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. 38. THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

Death and Destruction Through the Explosion of a Boiler.

THE BUILDING A TOTAL WRECK.

Only Two Employes of a Large Force of Laborers Escape Injury.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Jan. 30.—Five persons were killed and nearly a score injured, some fatally, by the explosion of a thirty-inch cylinder boiler at the works of the Hollidaysburg Iron & Nail company this morning.

The dead are: George Lose, unmarried; Eli Evans, helper; Merrill Treese, 15 years old, and two unknown tramps sleeping near the furnace.

The wounded are: Samuel Kepperd, puddler, scalded, will die; Robert McMurray, puddler, scalded, will die; Frank Cramer, superintendent of the mill, several ribs broken, cut and bruised; Samuel Marks, puddler, scalded; John Wommer, puddler, scalded, hip broken, may die; Finley Ferguson, puddler, scalded; George Morris, internal injuries; David McCauley, one of the mill department, badly injured about the body; Martin Wall, laborer, spine badly injured, may die; John Hefferin, a clerk, cut in the head, may die; Henry Rink, puddler, not about the mill; Robert Marks, straightener, arms and ankle broken, internal injuries, may die; Daniel Gerrick, extent of internal injuries; William Harnish, laborer, severe bodily injuries; Daniel Ayres, puddler, badly injured about the body.

The only employes injured were Cramer, engineer, and Wesley Athey, fireman.

The boiler was blown through the roof three hundred feet in the air and came down like a spent rocket, crashing through the roof to another department of the works. The entire roof was precipitated to the floor below and the works practically wrecked. The explosion broke hundreds of windows a quarter of a mile from the mill. There was great excitement among the wrecked building and the families of the dead and wounded were frantic with grief. No explanation is offered as to the cause of the explosion. Some of the employes say they were short of steam before the accident happened.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

President Crespo Determined to Rule the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A letter to the Herald from the Corsica, Venezuela, dated January 20, says:

Venezuelans are still discussing the question of the frontier to the effect that the British authorities had removed the post on the boundary by sending its men and two cannon. The news came late by way of Trinidad and though there is no positive way to verify it, there is every reason to believe that it is true. Local patriots are anxious to have their own frontier guard and in the event of war to take the aggressive rather than to try to repel an English invasion. The politicians, who seem to be comparatively few in number, are doing a good deal of revolutionary talking and some agitation to take advantage of the international complications to further injure their country. Several have told me of wild plans to upset the government, but the fact remains that General Crespo has demonstrated his strength so that the merchants and people are confident of the stability of the government. The president is not, however, acting calmly by and waiting to be attacked. He is taking every possible means to ferret out his enemies, and when he finds them to punish them. He wants to keep the country in peace by frightening those who are trying to foster rebellion and keeping the means of doing so as far from them as he can. The mails are carefully watched and suspicious correspondence is seized and examined. The mail that carries this letter will take to the United States an order for half a dozen extra pistols for government use. They will be used for work on the coast and in the Orinoco river and will be armed with American rapid-fire guns.

In the event of war, the smaller ones will be transformed into torpedo boats. I visited the other day the largest boat owned by Venezuela, the Restaurador. She has been in the harbor of Corsica for a year and she has not made any long trip since she took Antonio Pimentel out of the country after his defeat by Crespo. She is a good vessel, built for long merchant service, but now sadly in need of repairs. She has some modern American guns and could be at some need for short cruises if her boilers were patched up and other necessary work done. The government intends to buy two more cruisers of moderate size, but the details have not yet been arranged. The German claim remains unsettled and it is generally believed here that the government of Germany has written a note to Venezuela demanding prompt payment. The difficulty arises through the Guarantee of the payment of seven per cent interest on bonds of a road between this city and Valencia, constructed by Germans. The question of whether such guarantee has the controversy. Rumors that new loans would be sent down here to meet old notes have been current for three months. There is every reason to believe Senor Irausquin, who, for many years acted for the Crespo's new cabinet presumably with the sole purpose of adjusting matters and it is said that he will resign as soon as he has succeeded in his private practice is far more profitable than his salary as a cabinet officer. I learn that an offer of settlement has been made and that the terms were practically agreed on. When a new complication arises. The government here proposes to issue bonds bearing interest in payment of the debt. The bondholders think they should be as good as they can get out of them, whereas the local authorities wish to place them directly and turn over the proceeds.

AIMED AT THE KING.

An Anarchist Throws a Rock at Portugal's Ruler.

LISBON, Jan. 30.—While King Charles was returning to his palace today after a drive in an open carriage, an anarchist workman threw a stone at his majesty. The missile hit his aide-de-camp, who jumped from the carriage, seized and held the anarchist until the police arrived. The prisoner was rescued. He shouted for social revolution.

The Obituary List.

GRINNELL, Iowa, Jan. 30.—Dr. C. F. Magoun, ex-president of the Iowa college, died today.

Dan Jerome Ill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—William H. English is lying dangerously ill at English hotel, having inflammatory rheumatism.

EXTRAORDINARY WEDDING.

A "New Woman" and a "New Man" in "Matrimony Up to Date."

The Ceremony Performed by a Spiritualist Medium Under "Inspiration."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—An extraordinary wedding ceremony was performed in this city last night. Theosophy was the medium which joined in the bonds of matrimony a "new woman" and a "new man." Adelaide Johnson, the sculptress, whose portrait busts of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Caroline Winslow, occupied a central position in the woman's building at the World's Fair, was the heroine of the novel affair, or "matrimony up to date." Miss Johnson invited twenty friends somewhat mysteriously to a "white evening" at her home. No hint was given of the nature of the occasion. The guests, including Mrs. Honoria [illegible], of Boston; Susan B. Anthony, Clara B. Colby and Colonel Charles, arrayed themselves in white as requested, and arrived promptly at the appointed hour. They found the drawing room draped in snowy white cheesecloth, white curtains hid the windows and doorways, white sat enthroned the chairs and covered the tables, on which crystal bowls of calla lilies were placed. A bust of General Logan, on a pedestal in one corner, gazed sternly on the marble.

The curiosity of the guests was first aroused by the sight of a white satin ribbon which divided a part of the room. This enclosed a sort of chancel containing a sofa upholstered in white satin. Curiosity was set at rest at 9 o'clock by the announcement that the wedding of Adelaide Johnson to Alexander Frederick Jonhson was about to take place. Cora L. V. Richmond, the spiritualist, passed behind the ribbons attended by the groom, who wore a suit of white broadcloth with white silk tie. Mrs. John Vance Cheney, wife of the poet, entered immediately afterward and rest a piece on "Music," the last stanza of which was accompanied by the strains of Lohengrin's wedding chorus, played softly by Susan Oldberg. The bride soon appeared gowned in white satin and heavily embroidered with pearls and made over white satin, escorted by her brother, Chas. G. Johnson, of Chicago. Cora L. V. Richmond performed the marriage ceremony, "under inspiration."

Only a week ago the groom by power of law changed his name of Alexander Frederick Jenkins for Alexander Frederick Johnson, in order that his talented wife should not forfeit the name by which she is known to the world. He is a slight young fellow, not 25, with light hair and penetrating dark eyes. He was born in England, has traveled all over America, spending nine months alone on an Arizona ranch and now lives in New York. That is all that is known of him here, except that, like his bride, who is 15 years his senior, he is thoroughly imbued with the beliefs of Christian science and theosophy, and is a vegetarian as well.

Adelaide Johnson is the daughter of a forty-niner, and began her art education in St. Louis. After studying there and in Chicago she became the pupil of Monte Verde, of Italy. Washington and Rome are the cities between which she divides her time. Mrs. Johnson will receive the congratulations of friends at a "studio reception" this afternoon. Mrs. Johnson will make her home here as heretofore, while Mr. Johnson will reside in New York.

International Battle.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Pedlar Palmer, the champion light weight boxer of England, and George Dixon, the featherweight champion of the world, will meet at Madison Square Garden tonight in a six-round bout for a decision.

The interest which this international bout has created arises from the fact that Billy Plimmer, who held the title of champion bantam weight of the world, got the decision over Dixon in a four-round bout and was recently defeated by Pedlar Palmer, who was comparatively unknown on this side of the Atlantic at the time. There are many shrewd judges who think Palmer will win.

The St. Paul Still Aground.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—By telephone from the steamer St. Paul it is learned that no effort to float the steamer was made either last night or this morning, and there is no change in her position. The steamer is now about as light as she can be made. The probabilities are that nothing further will be done until there is a strong easterly wind and high tide.

Foreclosure Proceedings.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust company, of New York, has filed a bill in the United States circuit court here to foreclose a mortgage for $7,775,000 on the Lake Street Elevated road.

FRANCE IS JEALOUS.

Parisian Papers Tell the United States to Mind Her Own Business

AND LET EUROPE'S AFFAIRS ALONE

The Idea of An American Squadron in Turkish Waters Considered a "Fanatical Conjecture."

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: The Parisian papers devote considerable attention to the possibilities of the United States entering into the active sphere of European international affairs and the Journal des Debats regrets that Europe has not some sort of Monroe doctrine to protect it from the meddling of the United States in purely European affairs. The resolution adopted by the Senate and House of representatives, it points out, is a direct summons to the powers to carry out the clauses of the treaty of Berlin. Diplomats of old, we are told, would have been horrified at the idea of sending an American squadron to Constantinople as Senator Frye urges, not because they would have been surprised to learn that America has a squadron to send, but because they would have remembered certain conventions which forbid the sending of squadrons to Constantinople. Americans are aware that such conventions exist, but Senator Frye wants to send a squadron without paying any regard to them. It is impossible to be more American. It is true that the authoritative International law interviewed by the Herald have clearly expressed an opinion that Congress is to blame and has no business to meddle with the treaty of Berlin, in which the United States was not a signatory, but it seems the idea of attaching any weight to the opinions of jurists is regarded on the other side of the Atlantic as a European prejudice. As to the views of England, or rather of Mr. Chamberlain, who is above the opinions of jurists in other lands, Americans, instead of bringing down a trifle like the Venezuelan dispute, should not have intervened to settle the Armenian question, while the press appears to regard such course without consideration. Possibly, however, Mr. Chamberlain's reference is intended to chaff the Americans on their own inconsistency in attacking England because of her intervention in Venezuela.

The Temps takes advantage of the occasion to ridicule the English press on its too fertile imagination in assuming the possibility of Europe confiding to the great Republic of the new world and of the United States accepting the mission in spite of the Monroe doctrine being turned upside down, of forcing the hand of the sultan by a naval demonstration before Constantinople.

"Fortunately," says the Temps, "the world is governed not by fanatical political conjectures, but by the modest 'mutineers' of Downing street, or of the d'Orsay."

Cheerful Funeral.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Theosophists met yesterday in Graceland cemetery and watched the cremation of the remains of Miss Mary Tupelius. Instead of the scene being sad one the general feeling which permeated the assemblage was one of calm rejoicing, paradoxical even by the nearest and dearest friends of the girl who had died. Instead of tears there were songs and music, flowers, and addresses in cheerful strains, and a noticeable absence of the usual emblems of death.

Theosophists do not look on death as otherwise, hence the remarkably cheerful scenes which marked the consumption by fire of the remains of Miss Tupelius.

Miss Tupelius, who was a native of Finland, had been a teacher of manual training in the Agassiz school. She was tall and handsome and a woman of marked intellectuality. She had been a member of the Theosophical society for some time and was a most ardent worker in its behalf, and had made many warm friends among the members.

Concerned About His Brother.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—H. G. Catlin, a mine owner, now in the city, is somewhat concerned about his brother, Robert Catlin, one of the American mining engineers now in the Transvaal. He has heard nothing of him since the Jameson episode. He is a friend of Messrs. Curtis and Hammond and went out to the South African gold fields at the request of Mr. Hammond, to take charge as manager of the East and West Simmer and Jack mines and the Dunkeepe, and as controlling engineer of others. He arrived there December 1. With him were J. C. Clements, whose arrest has been recently cabled; Harry Webb, Gardner Williams, an engineer named Jennings and others to the number of twenty, all well known in the Colorado and Nevada gold regions. Mr. Catlin is 45 years old. He was born in Vermont.

A Simple Home Wedding.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Miss Mary Quay, the eldest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Quay, was married at her father's house in this city last night to Louis A. Davison, of Beaver, Penn. It was a simple home wedding, and only a limited number of intimate friends and relations witnessed the marriage.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

In Honor of the Late U. S. Ambassador Bonayne.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Memorial services were held at noon at St. George's chapel in honor of the late Mr. Theodore Runyon, United States ambassador to Germany. All the seats were occupied by a distinguished congregation. The imposing catafalque upon which the remains rested was buried under floral offerings, including tributes from Emperor William, the empress, ex-Empress Frederick, the German foreign office, members of the diplomatic corps, the American colony, German friends of Runyon, the staff of the American embassy and that of the United States consulate.

The emperor, who was kept away by an important cabinet meeting, was represented by Adjutant Count Von Pressen.

The empress and ex-empress were represented by high court officials. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia was present.

Rev. Dr. Dickie's funeral address was touching tribute to American and the sterling virtues of the deceased.

At the close of the memorial services, members of the diplomatic corps, German officers and others passed in file before the widow and family, who were assisted by the chief secretary of the United States embassy, John B. Jackson. They all expressed condolence.

A detachment of troops was drawn up before the church as a guard of honor.

The American colony met this afternoon to express sympathy for Runyon's family.

MASSACRES FEARED.

Rumors of New Outrages in Turkish Provinces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—The renewal of the massacres at Alashgh, Armenia and Van is feared. The ambassadors have called the attention of the Porte to the alarming rumors.

Letters received from the insurgents at Zeitoun say that no atrocities were committed by them until they learn of the massacre at Marash. Then they took vengeance upon the Turks.

CHARLES THE FIRST.

Anniversary of His Death Celebrated in London.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—This is the anniversary of the execution of Charles I of England, who was beheaded on Jan. 30, 1649. This morning small bottles of legitimists arrived at Trafalgar Square with floral wreaths, which they attempted to place at the foot of the statue of Charles I.

The police compelled them to remove the wreaths. The crowd, with uncovered heads, repeated the collect, referring to the so-called martyred sovereign. Then they offered up prayers for the dead king. When the demonstration began to attract much attention, they were dispersed by the police.

Later, apparently by orders received from the chief of the police at Scotland Yard, beautiful wreaths inscribed, "In memory of the white king," were allowed to be placed at the foot of the pedestal.

TWO VESSELS LAUNCHED.

One a Warship the Other a Merchant Steamer.

Impressive Ceremonies at Newport News in the Presence of Thousands of Spectators.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 30.—The third warship constructed by the private southern shipyard since the war, and also the largest merchant steamer built in this country with the exception of the two American transatlantic liners built by Cramps, were launched successfully here by the Newport News Shipbuilding company at high tide this morning in the presence of a distinguished party from Washington, members of the House naval affairs committee, Admiral Brown, commanding the Norfolk navy yard, and 5,000 people from adjacent towns. There were present also representatives of Admiral Bunce's great fleet in Hampton roads, Senators Carter and Mantle, of Montana, and Assistant Secretary McAdoo, who represented the navy department in the absence of Secretary Herbert.

Adding to the spectacular effect produced by the steamers and sailing vessels gathered for the occasion, was the battleship Indiana, which came up from Fort Monroe this morning to load coal, pending her departure for Port Royal.

Both vessels are the finest type of their class ever turned out by this yard which soon begins the construction of the monster battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, authorized by the last Congress.

In order to take the advantage of the flood tide, the launch of the vessels took place before 11 o'clock, one following the other as fast as the workmen could knock away the shores and wedge up the keel.

The first to take the water was the merchant vessel, whose name had been kept a secret until she began to slide down the ways, when Miss Nellie Saldridge, of Helena, broke the usual bottle of wine and named her Grand Duchess. As the storm of the great hull caught the water, shrill whistles of the steamers gave greetings, while thousands of people showed their appreciation by giving three cheers for the Newport News ship building yard and C. P. Huntington as its founder. What route the new vessel is intended for has not yet been announced. Thirty minutes after the Grand Duchess had been towed out of the way, the warship Helena was ready to take to her natural element. With slight hesitation, due to the lack of sufficient tallow, and with stately precision, she glided off into the James as Miss Lucy Hale Stone, the daughter of Mayor Stone, of Helena, smashed a champagne bottle and named her in honor of Montana's capital city.

Senators Carter and Mantle, Mayor Stone and a party of eighteen from Montana, Captain Chase, of Texas, and Admiral Brown were on the platform.

The Indians greeted the new addition to the service with deep blasts from her steam whistle. Tugs and other ships added the din.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, President Ormsbi entertained the visitors at a banquet where the ships and the company were toasted by senators, representatives and others.

The keels of the new battleships will be laid near the spot where the two ships were launched today. This evening the Washington visitors will return home.

A SILVER SPEECH.

Mitchell Addresses the Senate on That Subject.

THE CAUSE OF ALL OUR TROUBLES

And the Remedies to Be Applied—Increase the Value of Our Exports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Senator Mitchell of Oregon addressed the Senate on the free coinage bill. The following is a synopsis of his address:

SEN. MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Mitchell said that the question presented was whether it was necessary to increase the bonded indebtedness to maintain the gold standard or by a greater use of silver, restore it to its primary place as money of the Constitution.

Mitchell pointed out that our foreign indebtedness during the past twenty-five years had greatly increased, notwithstanding the fact that during that time there was a balance of trade in our favor in merchandise of $1,703,000,000, besides silver exports of $203,311,623, and gold exports of $271,190,121.

"The cause," said Mitchell, "is that the balance of trade in our favor during the period in merchandise, gold and silver has gone to foreign lands, mostly to Europe, to meet the expenses of freight charges to our carrying trade, to pay in the interest of our foreign indebtedness and the expenses of travel of Americans in Europe. This is the manner the debt has been created and is constantly accumulating and we are unable to meet the interest, much less the principal, for the simple reason of the great depression in the value of our exports since 1873.

"There is in my judgment two remedies to be applied. First, let shipping laws must be amended, and merchant marine must be encouraged and built up, and we must become our own carriers; and, secondly, we must legislate to increase the value of our exportable utilities so as to enable us to meet, reduce and, if possible wipe out the debt which today makes the people of this country virtually slaves to the money lenders of Great Britain. We must reduce our expenses and instead of issuing new bonds, also liquidating obligations already issued, increase, if possible, the value of our commodities, including silver, with which to meet this indebtedness.

Mitchell discussed at some length the competition of China and Japan with the United States.

"It is incredible," said the senator, "that the people cannot be made to realize the great transparent fact, so absolutely apparent, that the effect of the operation of the single gold standard is to bring our laborers, our manufacturers, our artisans and our farmers as well into direct and ruinous competition with the laborers, the manufacturers and artisans and the farmers of every silver standard, silver using country in the world.

"We have as a nation proclaimed loudly and properly and legislated vigorously and wisely against Chinese immigration, but we are threatened, and especially is this so with reference to the Pacific coast states and territories, with an industrial foe, a mighty, unstanding army, in comparison with which Chinese immigration is an evil. Infinitesimal in character; and this state of things is not only made possible by the destruction of timetables in this country and by the practical operation of the single gold standard, but is actually generated, warmed into life, promoted, encouraged and sustained by the monometallic gold policy."

He said this was so "because the purchasing power of silver in all silver using countries has not depreciated. (It is as great today as ever before. The purchasing power of silver bullion even in this country, is as great now as ever at any time in the past. Their standard of value is silver. The yen of Japan and the tael of China go just as far in paying wages, in tilling the ground, in the manufacture of and in operating machinery, in herding sheep, in growing cattle, in manufacturing cloth, as ever they did at any time heretofore, whereas gold in the single gold standard, gold using countries, has appreciated, as compared with silver, 100 per cent. Their products, their goods, therefore are prepared for the market, even were there no difference in the cost of labor in the two countries arising out of diverse national and climatic conditions, at just one-half the price in terms of silver, of the articles in the gold standard, gold using countries. What is the result? They, the Chinese and Japanese, the people of South and Central America, can afford, without touching on their profits, to sell the product of their farms, of their shops, of their factories, to the people of a gold standard, gold using country, at just one-half the price in gold they would have been compelled to sell for if bimetallism had been maintained and the destruction of the parity value between the two monies has not been brought about by silver demonetization."

Mitchell described the great industrial development of Japan. As to the bond bill, it came from the house, he said, "I decline to give further authority to the secretary of the treasury to issue additional bonds in time of peace. First, because I deny the necessity for any such additional issue; secondly, because I am unwilling to impose a further increase of our interest bearing public debt; thirdly, because in encouraging an additional bond issue at any rate of interest, I believe I am instead of sustaining the public credit, hastening the rapid approach of national bankruptcy; and, fourthly, because I am a Republican and every Republican convention of every state in the Union which has convened in the last year has condemned in emphatic terms the present administration for issuing bonds and thus increasing the national indebtedness.

"I am unwilling under any plea of necessity to aid the party to which I belong in doing that which as a party it has emphatically condemned in others."

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House adjourned early today after passing the Pools widows' pension bill and a bill to open the forest reservations of Colorado to the location of mining claims.

Express Robbery.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Presently an extensive express robbery on the West Shore road has been discovered in this city. The car for Boston was entered between that place and this city and robbed of everything valuable. The car was remained here and sent to Boston. It is impossible to ascertain what was taken, because the way bills are sent direct from New York to Boston.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Resolutions for Peace, Religion and the Prosperity of Railroads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The national board of trade at the closing session today, by a unanimous rising vote, directed the president of the board to send the following peace sentiment to the associated chambers of commerce, London:

"The national board of trade of the United States, assembled in annual meeting at Washington, sends greetings to the associated chambers of commerce of Great Britain, reciprocating all the friendly sentiments utered by the English commercial bodies, and expresses the earnest wish that commerce and religion, representing the great progressive and civilizing forces of the world, may honorably avert a conflict between the English speaking nations, who, more than any other, represent the sentiment of peace on earth and good will to man."

The committee on railroad transportation made a report, which was approved by the national board, deprecating all movements looking to government ownership of railway lines, but strenuously advocating a wise, firm and continuous supervision over the operation and management of these great agencies in all matters affecting their relations with the public in the conduct of inter-state commerce.

It was also resolved that the bonded indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government should be extended so as to meet the interest and sinking fund payments of the Smith House bill No. 3,439, now pending in Congress, was recommended.

It was also resolved that Congress should at once pass a law making any person, who has been a director, officer or employee of any corporation engaged in inter-state commerce, ineligible for appointment as an assignee or receiver of such corporation.

Terribly Burned and Cut.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 30.—The gas pipes of the blast furnace was blown out at Arkansas Valley smelter this morning, allowing the red hot metal and slag to escape. James Fowers was terribly burned and cut, will die. Others were severely injured.

THE SILVER MEN UNEASY.

Free Coinage Bill May Pass the Senate With a Small Majority.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 30.—A special to the Times from Washington says: The vote on the free coinage bill probably will not be reached in the Senate today notwithstanding Senator Jones has given notice that he will ask the Senate to sit until a vote be taken, even though it should take all night. The vote probably will be reached tomorrow or Saturday. There is little doubt that the bill will pass the Senate, though by a slim majority, probably not to exceed three or at most five. There are certain senators on both the Republican and Democratic sides who make propositions favorable to silver who will fly the track when the test comes. Three Indiana Democrats, Washington; Mallette, Oregon; Thurston, Nebraska; Baker, Kansas, and Faulkner, Mills and Gordon, Democrats. The margin is so close as to render the silver men somewhat uneasy.

John Sullivan's Condition.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 30.—John Lawrence Sullivan is confined to his bed and will not be able to leave it for a week, in consequence of his injuries received in falling off the train when drunk yesterday. Dr. J. N. Dixon says:

"Sullivan has received serious wounds that may result in fatal complications. The wound on his head will slough away and may cause erysipelas. Both eyes are closed tight and he suffers much pain. His recovery will rely upon the healing of the wound in his head. He is internally injured also. I believe I can bring him around, but it will be a scrub."

BASS FROM UTAH.

Game Warden Lund, of Colorado, Receives Samples of Same Fish.

LOWER NEWS, Jan. 29: Game Warden Lund yesterday received from the fish commissioners of Utah a basket of dressed black bass which had been artificially hatched and grown in Utah lake entirely by the efforts of the commission. The fish were very large and fat and indicated considerable care in the handling as well as demonstrating that black bass will thrive in the waters of Utah. Game Warden Lund says that the bass which have been placed in the lakes of Colorado have nearly all grown to ninety maturity and that they have multiplied with wonderful rapidity during the past year.

Penitentiary Warden.

Governor Wells, Secretary of State Hammond and Attorney General Bishop were in session at the executive office in the joint building during the greater part of the day, considering appointments. The naming of a penitentiary warden, for which position there are several applicants, was especially considered, but the Governor said this afternoon that the appointment would not be made for several days yet.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

"Peccavi" Pitches Into Some New Administration Methods.

CALLS IT A "THREE R" REGIME.

Associates It With the Fatal Consequence Attending the Cry of Rem. Remedies and Rebellion.

To the Editor:

In these days when the public mind is kept in a state of agitation by cries from various quarters, of reform, retrenchment, repeal and while voluminous reports containing the status of the various municipal departments are filed with the Mayor and City Council to be subjected to the relentless pruning knife of the judicial analyst, who in his wisdom selects therefrom such parts as may be most calculated to advance the cause nearest and dearest to his heart; is it not a fact that but little of the real contents of these reports will ever reach the common people, and is it not the duty of the public press, as far as possible, to enlighten them as best it can?

Suppose fellow citizens (who read this communication) we take up Mayor Glendinning's message and look it over briefly; and subject it to the criticism which we have the right to. We shall all agree on the need of proper retrenchment, the wisdom of bona fide reforms, and the necessity for adopting any other good thing suggested by his honor. I choose more particularly in this brief article to refer to his proposed system for the reorganization of the municipal machine.

First—He speaks of a board consisting of five heads of departments, with the Mayor as its chairman, who shall hold daily sessions. He then proceeds to enumerate the duties, substantially, of each member of said board, and in the enlightened extensive of this board, in comparison with the present expenses, he induces the sacrifice paid the chiefs of the police and fire departments; also the secretary of the fire department. The latter officer he probably does not know performs, at present, in addition to his duties as secretary the indispensable duty of operator for the fire alarm system. In no place in the detailed duties of the respective heads is any mention made looking toward the handling and control of these two important departments. But further along the Mayor says that these two departments might be managed by one superintendent, thereby saving the salary of one chief. Whoever heard of such a thing? Even in the wildest imagination of the most radical socialist, the thought was never before conceived.

About a year ago we had a riot in Ogden that the chief of police could not control, and at the same hour incendiary fires were blazing in three or four different parts of the business center of the city requiring the best efforts of the most skillful fire chief, but his honor would save this unfortunate by a kind of omnipresent universal man who could command police and spell note in one end of the city, and at the same time take charge of great conflagrations at the other end of the town.

One thing in particular worthy of note in this message is the recommendation for the establishment of a new bureau, an electrical department. People generally will admit this as one of the "good things" in the message. But why start a new department that will involve a great deal of expense and that is by no means a necessity at this time when we are all trying to retrench? This part of the recommendations takes almost a half column of the printed matter. Or, yes, I hear a man say, "There is one of the McKay family has yet provided for and he is an electrician by profession," and he knows.

The police department seems to come in for a generous share of rough handling. Those of us who have lived here for some time know that is hardly fair, for the present mayor must know that never in the past six years, have we had such efficient police service as during the last two years. Who can say that they have been held up by any member of the present police force (under its present head) and blind money demanded from them, as was a common occurrence four or five years ago? Prostitution, dive selling, gambling and gambling were much more common than now, but the city attorney is pledged to reform and he will doubtless have the co-operation of the present chief of police in this laudable work; but aside from all the city attorney in connection with this matter, in setting as the mouthpiece of the Mayor, it is fair to assume he has been consulted in regard to the policy of this administration. The city of the Mayor and the attorney is a Hydra-headed monster! Is it strange this writer, who is not very convenient with political machine, as a rule strange, Who notices the cry of Retrenchment? Why, the majority of the administration in the Council, led by a prominent member who now there of more salons in [illegible] of which was raided by the police last Sunday.

Tuesday night when the vote was taken in the Council he voted with the administration minority to abolish the recently passed police and fire law, and to enact the Sutherland bill. On yes, he is one of the reformers who have it in for the chief and commission for enforcing the Sunday closing law. Of course he is a "reveiler."

I am again reminded that some of the city attorney's late clientage, are also in favor of "repeal" ever since they have been driven from their accustomed haunts. If, of course, follows they are also "reformists."

As our whose interests are in the Fourth precinct I have a right to criticise the Mayor for refusing to give us a fire station there. If he was not pledged to his constituents in that locality to work toward that end, the members of the City Council elected from that precinct are, and we shall look to them. As a taxpayer I have taken some interest, since the Legislature convened, in watching the fight

PECCAVI.