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. 24. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

LOOKING IT UP.

Secretary Herbert's Report to the Senate,

CONTAINING THE LETTERS

Between the Navy Department and Admiral Walker

WHEN THE LATTER WAS IN HAWAII

The Cause of His Sudden Recall Not Clear—The Admiral's Reasons For Not Hurrying Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In answer to a resolution, Secretary Herbert today sent to the Senate the correspondence between the navy department and Admiral Walker, relative to his mission to Hawaii last summer. The correspondence makes a volume of considerable size, covering about sixty type-written pages, and while much of it is purely formal, some chapters are of great interest. It begins on March 23 last with the formal order of the secretary detailing the admiral from duty as president of the inspection board and ordering him to Honolulu to relieve Admiral Irwin as commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, and closes with a notice from the admiral dated Mare Island, Cala., August 24, announcing his relinquishment of that command to Admiral Beardslee.

Four days after the issue of the first formal order the admiral, while in Washington, received the following instructions from the secretary, marked "confidential:"

NEUTRALITY TO BE OBSERVED.

SIR—The following instructions which are to be considered strictly confidential are issued for your guidance while in command of the United States naval forces on the Pacific station.

The attitude and policy which the government of the United States has heretofore observed toward the people and government of the Hawaiian Islands are fully shown in the executive documents numbers 47, 48, 49, 70, 76, 79 and 80, which have been mailed to you in care of the navy office, San Francisco.

You will freely consult with the minister of the United States at Honolulu upon all points which may arise in the general course of Hawaiian matters and you will give due weight to his knowledge and opinion upon the actual employment in any event of the military forces under your command and in confining the course to be pursued by yourself in any matter not covered by specific instructions.

Your purpose as commander of the naval forces of the United States will be the protection of the lives and property of American citizens.

In case of any civil war in the islands whether growing out of an attempt to restore the queen, or an attempt to establish a permanent government, or any election, or rising from any cause whatever, you will not allow any aid or support, moral or physical, to any of the parties engaged therein, but you will keep steadily in view that it is your duty to protect the lives and property of all such citizens of the United States as shall by their participation in such civil commotions subject themselves to local law and thus forfeit their right to that regard to the protection of the American flag. An American citizen who, during a revolution or insurrection in a foreign country, actively takes the side of one force of arms or violence to maintain or overthrow the existing government or who aids in setting on foot a revolution or insurrection in such country cannot claim as a matter of right of the government of the United States protection against the consequences of such acts.

If you shall observe at any time any effort or attempt on the part of any foreign power to interfere in the political affairs of the islands, or if you shall perceive any circumstances pointing to such interference, you will promptly report the same to this department.

Very respectfully,
H. A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

The next step in the correspondence after this was the dispatch of a telegram on June 18 from the department to Admiral Walker, then at Honolulu, asking whether any survey of Pearl harbor was being made by his order.

ORDERED TO RETURN.

Another telegram, dated July 9, ordered him, upon the arrival at the Charleston at Honolulu, to turn over his orders to the commanding officer of that vessel and return without delay on the Philadelphia to Mare Island. On July 11, the admiral was directed by telegraph to Mare Island to turn over the command of the Pacific squadron to Admiral Beardslee and repair to Annapolis to assume the duties of superintendent of the naval academy. Another telegram of date July 25, directed the admiral, then at Honolulu, to proceed at once to Mare Island without awaiting the arrival of the Charleston.

ADMIRAL WALKER REPORTS.

Admiral Walker began his reports to the department by letter from Honolulu dated April 18, stating that he had assumed command of the station and telling of the consequent formalities. On the 25th of the same month he wrote a long letter, touching the political situation and giving his impression of the situation. Premising his remarks with the statement that the provisional government appeared to be firmly established and that life and property were secure, the admiral says that there are the causes which give uneasiness, the uncertainty of the natives as to the ultimate restoration of the queen and the possible dissatisfaction of the Japanese. The registration had closed with but 1,800 registrations in Honolulu; comparatively few natives had registered, their policy being one of abstention from political affairs under the existing circumstances.

They had been informed by their leaders that they would be punished if the queen was restored and they were asked to take the oath. They were being constantly told that she would be restored by the United States, and foreign influence encouraged this belief and apprehension. Could they feel secured that the monarchy would not be restored by outside interference, it is believed they would readily participate in the formation of a new government. The sentiment of loyalty to the monarchy and queen is, says the admiral, to a considerable extent a sentiment of self interest, of self-preservation in the event of restoration.

"I am satisfied," said the admiral, "that a clearly formed assurance from the United states of non-interference with political affairs of Hawaii and of disapproval of annexation upon the part of any other nation would put the situation clearly upon its best merits in the estimation of all classes without hope or fear of outside pressure and would lead to a speedy settlement of all troubles."

Touching the Japanese, the admiral says they number more than 20,000 on the islands, and are inclined to be turbulent. They stand together as a solid body, their leaders have political ambitions and propose to claim the right to vote. Many probably think there is a possible source of future danger. They are brave, with military instinct and would fight if aroused or excited.

The Portuguese also have political aspirations, but they are a law abiding, orderly class of immigrants. The Chinese do not enter into politics to any extent. As a rule the Englishmen are royalists, but many favor the provisional government and annexation.

The admiral complains of our lack of naval strength and the taking away of the Adams, leaving the Boston unsupported.

In his next letter of date April 28, the admiral tells of the strike served by the British minister, Woodhouse, upon President Dole of the intention of his government to use Necker island as a cable station and his request that nothing be said about it to the French or to any one. The president replied that he felt bound to inform the United States in view of the close relations with that government.

In a letter dated May 30 the admiral tells of the celebrated case for the possession of Necker island, between the British warship Champion and the small steamer chartered by the Hawaiian government. On June 21 the admiral wrote a preliminary report upon Pearl harbor.

THE REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED.

On June 23 Admiral Walker notes the receipt of the formal announcement of the action of our Senate toward Hawaii. He says:

The definite announcement of policy expressed in terms so clear and unmistakable has strengthened the hands of the existing government and will undoubtedly tend to the solution of certain difficult questions which attend the adoption of a constitution and the establishment of a permanent form of government. The royalists are correspondingly depressed and discouraged. "In my opinion," he says, "the danger is not in danger of being disturbed at present." Many letters tell of the various formalities attending the organization of the republic.

Further on the admiral says that the republic has been firmly established; that there is no probability whatever of a counter revolution. If Liliuokalani surrenders her claim for a pension, matters will be at once settled. He considers that there is no longer any necessity for the presence of a flag officer in Honolulu, but that a ship should be kept there and that Hawaii may be regarded as having reverted to its former status.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN THE ISLANDS.

The last letter from Admiral Walker is unquestionably the most interesting of the entire correspondence. It is dated at Honolulu, August 17, just prior to his departure for the United States in accordance with the peremptory order from the secretary, set out in the telegram with which the correspondence begins. It reads as follows:

Admiral Walker
SIR—1. I acknowledged to the department per steamer Arawa which sailed from Honolulu on the 8th inst. for Vancouver, B. C., the receipt of the telegraphic orders of the 7th instant, by which the Charleston, then at Honolulu, sailing whether any survey of Pearl harbor was being made by his order.

ORDERED TO RETURN.

2. I gave orders to coal the ship and fixed the 8th as the day of sailing. The commanding officer of H. M. S. Champion had announced the receipt of orders to take certain deep sea soundings in the neighborhood of the Hawaiian islands to aid in determining the feasibility of a cable route and had fixed the 10th as his day of departure. This work was to convoy the Champion nearly three weeks before the expiration of which time her relief, the Hyacinthe, was expected to arrive at Honolulu.

3. I felt that the departure of the Philadelphia and the Charleston at this time would be most unfortunate. Our only men-of-war at Honolulu would be under existing political conditions, not favorable to order and security in the islands. It would have both parties entirely free and dependent upon their own resources without any support, moral or actual from an outside source.

4. In my opinion, the republic has ample strength to maintain itself and preserve peace and would suppress riot or counter-revolution with a firm hand, but as long as foreign vessels lay in the harbor of Honolulu I feel it is a government's notice, in the event of disturbances, to land forces to secure the safety of life and property, it was open to the examples of the government to say that tranquility was maintained only by the presence of three ships. I found leading members of the government and others strongly of this opinion and expressing satisfaction with the presence of being left for a time entirely alone.

5. But as soon as it was known that the Philadelphia was to leave on the 8th, a movement was on foot among the English residents to retain the Champion; and the British minister, Major Woodhouse, willingly consented to order her to remain in port.

6. This change of plan and the circumstances under which it was made put the situation in a new and somewhat serious light. So thoroughly appreciate which it is necessary to understand the attitude and intention of Major Woodhouse.

7. He had been at Honolulu nearly thirty years and his constant struggle had been to set English influence against American influence and make it preponderate; and as an essential part of this policy to maintain the monarchy. The successful revolution and the establishment of a republic during the last year of his diplomatic service, upon the eve of his retirement, was an evidence of failure which made him bitter and hostile. Although holding the position of British minister and transacting diplomatic business with the government de facto, he had been a pronounced and partisan royalist. It is currently believed that he had been in constant secret communication with the ex-queen and entirely in the confidence of the royalist leaders and he certainly lost no opportunity to embarrass the present government disregarding the courtesies and amenities due from one in his position. But for his impending retirement, matters would have probably come, some time ago, to an issue which would have resulted in his recall or dismissal.

8. The commanding officer of the Champion had the same interests and views and was quite ready to support his minister.

9. The unusual circumstances presented the situation in the following light:

The chances of any disturbance taking place through the action of the royalists after the departure of the Philadelphia were considerably increased by the significant detention of the Champion. Should any such disturbance take place, it is believed the British minister would insist upon and obtain, however slight, to land the Champion's force and that once on shore, their influence would be to encourage the royalists and to increase or prolong the difficulty. Should such action result in the restoration of the monarchy, Kapiolani would probably come into power with Liliuokalani.

10. There is another question which bears upon this point. The British are very touchy in the matter of retaining any foothold once obtained and there is much talk at present of a cable between the Pacific colonies is land only on British soil. Should an English military force be established on shore at Honolulu to preserve order there might not readily be found the proper moment for the withdrawal. Whatever might be the willingness of the home government to yield to the claims of the United States, strong colonial pressure would be brought to bear. It appears these plans should not be forgotten in the consideration that Pearl Harbor offers strategically and otherwise the finest site for a naval and coaling station to be found in the whole Pacific.

11. Although I had full confidence in the republic's ability to preserve order and regarded the chance of an uprising of the royalists, even under the favorable circumstances mentioned above, as very remote, I did not feel that even such a remote chance should be taken, and I felt bound to postpone the Philadelphia's departure at least until the arrival of the Australia's mail on the 11th inst. Before reaching this conclusion, I consulted with the United states minister whose views coincided entirely with my own. I was further confirmed in my opinion by the receipt of a petition to keep the Philadelphia at Honolulu, signed by several prominent merchants and business men representing large American acquired interests. This petition is enclosed.

12. Before the arrival of the Australia, Major Woodhouse had been relieved by Captain A. C. S. Hayes, who came on the steamer Arawa from his late post at Tahiti, and who has the title of British commissioner and consul general. The arrival of a new man, who had no other policy than the policy of his government and was not involved in local politics, changed the situation and feeling that the risk involved was then a reasonably calculated, I left Honolulu on the 12th.

13. It is a fact that should not be lost sight of, that English influence is always opposed to American influence in Hawaiian islands. It is colonial and local in its character, influenced largely if not wholly by trade jealousies, but it is a very potent factor and is strong enough to eventually influence the attitude of the British diplomatic representative and to have its effect upon British naval officers who remain there for any length of time. The evidence of this antagonism and of its influences should always be taken into account. Their expression was noticeable during the last few days of my stay at Honolulu, and especially before Major Woodhouse ceased to be minister. The English and royalists were equally elated at the impending departure of the Philadelphia, leaving the Champion in port, while the supporters of the government regarded the situation with regret. Many women, especially, were emphatic in their apprehension, fearing a revival of former anxiety.

When I left Honolulu the Champion was to remain until the arrival of the Hyacinthe, which plan keeps an English warship continually at this port. Under these circumstances an American ship should also be kept there all the time. While I would not hesitate in the least to leave the island entirely alone, I deem it unwise to leave them under British protection. It begets claims our influence there and might lead to an awkward complication.

The position of the United States as expressed by the late Senate resolution is sufficiently defined, and in its relation to other powers is clearly understood by both native and foreigner in Hawaii. But that position involves responsibilities as well as rights, and if we are not at least to perform the duties of our virtual protectorate, to represent this situation to another power, which, in the event of a disturbance, steps in and takes our place. It would have a strong argument in its favor; and that British sentiment in the Pacific would eagerly embrace such an opportunity and would take the most of its consequences, I have little doubt.

15—Had the departmental orders given me discretion in the matter I would have left the Philadelphia at Honolulu and returned to San Francisco with my staff by mail steamer, letting the arrival of the Charleston by the 8th, but as they were entirely unqualified I had no choice but to obey them at the earliest moment that such a course was justified by paramount public interests. I trust that another ship will be sent to Honolulu at the earliest practical moment.

Eugene Kelly Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Eugene Kelly, the banker, died today, aged 86. Kelly was born in Tullock county, Tyrone, Ireland, and at the age of 20 came to this country. His first position was that of clerk in Donnelly Ryan's dry goods store. He then got mining in 1849 and later started the San Francisco banking house, Donahue, Kelly and Halstin. During the war he moved his business to New York and lost considerable money in southern loans. In spite of this, however, he amassed money at a great rate until, when he retired from active business a few years ago, he was reputed worth from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000. His pocket book was always open to any fund intended for the benefit of the Irish movement.

WITHOUT TRIAL.

A Mexican Revolutionist to be Shot.

NUEVA LAREDO, Mex., Dec. 19.—Geronimo Saiz, the revolutionist extradited from San Antonio, has been brought here and it is understood he will be shot without the formality of a trial. It is claimed his guilt was firmly established in the extradition proceedings.

Will Ignore the Charges

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Reichsrath says the committee of the Chamber of Deputies to which the Gholdi documents were submitted has decided not to take any further action of these papers.

FOOTBALL VICTIM.

Dead as a result of a Kick Received While Playing.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—George S. Young, of the Frankford football eleven, injured November 3 in a game, is dead as the result of a kick on his head. An abscess formed at the base of the brain.

Sudden Death.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Sir Edward R. Lechmere, member of the House of Commons for the Evesham division, Worcestershire, went about to address a meeting at Pershore, Worcestershire, last night fell dead.

NOT A BIT DEAD

Although His Relatives Were Already Identified.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—George H. Barbour, the young insurance clerk supposed to have been murdered at Paris, Illinois, walked into the morgue today where half a dozen associates had gathered to identify his body. Barbour's father was present and an affecting scene followed. The body is a young man found buried near the railroad track at Paris, had been fully identified by the father as that of his son. Young Barbour refused to say anything regarding his disappearance Thanksgiving day.

More Armenian Horrors.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter today from Armenia, telling of fresh horrors there, including twenty-three villages laid in ashes, eleven other villages pillaged and forty priests massacred.

Favorable to the Japanese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate committee on foreign relations at its meeting today decided to report favorably the Japanese treaty at the next executive session of the Senate.

ANDY BOWEN'S DEATH.

Jury Thinks the Club Shamrocks for Its Ring.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—The coroner's jury, which investigated the death of Andy Bowen, has returned the following verdict: That death was due to accidental concussion of the brain, and the jury further finds there was neglect on the part of the club in not having the ring padded.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the secretary of the navy transmitting the report of Admiral Walker on the subject of Hawaii. The letter and report were referred to the committee on foreign relations.

A resolution was introduced by Allen (Neb.) providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate political affairs in Alabama.

Hale also introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the Senate restaurant.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—As soon as the regular routine had been disposed of today, the House went into committee of the whole and debate on the currency bill was resumed.

Johnson (Indiana) one of the members of the minority of the banking and currency committee, opened with a vigorous speech in opposition to the Carlisle bill.

Strike Arbitration.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.—The Massillon arbitration committee today made public its decision on the dispute between miners and operators. By the majority report the award was in favor of the operators. Judge Blandin and W. S. Kerrick signed the report. Walker Blaine refused to sign it. The report concludes as follows: The rates and prices and size of screen adopted in the operations in the agreement submitted have been proved to be just and reasonable and should be accepted by the men, and we sign the award."

Three thousand Massillon miners were on a strike during the past year for nearly seven months. It was finally decided to settle the question by arbitration and the men returned to work pending the action of the arbitration committee.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Foreign Representatives at Pekin Combine for Defense.

THE JAPS SLOWLY ADVANCING.

Chinese Generals Ordered Arrested and Punished for Cowardice and Other Offenses.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says, in view of China's refusal to permit foreign guards to enter Pekin the various diplomats of that city are combining for local defense, should the occasion arise.

HACKING ON WOUNDED.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 19.—The 3d's Japanese army under command of Field Marshal Nodzu, (Field Marshal Yamagata having been invalided at home) is operating from Chiu Lien Cheng with detachments thrown out towards New Chwang and Moukden. Little scouting is being made. The country is difficult to traverse and the enemy is making resistance. It appears the Pen army is not anxious to go to New Chwang or Shanghai Kwan before the other lines are ready to strike Tien Tsin.

A searching official query is being made into the Port Arthur atrocities.

IS HONG KONG IN THE LEAD.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19.—Local papers claim that an imperial decree was issued on December 11th for the arrest and hanging over to the town of punishment of Tan Ah Kong, General Wei Wu Cheng, Tang Sze Ids, Chang Kuo and Ching Yuehi, for being Port Arthur; Yao Hsu-yi, commander at Talienwan, for surrender; Wei Ju Kwei, commander of a ship, for incapacity of controlling the men and permitting them to pillage; Yeh Chin Chew, commander-in-chief in Corea, for sending false reports of victories, whereas he retreated from Yeonan and lost Ping Yan as Ah Chow, and Admiral Ting for failing to protect Port Arthur and for cowardice.

It is reported the authorities refused passports to detachments of Russian marines sent to guard the legation of Russia.

Indicted Police Officials.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The court of oyer and terminer was crowded today, with indicted police officials of all ranks. They included Captain Schaumberger, ex-Captain Doherty, Sergeants Gardiner, Clarke, Leary, Jordan, Detective Frank and ex-Warden Smith, Burns, Hick, Burns, Levy and Gleason. The men will plead today.

PAINTING AND MUSIC.

Soiree to be Given at the Exhibition of Pictures By Utah Artists.

Tomorrow evening there will be given, at the hall in which the exhibition of works by Utah painters is being held, 20 East Temple street, a grand soiree, which will embrace a number of very attractive features. There will be musical exercises by Donaldson's Mandolin club, and a vocal quartette consisting Miss Romney, Miss Swenson, Mr. J. T. Dunbar and Mr. H. S. Kinsign.

A large number of ladies will be present who will be sure to make the occasion delightful to all who attend. Among the number who have been mentioned the Misses Young, Mrs. J. L. Rawlins, Mrs. Margaret Cane Whitney, Mrs. Jennie F. Wale, Mrs. H. G. Whitney, Mrs. Nellie Snell, Miss Sherman, the Misses Walker, Mrs. Frank Jennings, Miss Lorraine Savage, Mrs. Isabel Bears, Miss Edith Waller, Miss Edna Dwyer and others.

One object of the entertainment is to attract the lovers of art to the exhibition of paintings, that the Society of Utah Artists, who are giving it, may receive some encouragement. The exhibition is well worth repeated visits, and all who visit it tomorrow evening have in advance an assurance of a very pleasant evening. Crowd the hall.

College Sociable.

The teachers and students of the Latter-day Saints' College will give a holiday sociable at the College building on Friday evening, Dec. 21, commencing at 7:30. A program will be carried out, followed by refreshments. All former teachers and students of the institution and their escorts are cordially invited.

THE LEHI SUGAR FACTORY.

It is Unprofitable and Expenses Must Be Reduced.

This season the Lehi sugar factory has contracts for a little over 5,000,000 pounds of sugar, and will be able to fill them all. At the price received, a little over $270,000 will pass into local circulation by the mills. Notwithstanding this amount going through the hands of the company, the stockholders will not receive any benefit in the way of dividend, but will continue to lose the interest on money borrowed to invest in the institution. The financial situation of the factory was discussed at length in a meeting of the board of directors yesterday afternoon, and several plans were suggested as to future action, but no adjournment was taken without deciding upon any line of procedure. The opinion was expressed, however, that in order for the factory to open at all next season there must be a reduction in the cost of beets, both as to freight rates and the price paid to the farmers. The railway charges are looked upon as unnecessarily high in consideration of the amount of traffic handled. It was suggested that whereas the farmers got $5 a ton for beets of the stipulated quality this year, if prices of sugar ruled as low at this season, even with a heavy reduction of railway tariffs, the price to the farmers could not exceed $4 per ton. The next meeting will be held on Friday afternoon, when it is probable that some conclusion will be reached regarding the factory's future.

When Will They Stop?

Two more petitions for writs of prohibition against the Utah Commission were filed in the third district court this afternoon. The petitioners in this instance, who were candidates for the office of delegate to the Constitutional convention, are James N. Kimball and Robert McFarland, the former residing in the Fifth Ogden precinct, and the latter in West Weber precinct, Weber county. They ask that the commission be prohibited by the court from opening the ballot boxes or counting the ballots cast at the recent election, and from certifying the result of said election from a count of the ballots, or otherwise than from the returns.

The writ has been made returnable on the 21st inst, and the hearing will probably take place before Judge Sutch.

INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

Will Hold a Meeting At Fort Duchesne Immediately.

Something About the Men Who Are to Treat With and Allot Lands in Utah Indians.

The Indian commissioners appointed to treat with and allot lands to the red men on the Uncompahgre and Uintah reservations, Colonel S. S. Scott, of Ucner, Ala., Captain William S. Davis, of Little Rock, Ark., and Timothy A. Byrnes, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, will meet at Fort Duchesne on their arrival there, which will be within the next day or two. The two first named commissioners left Denver yesterday as announced in last evening's NEWS and the newspaper man in that city said:

"The Ute commission is acting under the treaty of 1880, and once it gets the Indians in complacent mood and allots them their lands in severalty, an immense domain of public land in Northeastern Utah and adjoining Colorado will be thrown open to the settler. The Uncompahgre reservation alone contains 1,000,000 acres, and the reservations of the other two tribes nearly as much. The work of the commission on the white will be in some to an understanding with the Indians, it possible, and then beginning the surveying parties at work preliminary to allotting the land in severalty to the Indians. When this will be actually accomplished and the remaining lands thrown open to settlement is only a matter of conjecture.

"How does it come," was incidentally asked Captain Davis, "that not until now does a commission begin work under a treaty made in 1880?"

"The Indians wouldn't treat, that was all," he answered. "They wouldn't take lands, they didn't want schools. We couldn't get 'em."

Colonel Scott is the chairman of the commission. He is, says the Denver News, a tall man, slender, smooth shaven and white haired, and in speech unmistakably a courtly Southerner of the old-time school. He was born in Hanleville, Ala., and at one time edited the Huntsville Democrat. During the war he was Indian commissioner of the Confederate government.

"The confederacy had no Indians to deal with except some of the five civilized tribes," he says with a quizzical smile. "I occupied merely a civil position. I had nothing whatever to do with the military."

Colonel Scott was in the Alabama legislature for two terms before the war and two sessions since, representing Russell county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1875. Colonel Scott's first assignment will be spent two years in New Mexico adjudicating Indian claims. He is a staunch Democrat.

Captain Davis is a white-haired man with silver mustache and chin whiskers, and for some thirty years has made his home in Little Rock. For the past year he has been chief of the bureau of accounts in the Indian bureau at Washington and resigned to accept a place on the Ute commission. Like Colonel Scott he also has been a newspaper man, and away back in 1854-59 had an interest in the Little Rock Gazette. During the war he served on Hardee's staff in the confederate service for a time, and afterwards raised a command of 102 men of his own accord and led the only confederate corps that ever got north of Boston mountain in Arkansas. There he turned his men loose making saltpetre for gunpowder, and survived to thank his stars that he didn't blow the whole concern up with the saltpetre he produced. After the war he engaged in business in Little Rock.

The Arkansas is not inclined to discuss the silver question. "Things are so changed," he says, "that I don't know where we will end. I've always been a silver man, but if we are still an annex of Wall street I don't know what will come.

"As to our treating with the Utes," he says, "there are two great questions. First, their willingness to accept anything. Second, a concentrated and persistent effort on our part to get them to consent to the terms."

The commissioners are armed with full instructions from the interior department as to their dealing with the Indians, but the character of those they positively decline to make public. They wish the Utes to learn exactly what is proposed from their own lips, and are doing that no reports may precede them to hamper the work.

The secretary of the commission, Colonel T. B. Edelin, of Maryland, the man an officer of the Seventh United states infantry under General Sidney M. Johnson in his expedition against the Mormons in 1857, and was attorney to the territorial governor's office in this city so conspicuous several years ago. Mr. Byrnes, of the commission, is the one member familiar with the Utes. He has been agent at Ouray for a number of years and knows the Indian character to a dot.

HOME FROM THE EAST

Hon. F. J. Cannon and Judge Colborn Return This Afternoon.

UTAH AND POWER COMPANIES.

Promising Financial Future for Both of Them—Judge Colborn on the Ute Commission.

This afternoon's 1:20 Rio Grande Western train from the East brought home two well-known Utonians, Hon. F. J. Cannon, delegate-elect to Congress from Utah and Judge Colborn, secretary of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Cannon, as has been known for some time, went to New York after the adjournment of the Trans-Mississippi congress at St. Louis in the interest of the Utah company of which he is a member of the executive committee. He was accompanied to Gunnison by Colonel N. W. Clayton and returned with that gentleman as far as Chicago where he remained over a day or two. In response to the question as to how successful he had been in his negotiations, Mr. Cannon said that while he was not in a position to discuss matters in detail he could say that the prospects for the Utah Company and for the Deseret Power company at Ogden also seemed bright and promising.

It might be that he could speak more definitely within the next few days. Mr. Cannon continued on currently to his home in Ogden and will be in the capital on business tomorrow.

THE UTE COMMISSION.

Judge Colborn said: "Mr. Cannon and myself had the extreme good fortune to meet at Denver the Ute commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians of Eastern Utah, that is we fell in with them at that point and traveled with them to Price where they left the train this morning preparatory to commencing their journey by wagon over Price Divide. They were met at the railroad station by an escort which will conduct them to the reservations forthwith. They are well supplied with blankets, food and cooking utensils, and are thoroughly prepared to do the work assigned them. Tony was on the platform of his journey and they returned home with him. The judge comes back with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up as it were, ready to settle down to active work as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TRAGIC "KARNIVAL."—One of the most novel and attractive spectacular exhibitions and advertising schemes that ever struck the city, was the Tragic "Karnival," projected by Miss Matthews and given at the Theater to now the surplus of the ladies of the Congregational church last evening. It was a money maker from start to finish; the merchants whose names and wares were so prominently exhibited of course paid well for the privilege, and what paid to get into the house; the fathers and mothers, sisters, brothers and admirers of the several hundred young ladies, school girls and wee mites who took part also paid admission, so that the house was well filled. The tribe, tribesses and display generally were all capital; only two faults could be found; one was the extreme length of the program, and the other the monotonous way in which it was presented. With such exercise cut to two in the middle, and a little more dash imparted, especially with more of a chance given the dozen little boys who seemed laughably stirred, the whole thing would be vastly improved. The musical selections with which the program was interspersed, were of the mediocre order, and Mr. Carelese's opening march could have been changed once or twice to advantage—it grew very monotonous before it was finished. The best features were the advertisement of the Grand Cap Clothing & Furnishing emporium, of the interior of their factory with all hands at work; the E. C. M. I. drill—the prettiest effort of the night, but one that lost some of its charm by coming so late; the Geo. A. Lowe drill, and the tenting on the stage, which was very scenic—leaving the singing—by the Utah National Guard.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE Co's representative, Mr. E. D. Shaw, is in the city arranging for the presentation here of the Black Hussar, Amorita and Pasha next week.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE choirs were expected to arrive and be put in position today. Mello opens the house Christmas eve.

THE DREW REHEARSAL ladies and Fred Kenyon are now considering an offer to play their successful operetta Dolores on the afternoon and evening of New Years day.