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.

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JAMISON'S INVASION.

Its Purpose Said to Be the Overthrow of the Boer Republic.

GROSS ABUSES TO BE REMOVED.

The Foreign Element in Arms Against the Original Settlers of the Country.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—J. B. Weinberg, of Johannesburg, who is at present sojourning in this city, says that the invasion of the Transvaal was in no sense an effort on the part of England to assist the celebrated South African gold fields. The people of Johannesburg would fight to a man against coming under British rule.

"When the Transvaal was unknown for its riches in gold and diamonds," Mr. Weinberg continued, "the laws concerning the naturalization of new comers were the same as in the Orange Free state, and very similar to naturalization laws of the United States. But when the country began to fill up with miners and people interested in the gold and diamond industries, the Boers changed the laws and made it impossible for any one to become naturalized. Then a high tariff was placed on everything that the Boers were not likely to use, particular emphasis was thrown to the mining industries. In this way the republic succeeded in levying fifty ninety percent of the taxes on the new population which was denied citizenship in order to prevent the newcomers from making an effort to equalize the burdens.

"It was five years ago," Mr. Weinberg said, "that the national union, to remove these gross abuses, was organized at Johannesburg. It took in its membership all the more progressive mining men, many of them Americans and Germans who would bitterly oppose any attempt on the part of England to annex the country. Even the English residents would oppose any scheme for the country's subjugation. In my opinion the national union has given up peaceable means for obtaining reform and is calling Dr. Jameson to help its members to overturn the republic. After trying all these years to secure some concessions from the Boers the national union has doubtless concluded they will never make any headway until the old government is overturned. That is seems to me, is all that Dr. Jameson's invasion means. He has evidently determined that he will aid the foreign element in upsetting the Boer government, and the next thing we will be heard will be that this is accomplished. The movement has been on foot for some time, and the doctor is not the man that would stop at half way measures when once started."

JOHANNESBURG IN ARMS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Editor Hosse, of the South Africa Critic, says he has a cable dispatch referring to recent events at Johannesburg, sent since Dr. Jameson's defeat, of such a grave nature that he declined to publish it until confirmed from other sources.

Hosse has had a long experience in Transvaal and his previous news regarding the present crisis has been accurate. In the course of an interview today he was quoted as saying:

"If Johannesburg is the same town I knew, the city has risen and either succeeded or failed in the attempt to liberate Dr. Jameson. I am satisfied all foreigners there, including Americans, would help the English. There are practically no Boers at Johannesburg except armed burghers who are parading the streets."

JAMESON REPORTED SHOT.

PRETORIA, Jan. 3.—It is reported that Jameson will be tried by a court martial and his followers released.

The black watch of the highlanders have been ordered to stop by force the advance of the second body of the British chartered company's troops in Transvaal.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Evening Standard says it is rumored that Dr. Jameson was shot today after a drum head court martial.

WILLIAM'S CONGRATULATIONS.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Emperor William telegraphed President Krugher as follows: "I express my sincere congratulations that, with your people, and without appealing for the help to the friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed bands which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace, and thus have been enabled to restore peace and the safeguard of the independence of the country against attacks from the outside. William."

The latest story circulated this afternoon was that the second body of men belonging to the British Chartered company, numbering about 400, which started out to reinforce Jameson's troops, had been cut to pieces by the Boers. This is the force supposed to have been advancing from Bulawayo.

It was also rumored and seemingly confirmed by a dispatch received here that there had been an uprising at Johannesburg and that many persons were killed during the disturbance.

THAT SCHOMBURG LINE.

The Dispatch to the London Chronicle Explained.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from a special commissioner at Washington, giving the hitherto unpublished correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period between November, 1840, when Robert Schomburg was appointed to survey the western territory of British Guiana in April, 1842, when Great Britain finally removed the boundary posts which he set at various points in that territory to form the so-called Schomburg line, is attracting much attention here. The Chronicle calls it a momentous dispatch and sends it "A New Face to the Controversy; the Schomburg Line Unclosed." "The Startling Dispatches."

A foreign office official, speaking of these dispatches to a representative of the Associated Press this afternoon, said the correspondence quoted was correct "so far as it goes." He added, "but there is much which is unpublished and also the private letters of Senor Pereque, the Venezuelan minister in Great Britain at that time. This gives a different light on the whole matter. We might, for instance, take portions of Secretary Olney's document and transform it into a statement which would be entirely antagonistic to the American side of the question."

Silver Men at Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Senate finance committee did not conclude the consideration of the House bill today. The failure was due to the fact that the silver majority of the committee was unable to agree on the terms of the substitute, which they propose to report to the House bill. The members favorable to silver, including Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones (Ark.) and Walthall, Democrats, and Morrill of Nev., Populist, were in conference an hour before the full committee met, but found the task of preparing a bill to which all could agree somewhat more complicated than anticipated, and were compelled to ask more time. Senator Jones presented a draft of a bill on the lines suggested in these dispatches last night, but some members desired further time for consideration. It was made apparent, however, that the differences were not radical, as it is still believed by the majority that there is no difficulty in the way of reaching an agreement on the section of the bill providing for free coinage. Another reason for delay on the part of the silver element was found in the absence of Senator Wolcott, the only Republican silver advocate on the committee, and the desire expressed by some members to have this element represented in the preparation of the substitute. He is expected to be here on Monday, to which date the committee adjourned.]

The Republican members were in conference several hours, devoting the greater part of the time to the tariff bill on the lines of work on that bill, done yesterday. The Republicans are disposed to give more attention to this measure than to the bond bill. They consider the latter measure has been virtually taken out of their hands as the majority is against them, but consider it possible the tariff will be so modified as to get it through. Consequently they are directing their energies to this end.

Tactics of the Cubans.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—News received today leaves no doubt that the insurgents are in large force in the province of Havana, and are spread over a wide space, their vast guard stretching back into Matanzas province, while their vanguard is at Agua Cale, a town of some importance on the railroad between Matanzas and Havana, and only a little over thirty miles from Havana.

Apparently the full force of the insurgents is engaged in this renewed incursion toward Havana. But they maintain the same scattered formation, divided into columns, which proved so effective in carrying them into the immediate neighborhood of Matanzas, the different columns apparently retaining the intuitive faculty of knowing the whereabouts and scene of each other, and thus being able to cooperate with one another and avail themselves to the full of fields and side ways which the different columns carry out for the assistance of the others. The Spanish commanders are apparently utterly unable to cope with this style of warfare or to check the destructive advance of the insurgents, which is now more directed straight upon Havana.

Monthly Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued from the treasury department today, shows that on December 31st, 1895, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $847,296,362, or a decrease for the month of $1,179,349. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt $747,361,080. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,151,720. Debt bearing no interest, $370,389,302. Aggregate debt, $1,118,902,102, exclusive of $503,023,673 in certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows, cents omitted: Gold, $115,198,707; silver, $301,408,554; $167,567,695; bonds, disbursing officer's balances, etc., $15,302,089. Total cash $797,577,447, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $569,551,247, leaving a cash balance in the treasury of $175,027,200.

To treasury today lost $61,000 in gold and $23,000 in bars in exchange for legal tenders, making the true amount in the gold reserve $62,048,234.

To Take Charge of the Great Northern.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.—The Dispatch today says: A report from Kansas City states that F. J. McGaighan, of that city, who resigned his position as division superintendent of the Wabash road on December 31, 1895, presumably to accept a place under C. M. Hayes, the new general manager of the Grand Trunk, will on February 1 take charge of the Great Northern with headquarters at St. Paul as general manager of the entire system. He has been employed by President Hill at a princely salary for a term of years.

A Boy Murdered.

MILLERSVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—A boy named Wallace, while playing, secured a revolver and shot his cousins, girls ages 4 and 8. The boy then sent a ball through his own head. All were fatally injured.

AFRAID OF ENGLAND.

The Valparaiso Press Continuing Venezuela to Moderation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Dispatches to the World from Colon, Colombia, follow:

The Valparaiso Press, commenting upon the last of the British steamer Mosquito being fired upon by a Venezuelan gunboat, causing the captain's death, reads a severe lecture to the neighboring republic. It says Venezuela is evidently asking for just such a lesson as Great Britain administered to Nicaragua and will probably get it.

The Chilean Western Courier states that the governor of the territory of Magellanes is briefly entertaining the indians, some of whom are in distributing among his friends as slaves. The senators are about to lay the matter officially before the government.

The government of Argentina is about to send warships to the Pacific ports charged to observe how naval matters are arranged in other South American countries.

The Iquique correspondent telegraphs that the ill-fated German ship Adolfo with a damaged cargo of nitrate, when put up for sale realized $23,850.

Treasury Officials Uneasy.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A Washington special to the Post says:

Treasury department officials are somewhat perturbed over the news that gold is commanding a premium of 1 to 1¼ per cent in New York, subscribers to new bonds being the holders.

The fact that the gold sent for must come from outside the treasury vaults, affords only momentary relief, for with the premium ruling for such a tempting premium they fear it will not be long before some means is found of drawing on the reserve to meet the demand. At the first indication of a raid, or of heavy withdrawals, the President will be asked to bring the bond sale to a quiet close.

Loan and Trust Company Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The Solicitors Loan and Trust company, of which Richard W. Clay is president, made an assignment today to Col. T. Dewitt Cuyler, one of the directors.

The trouble came through the outside operations of J. R. Ritter, who has charge of the company's real estate department. He is said to have floated a series of drafts in the Tradesman's National bank for a New York firm.

Two weeks ago President Clay gave the Tradesman's bank a bond of $150,000 to indemnify it against loss. This bond was given without the knowledge of the directors and when the board learned it, they repudiated the action and decided to make an assignment in order to learn the true condition of the company. The examination of the books shows that the assets are all right.

The assignment was made jointly to Effingham B. Morey, president of the Girard Trust company, and Col. Cuyler. Mr. Ritter is said to have been dealing in stock of the Indianapolis Traction company, which declines recently from 50 to 24.

It is rumored the cashier of the big bank was operating with Ritter and was forced to resign.

The Solicitors' Loan & Trust company has assets of about $1,200,000, most of which is tied up in western mortgages. It was founded in 1890 with a full paid capital of $300,000. The stock recently dropped about $4 a share.

The former cashier, J. A. McKee, of the Tradesmen's National bank, is said to have caused Ritter's drafts for $292,000 to be cashed. In consequence of his connection with the latter's speculations he was recently compelled to resign. Ritter is lying at the point of death.

Export Grain Situation.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The executive officers and freight traffic managers of the Nebraska-Kansas lines are holding a meeting at the Southern hotel considering the export grain situation, having been called into session by Commissioner Midgley, of the Western freight association. There was a complete representation of interested lines present.

New York's New Mining Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Final preparations are being made for the opening of the new mining exchange. Arrangements have been practically completed whereby all the principal stocks dealt in on the Denver, Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Victor and Pueblo exchanges would be listed on the exchange.

The date of the opening will be fixed soon after the middle of the month. One hundred different stocks will be listed where the opening. There will be two calls during the day, one at 10 o'clock and the other at noon. The chairman will be John Tray, an old Californian and formerly chairman of the California exchange. Every class of miners will be represented in the party from the west, which will come to the opening in a special train. The train will bring a complete exhibit of ores, bullion and mining tools. One feature of the display is to be a big pyramid of the gold, bearing the stamp of the Denver mint and marked with its fineness, weight and value.

President Porter plans to have $1,000,000 worth of bullion and ore on the train.

The Philadelphia Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Many conductors and motormen employed by the Union Traction company, obeyed the address to strike issued at a mass meeting shortly before 2 o'clock this morning, declined to take out the cars today. For a while several divisions were tied up, but an order issued by Acting Chairman Thompson, of the employes' commission, stating that the strike was not official, directing the men to return to work and give the committee time to adjust the differences with the company, had the effect of causing a partial resumption of the traffic. Many men who obeyed the order to strike, found their places taken by other men.

The determination to strike a second time came as a climax to one of the most turbulent scenes ever witnessed at a labor meeting in this city.

President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Street Railway employes, said he regretted the action. Only a week ago, he said, the men had the sympathy of the people, but the meeting would be the means of losing it. F. J. McGuire of the American Federation of Labor spoke to the same strain.

Shot a Socialist.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—M. Jules Guesnot, a member of the Chamber of Deputies of the socialist interest, representing the district of Roanne, has been shot at with a revolver and seriously wounded by a former election agent. The agent suspected the deputy of intrigue with his wife.

Brazil's Boundary Claim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, sends word that Baron Rio Branco has been appointed chief of the commission to decide the boundary limits of Amaga as they affect Brazil.

SENATE IN SESSION.

Sherman's Address on the Financial Question

RECEIVING CLOSE ATTENTION.

Butler's Bill for the Prohibition of the Sale of Bonds Without the Consent of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—The presence of many holiday visitors at the national capital was shown today by the well filled Senate galleries.

Morrill (Rep., Vt.), chairman of the finance committee, moved that when the Senate adjourn it be till Tuesday next. He said, "I hope by Tuesday, when the Senate reassembles, the finance committee will be ready to report on both the tariff and the bond bills passed by the House. The motion for adjournment until Tuesday was agreed to.

Hale (Maine) presented a bill for the Pacific Ocean cable to Hawaii and elsewhere, and explained that it was an elaboration of the plan urged before last Congress and contemplated a cable for the transaction of business of the United States government. He said he would call up the subject next Tuesday.

A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment admitting women to suffrage, was presented by request by Hear.

Squire (Rep., Wash.) offered a resolution for a conciliation treaty with of a convention between the United States and Great Britain for marking the boundary between Alaska and British North America, and appropriating $75,000 for expenses. Squire said this boundary question involved considerations quite as serious as those concerning Venezuela. There were prospects of a conflict between the miners and officials claiming to exercise authority along the disputed line. The resolution is confined to the controversy over the 141st meridian and not to the general boundary question. The resolution was referred.

George (Miss.) asked immediate consideration for a bill repealing the law requiring the oath of loyalty as a prerequisite to securing pension for service in the Mexican war. Hoar said the repeal was unobjectionable, whereupon Chandler remarked, "I will certainly support any measure of reconciliation which has the joint endorsement of the senator from Mississippi and the senator from Massachusetts." The bill was passed without division.

Butler (N. C.) asked immediate consideration of the bill "To prohibit the issue of interest-bearing bonds."

Hill (N. Y.) suggested that the bill be not pressed for the present. Sherman, he said, was not to address the Senate. After that possibly a discussion of this proposition would be desirable.

Butler said the proposition needed no discussion. The country understood it. It had been exhaustively discussed until public judgment was as certain as that two and two made four. Still, according to Hill's request, the measure was withdrawn.

The Senate agreed to a resolution by Allen (Neb.) calling on the treasury for detailed information as to the segregation of funds in the treasury and their uses for other than redemption with the dates and circumstances of such use.

Perkins (Calif.) urged the passage of a resolution suggesting that duty on sugar be increased in the tariff amendments contained by the finance committee. It was referred to the finance committee merely as a suggestion and not as an expression on the subject.

Sherman then began his speech on the financial question, reading from a manuscript and receiving close attention.

Speaker Reed and Henderson, Dalzell, Walker and other members of the House were on the floor and followed Sherman with close attention.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Senator Sherman began by asserting that while Congress would support the President in maintaining the honor and integrity of our country in the field of diplomacy it would approve his recommendation on the more important subject of our financial policy, and especially of our currency. He, the President, had mistaken the cause of our present financial condition in attributing it to the demand for gold for United States notes instead of the deficiency of revenue caused by the exchange of last Congress. He proposed as a remedy the conversion of the United States notes and treasury notes into interest bearing bonds thus increasing the interest bearing debt nearly $500,000,000. He proposed a line of public policy that would produce a sharp contraction of our currency, and greatly to the burden of existing debts and arrest the progress of almost every American industry which now competed with foreign productions.

Mr. Sherman read from a table showing the receipts and expenditures each year from 1866 to 1893 and asserted that for the first time since 1866 we had deficiencies of revenue. Since the first of March, 1893, to the first of December, 1895, the national debt had been increased $102,062,245.

He made an analysis of the McKinley tariff law and of its successor, the Wilson law, and asserted that during the 15 months of the McKinley law the average monthly surplus was $1,129,821. During the existence of the Wilson law the average monthly deficiency was $4,699,603. Under the Wilson law the United States exported in a year agricultural products valued at $381,579,865, while during the last year of the McKinley law the exports of similar products were $371,125,229. He declared that the deficiency of revenue was the primary cause of the demand for United States notes and that the only remedies were either a radical reduction of expenditures, or an increase of taxation and perhaps both. The senator asserted that during the first term of Mr. Cleveland, when he was powerless to affect the currency and tariff policies, the Senate being Republican, the gold increased from $256,000,000 on the first of April, 1893, to $325,000,000 on the first of April, 1895. This gold came into the treasury without cost in exchange for United States notes or gold certificates.

"What other remedy," he asked, "is there for our financial difficulties except to borrow money on the best terms possible to pay current deficiencies and to provide additional revenue for future wants? To the extent and for these purposes I am willing to support the administration however much I may differ with its general policy."

He did not wish to criticise the sales of bonds authorized by the resumption act to meet the deficiency caused by the passage of the Wilson law. Under the circumstances the administration was justified in doing this. The senator held that notes once redeemed should only be released for gold coin and such releases should be momentary if new gold is deposited in the treasury. With this provision of law the scarcity of currency would create some demand for it that gold would be freely deposited in exchange for the more portable and convenient notes of the United States. The resumption fund should be segregated from all other funds of the United States and paid out only in redemption of United States notes. Deficiencies in the revenues should be provided for by bonds or certificates of indebtedness of small denomination at a low rate of interest which would be readily taken by the people through national banks, subtreasuries and postoffices. The senator continuing said in part:

"As the term 'lawfully' includes gold coins there is a disposition by the administration banks to convert their United States notes into gold, thus aiding in depleting the redemption reserve. This could be prevented by provision of law that the bank reserve of lawful money shall be United States or treasury notes only. The resumption fund is the safeguard of the money of the people and its use for any other purpose is a practical repudiation of the public faith.

"A careful study of the systems of the banking currency and coinage adopted by the principal nations of Europe convinces me that our system when cured of a few defects developed by time, founded upon the bimetallic coinage of gold and silver maintained at par with each other with free national banks established in every city and town of importance of the United States, issuing their notes secured by great bonds by United States bonds or some equivalent security, redeemable on demand in United States notes, and the issue of an amount of United States notes and treasury notes equal to the amount now outstanding with provision for a ratable increase with the increase of population, always redeemable in coin supported by an ample reserve of coin in the treasury not to be invaded by deficiencies of revenue and separated by the subtreasury system from all connection with the receipts and expenditures of the government—such a system would make our money current in commercial circles in every and all climes, better than the best that now exists in Europe—better than that of Great Britain which now holds the purse strings of the world. All I ask now is that you will not disturb it with your deficiencies; you will not run it of its safeguards; you will not return to the days of wildcat money; you will not lessen the savings of prudent labor or the accumulations of the rich. Time makes all things even. Let us give to the executive authorities ample means to meet the appropriations you have, but let us strengthen rather than weaken our monetary system which lies at the foundation of our prosperity and of our progress."

At the conclusion of Sherman's remarks, Butler (Pop., N. C.), renewed the request for immediate consideration of his bill to prohibit the future sale of bonds except with the consent of Congress. The newspapers, he said, had told a story of an impending bond issue. Action should be and at once. Butler asked unanimous consent to put his bill upon passage. Hill, who happened to be in the chair, rather startled the Senate by himself interposing an objection.

MILLS REPLIES.

Mills replied to Sherman's tariff arguments, asserting that the McKinley bill had bred the original deficit.

Elkins said the House bond bill was intended to meet the emergency. There was no reason, he said, why the President and secretary of the treasury should be allowed to sell bonds without advertising. He criticized the last bond issue, claiming the commission was too great. He saw no reason why the loans should not have been made at home. The President should take the people into his confidence. Elkins asked for a vote on the resolution, saying it was urgent because there was danger that bonds soon would be issued.

Hill demanded the yes and nays. Hale's motion for consideration (not passage) of his resolution for public advertisements for bonds passed the Senate—43 yeas to 5 nays.

Nays—Brice, Caffrey, Chilton (Wis.), Murphy, Hill.

Hill moved to refer the resolution to the finance committee. He said the finance committee had the subject before it in the House bill. The Senate resolution would carry no weight. It was an expression of the Senate alone. He thought the executive department sufficiently emboldened already.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The session of the House today lasted five minutes. The journal was read and approved, and a message received from the Senate. The House adjourned until Monday next.

Alaska Boundary Question.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 3.—In discussing the Alaska boundary question, the Hon. Warren Truitt, retiring United States district judge of Alaska, having turned over his office to his successor, the Hon. A. K. Delaney said: "The unanimous opinion on the boundary question is that the line should stay right where it is. People do not want England's contention granted, for it would take some of the best of southwestern Alaska and control the Yukon trade.

"People are opposed to any more of England's map making and they don't want arbitration, for they consider there is nothing to arbitrate. They have seen enough arbitration in the Bering sea controversy, by which England got all she desired. The line is where it has been conceded for years and they do not recognize the contention.

"The message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan position is taken to have some bearing on the Alaska boundary dispute. It is received with favor and there is no division with us on either case.

"The Alaska Indians who are great lovers of the stars and stripes, it being their custom to place the flag at half mast over their dead, are very much opposed to the British gaining possession of any territory."

Judge Truitt added: "Liquor is the cause of nearly all the lawbreaking in Alaska. When I went to Alaska four years ago the grand juries would not indict for liquor selling, obeying public sentiment rather than the law, but at the last term every saloon keeper in Alaska was indicted."

Friends of Armenia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A mass meeting of friends of Armenia was held last night. Mrs. Clara Barton president of the Red Cross society made an address in which she said $500,000 would relieve the sufferings of Armenia. She expressed her willingness to go with any expedition to that country.

Labor Trouble at Colon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A special to the World from Colon, Colombia, says: The commercial men of this place are demanding that four instead of three steamers shall be run monthly between Colon and New York. It is understood that the greater part of the railroad mechanics will strike for shorter hours. The feeling that runs through the railroad department seems to be strongly opposed to such a matter. The chief officers are siding with the stockholders. The situation is thought to be critical. It is expected that hundreds more laborers will be brought from the interior for work upon the canal.

Refiners a Trust.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to a local paper from Berlin says:

Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria has definitely announced that he will not give his consent to be placed on the throne of which King Otto is now the nominal incumbent. The prince's reason includes the abrogation of a royal title and a munificent income.

Sugar on the Advance.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A local paper says: The effect of consolidation in the sugar cane fields of Cuba by the insurgents has reached this market with greater force than that noted last week, and sugar is on the upturn. The net advance the week has been 1-16, the wholesale price of granulated being 4 1-16. Conservative dealers are predicting a further advance of fully 1 cent when look for an upturn of a cent. The latest news of the fire in the Cuban crop is rapidly passing out in smoke. Best information from the central producing localities state there is remaining only 15 per cent of a crop. Early in the crop year the yield was estimated at 1,100,000 tons. Later estimates reduced it to 700,000 tons, and the latest dispatches to wholesale grocers make the Cuban crop only 300,000 tons.

In view of the fact that the European beet sugar outlook is poor on all sides there is preparation for higher sugar prices.

It is a time of the year when refiners' stocks have run low and they are rushing into the market for their orders. Jobbers are buying everything they can lay their hands on. Refineries have been compelled to shut off large speculative orders, and can scarcely keep pace with what appears to be legitimate consumptive demand.

The London market is active and advancing, and the raw product the world over is in big demand.

The Louisiana planters are holding back supplies expecting higher prices.

No Women Lawyers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—Pittsburg has one woman lawyer. The other lawyers are opposed to her on account of her sex and they do not want any more admitted to practice. A committee will report to the Allegheny county bar association on Saturday as follows:

"It seems to us the question of admitting women to the bar is one which differs materially from the opening of any other avenue to the employment of the sex. Passing by the question, so often discussed as to whether women possess the necessary mental characteristics for the proper practice of law, your committee are of the opinion that the very nature of the practice is such as to render it peculiarly unfeminine that women should be admitted, and their admission would be injurious to the profession."

THE ST. LOUIS EXPLOSION.

Four More Bodies Taken from the Ruins.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The remains of four more victims of yesterday's explosion have just been taken from the ruins. The bodies are terribly mutilated and have not been recognized.

Sugar Bounty Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Representative Boatner, of Iowa, offered a resolution today directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report whether Comptroller Bolet's action refusing to pay sugar bounties was unconstitutional and in contempt of Congress, and what action should be taken to vindicate the authority of the House.

Fire in a Children's Home.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The main part of the Franklin county children's home was damaged by fire at 5 a. m. to the amount of $25,000. The east and west wings remain intact. A hundred and thirty children were safely marshaled out and soon will be provided for in the wings. The fire originated near the top of the building from a cause not known.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce will hold its annual meeting at the Board of Trade building this evening for the purpose of electing a new board of directors for the ensuing year. A large attendance is requested as matters of importance will come up for consideration.

WESTERN COLONIZATION.

Ideal Homes in California for Thrifty Farmers.

The Settlements of Utah to Be Used as a Pattern in the New Undertaking.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The World this morning says:

Theodore B. Wakeman is promoting a new scheme of western colonization. The proposed new colony is to be located at Ashurst, in northern California, directly opposite the Leland Stanford country places on the Sacramento river. It will invite persons of small means from the cities to homes which it is promised will be ideal. One aim is to relieve the congestion in the cities.

The leader of the scheme is Wm. H. Smythe, of Massachusetts and Chicago. Mr. Smythe said last night that he had studied long and carefully the colonies in America and those founded by public spirited persons in various portions of the West. Among these were the Mormon colonies of Utah, the Union colony of Colorado, founded in 1870 by Horace Greely, and several communities in southern California. As a result there was formed the Plymouth colony, in the Payette valley of Idaho, which had been successful. Now northern California is to be invaded.

IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Quiet, Business-Like Bidding the Principal Feature of Today's Meeting.

Today's meeting of the Mining Exchange was rather quiet and business like than otherwise and yet not a great deal of business was disposed of. The only listed stock sold was 100 shares of Mercur. Herman Hill was the salesman and W. C. B. Allen the purchaser. When unlisted stocks were reached there was somewhat of a flurry when 7,000 shares of Little Pittsburg changed hands. The regular call is shown in detail in the following tabulated statement:

LISTED STOCKS.

Mines.	Bid.	Asked.
Anchor	$ 1 00	$ 1 25
Beaconsfield	12	15
Alabama	12	20
Belmont Block		
Centennial-Eureka		2 75
Grand Central	1 40	1 50
Eureka Hill		2 50
Ontario		6 50
Ontario Extension		
Ontario Consolidated		
Silver King		
Silver Reef		
Mercur	1 10	1 20
Mammoth	1 00	1 10
Mercur		
Ontario	6 25	6 50
Ophir		
Ophir Consolidated		
Silver King Consolidated		
Star		
Uncle Sam	1 60	1 80
Utah	20	

Forty-five cents was offered for 1,000 shares of Alta; no takers; 50 cents was offered for 200 shares with the same result; 55 cents was then offered for 875 "assessment," said sharer." The mine was passed without any transfers being made.

Daly was offered at $6.12½ bid $6.00; no sale.

Herman Hill sold 100 shares of Mercur to W. C. B. Allen at $6.10 and then stepped from the 'change floor to the lobby and sold 200 more shares at the same figure to J. E. Bradley.

M. H. Ryan offered 1,000 shares of Silver Consolidated at $2.25 and was met with the cry, "Call something else," which was done.

There was a bid of $14.25 for one hundred shares of Silver King stock but there was no one present who wished to sell at that figure; 95 cents was bid for Utah, but there was no response.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Five hundred shares Dalton, offered at 10 cents; bid 9; on recall 9½; 800 shares sold by J. R. Thompson to De Witt R. Lane.

W. C. B. Allen offered 300 shares of Geyser at $1.45; $1.40 respectively; $1.40 bid for 100 and $1.40 for 300; no sale.

Herman Hill offered 10,000 shares of Park City Crown Point at $1 a share; no bids.

West Cable and Cleveland received no bids, same as the Richmond and Alexandria of which Mr. Allen offered 10,000 shares.

Gold Bell Milling and Mining company—25,000 shares offered at 10 cents; 9 bid; no sale.

River—200 shares offered at $1.06; asked $1.10.

Wasatch Mineral Springs—1,000 shares offered at 25 cents; no bids.

Deseret National Bank—13 shares offered at $200; bid $190.

Commercial National Bank—10 shares offered at 90 cents; no bids.

Z. C. M. I.—49 shares offered at $100; $99 bid.

New American Natural Gas—1,000 shares offered at 12 cents; bid 8; 10 cents offered for 5,000 shares; no bid.

Eagle—1,000 shares offered at 85 cents; 91 cents offered for 500.

THE SALES MADE.

Mercur—100 shares $6.10.

Dalton—800 shares 9½ cents.

Little Pittsburg—3,500 shares 2½ cents.

Railway News-Reporter.

Arrangements are being made for the issuance of a Utah edition of the Railway-News Reporter. The advance statement is given out that the resources of the new State will be given prominent place in that widely distributed paper. Ray Raymond, of this city, is associate editor and will give the enterprise his personal attention.

Licensed to Wed.

Clerk Stanton issued a marriage license this afternoon to Olof Nelson, aged 30, and Oscarie Erickson, aged 22, both of Murray.