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. 293. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVI

HAWAIIAN MATTERS

Strong Talk of Lawyer Gill of Missouri.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER'S PLAN.

Stole Satchel and All.—Butcher and Murdered His Employers' Daughter then Committed Suicide.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—In an interview, Jeff Chandler, of Missouri, the eminent lawyer, said: Cleveland has no more right to inquire into the methods by which the provisional government was established in Hawaii and overthrow that government than he has to inquire into the means by which the republic of France was established and use the military forces of the United States to overthrow that republic.

When Cleveland rode down Pennsylvania avenue to take the oath of office on March 4th last the provisional government of Hawaii had been recognized by the United States and its ministers were in the capital. Cleveland has no more constitutional right to use the military power of the United States to overthrow that provisional government than he has to direct the military and naval forces of the United States to destroy any other government whose minister he found accredited to the United States and recognized by this government when he took the oath of office. The spectacle of a president overturning by military forces the established government of a foreign country on ex parte affidavits, taken in secret, is novel. If he may do this and in the wickedness of the future Harrison refuses to flee he could enter upon a new inquiry touching the validity of the election on which Cleveland overthrew the republic of Hawaii, and finding it insufficient in his opinion, could order the republican restored by the use of the same naval force which overthrew it under the order of Cleveland.

Flour Mills Burned.

FORDES FALLS, Minn., Nov. 15.—The Cave Flour mills and elevator with 40,000 bushels of wheat, cooper, shop, warehouse and large amount of stock, was burned this morning. The loss is $100,000.

Silver in London.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Silver is quoted in London today, according to word received at the treasury department, at 32 1-8 pence. Yesterday it was 32 1-8 pence.

BOURED BY TOURTAMPS.

Thirty Shots Between $75,000 and $80,000 in Bonds.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—A local paper has an extra saying: This morning J. A. Drake, treasurer and paymaster of the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, went to the office of the road and placed in a satchel the money to meet the company's pay roll and had started with it when he was attacked by footpads, sandbagged and robbed of the entire amount. How much the satchel contained is unknown, as the officers of the road refuse to say, but from place it at between $75,000 and $80,000. So far as known there is no clue to the robbers. Drake is said to be badly hurt but the officers of the road refuse to divulge his whereabouts.

The robbery occurred in a Rookery building in the business heart of the city at 7 a. m., when but few people were in the building. Some time later a mail carrier passing Drake's office heard groans, and on entering he found Drake lying on the floor bruised from the severe blows and was semi-conscious. "I've been robbed by two men," he said feebly, and the disordered condition of the room gave evidence of a struggle. The carrier immediately ran to the office where he found the girls just ready for the last pay day the girls put in their appearance. Captain Ray learned that the girls had discovered him, so he ordered the Indian police to effect them, cut their hair off close and send them back to their homes at the agency. These orders were carried out despite the protests of the Indian maidens.

THE U. P. R. R.

Congressional Committee Preparing to Protect Government Interests.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—It is evidently the intention of the administration to jealously protect the interests of the government in the Pacific railroads, and the committees of the two houses which have the matter under jurisdiction are striving their ingenuity. Attention with a view of preparing new legislation immediately on the meeting of Congress.

The Senate committee on railroads, of which Brice is chairman, is holding conferences with the attorney general with the hope of perfecting a bill which can be introduced in December and which will protect the government's interests from any embarrassments that might grow out of receivership.

THEY'VE LOST IT.

The President Can't be Found High and Low.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Much mystery exists today as to the whereabouts of the President and Secretary Lamont. Various rumors are afloat, one to the effect that he is at Woodley, undergoing a surgical operation and Secretary Lamont is with him, and another is that he is at the White House quite ill. Private Secretary Thurber said, when questioned about these rumors that they are without foundation, and that the President is taking a day for recreation and will be back at his desk tomorrow.

At the war department it was said that the President and Lamont had gone to New York, but for what purpose none would say.

Rumor of Bank Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—This city is disturbed by personal causes of the impending failure of a large private bank. Up to 8 o'clock this evening it was impossible to obtain any accurate information on the subject.

instructions provide for the protection of the people instructed in forming the provisional government and that the space that grant authority to all concerned for everything. The property to which this petition is taken is that Minister Stevens let them into a trouble and that this government is bound to protect them to the extent of securing them namely.

Horrible Murder and Suicide.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Nov. 15.—Last night Oliver Baugh, a businessman and highly respected young lady resident of Mount Union College, was revolved and murdered by Chet Davidson, a farm hand employed by her father, in the commission of her parents. This morning the dead body was found on the back floor. Davidson was found half a mile away, with his throat cut by himself, still alive, but he died shortly after.

SPRINGER'S PLAN.

State and County Bonds for Corporate Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Congressman Wm. M. Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, is preparing a bill to remedy the difficulties in the national banking system, which he will submit to members of the committee and hopes to get before Congress soon after it assembles. He says the best approach to the time when the government bonds will be payable, the United States of state bonds, and their high price, demonstrate that some other security for circulation must be resorted to if we are to have an high currency for the needs of the country. To that end he will propose that bonds of states, of counties and of certain municipalities, with proper regulation and under government supervision, be substituted for the purpose of banking circulation and all banks, state as well as national, depositing such securities will be permitted to issue not currency to at least 90 per cent of their par value. Provisions are also to be made so as to insure security in case of the slightest depreciation in value of these securities, and the government is to assume the sole responsibility for the redemption of such notes to prevent issuance, for which purpose it should keep a reserve of at least 25 per cent of the outstanding circulation. This would relieve the banks of locking back reserves, or withdrawing any part of the currency issued from circulation among the people.

Murdered by Burglars.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Thomas Prouty was shot and killed and two of his children, Susie and Peter, wounded by burglars, who invaded the house last night. The burglars escaped.

Mrs. Prouty was awakened by the burglars and accused her husband who started after them and was shot down. Her son and daughter, hearing the noise, ran to the door of the room, pushing off the burglars' retreat, into the street, wounding both of them, and seeing over the prostrate form of the wounded girl, escaped to the street. Policemen pursued them but they escaped. Prouty was employed in the street department of the city service.

Spanish Dynamitiers Still Busy.

BARCELONA, Nov. 15.—Dynamite outrages continue. An army of troops were marching to the docks to take steamer for Melilla a workman noticed a bomb with a burning fuse so placed on the balcony that the explosion would have killed some of the troops. The workman rolling down it. A bomb was also thrown against the gates of the barracks at Villanueva, destroying them.

Next Glory Orders.

Special to the News.

LAMONI, Wyo., Nov. 15.—Some of the Indians girls of the Arapahoe tribe have been in the habit of visiting the Shoshone agency about the time the troops stationed there were paid off, for long years they have received the chance to spend their money. Captain Ray, the agent, objected to this contact, and informed the Indian girls that they would no longer be permitted to disgrace themselves in this way. The commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Browning, and on the last pay day the girls put in their appearance. Captain Ray learned that the girls had discovered him, so he ordered the Indian police to effect them, cut their hair off close and send them back to their homes at the agency. These orders were carried out despite the protests of the Indian maidens.

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IMPORTANT RULING.

Chief Justice Zane Decides the Case of Francis Wilson et al.

IN THE DEFENDANTS' FAVOR.

The Prosecution's Demurrer to the Special Plea Overruled—An Exhaustive Opinion.

This morning Chief Justice Zane rendered his decision in the case of the People of the Territory vs. Edward C. Sheffield et al, better remembered as the Fort Douglas Illegality, argued by counsel on demurrer last week. His honor held:

The defendant Sheffield was indicted on the 25th day of September last under the laws of the Territory of Utah for the crime of murder.

To the indictment he has filed a special plea in which he avers that the acts constituting the alleged offense were committed within the Fort Douglas Military Reservation. And he also averred he was in the military service of the United States at the time, and was duly thereto and acquitted by the judgment of a general court martial lawfully convened.

The prosecution demurs to the plea and alleges that this court has jurisdiction to try the defendant notwithstanding the offense was committed in the reservation mentioned, and further that the court martial mentioned had no authority to try him for the offense described in the indictment.

The first question for consideration and decision is, must the defendant be prosecuted and tried according to the laws of the United States pertaining and punishing murder, or the laws of the Territory forbidding and punishing the same crime.

The 8th section of an act of Congress "to establish a Territorial government for Utah," approved September 9th, 1850, decrees "that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States, nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents."

The land embraced in the Fort Douglas reservation was reserved and set apart for military purposes September 9th, 1850, in pursuance of chapter 104, sec. 10 United States statutes at large. Hence the title to the land embraced in the reservation remained in the United States, the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature extended over it.

The question is did the laws of the United States extend over the reservation after the President reserved and set it apart for military purposes. The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by session of particular states and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings." Article 1, section 8.

Considering this provision the Supreme court of the United States said: "The necessity of complete jurisdiction over the place which should be selected as seat of government was serious to the framers of the Constitution."

On the portion of the clause under consideration giving the right to exercise exclusive legislation "over all places purchased by consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards and other needful buildings," the same court said further that "The federalist observes that the necessity of this authority is self-evident."

In another part of its opinion the court used the following language that "when the title is acquired by purchase by consent of the legislature of the states, the federal jurisdiction is exclusive of all state authority."

This follows from the declaration of the Constitution that Congress shall have "like authority" over such places as it has over the district which is the seat of government; that is, the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever." Greater or clearer language could not be used to exclude all other authority than that of Congress; and that no other authority can be exercised over them has been the uniform opinion of federal and state tribunals, and of the attorneys general."

Fort Leavenworth R. R. Co. vs. Lowe, 114 U. S. 525.

When the Federal government purchases land for military or other of the purposes named with the consent of the state in which it is located it acquires not only the title with such rights of occupancy and use as usually accompany it, but the power of exclusive legislation and political authority over the same.

When a person conveys land situated in a state to the United States he does not transfer with it the political power of the state over it. Such legislative or political power is not his to dispose of, it belongs to the state and the state cannot be deprived of its right without its consent. Both governments are sovereign with respect to the powers they possess. While the ultimate source of the powers of government are in the people of the United States, they have created a national government and enumerated in its Constitution such of them as they consent to trust it with. The remainder within certain limitations enumerated in the same instrument they have left in the hands of the people of the respective states. And the latter have respectively constructed state governments with such limitations upon their political powers as such people have brought fort in the same. Hence the United States is a government exercising only the powers enumerated in the Constitution and those necessary to their exercise in sovereign and co-ordinate state governments within the limits imposed by their constitution and laws. The Constitution of the United States are also sovereign within the limits of its own sphere.

But no part of the political power conferred upon the state or within the limitations imposed on the other can be taken away within its control. The territories, however, are not states, and so to them the paramount legislative authority upon the United States. That government has the right to grant and that the legislative and political power which the Territory of Utah was permitted to exercise over the Fort Douglas reservation might be taken up it. The time of the land had remained in the United States, and when the President set apart as a military reservation, legislative power over it was retained by the United States and it has exercised the power to exercise exclusive legislation over it. Such power remains to exist as it would have been had Utah been a state and the same land had been purchased with the consent.

Assuming the facts stated in the plea, he must believe that the offense should be prosecuted for the offense charged under the laws of the United States.

This conclusion renders it unnecessary to review the second point raised by the demurrer and sustained. But in view of the fact that the same trial by the court martial will be interposed as a bar upon an indictment for murder under the laws of the United States the court will consider and decide it.

The provision of the 5th amendment to the Constitution reads: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury" does not apply to "cases arising in the land or naval forces."

The question therefore is one that grew in the military forces of the United States. Congress possesses the power to create an military courts for exclusive jurisdiction of such cases, and such a court would be due process of law.

"The military forces of the laws of the United States give a military court jurisdiction to try a soldier for murder committed in the time of peace? The 85th Article of War is as follows: "When any officer or soldier shall be accused of murder or any other offense against the person or property of any citizen of the United States which is punishable by the laws of the land, the commanding officer and the officers of the regiment, troop, battery, company or detachment to which such person is accused belongs are required, except in time of war, upon application duly made by or in behalf of the party injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver him over to the civil magistrates and to assist the officers of justice in apprehending and securing him, in order to bring him to trial. If, upon such application, any officer refuses or wilfully neglects, except in time of war, to deliver over such accused person to the civil magistrates, or to aid the officers of justice in apprehending him, he shall be dismissed from the service." R. S. U. S., p. 235.

This article requires the officers named to surrender the officer or soldier committing the offense, upon application duly made, to the civil magistrate in order to bring him to trial.

The 62nd article provides that "All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general, or a regimental, garrison, or field officers' court martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and punished at the discretion of such court." R. S. U. S., p. 236.

Section 1342 R. S. declares that "Every person who commits murder * * * shall be tried."

Congress has not authorized a court martial in time of peace to try a soldier accused of murder. If the soldier is accused of manslaughter or other crime not capital he may be tried by either the civil or military court, but the question remains if he has been tried by one may he be tried by the other?

The 70th article p. 239 id. provides that "No person in the military service shall, under the sentence of a court martial, be punished by confinement in a penitentiary, unless the offense of which he may be convicted would, by some statute of the United States, or by some statute of the state, territory or district in which such offense may be committed, or by common law, as the same exists in such state, territory or district, subject such convict to such punishment."

This article authorizes the court martial to impose upon the convicted soldier or officer the same punishment provided for imposition by the civil court for the protection of society.

When it was enacted it must have been deemed sufficient by the law-making power to give that protection. The law protects society by the example of punishment, and one example of the same may be for the same offense would seem to be all that was contemplated by the Constitution nor the law-making power in a case like the one under consideration.

The demurrer to the plea is overruled.

Assistant District Attorney Howat, on the part of the prosecution, entered an exception to the ruling of the court.

Attorney Varian, of counsel for the defense, said he desired to interpose a similar plea in the case of Sergeant Lenz, in order that the same ruling might be had.

The court assented to the defendant being brought into court tomorrow morning for that purpose, Attorney Varian stipulating that the matter would occupy only a few minutes.

Today's Probate Court.

Estate of O. J. Hollister, deceased. Hearing without refiling on petition to amend decree previously made. Order made amending decree as prayed.

Estate of Henry C. Fowler, deceased. Hearing on petition of sale of real estate. Attorney D. Harrington, on behalf of the minor heirs, appeared and consented to the sale, and the court made an order confirming same.

BUSINESS AND MINES.

The Chamber of Commerce and Mid-winter Fair Exhibit.

THOSE CALIFORNIA UNIFORMS.

Waste a Deal by Friends.—Notes and News of Mining and Business Makers.

As announced in the last issue of the News, the Chamber of Commerce directors have been called to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon to consider the making of a Utah exhibit at the San Francisco Mid-winter Fair. It is expected that the subject will receive thorough discussion, and if a decision seems to warrant us to go into the movement, there will be a necessity for private subscriptions to meet the expense. It may be that the Tabernacle choir will go to the Fair, though this is an open question. Railway men here, notably Mr. Bartley, of the Union Pacific, have been endeavoring to secure a satisfactory rate of transportation for the choir. The figure yet reached is, however, rather more than can be paid, but a further reduction may be obtained. A special rate for single round trip tickets has been heard already.

Whether or not the Chamber of Commerce decides on a general exhibit, several Utah manufactures will be exhibited. Among these is the Provo Woolen mills, which has now completed the cloth for the uniforms of 300 of the California National Guard. The San Francisco Chronicle of Monday, the 13th, says on the subject of these uniforms:

Tomorrow morning the first lot of new uniforms of the National Guard of California will have been inspected by the national board and will be delivered to the headquarters of each of the ten companies in the service. These signal officers are located in the towns of Auburn, Alameda, Napa, Vallejo, Glen Valley, Sausalito, santa Rosa, Sacramento, Merced and Willows. Several months ago these companies were admitted to the guard under an appropriation considerably less than the amount necessary for the equipment and maintenance of some six months. The legislature, had in view the addition of ten fine companies, and more sufficient allowance for this purpose. The desire for marine honor was too strong to be resisted, however, and the number of companies was increased to ten. On Tuesday the clothing will be sent to the country. It is believed that on November 25th a sufficient number of uniforms will be ready for delivery to the Los Angeles headquarters of the First Brigade. It is expected that the city troops will be supplied early next month. The work was continued uninterruptedly until the sixteenth, at which the National Guard is constituted, are remembered.

The uniforms now being made will cost the state $43,500, and upon the payment of this sum every non-commissioned officer and private in the guard will have been provided for. The number of men to be fitted is estimated at about 5000 and of this number every participant has been measured for his own uniform. A consideration of the immense time which the manufacturers have undertaken suggests some interesting figures on the uniform matter. The number of pairs of trousers to be made is 5500, of blouses 5000, and of overcoats about 1400. For the manufacture of these articles 25,000 yards of material will be used, and 200 pounds of thread thread alone will first place in the modest garments of the militiamen. The whole number of uniforms, if weighed in mass, would up the scales at seven tons.

WANTS A HEALTHY CLIMATE.

The following letter has been received by Postmaster Nash from a prominent business man of Niagara Falls, New York:

Dear Sir—Having no acquaintance in your city or state, I take the liberty of troubling you for information about the climate of your city. The reason for my inquiry is that my son is troubled with weak lungs. He is now in Washington state. I think he will get along much better in health if he can find a climate that is drier than it is here. He does not wish to go to a health resort, but to live in good style. My village or is a city where the climate will agree with him. He is going to Los Angeles, Cal., shortly, which will probably be for the winter, but it likely to be too warm for summer. If you will kindly describe the climate of your city you will greatly oblige.

NOTES.

Lewiston Morning W. C. D. Allen, a rustling Salt Lake mining and business man, has secured a large group of claims in the Camp Forty district. J. C. Hinckley, formerly a Cataract mining man, now in Salt Lake, arrived in camp Wednesday. He was so favorably impressed with the district that he returned to the city yesterday to make arrangements for a bunkhouse. Mr. Hinckley and John Sharbrough own the Golden Rule, Golden Rule No. 2, Golden Palace, four claims lying about a mile south of the Mercury. They have ten several tunnels and shafts and have one on all the veins. In the confines of this district are a number of rustling and enterprising mining operators, and noteworthy among them is A. N. Hotle. He arrived in the camp a year and half ago, when the mining was just astir, and even Salt Lake was unaware that one of the greatest gold regions in the country lay at its very doors. He filed the lay of the land and went quietly to work and "cinched wood" with great avidity. He located several valuable groups, part of which are now patented, and of which is now under a $10,000 bond to E. S. DeGeyter. He has also negotiated the purchase of property in the district to a syndicate, which is one of the owners of the Iowa-Oregon plat, and has been the means of interesting a number of capitalists in the district.

Beaver Chronicle: The Horn Silver, at Frisco, is a great institution. At present its payroll contains the names of 145 men. The company are putting in an immense concentrator and off-loading ore. The machinery for this great work is on the ground and men are busily engaged erecting a large building for the concentrator. Everybody is busy, the ore is being taken from the mine in two places. The old shaft, whose sometimes age a caving contained, is also being worked and some fine ore is being taken out there. The company's store at Frisco is also booming and a general good business is being done.

Hugh Jones is in from the Tonopah mine, Nevada. He has a carload of gold ore for the market.

JUDGE ORANGE SEELEY.

Does His Probable Judgeship Disqualify Him for the Legislature?

THAT IS THE QUESTION WHICH THE DEMOCRATIC OPPONENT PROPOSES TO HAVE ANSWERED.

Judge Greenwood is up from Millard county. He was the Democratic candidate for the Legislature nominated for the sixth council district, which embraces Millard, Wasatch, Emery, Grand and Sevier counties. Mr. Greenwood did not get a majority of the votes cast, but he claims that he got more votes than any other candidate who was qualified to be elected to the position.

Judge Orange Seeley is also in town. He was the Republican candidate for councilor in the ninth district, and received a majority of the votes cast in his district on November 7. But Mr. Seeley is probate judge of Emery county, and that is where an important question arises.

The claim is set forth that a person who occupies a Federal office is not eligible to a election or appointment to any territorial, district, county, municipal or precinct office. It is also alleged that a probate judge in Utah being appointed by the President of the United States, is a Federal official, and cannot be elected to the Legislature while holding the other office.

On the other hand, both of these claims are contested on behalf of the Republican candidate. It is asserted that in the series in which the term is legally used, a probate judge is not a Federal official, that while he is appointed by the President he is not paid by the general government, but by the county, and therefore is a county official; that he no more belongs to the Federal division than does a local appointee of the Governor.

It is said that this question would be raised before the Utah Commission, so that body will not dispose of it. Their place is to canvass the votes, not to judge of the qualifications of candidates. That question is one that must be passed upon by another tribunal.

If the claim as set forth is pressed, the contest may prove an interesting one.

A BRUTAL DOG CATCHER.

Unwarrantable Assault Upon a Thirteen-Year-Old Boy.

Two colored men in the employ of Bruce Johnson, the dog tax collector, were going their rounds this morning with the wagon into which stray dogs are consigned, and when near the Continental saloon, on west First South street, about 10 o'clock, a disgraceful assault was committed by the elder one upon an inoffending boy of about thirteen years. The negro having successfully lassoed a wandering cur, he was about to throw the cur into the receptacle, when the crowd which had gathered around began to laugh. This so vexed the fellow that, seeing hold of the arm of the boy, who happened to be nearest to him but not had nothing whatever to do with the matter, such a proceeding, he turned him roughly around and then dashed him to the ground in a brutal manner. The indignant bystanders cried shame, and advised the lad to go to the police station and swear out a complaint against the brutal catcher, which he expressed his intention of doing, and the names and addresses of a number of bystanders, who readily consented to appear as witnesses, were obtained.

It is stated that this is not the first time the same individual has been guilty of like conduct towards the youth of Salt Lake.

Fifth Precinct Contest.

The counsel for the Democrats over the soldiers vote cast for the Liberals in the Fifth precinct has been withdrawn and will be entered in the Territorial Legislature to determine whether or not such votes were legal. The issue of the withdrawal was because of the Utah Commission deciding that it was not the proper tribunal to settle the question and that the Legislature was. Should the Democratic counsel in proving that the soldier vote of the Fifth precinct is illegal then Wilson will be elected over Furnas and probably their whole ticket in this district over the Liberal. As it stands it is a complicated question and may cause considerable litigation.

The School Election.

The Liberals, it is stated, are determined to make the election of five members of the school board next month, a political contest and there is accordingly a great deal of quiet canvassing. It was learned last night that politics would not be allowed to enter into the matter in any form whatever and an effort will be made with that end in view.

THE GRAVITY SEWER

Will the City Have to Finish the Work Commenced by the Contractors?

IT WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

The Special Committee Will Meet on Friday and Report their Findings to the City Council on Tuesday.

The communication received in the City Council last night from the contractors of the gravity outlet sewer created considerable of a stir in municipal circles today and the committee specially appointed to investigate the matter will meet on Friday to consider the claims set forth by the company.

The city owes them about sixty thousand dollars and is unable to pay them a cent, and inquiries they declare they will not secure much longer. They say that they are willing and anxious to complete their work provided they receive payment in cash as was originally agreed upon. If that cannot be done they will cease operations at once and the city will be obliged to complete the work which is being carried on at the present but only with a small force of men as the crack manufacturers will not furnish brick unless they receive cash for them, a thing that is impossible under the very stress by the contractors as agreed upon.

STILL KICKING ON.

Sanitary Inspector Showell's Refusal to Make Room for His successor, Mr. Anderson.

Sanitary Inspector Showell's official death is a game one. Several weeks ago it will be remembered that Mayor Hooper got tired of his questionable and unsatisfactory work and appointed a man named Anderson to succeed him. Of course Mr. Showell didn't like to be bounced in that manner as there was no room in the office for him. He has simply turned his back, set his teeth and continued at the post he has so long held. He is twice yet and there he proposes to stay in spite of the chief executive of the city. It may be that his game of hold can be continued to the end of the year but no longer as the newly elected officers will enter upon their duties on the 1st of January. Then Showell will be retired to private life without fuss.

Municipal Appointments.

Fire Chief Sheets is running for signatures to a petition asking the Mayor and City Council to retain him in office. He will endeavor to make them believe that he is the best fitted man for the position there is in the community. Profanity and bluster and the use of force and cow feed paid for by the city and pernicious activity in politics are now being pushed into the field of forgetfulness. But for most of the taxpayers have good memories and will take all of these little things into account.

Commissioner Hardy, it is said, can have the office of superintendent of streets during the next seventeen years for the asking. Mr. Hardy, however, is doing nothing in the matter, though his friends will endeavor to remake the history of the city and himself at the same time by securing his appointment. Mr. Hardy's knowledge and capability in that direction are probably better than those of any other man.

In regard to the position held so long and hard by Watermaster Harvey, it now looks very much like that it will go to Mr. G. A. Gibbs, the well known civil engineer. About as safe a bet is to say that Mr. Harvey will not succeed himself.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Governor West's Proclamation to the People of Utah.

This morning Governor West issued the following:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Executive Office,
Salt Lake City, Nov. 14, 1893.

The President has by proclamation designated Thursday, the 30th of November, as Thanksgiving Day.

In accordance with Mr. West, governor, do earnestly recommend that the people of Utah duly observe the day so appointed, in conformity with the proclamation of the President.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed.

Done at Salt Lake City, this 14th day of November, A. D. 1893.

By the Governor:
ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Secretary of Utah Territory.

Notice.

The Logan Temple will close on Friday evening, November 17th, for the purpose of repairing heating apparatus, and open on Tuesday morning, November 28, 1893, at the usual hour. M. W. MERRILL, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE THEATRE this afternoon the Romany Rye is going before a packed and delighted audience of old folks, where organs and dead notes. The play goes for the public to amuse rules for the first time tomorrow night.

FUNCTION—Arthur C. Alston acting manager of Mr. Hoyt's Female, has arrived from the West, where he says the play is doing most prosperous business. In Los Angeles and San Diego the houses were very large and Mr. Hoyt and his company, who expected to come out of the southern end of the tour on their tour through the silver districts, are most pleasantly disappointed at the outcome.