It might be possible that those receiving the very highest number of votes had received votes that belonged to the one receiving the least number of votes, and I am inclined to hold that where a discrepancy appears upon the face of the returns which entitles the Utah Commission to go into the ballot boxes at all, that they have the right then, to canvass the votes relating to the particular office, and for the candidates affected by such office. I think the statute, however, does not contemplate that the two offices are different. For instance, in the case of a sheriff and a county clerk. It contemplates that appeal as to the various candidates—if the sheriff, they would have no right, although the canvass of the parties might appear on the same ticket, to canvass the votes of the other candidates in determining the discrepancy which might arise to the candidate for sheriff. But here the candidates are all for the same office—all struggling for their election so that we are in the Supreme Court of the Territory not hold that a discrepancy on the face of the tally sheets would entitle them to go into the ballot boxes and canvass the votes of each office. I think that their construction would also be in line with what I have indicated. As the face of the returns in this case showing a discrepancy, I think the parties have a right to raise a question under the decision of the Supreme court. Of course the Supreme court holds that the Utah Commission, as I understand their position, have the same power as the county court has, namely. While I disagree with them on that point, yet that decision is authoritative.

Attorney F. L. Williams—We understand, then, that these writs are denied?

Judge Baskin—Yes, the writs of mandate are denied.

THE CONTESTED CASES.

Judge Powers then asked that the prohibition cases be now taken up, but Judge Miner wanted time for consideration till 2 o'clock, some of the petitioners' witnesses being absent.

Judge Baskin—As to the writs of prohibition, I must say the opinion of the Supreme Court is not as full as that subject as I would have liked. They intimate that the writs would lie, but told there is no necessity for them. By referring to the decision on the writ of mandate, I find it is intimated that that question was raised before me at the time. I had no understanding that the defendants set up the writ of mandate as a bar to the writ of prohibition in the proceedings before me. If it was presented to the Supreme court and they have so held, let that the writ of prohibition would lie.

Judge Miner said it would take a day or two to try these prohibition cases, and the defendants insisted that the most have to proceed on Friday morning, and unless the cases were finished by that day they would have to go over.

Judge Powers insisted that the hearing be forthwith proceeded with, and at adjourn further consideration in the case was taken up.

It was first generally agreed that the testimony submitted in the Moses case should apply to the Smith case also, and then Attorney Ogden Hiles read the petition for the case of Moses. Counsel for the petitioners, he said, would offer to prove that the ballot boxes had been stolen, that those which might be to be counted, and were counted, were the returns for John Henry Smith, that ballots were put and false returns substituted. "We ask counsel," added Mr. Hiles, "the agreement to be admissible at all, that the evidence taken in the mandate cases last night may be taken here."

Judge Powers—We have no objection to that.

Judge Baskin—That includes the tally sheets?

Attorney Hiles—Yes, sir.

Attorney F. L. Williams, by way of amended answer, said, when he had proved the same and judgments of the court on the mandamus cases as a bar to these proceedings.

The court assented to this.

Among witnesses was Eli A. Pilcher. He had been subpoenaed, but was not now present, and an application at Judge Miner an attachment against was issued against him.

Leave was then given Attorney Hiles to amend the complaint and answer by petitioner by the setting up of the fact of the adjournment by the Utah Commission of an intermediary board, and their return.

THE TESTIMONY.

E. E. Rich was first called to the stand. In answer to Attorney Hiles he said he was one of the judges at poll 1 in the Third precinct at the last Nov. election. Eli A. Pilcher was judge acting as a clerk, but was not a sworn officer.

Judge Powers objected to this last question as irrelevant, and argued thereon at some length, discussing the question of the particular power of the Utah Commission, to which, he said, the Court had already passed. The will of prohibition, he said, was the enforcement of the will of mandate.

Attorney Hiles said he could not prove everything in a breath. The question was a general one.

The court sustained the question subject to exception.

Witness was then asked how Pilcher got there. He said someone telephoned to the Utah Commission for further assistance and Mr. Pilcher was sent. Witness appointed Pilcher a clerk. Witness identified the box and that right. When the canvassers made at the close of the polls there were present, counting the same, the three judges, Moses, Pugsley, Goodfellow and witness. Pilcher and another person named Jones were also present.

Witness then by looking on. When the ballots were canvassed the Constitutional box was locked after being fastened within. There did not have the custody of the box at any time, so far as he knew. Witness took the box with him when he left, went to the Democratic refreshment room, placed it on the table and left it in charge of Sergeant Kate, who held an official position in the election. Mr. Rich was adjourned to 10 o'clock. Witness left the box in Kate's charge maybe from twenty minutes to half an hour, but he himself had the key all the time. He took the box home and kept it under a table in his sitting room until he delivered it to Mr. Rich in the Utah Commission office. A seal was then placed upon it.

Attorney Hiles—When you had counted the returns, was there any disagreement between your tally lists, the poll lists, and the registry lists in your poll in respect to the number of votes cast for John Henry Smith.

Question objected to, but admitted subject to objection.

"We did not compare them," answered the witness.

There was a broken key in the third poll—taken by John Hand, he believed—but not in the box at the first poll. There was one key for each box and three were delivered to Moses, Lehnhard and Pattee, at the Utah Commission office.

They were attached to the boxes by a piece of wire. Witness never saw this box again after it was delivered. Attempted from witness's subsequent evidence that there were two boxes—the constitutional and the second.

"Was there anyone else present when you put the box with Kate?" asked Mr. Hiles.

Witness said yes, half a dozen or more, Republicans and Democrats. He had no reason for believing that the boxes were changed in his account.

"Now, Mr. Rich, state that anyone here you say to formation and knowledge, that that box was constitutional box—has been tampered with by the selection of ballots that were cast on election day and the substitution of other ballots."

"No, sir," answered the witness.

(Continued on Page Four.)

THE RAILWAY WEST.

California Legislature Appealed to In Its Behalf.

LINE, SALT LAKE TO LOS ANGELES

Action of a Monster Meeting Held in Los Angeles—A Road On the Narrow Plan.

Los Angeles is unhappy on the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railway project, as shown by the monster meeting held in that city on Friday night. The transportation of the San Joaquin valley and by San Francisco capitalists directly to Los Angeles. The people there are not the San Joaquin project means to extension to and Lake, to give a new line to the east metropolis. This road is projected to Bakersfield from there it will go to Phoenix, and so to Salt City, unless an other one goes to Reno, as the citizens of Los Angeles come en masse on the latter stream. The Los Angeles Express has a two-column article giving an account of the proceedings at the meeting, opening with the following words:

The Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad project was whipped up in great shape at the mass meeting at the auditorium of Commercial club last night. The attendance was large and there was a decided enthusiasm of enthusiasm. Mayor Snyder presided and Thomas Cole was secretary. J. S. C. Martin stated the object of the meeting was to get an expression of public sentiment on the practicability of building the road.

Then there were vigorous speeches and practical discussion of what to do. Finally the Interior plan on which the Cincinnati Southern was built was agreed upon, and three resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the meeting endorse what is alleged to be the Cincinnati point as a means for the construction of a line of railroad between Los Angeles and Salt Lake on the most feasible outline of construction and at a cost.

Resolved, That a committee of five citizens of Los Angeles be selected by this meeting, who, in connection with the committee of twenty, shall appoint from among the citizens of Los Angeles a committee of twenty, who shall without delay proceed to solicit subscriptions by the bonds, the signatures of this meeting and such other means as may be deemed necessary to secure the passage by the legislature of a law incorporating the aforesaid plan.

Mayor Snyder appointed the following committee: W. H. Workman, Capt. John Cross, J. M. C. Martin, A. S. Lindley and Frank G. Finlayson. They immediately conferred and included the following committee to go to Sacramento: Mayor Frank Snyder, John Cross, A. S. Lindley, W. H. Workman, John M. C. Martin, Nathan Cole Jr., Frank G. Finlayson, Charles Forester, Frank Shallod, O. N. Stout, W. C. Furney, John T. Gaffey, H. W. Mayer of Pasadena, T. P. Lukens of Pasadena, Frank Rowe, Judge R. M. Widney, C. E. Day, J. Frankenfield, G. H. Bonsall, L. S. Rowe, G. W. Johnson, W. H. Holmes, John P. Humphreys, Silas Holman, W. C. Patterson, J. Baruch.

The committee to go to Sacramento today (Tuesday) to perform the work assigned to it.

Taking up the subject editorially the Los Angeles Express of Saturday says it is the common opinion that nothing would so much redound to the advantage of Los Angeles as connection line of railroad between this city and Salt Lake City, Utah. The project has been discussed time and time again; meetings have been called, resolutions passed, yet the road has not materialized. Capitalists, speculators and adventurers come, after a thorough investigation, have all agreed that a railroad between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City would do more for the progress of Los Angeles as a distributing point than any and every all other agencies combined. It is fair to presume that these men knew what they were talking about. In the first place the road between Los Angeles and Milford, Utah, is easy to build, and, as railroads go, inexpensive. The grade is so slight that there is a choice of three surveyed routes. All of the routes pass through regions rich in mineral and metallic products, and particularly the most, is more needed for manufactures in this city. Much of the country through which the route lies is susceptible of a high cultivation. The local traffic on this road would be immediately great and if there was a connection made, as there certainly would be, with a transcontinental road, the time between Los Angeles and Chicago would be shortened to two and one-half days.

When all these magnificent advantages are considered, it is wonderful that they have not been improved long ago. All great commercial points have been made so by building the building of railroads. Not many years ago St. Joseph was the greatest commercial center in Western Missouri. Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison, with an eye to the main chance, called St. Joseph for two railroads, and today Kansas City has gotten most of St. Joseph's trade. The same thing is true of Chicago and other thriving towns. San Francisco threatens to take advantage of our transporting and commercial and garner to herself all the benefits that should naturally accrue to this city.

There is a tide in the affairs of nations, which, taken at the flood, leads on to national progress. A Salt Lake road would benefit every property owner in this city, and, in fact, in all southern California. The time for discussion has passed and the time has come to act hand. No matter what some may think advisable in the proper action of the chamber of commerce meeting last night, it is a long making towards the consolidation of the proposed road, and, being the result of deliberate action, should have the support of every one having the future welfare of Los Angeles at heart. The importance of this matter cannot be underestimated. The future of Los Angeles depends on the construction of the Salt Lake railroad.