

the Sierra Nevada mountains, which in turn are said to have been named from the Sierra Nevadas of Grenada.

Nebraska takes its name from the Nebraska river. The name is of Indian origin, meaning "shallow river."

Kansas is also named from its principal river. A tribe of Indians, formerly in that locality, were known as the Kanzas or Kows, and the State is probably named from them.

The origin of the name of the peninsula State of Florida is told by historians as follows: "In 1712 Ponce de Leon sailed from France to the west in search of the fountain of youth. He first saw land on Easter day, and on account of the richness and quantity of flowers found on the new possessions, he called it Florida."

Alabama is named from an ancient Indian tribe of the Mississippi valley. The name itself signifies "here we rest."

Ohio takes its name from the river on the southern boundary. The word is from the Wyandotte Indian dialect, "O-he-zah," and means "something great."

Iowa is named from the river of that name, the river from the Ioway Indians.

Missouri was named also from a river. The word is from the Indian Min-he-sho-shay, signifying "muddy water."

The name of Wisconsin is of French-Indian origin. It was formerly spelled Ouisconsin, meaning, "westward flowing."

Illinois is derived from the Delaware Indian word "Illin," or "Lent," meaning "real men," and the soft French termination "ois."

The name Michigan comes from Indian words of Algonquin and Chipewa origin, "Mitcha," great, and "gan," lake.

Louisiana was named in honor of Louis XIV of France, and was formerly applied to the French possessions in the Mississippi valley.

The word Arkansas is of Indian stock. A tribe of Indians who rebelled and separated from the Kansas nation, were celebrated for the fine quality of their bows. From this they were called Arc or Bow Indians, and afterwards "Arkansas."

### A STARTLING CONSPIRACY.

ONE of the principal subjects of public interest today, is the alleged discovery of a plot to betray the Chamber of Commerce, in its suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The facts are simple, the inference sought to be drawn from them is at present rather strained.

The facts are these: Much to the surprise of people interested in the case, an effort was made to have the examination removed from this city to Washington, D. C. This was endorsed by a number of business houses in this city. It was not astonishing that the railroad company desired this, but it was that firms here should want the investigation conducted there.

This movement, however, seemed to be on the point of failure, when another application was made, asking for a postponement of the investigation and signed by the principal ship-

pers in this city. The Chamber of Commerce consented to delay for sixty days. This also occasioned surprise and many queries as to the cause. It now comes out that these shippers considered they might be able to adjust their difficulty with the railroad company and avoid litigation, and also that the suit was not in proper hands for prosecution.

The cause for reaching the latter inclusion was some information placed before them by the railroad company, in the shape of correspondence between Mr. S. W. Eccles, general freight agent, and S. W. Sears, Jr., son of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. In connection with this was a mystical personage named as "E. E. Edwards," who figured as the chief actor in the affair.

On the 26th of July a letter was sent to Mr. Eccles, signed by E. E. Edwards, box 283, city, containing a proposition to turn over to the railroad company, for a consideration, a copy of the speech which Secretary Sears was to make before the Commission, sundry affidavits bearing on the case and other documents, which would put the company in possession of the points which the Chamber of Commerce expected to make in the suit against the company. He claimed to have worked through Mr. Sears' clerk and to have a key to his office.

Mr. Eccles, it appears, conferred with Mr. P. L. Williams, the attorney for the company and by his advice answered the letter. The correspondence continued and Mr. Eccles endeavored to obtain an interview with this Edwards, but he interposed S. W. Sears, Jr., as a better person to talk with, claiming that they roomed together out West, that Edwards had a hold upon young Sears through some indiscretion that the latter desired to keep from his mother, and that it was to the great advantage of the railroad to enter into this negotiation.

An intimation from Mr. Eccles that he would prefer to see Edwards was followed by another communication enclosing one from young Sears himself, showing his willingness to engage in the affair, followed by others from S. W. Sears, Jr., to Mr. Eccles direct, the last named gentleman having kept up the correspondence by advice of the General Freight Agent at Omaha and the general attorney for the company. After several ineffectual efforts to get hold of Edwards, an appointment was made for S. W. Sears, Jr. and he and Mr. Eccles met at the Knutsford Pharmacy and went to Mr. Eccles' office. The proposition was to turn over, for a sum that does not yet appear in figures, the following documents:

Speech, eighteen pages, type-written. Two affidavits certified by Secretary of Interior. List of names to be subpoenaed. Men who have agreed to testify. Statement showing discrimination against the Territory. Statement showing cost of movement of freight on various lines. Proof that rebates have been given.

At another interview, Edwards was represented by young Sears as having left town and two letters purporting to have been received from him were produced. But meanwhile special agents of the railroad company were at

work as detectives and they claim to have obtained from a waste paper basket, in the office of Secretary Sears, the pencil originals of which these letters from Edwards are copies with but trifling verbal alterations.

The detectives also learned that box 283 had been rented by S. W. Sears Jr.; that he received letters for himself and E. E. Edwards; that he had taken at least two letters addressed to Edwards and placed them, unopened, on a desk in one of the rooms in the office of his father, the Secretary; that the purported Edwards letters had been written on the same kind of paper as that issued in the Chamber of Commerce rooms; and that these letters had been dictated by some one to young Sears. Several conferences were had with the young man which Mr. Eccles contrived to be overheard by the detectives. A letter addressed to Edwards, from a person named Chidester at St. George, was taken out of the postoffice on August 2nd by young Sears and found mutilated in Mr. Sears' office on August 7th.

So much for the facts; now for the inference. It is deduced from the foregoing that Edwards is a myth; that young Sears wrote the letters, but that some one else dictated them; that these papers were worth a large sum to the railroad company and that some one was figuring through young Sears to get the money; that this was a betrayal of the Chamber of Commerce; and that S. W. Sears, the secretary, ought to rise and explain. The chief inference evidently sought to be made is that this gentlemen has something to do with the infamy involved in the transaction.

We have carefully examined all that has been brought forward by way of facts, and we cannot see that there is at present any ground for the insinuation—there has been no direct charge—against Mr. Secretary Sears. The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce have taken the matter in hand, and will thoroughly investigate it before they will permit any statement from the Secretary. We learn, however, that as soon as Mr. Sears saw the morning paper which contained the first news, to him, of this affair, he called his son into his office, handed him the paper and told him to read it but not to leave the office. At once he summoned the Directors who could be reached, and they heard what young Sears had to say. He declared that his father knew nothing about the matter but that there was another person engaged in the transaction, that this person had a hold upon him and it was through that at first that he took up the matter, but that afterwards he determined to pursue it for all there was in it.

It is well known by the friends Secretary Sears that he had set his heart upon making a success of the suit against the railroad company, and that he has turned the full force of his mind upon it. He gained an important case against it in California, and considered he had a much more important case for Utah. The company was aware of these facts and knew that it involved a great deal of money, which if saved to the people of this Territory would be a big loss to the company. Therefore, it is not surprising that every effort possible has been