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LAST DAY'S DEBATE.

Battle of Oratorical Giants in the House of Representatives.

WHAT THOS. REED OF MAINE SAYS.

A Forecast as to the Probable Action of Congress on the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The galleries of the House were filled this morning, attributable to the fact that this is the last day of the great silver debate. The speaker announced that the minute in favor of the bill would be closed by its author, Wilson, W. Va., opposed by Black, Ga.

Curtis, Kan., was the first speaker. He believed it the duty of Congress to fix the ratio at 16 to 1. Still he would not cast a vote that would embrace the paralysis of the industry of the country. It was necessary that immediate action be taken to secure confidence. The trouble is due to the purchasing of silver under the Sherman law, as people believed, and whether that belief was correct or not it would wait to repeal the law or do anything to restore confidence.

THOS. REED'S SPEECH.

The next speaker was Hon. Thos. B. Reed, of Maine. After stating that the financial condition of the country and declaring he had no desire to deal with the situation from a political standpoint he proceeded to say that the Democratic party was brought into power by a curious combination of circumstances, not by a large majority by the American people. The speaker waives this fact, he said, should be the entire situation. He would not raise the question whether protection was wise or not, but the fact remained that when it were admitted that the protection of the Democratic platform were entirely correct that system upon which the manufactures of the country had been regulated for thirty years, was threatened with a total change.

Whether that change would be for the better or not, no man can know. What the Democratic party proposed to do, nobody can say; they are even know themselves. The speaker did not believe the Democratic party was entirely bad, nor that they would be permitted to be so if they desired.

If the reformation of the tariff were in the hands even of the friends who have not protection instead of those who denounced it, business would be stagnant or at a standstill. But when the reformation was in the hands of men opposed to the present system, the manufacturers of the country were timid on the present system must necessarily call a halt. If their goods are to be taken in competition with foreign manufacturers of other lands where production is on a different basis; where labor is differently regarded, no manufacturer will dare to manufacture more than absolute necessity requires. He characterized the cause of the present condition of affairs as being the undiscovered uncertainty of the future of both currency questions and the question of protection and revenue tariff. He considered the Sherman act and the accumulation of silver as the earliest evidences of the approaching disaster rather than the chief cause. He did not believe the Democratic congress, with the power of the purse in its hands, would revise the tariff or that workingmen would be brought back even to the condition of workmen under the Wilson tariff, but had no doubt there would be doubts and difficulties in the revision. It was not to be expected that the Democrats after sixty years of criticism of the acts of others should be lifted at once to the higher level of responsibility and performance. Time only could do that; but that time could not come early in the sessions of the Republican minority in the direction of sound government and honest administration. The speaker was sorry the Democratic majority would not permit the Republicans to exhibit their wisdom in the way of amendment but offered them to the Democratic opposition. He would waste no time bewailing that the rights of the minority are unheeded. He recognized the necessity and duty of the party in power of assuming the responsibility of the nation. He was only sorry the question could not be settled within the bounds of the Democratic party. Well, but everybody knew the majority of Democrats wished to do what the good sense of the nation. Though he did not believe the repeal of the Sherman act would give immediate prosperity he would vote for it because, whether justly or not, it is believed to be one cause of hoarding currency and because only by repeal could the nation hope to watch foreign capital. He characterized the charge that the law of 1873 was a trick as "one of the most impudent fabrications which ever existed in political life."

The pathway of duty is somewhat clear. It that did not give relief we must try something else and try another better. The Republicans had demonstrated that a party can be in opposition and yet be patriotic. The newly chosen Democratic President found a most powerful in his first great recommendation to his own party and forced to appeal to the patriotism of another party, whose patriotism has never been impeached or in question.

The speaker sketched the salient points in the financial history of the Republican party and closed by saying that when the day came, as it surely would, for that party to hand its country back to prosperity, it would take back with it an inner glow, an element of satisfaction by no party, nor combination of parties, to be disturbed.

Reed's closing remarks were received with great applause and he was not in the chair.

He was followed by Dockery, Mo., in opposition to unconditional repeal.

Dockery took Carlisle to task for following the ruinous financial policy of his predecessor. Had the Sherman law been properly executed the party in power would not be in the present condition. This might be true, but he did not believe the story that the Democrats and Republicans of the country, taking the place of the water mostly supplied to them.

Judging by the more conservative tone of the speeches of the day bankers from all parts of the country.

WORK HAS BEEN RESUMED AT O'BRIEN-Gov. Dorsey that the Boston Mining and Tunnel company, over 300 miles, will commence at the Fort early in November. Building has since then been in progress.

The social center of the Mormon Church will be seen.

A FORECAST.

The Fate of the Silver Bills Now Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The prevailing impression as to the probable action of the two Houses on the silver question finds expression as follows: The vote on the Wilson repeal bill will be taken on Monday in the House and the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law so far as the duty is concerned will be wiped out of existence. The bill will then go to the Senate, where it will be referred to the Finance committee, which will promptly report back to the Senate. The Senate will go right straight along taking up as it has been doing for several days. It will do this for two weeks, probably longer, before the final vote will be taken. The bill which will be passed will be the Voorhees bill, and the Wilson bill from the House, which will nevertheless probably be the form of the Senate committee. Then the Voorhees bill will go over to the House. There it will manifest be acted on with little delay, though there may be another field of enjoyment, because, as there is some difference between the Senate and House measures, the other side may insist on some bills. If there is any prospect in the House favoring the Voorhees bill, it will be speedily adopted and the bill will be then in good time ready for the President's signature. The Voorhees bill may differ from the Wilson bill in making a distinction in favor of bimetallism.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The Democratic state committee today decided to hold a state convention at Saratoga October 5th.

Shot by Robbers.

DANVILLE, Ills., Aug. 26.—Last night a Henry Helmers, one of the most prominent citizens of this county, was returning home from church with his wife, twelve miles northeast of this city, on the highway was attacked him. In the struggle they shot him dead. The entire neighborhood and the police of this city are now searching for them. They held up three other parties on the same road previous to the attack on Helmers.

New Mexico Wants Statehood.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 26.—Governor Thornton has issued a proclamation calling a convention at Albuquerque on Sept. 26, to consider New Mexico's admission as a state and to memorialize Congress thereon.

A Fire in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The Magoral Caffarelli palace was burned this morning. The occupants had to be rescued with ladders, including the pope's auditor and the Portuguese consul and family.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—A well-informed banker is authority for the statement that about $9,200,000 have been paid in on subscription to the collateral trust loan of the Northern Pacific, leaving an unpaid balance of $2,700,000. The question now arises as to whether the company can foreclose all these certificates called for to be pledged under the collateral trust loan.

Cut His Wife's Throat.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—F. Reed, of North Baltimore, while drunk, this morning cut his wife's throat and his own. Both are dying.

Fatal Railway Collision.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 26.—It is reported that two passenger trains collided this afternoon on the Harlem road at Dykman, ten miles west of here. Seventeen persons are reported killed. Assistance has been asked for.

An Assignment.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—The Vilder Manufacturing company, makers of engines and reciprocating machinery, have assigned. The liabilities are $275,000 and the assets nominally the same.

TWO OPINIONS

As to the Advisability of an Extra Session in Wyoming.

Special Dispatch to the News.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 26.—The advisability of calling a special session of the Wyoming legislature to elect a United States senator has been the topic of discussion in Cheyenne. The sentiment seems to be about equally divided. A strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the governor which possibly may influence him to change his determination not to call the legislature together.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Reserve, increase, $5,350,000; loans, decrease, $2,338,000; specie, increase, $4,520,000; legal tender, decrease, $174,000; deposits, increase, $177,000; circulation, increase, $6,000. The banks now hold $5,750,000 in excess of legal requirements.

After Seal Poachers.

Special Dispatch to the News.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 26.—The bones of three men were discovered the other day in the Platte valley near Grand Encampment. Indications in that section are of conjecture that the bones are undoubtedly those of the three Scandinavians who were killed by Indians between years ago. The bodies were buried but the graves have been disturbed by the Indians.

Ferrell vs. Norton et al.

In the case of M. M. Ferrell vs. J. A. Norton et al., Judge Boreman this morning directed that the order of reference in supplemental proceedings on the dissolution previously made be modified so as to amend and dissolve the restraining portion of said order only, the remainder to stand as before.

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the Senate had agreed to deny myself before the senate the pleasure of the repeal bill. He would protest against such amendments. The divided times were the money powers of the East with foreign capital against the toiling masses of the West and South.

Without a word, he opposed the repeal bill. He contended that the Sherman law was not responsible for the crisis, although the party who the legitimate offspring of the Republican party. To repeal the Sherman law would be to break the last link binding gold and silver.

He was followed by Allen, of Miss., in opposition to repeal, in a speech full of humor.

MICHIGAN VIEWS THE PROBLEM.

Conrad of New York was the next speaker. After some preliminary utterances he said the Democratic platform did not declare for free coinage of silver. An attempt was made to the convention by a delegate from Colorado to commit the party to that proposition, but the resolution was defeated by a vote of 353 to 87. It was said that the party were departing from the platform in this matter. It was in no way did these men take to the work in the session of 1892. It was because those states had abandoned the Democratic platform that Pence was elected to the House from Colorado. Cockran declared that he was standing on the platform with both feet. He called Bland to prove otherwise and asserted that the Democrats would be found in the history of civilization where gold and silver circulated side by side at any ratio. The distinctions were such necessarily drew on the lesser metal. France had to import $50,000,000 of gold to keep her silver in circulation. United States would have to do the same under the same circumstances.

Cockran controverted the assertion of Bryan of Nebraska that silver was still the basis of value of the farmers' products, saying: "If that is so, why do you not give him the full value?" If You Would give the farmer 371 grains of pure silver, while I would give him 412. The proposed disbursement cost would reduce debts 10 per cent. Bryan assumed that the law would fall on the banks, but the fact was the banks and the corporations were the debtors of the country and the workingmen the creditors." He denied that gold had appreciated. Never before did the laborer receive so much for his labor. Bland and Bryan propose in their plans to make the bankers of New York a present of twenty-one million dollars in the settlement of the accounts with the depositors and deprive the laboring man of 6 per cent on the value of his work.

Bryan, interrupting, asked if that was so, why New York banks denounced himself and Bland, and why Senator Gorman and Senator Faulkner were with them.

Cockran replied that the banks had learned that in business and politics honesty is the best policy.

Cockran claimed that business depression was always due to the inflation of the currency, or of credit beyond the capacity of the business interests to support. The operation of the Sherman law proved this. It increased the currency, low stringency followed. Bland's proposition to give 371 grains of silver for dollar would be robbery if related to wheat or corn. The farmer suffered most in the depreciation of prices under the Sherman law and it was a strange friend of the farmer who desired its continuance. Cockran spoke of the unity of interests of the whole country and the efforts of an attempt to socialize it in any basis would result in benefit to no one. He closed with an eloquent appeal for equity and justice as the basis of the governmental policy, awaking a whirlwind of applause and cries of "vote."

The speaker was overwhelmed with congratulations on his magnificent effort. The enrollment on the floor was so great that the speaker had to call on the officers of the House to restore order.

SLAND CALLED FOR SILVER.

Bland then began the closing argument in behalf of the silver men.

Bland said that if the gentleman from New York, Cockran, whose financial feeling evidently was gained from the manipulation of the stock exchange, would only go to that country where he had well were obtained the agricultural products shipped abroad in order to bring back the European gold necessary to restore the public credit, he would answer why the gentleman and himself so radically differed in their views. It was true, as the gentleman said, it was the product of the soil of this country that the Bankers of this country hoped to bring back the gold of Europe in order to maintain our present financial system.

Forest Fires in France.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Extensive forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Mont de Marsan, the capital of the department of Landes. They have been burning three days and destroyed timber lands to the extent of millions of francs. Many lives have been lost in the Ferlenade, formerly the property of ex-Empress Eugenie. Up to this time the loss amounts to $1,000,000 francs.

AT THE FAIR

Nature of the Arrival at Our Exhibit—Some Cases.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The sky was rather overcast with clouds this morning, but not enough to prevent a large attendance at the Fair grounds. Exhibition of machinery and the appearance in Machinery hall. The one of the many unique features was carrying live rattlesnake by the Wyoming

THINGS AS THEY ARE

Railroads and Their Collection of Freight Charges.

CROPS ALONG THE SNAKE RIVER.

The Low Price of Wheat.—Boiling Up Old Gold Claims.—Mining and Business Items.

A prevailing idea regarding railroads is that they have little or no difficulty in collecting bills for freight charges. In a general way this is correct so far as delivered consignments of freight are concerned, for, as a railway official is marked today, "we don't let freight pass out of our hands till we are sure our charges will be paid promptly."

But in the present condition of affairs the railways are not taking in the cash for all the freight they carry. This was shown by an act of the Union Pacific this week with a carload of lumber. It had been sent to a local firm whom could not raise the money to pay for the freight. The consignee was notified and was asked what should be done with the material. "Sell it to other vendors at the best figure you can get, and then collect your freight and your bill," was the instruction that came. The railway complied, and this for the reason were advised from the Pacific coast centers in this vicinity. The figures offered showed that the lumber sold were not high with gold, but the highest in the Hundred Dollars. Obviously low for good timber, was taken the freight bill paid, and the balance resulted. It is safe to say that the lumber man who sent that car on his order from home didn't start any more lumber of the same kind.

Back in the brough colorado towns are putting an unusual amount of freight into the narrow gauge, to be sold for freight charges a year hence. You are some months or more purchased on which the consignee outlines or is willing to pay charges, and which the consignee proves to have chances on with the party ordering rather than to dispose of it at home sale or have it shipped back.

With the class of freight the railways usually carry not so much loss, as they collect get enough to pay expenses. When the time comes for freight held for charges to be collected on, purchasers sometimes refuse to take it, though nominally they get the wheat or it. After the freight is delivered it is sold in the original package, the contents of which are especially unknown. As was the case at a recent sale, a stout man was paid for a trunk in which the purchaser acquired some valuables. The next package was a nondescript looking parcel which brought a good price. When opened it proved to be a rock which had been used as a door stop.

"There is an unusual amount of freight now a-days that is held for demurrage," said a railroad man today. "When the shipment gets here the consignee is notified, but cash is so scarce that numerous are unable to raise sufficient to pay the charges and the freight lays in the yard a few days overtime. As a rule the company is not to be blamed as possible in demurrage charges, but it can't afford to carry freight free for any good length of time."

One important effect of this inability of consignees to pay freight charges is seen in the announcement just made by the Southern Pacific railway officials. They say that unless the recent retrenchment movement induced the working force on that system about 2000 men, another 2000 employes will have to go within a short time. This second reduction is not due to the falling off of traffic, but because so much freight has been hauled for which the company cannot collect pay that there is not sufficient money coming in to meet wages. Under this condition it will be better to refuse to take freight unless the charges are prepaid or guaranteed, and do a smaller volume of business. If the old system is continued, say the officials, the Southern Pacific will not be able to proceed much farther without being placed in the hands of a receiver.

TWO FOR NORTH.

James H. Poulton, of this city, got home last evening from one of his occasional trips to Idaho. His reports everything as being quiet along the Snake River valley, which was the field of his visit on this occasion. The people there have been at success with their crops this year so far as is certable. In a few sections good crops have been raised, but throughout the valley the season has been almost a failure for the farmer. Experienced men have come to Mr. Poulton in the valley that there was not more than one-fourth of a crop on the average. Mr. Poulton thinks that this is a too gloomy view of the situation, though from the information he has gathered in business circles he does not think the crops are more than one third. What they would be is an ordinarily good year for the agriculturist. The people in that section have no more wheat than is necessary for home use, the yield has been so light. Much of the grain is so far as quality has season. The price of wheat there is quoted now at about 70 cents per bushel (32 pounds), or 42 cents per bushel.

WHEAT IN CACHE.

The announcement comes from Cache valley today that the market price of wheat is that locally is 55 cents per bushel. This is for the average quality of the season's grain, which is rather foul of last year. For the best quality of selected wheat, which is really good grain, the miller pay 42 cents per bushel. It was stated that in some of the small farming settlements wheat was sold this week as low as 35 cents per bushel.

APPEAL TO DEFICIT.

Following is a sample of an appeal that is being sent out by some of the unremunerative establishments of this locality to parties who are indebted to them. It is suggestive of the fact that there are a good many small debts which do not amount to enough to make it desirable in the present straits. Such an appeal is deserving of a favorable response from every debtor, so far as practicable, and a doubt will receive it from these instances of an honest desire to meet their obligations. The fact that it is necessary for many supposed to be small debtors in general should make an effort to comply with the request more, and thereby aid in relieving the present financial depression. The letter referred to is as follows:

"With many thousands of dollars due us, mostly in small sums, from our kind patrons throughout the country, we find collection considerably embarrassed from a lack of funds among with whom to meet our continuous expressing obligations. We therefore appeal to you in the hope that you may be able to assist us by a payment on your account, which is here with enclosed. If you should be convenient to pay the whole of it, a remittance of any size will be greatly appreciated. Please do not fail to let us hear from you favorably and promptly, and your kindness in the present financial stress will not be forgotten by us. Kindly send us something on account, even though it be so sure than a dollar at a time."

DELINQUENT WARRANTS AGAIN.

Another Richmond says that holders of any warrants who come to him to have them divided into smaller amounts will be accommodated free of charge with one exception. This exception will be in the case of one of the owning companies whose representatives, Mr. Daylor's eyes, have made themselves objectionable by their extreme hearing when doing business with the office that is why the charge that is the for changing the warrants is being thrown off for early. It is evident that the present run of affairs is crowding too much work on the auditor's office. It is also probable that when the county attorney is called to it he will give the necessary selective meaning to some cuts from a department where the employes can get off an hour or two earlier than the regulation time each day.

MINES.

In Pierce city, Idaho, which has been for years in a state of comparative inactivity, some old gold mines have been reopened, and as a new innovation have brought out rather ore than was known to exist in the locality, quite a boom has been started.

For the past three weeks Charles and Fred Cooper have been prospecting on the old Buffalo quartz claim, near Idaho City, Idaho. About thirty years ago a shaft was sunk on the ledge, but there was not sufficient gold to pay for the working. The Cooper, however, encouraged in discovering, in not sacked the shaft, a ledge which is very rich in free gold, and the work of taking out the ore was begun this week.

Taylor & Satterfield, of Buffalo, New York, have filed a suit in the Third district court of Boise against J. J. Jones, H. E. Simmons and R. W. Purdom of Boise. The amount sued for is $20,000, and in the proceedings an attachment has been placed upon 3000 acres of land belonging to the defendants and their stock in the Hidenbaugh canal. The plaintiffs have been purchasing land from the defendants, and have secured already 2000 acres. The land some attached, they claim, should have been turned over to them for the amount of cash which they have paid to the defendants.

Logan Notes: Foreman Don Kimball, of the Bio-Cache mine, is down from that claim, spending a few days with his family. Mr. Kimball informs us that everything is and about the Bio-Cache is showing up nicely and the company has every reason to feel encouraged. During the last few days, in sinking a depth of ten feet the vein has widened from two to six feet, on the fifty-foot level, and is rapidly improving as we go every way. This news will undoubtedly make itself felt in this county in the near future and at the same time will give a good impetus to other mining property in the vicinity.

Mr. Pleasant Grover R. Whittaker was down in Salt Lake last week to see the copper plant company in regard to Mr. Whittaker's copper claim in Tintic. Mr. Green, the general manager, was not in Salt Lake then, but his acting manager expressed himself as highly pleased with the ore, and said that as soon as Mr. Green returned he would undoubtedly immediately give this matter his attention. It is a very body of good ore, and will probably be among the leading shippers to the smelters. Several Mt. Pleasant parties are interested in copper mines in TINTIC, and they are looking forward with much anticipation to the beginning of operations of the smelter.

Cheyenne Sun: News is modest every day of the discovery of some new gold mines in this state. The fact is that for a great many years this state has been neglected. The claims of Colorado always beyond fulfillment, have kept many people away from a state that was in reality quite rich, but had no cities and shipping. The belief that is in Utah county, along Sheep creek, and the ore, which is in quartz rock, is pronounced by experts to be the richest gold ore yet discovered in the state. Prospectors are now running over the state by the hundreds and it is safe to say that before the storms of winter drive them to shelter that some of the richest deposits of gold that have yet been found in the West will be unearthed. Many people have placed their faith in this state, not on its vast ranges, but upon the long list of resources that fully equals the claims of any state in the Union.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $91,147.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York.—Silver, 70c.
San Francisco.—Silver, 70c.
Wells, Fargo & Co.—Lead, 20c.
Received today: Mango bullion, $[illegible].

ORE AND BULLION.

McCornick & Co. received today: Bullion, silver and lead ores, $1700, gold bars, $4000. Total $5700.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ores, bullion, $1700. Total, $6700.

A "Housewarming" at Brighton.

Judge Powers came down from Brighton last evening for the purpose of attending the session of the Third District court today. He will return to that favorite holiday resort tomorrow morning and probably remain there a few weeks longer. The judge's health has continued to improve wonderfully since he first went to Brighton. Upon the occasion of his "removal" a few days ago into the new cottage which he has recently built there for the use of his family in future seasons, Judge Powers gave a housewarming to his friends, to the number of nearly one hundred. A great time was had, and the judge says that the "business part" of the gathering included "the election of a sheriff and other officers, with himself as city attorney!"

The Young Ladies' Excursion.

The young ladies, on Friday, September 1st, propose giving an excursion to Saltair, which this will to outpass any similar event of the season. The affair is being worked up by everyone and anything hands and without doubt will add laurels to somebody's industry. A program, interesting, novel and entertaining, will be secured. Wait and go with the young ladies.

Answer This, Mr. Simonds.

The city as considerable expense has been undertaking a large greenhouse up at the cemetery principally, it is said, for the benefit of officers of the municipal government. Among those who have had their specimen homes converted into blooming gardens Councilman Simonds is counted out as a conspicuous. The general appearance of the North end of which he is proprietor, it is claimed, is the subjection of the county committee chairmanship. Is it so, Mr. Simonds?

Re Guess In.

Emil Simonds, a Dane, now residing in Salt Lake, was this afternoon admitted to citizenship by Judge Zane.

EPHRAIM WATSON'S DEATH.

Further Particulars of the Accident Which Ended His Life.

A few days ago the News published the announcement of the death of Ephraim Watson, a pioneer of Lakeview, Rich county, as the result of an accident which occurred on Tuesday last, when the unfortunate man was caught by the overturning of his wagon in Lakeview canyon. Joseph Irwin sends the following additional particulars of the sad occurrence:

Father Ephraim Watson, one of the first white men to locate here, started out in good health and spirits with a load of vegetables to market at Evanston. Some hours got to the foot of the canyon, two or three miles from town, the eleven-year-old boy got down to get him a drink of water. While the team—which, by the way, was one that had managed to run runing any considerably of late—balked, one of the animals rubbed its bridle off so to the wagon tongue and, the team in beginning to run, Mr. Watson jumped on the tire of the off horse so that the team was a runaw team. On going down second hill, the wagon overturned and Mr. Watson was carried under the load. His boy stood in the front of the team just previously and endeavored to restrain them. Mr. Watson's daughter Mrs. Ann, was the accident happened the child called to his father, but the only response was a slight groan and all was over.

As soon as the people at Lakeview were apprised of the accident, Bishop Johnson and George T. Thomas and others went up to the scene of the terrible accident. When they taken the wagon they found the deceased upon his hands and knees, his head resting on the ground, and the overturned spring seat and his sheet down. So far as could be ascertained, the shock was so sudden that it must have almost immediately killed the poor old gentleman. No bones appeared to have been broken. As soon as possible he was taken home, and Dr. Moore, Jos. S. Moffat came over from Meadowville and with Messrs. Joseph Watson, Willie Johnson and Geo. Henry Robinson as jurors, held an inquest over the remains. They returned their verdict "that said Ephraim Watson came to his death on the 22nd of August, 1893, by the accidental overthrow of a loaded wagon upon him, at the forks of the Lakeview canyon."

Mr. Watson was a native of Clayton, Yorkshire, England, and was aged 81 years and 2 months. He joined the Mormon Church in 1840, emigrated to Utah county in about 1850, and went to Lehi for some time previous to his coming to Bear Lake valley. He was among the first to settle in Lakeview—then an Indian camp—and shared in the trials and privations incident to the making of these homes of the Saints. He was very abstemious in his habits, and held and exercised several positions of trust among the people. It may truthfully be said that he lived to the utmost of his ability to honor his God by living his religion and doing right by his fellow men.

The funeral services, conducted by Bishop Ira Nebeker, were held at the meeting house at 2:00 p.m. on Wednesday, when appropriate addresses were made by Bishop I. T. Price, Elders Jos. Robinson and Joseph Irwin and Bishop Ira Nebeker. The meeting house was crowded with people from Lakeview, Meadowville and Bear's Valley wards.

News Today.

No mails have been filed in the Third district court today.

Rather Ancient.

During the calling of the civil calendar in Judge Zane's court this morning the Home stumbled across the old, old suit of the Lehonda (Utah) bank, limited, vs. Anthony Ueble. Said he: "This case has been on the calendar for the last eight or ten years, and I think it may as well be stricken off now."

Counsel in the matter, the Lehondaites, were originally Dustin and Van Horne and defendants and Moffat. No one present answered to the judge's suggestion, and therefore the words "stricken out" were written against the suit.

HAS ANOTHER NAME.

Members of the "Western Star" Known as American.

SECRET SIGNS AND PASS WORDS.

The Order Has a Membership of From Four to Six Hundred.—Denial of Connivance.

The name of Committee Pollard and Hardy have been frequently whispered about the last few days as being connected with the "Western Star" movement much to the annoyance and displeasure of those gentlemen.

The latter on hearing that his name had been presented and favorably acted upon declared: "If the statement is true I wish to announce to the public and everybody that such action was taken without my knowledge and against my wishes. I have no desire to connect myself with any such an organization and am not in sympathy with the object of the society."

Mr. Pollard expressed himself similarly and was at a loss to know what motives prompted the circulation of the rumor, unless it was a desire to injure them to some manner hardly jealous to himself.

Pursuing further the inquiry mentioned yesterday, a News reporter learned that the membership of the order is somewhere between 400 and 600. Hardy verified beyond a question of a doubt the statement that C. M. Jackson was president of the organization, all personal authority. There is no country for anti-Mormons. "Five hundred dollars of my money will be taken out of a wager against the old proposition," said Mr. ——today, who was invited early to the proceedings. "And yet a wager never before lost, as a sure thing. Then again I would be obliged to put up my money through a bank to secure and protect myself."

The News is able today to give rights, passwords and a part of the initiatory process, the ceremonies of which is reported to be one who has been through the mill.

The secrets of the order, he says, are conducted in the general secrecy and ceremony. The oath of initiation taking the charter is uncovered only during the meeting. The members, among the order, are known as Americans. On the streets they can be distinguished by three one circumspect grooves in their coat lapels below the collar.

All members are required to pass the sign of distress before entering the main hall. In the first very camp meeting, the sign, whisper the word "secrecy" and pass on to the next, at the door of which they give one sharp knock followed by a spell of silence which is followed by two more taps. These signs are followed by the word "Ann" being given to the sentinel. These ceremonies over a member is allowed to pass into the hall.

An applicant for membership is blindfolded during the process of initiation. When all taken and artificial light has been shut out from his vision a hand is thrust down his bosom to make sure the sheath of rosary is not suspended about his neck. Then the novitiate is required to pass hand to the sentinel, a secret sign which the president and vice president are seated, extend his arms out full length from the shoulder with palms upward. This movement is followed by striking the right hand upon the left breast and the left hand upon the right breast. After these signs the applicant bares his breast at the altar before the president and takes the oath of secrecy and pledges himself to oppose any and all attacks from celestial, terrestrial and political sources and to give preference at all times to anti-Catholics.

JUDGE POWERS DENIES.

The following addressed to the editor of the News was received today:

In the News of last evening there is an article referring to an alleged secret society called the "Western Star," in which it is said that my name has been before said society as a candidate for admission.

I never knew that any such society existed until I read the article in the News. I have applied for membership and if my name was ever in any way used as any of its meetings it was without my knowledge or consent.

If the alleged organization is based as claimed by you upon race and religious prejudice, I confidently would not apply for admission.

I say this because I am standing entirely to the business of looking after my own affairs and in trying to recover from an illness which gave me a most beautiful vacation this season.

More than this, I am opposed to the introduction of secret societies in the administration of government of public affairs. I believe in voting in the sunlight and I think that now is a good time to pull the blinds inside open, and if there is any dirt any where to be seen, sweep it out.

Very respectfully, C. W. Powers.

The News gladly gives place to Judge Powers' letter and ventures this explanation of a theory that may or may not be correct. The judge, it will be seen, denies all knowledge of or any connection with the Western Star. It has now developed that the members call themselves "Americans." Will Judge Powers make the same plain and emphatic denial to knowing anything of the Americans? If so it will make no difference so far as the presentation of his name as charter member is concerned. It may be that he was entirely ignorant of such action but the News begs to respectfully and positively inform him that he was a member of the society and was recalled after a long and bitter fight. This information is gratis, by the card and correct.

Not Back Yet.

It had been expected that Deputy Marshal Roman Cannon would reach the city with Banker George C. Whitmore, under arrest, last midnight, but up to 4 p.m. he had not been heard from.