

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

Premier Tizsa Acquaints Emperor With Steps Being Taken in View Of Impending Dissolution.

IS PASSING THROUGH A CRISIS.

Great Question at Present Time is to Force Through the Will of The Majority.

Vienna, Dec. 29.—Count Tizsa, the Hungarian premier, arrived in Vienna today and will be received in special audience by the emperor-king. It is believed that the object of Count Tizsa's visit is to acquaint his majesty with the steps being taken in view of the impending dissolution of the Hungarian parliament. Before returning to Budapest tonight Count Tizsa gave the Associated Press the following statement on Hungarian politics:

"The Hungarian parliament is now passing through a crisis such as every parliament in the world has had to experience. Probably the legislatures of Hungary and Austria are the last to engage in such a struggle. The whole question at issue is obstruction. For years past the working of the Hungarian parliament has been paralyzed by the tactics of the minority. From October, 1902, to May, 1904, the parliament at Budapest did absolutely nothing. The obstruction was only rendered possible through the standing orders of the house, which were made at a time when it was impossible to foresee the developments of modern parliamentary conduct. Matters finally reached a point where some radical reform was rendered absolutely necessary if parliamentary government was to continue. Hence the introduction of the so-called lex daniel, which was a provisional modification of the standing orders, which which obstruction was easily possible. The lex daniel applied only to certain urgent measures before the parliament, and was intended only to precede the introduction later in the session of the new definitive standing orders."

The premier frankly admitted that the lex daniel was forced through the house in an irregular manner, but he declared that such a course was absolutely necessary.

"The great question at the present moment," he continued, "is to enforce the will of the majority and to end an intolerable state of affairs under all circumstances. The only alternative left to the government is to appeal to the nation. We feel confident of obtaining a favorable verdict."

Meanwhile the opposition is preparing a vigorous election campaign. One of their chief contentions is that the government is acting illegally in dissolving the parliament when the next budget cannot be voted as the law requires. They accuse Count Tizsa of forcing the monarch to break his constitutional oath in consenting to dissolution under such circumstances. Hence it is feared that there may be some uneasy incidents which will lead to his speech from the throne Wednesday. The elections will be held at the end of January. Violent scenes may be anticipated during the polling. No secret ballot system exists in Hungary, the voters announcing their choice openly and publicly.

The electoral situation is rendered more acute by the fact that a number of influential members of the Liberal party, headed by former Premier Andrássy, have left the government not because they approve of obstruction, but as a protest against Count Tizsa's method in forcing the passage of the lex daniel and his action in bringing about dissolution of the parliament.

The present parliamentary complications in Hungary, coupled with the ministerial crisis in Austria, finds conditions peculiarly unfortunate at this juncture, when the dual monarchy is engaged in the negotiation of new commercial treaties requiring the closest attention of both the Austrian and Hungarian ministers.

The last sitting of the present Hungarian parliament will be held Tuesday, but it will be of a purely formal character, for the purpose of being informed of the hour when the king will deliver his speech from the throne at the Hofburg the next day.

COMMANDANT OF CADETS.

President Appoints Capt. Robt. Howze, Sixth Cavalry.

Washington, Dec. 29.—By Robert L. Howze, sixth cavalry, now stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., has been appointed commandant of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from June 15, 1905 to relieve Col. Charles G. Treat, artillery corps.

Next to the superintendent of the academy, the commandant of cadets is the most important office at the institution and carries with it the rank and pay of a lieutenant-colonel. Capt. Howze was of the officer corps, having been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1902. He was the subject of two searching investigations, one conducted in this country and the other in the Philippines, and resulted in the complete exoneration of the officers.

MALTREATMENT OF SOLDIERS

Emperor William Has Determined that It Shall Cease.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—Emperor William issued a decree a few days ago ordering the adoption of strict measures for the prevention of maltreatment of soldiers. It directs that special care be taken in advancing privates to the rank of non-commissioned officers and forbids the advancement of those who have shown an inclination to brutal behavior and also those whose near relatives in non-commissioned positions have proved themselves guilty of maltreatment.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

Prof. Paul Reinsch Would Give Commission a Free Hand.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Prof. Paul Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin has a plan for better government of the Philippine Islands before the American Political Science Association today. His subject was "Colonial Autonomy."

"We have been telling the Philippines," he said, "that if they learn English and vote they will be happy, but what we must do is to give them an opportunity to live."

Political considerations, he asserted, were at the bottom of our taking over the islands, and have played too great a part in the methods of administration. "Up to the present time the Philippine commission has had its eye on Congress and upon public opinion," he continued. "It should be given a free hand and be responsible only to the insular department of the government and not made to answer to Congress and an uneducated public opinion."

The speaker declared that the United States is carrying out a mixed policy of assimilation and autonomy through the commission of our institutions. He asserted that he did not believe in such assimilation as would give the Philippines a "half-American" character, because our experience with



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"I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which time I employed several physicians. One day could not reach my case," writes Mr. G. Popplewell, of Bureau Springs, La. "I felt that there was no hope for me, and I did not know what to do. I had no sleep and would fall helplessly to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and in a few days I felt better. I am now in perfect health and am able to do light work, and have been improving ever since."

Sending 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and get Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper covers, free. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

the negroes and Chinese, he believed, has shown that there are some races that will not assimilate.

THE ARABIA CASE.

Russian Admiralty Agrees to a Rehearing of It.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—The admiralty court has agreed to a rehearing of the American claims in the case of the Portland-Asiatic line steamship Arabia, captured by the Russian Vladivostok squadron July 22, if it can be shown that the claimants were unable on account of lack of time to perfect their appeal from the decision of the Vladivostok court.

The rehearing will at least assure the release of the four and if the Vladivostok court is sustained, as has been intimated, in the case of the machinery, it will enable the authorities at Washington to make diplomatic representations.

THEY HATE EACH OTHER.

Japanese and Russian Soldiers In the Trenches.

Mukden, Dec. 29.—Cossacks today brought in the body of Capt. Erdaroff, a noted scout, who was killed in an attack on the village of Tifany.

Intense hatred exists between some of the opposing forces in trenches close together, notwithstanding the friendly terms existing at other parts on the fronts of the two armies. The Japanese try to heat their soldiers at advanced positions with charcoal fires concealed in small huts, so as to show no light. One of these recently was broken and the fire exposed the position of the Japanese picket. The whole party were immediately wiped out by a furious Russian fire.

There was a sharp skirmish on Dec. 28 at Sushinpa. A confused mortar battle inside the Russian lines opened on the Japanese position, driving out a number of the Japanese who sought refuge among the trees and bushes. A shell exploded a Japanese mine in front of the trenches, inflicting considerable damage.

The Russian batteries are connected by telephone and report the results of each other's fire. Recently a field battery posted on heights caught a detachment of Japanese and drove them all out of their trenches in the immediate front.

Hiring Chinese Bandits.

Mukden, Dec. 29.—Irrefutable evidence has been obtained at headquarters that the Japanese are not only hiring Chinese bandits to operate on the Russian flanks, but that they are enlisting Chinese under Japanese officers.

The Japanese are adopting cunning expedients to defeat the surprise attacks of the Russian scouts from which they have suffered much. They cover the steep approaches of their trenches with water, which freezes, forms ice slides and makes the scouts slip and fall in confusion. In other places the Japanese scatter millet stalks over the approaches, the cracking of which gives their warning of the presence of Russian scouts.

Oppose Removal of Tobacco Tariff

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 29.—The Connecticut Tobacco Growers' association has sent to each senator and representative from Connecticut in Congress a circular letter protesting against the removal of the tariff from Philippine tobacco.

Indictments Dismissed.

Denver, Dec. 29.—Fourteen indictments against Julius Alchele, former clerk, were dismissed by Judge William F. Bonds in the district court today on the ground that two terms of court had passed and the cases had not been called for trial. The indictments charged fraud in connection with transcribing records. There is still one indictment charging Alchele with adding fictitious names to the registration lists.

RUSS'S CHARGES DENIED.

Cramp Did Not Sell Plans of Russian Battleships.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—When shown the St. Petersburg dispatch in which the Russ charges the William Cramp Ship & Engine Building company with having sold the plans of the cruiser Varang to the Japanese in order that the vessel might be raised, Edwin S. Cramp today said:

"There is absolutely no truth in the article published in the Russ in so far as this company is concerned. We have never been approached by the Japanese government with reference to the plans of the Varang. Our relations with the Russian government have always been friendly and the article is a pure fabrication."

TEA

We Americans think we are smart; but tea is too much for us.

We are the worst of buyers of it; so they say.

Your grace retains your money if you don't like Belling's Best.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST ADAMS

Plan to Reseat Gov. Peabody May Be Frustrated by Wolcott Republicans.

WILL OPPOSE PLAN VIGOROUSLY

Will Not Abide by Caucus Decision Where Course Commanded is Morally Wrong.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 29.—Chief Justice Gabbert announced this afternoon that the supreme court had not found time to consider the petition of Gov.-elect Alva Adams to open all the ballot boxes used in Denver at the election and determine the extent of the frauds.

The court postponed its decision in the case of Atty. Rush and Bell until next Tuesday.

Very few members of the legislature have yet arrived in the city, and whether the plans of William G. Evans and other Republican leaders to reseat Gov. James H. Peabody will be adopted by a majority of the Republican members is still undecided. The Republicans have an even two-thirds of the vote on joint ballot, and can carry any measure on which they are united. A Republican caucus will probably be held next Monday at which the contest for the speakership of the house and the plan to continue Gov. Peabody in office will be considered. There are at least half a dozen candidates for the speakership.

Some Republican members known as followers of former United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott have declared that while they do not contemplate a union with the Democrats under any consideration, they will oppose vigorously any plan for counting out Adams.

The Wolcott representatives say they will go into a party caucus and will agree to abide by the decision of the caucus up to a point where it conflicts with their consciences. They insist that they have always strictly observed party regularity, but when a course is commanded that is morally wrong they will not follow it and they will not consider their decision in that regard as "irregular."

The plan to seat Gov. Peabody, some of them declare, is wrong and no caucus action will bring them to support such action.

The canvass of the votes for state officers is made by the legislature and is not subject to review in the courts.

THE THEORY OF MONEY

DISCUSSED BY ECONOMISTS.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—"The Theory of Money" was the topic discussed by the American Economic association at the University of Chicago today. Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, David Kinley of Chicago, David Kinley of Illinois, and A. Piatt Andrew of Harvard read papers, after which a discussion was opened by William A. Seward of Wisconsin.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, in discussing "The Theory of Price," said:

"As a rule price is the outcome of conditions antecedent to the formal act of exchange of goods in the market for any form of money. The amount of purchasing power is not synonymous with the amount of the media of exchange in circulation, but corresponds rather with the media of exchange. Very often the media of exchange are created as a consequence of the transactions in goods. Hence they can have no effect on the making of prices. All the element touching the acquisition of an article (labor, material, etc.) is the intensity of demand for it from consumers; the influence of monopoly conditions—all those are in constant operation in determining the price which will be settled upon by the seller and the buyer. When these forces have done their work and a price has been fixed in the market, the goods thus valued in terms of the standard (gold) are actually exchanged by some medium of exchange, which in these days is seldom the standard commodity."

"To me, therefore, the other quantity theory was an improper application of the law of demand and supply, since it treated only of the demand for and the supply of money, and did not even define this 'money' as regulating the general level of prices, while it omitted all consideration of the forces on the good side of the price ratio."

PROF. DAVID KINLEY.

Prof. David Kinley of the University of Illinois read a paper on "The Relation of the Credit System to the Value of Money."

In speaking of the influence of the credit system on prices he took the ground that, in general, a business community will make its exchanges with credit or by money, according as one or the other is cheaper at the time, saying that the credit system is really a regulator of prices and allows changes in the volume of business without making necessary any change in the supply of money. An additional supply of money, however, which by itself would tend to make prices rise rapidly, stimulates credit and thereby increases business so that the demand for means of exchange is in time increased and the upward trend of prices is retarded. Considered through long periods of time, he said, the influence of credit under the modern system of production is to cause a gradual fall of prices. The more the credit system is extended and the cheaper the exchange by credit becomes to society, the longer is the price level to fall.

A. PIATT ANDREW.

Mr. A. Piatt Andrew of Harvard university spoke of "Credit and the Value of Money."

His general conclusion was with regard to the influence of credit that it can only serve as a substitute for coin when it exists in transferable forms. The fixed forms of credit cannot definitely settle payments, he said, and they fall accordingly of making any real or permanent extensions of the currency supply. For a limited interval they may make possible a more ample trade or may support a higher price level, but in the long run they only serve to enlarge the subsequent demand for actual currency. They are in no sense substitutes for money, and only rarely does their existence tend to lower money's value.

PROF. J. R. COMMONS.

Prof. John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin, in discussing "The Causes of the Union Shop Policy," said:

"The union shop is labor's protective tariff. It is necessary where that kind of protection is not found. Wages in government employment depends on politics and universal suffrage and do not need the protection of the closed shop. Railway employment is similar, and the railway brotherhoods are protected by a long line of promotion,

while the scale of wages is issued as a general order by the company and applies to non-unionists as much as to unionists. The Machinists' union, which is compelled to protect itself by closed shop agreements in general manufacturing, makes only open shop agreements on railroads. Where employment is in the hands of small competing contractors, as in the building and clothing trades, the closed shop is necessary. The non-union contractor, with cheap and imported labor, would drive the union contractor out of business. In the stove industry, bituminous coal mines and others, the agreements are open shop, but this is because the employers' associations are strong and willing enough to enforce the agreement on all of their members, which the unions could do only by the strike or closed shop. In these cases the open shop question is only academic, because once a resolution does not try to destroy the other, but only to destroy the excesses of the other. A question, which is the realm of promulgations and abstract rights proposed by class hatred, brings its own solution when men acknowledge mutual rights. In many cases the employer gets a consideration to which he is entitled only when he agrees to the closed shop, as when he gets the advantage of the union label, or when he gets the support of a national union in enforcing a local contract, as in the case of the typographical union, the longshoremen and many others. The circumstances differ greatly in different industries, and the question cannot be settled on union principles but take the principal circumstances into account."

FROM KUROKI.

He Writes a Letter Which Shows That He Is Not Dead.

Berlin, Dec. 29.—A convivial circle at Dortmund sent Gen. Kuroki in September a card of enthusiastic congratulations on his military successes and has now received the following answer:

"The battlefield, in Manchuria, Nov. 5, 1904.

"How I rejoice to be congratulated at great distance upon our victories. As you know we are pupils of German tacticians, hence I have double pleasure in being congratulated by German men.

"With special regards.

"Your obedient servant,"

"KUROKI."

The above letter from Gen. Kuroki removes all doubt of any existing, that Gen. Kuroki is still alive. He was permanently reported to have been killed during the fighting of October last.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. H. H. H.

ALL KINDS OF LEATHER GOODS AT MEREDITH'S Trunk Factory, 155 Main Street, East Side, REPAIRING.

SPECIAL ANTHRACITE COAL

All Sizes. BURTON COAL & LUMBER CO. 66 W. 2nd South.

Forced Sales

We must raise \$15000.00 on our stock.

Prices smashed to pieces. We are selling 1847 Rogers Bros. Knives and Forks

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Per set.

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It's a poor man, indeed, who doesn't carry a Leyson watch.

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Each dead account represents just that amount of your capital out of use. Throw this buck into your business by letting "PUT" COLLECT IT.

Now is the time to get that old account off your books. Of course, you want to place them with the best firm. There are other collectors, but we believe we can handle your collections just a little better, as we have two branch and fifty associate offices. Correspondents throughout the civilized world.

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Special "Cut Prices" on all Children's Shoes this week.

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MONEY.

Hooper, Utah, Dec. 18, 1904.

Mr. Luke:

Kind Sir—I will write you a few lines to thank you for collecting that sum of money for me, and I have told others about it and they are intending to place some of their claims in your hands.

Yours truly,

MRS. W. G. PARKER.

The above is one of many appreciative letters we are receiving from satisfied clients.

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