The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 24. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

WILL REMAIN FIRM.

English Papers Continue Their Comments in a Defiant Tone.

COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo First Threatened in Case of Actual Hostilities.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Globe, a newspaper supposed to have been on terms of intimacy with the government, gives warning that Great Britain will remain firm, saying:

"President Cleveland may appoint a dozen commissions, but England will remain firm in the refusal to recognize them and jurisdiction of this sort. This is our unalterable position, be the consequences what they may. We will never submit to such unparalleled dictation."

The Globe is also irate at the recent utterances of Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, especially his reference to the easy manner in which the United States could conquer Canada, remarking:

"The overwhelming naval strength of England would enable her to pour troops into Canada at any sign of danger. Small wonder could be sent to the lakes and Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo would be utterly at their mercy."

LONDON, Dec. 19.—In commenting today upon the Venezuelan question, the newspapers generally agree that the situation is more serious than they thought it yesterday. In the public mind also there is a general feeling of disappointment at the action of Congress.

The stock exchange here and exchanges throughout the country continue to be under the influence of the affray. At the same time there is no excitement. Consols declined ½, foreign funds were weak, Americans and Canadian stocks lower on continued selling.

The Pall Mall Gazette article says: "Of course, whatever happens, America will lose credit over the affair. It is particularly inopportune when many of her railways need money."

The afternoon papers all contain long editorial articles on the Venezuelan question, the general tenor of their utterances being the same as yesterday, though all agree that the matter is becoming much graver.

THE FRENCH PAPERS SIDE WITH ENGLAND.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—All the newspapers upon comment today upon President Cleveland's message and subsequent action of the United States Congress support the stand taken by Great Britain and protest that Monroeism is taken and cannot be a principle of international law.

The Figaro asks: "Why should the United States refuse other powers the right of defending their interests in America, when they themselves interfered in Turkey without anyone thinking of opposing them?"

The Siecle says: "Applying the doctrine raises an interesting question not only for Great Britain, but for other European powers, which ought to unite in a common defense.

The Estoile remarks: "We regret that with his election as an object President Cleveland has chosen to become such a haughty and aggressive attitude."

The Soleil asserts: "President Cleveland has adopted the best course for securing his re-election," and rejects the question that the dispute between Great Britain and the United States will lead to war.

The Estaire believes that Great Britain and the United States will keep the conflict within the bounds of diplomacy, adding: "England is right, because Monroeism is only an impious trick and cannot be authorized by law."

The Gaulois states: "There will be no hostilities, as the government will be more circumspect than the newspapers."

GOVERNORS TALK.

The President's Patriotism Lauded by All.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The following messages were received by a local paper in response to requests sent the governors to give their opinions of the President's message:

DENVER—The President's Venezuela message, in my opinion, answers the position of Salisbury that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to the Venezuelan dispute and expresses the position of Americans. Whether the appointing of a commission to inquire into the facts is wise, is for those powers to determine. To the people the desideratum is that the idea contained in the Monroe doctrine shall prevail under all the varying conditions of all times and circumstances. The doctrine is a principle, the establishment of which is necessary to the welfare of the nation and should be asserted and maintained even at the terrible cost of war.

ALBERT W. MCINTIRE, GOVERNOR.

BOSTON—Massachusetts will undoubtedly strongly support the President on the Venezuelan question.

P. T. UBERNHALGE, GOVERNOR.

PIERRE, S. D.—The people of this state will uphold measures looking to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

G. C. SHELDON, GOVERNOR.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—I believe our people will honestly approve the patriotic spirit of the President without reference to political or any other consideration, and confidently expect a peaceful and honorable adjustment of the controversy.

VINCENT COFFIN, GOVERNOR.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 19.—In endorsing President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question, Governor Upham said: "I think it is all right. I endorse the Monroe doctrine and think it should be maintained. As to the manner which this difficulty might be settled, there is question and perhaps the President was a little unfortunate in the ground he took. I think this government should show a friendly interest toward Venezuela and assist her by all law and legitimate means."

"Do you think that war between the United States and Great Britain will result?"

"No, I think there will be no hostilities. The most civilized nations in the world can settle their disputes by arbitration. There will be no need of a resort to arms."

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 19.—The following message of congratulation has been sent to President Cleveland:

To the President:

In your firm stand favoring the enforcement of the principles of the Monroe doctrine you have the warm support of the people of Nebraska.

SILAS HOLCOMB, GOVERNOR.

The other state officers, without exception, spoke to the same effect, and declared that the President, in a single bound, had placed himself on a plane of popularity heretofore unknown.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 19.—Governor Rich, upon being interviewed upon the President's message, said:

"While a dignified and just enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is to be desired and commended, I am not prepared to say that it should be enforced to the limit in all cases. Whether the grievance be real or fancied, it seems to me that the question now at issue is one which great powers can be depended upon to decide upon its merits without resorting to arms. A careful perusal of the diplomatic correspondence on the subject shows that there is involved in the issue several important questions which demand the most painstaking consideration and should be settled in advance of preparations for war."

THE COST OF A BIG STRIKE.

Philadelphia Employes Losing $9,000 a Day and the Company $33,000.

Efforts to Preserve the Peace—Sixty-Sixteen Join the Strikers—The Machinery Stopped.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The third day of the great strike of motormen and conductors of the Union Traction company finds the lines still tied up and the backbone of the strike has not been broken.

Yesterday sixty-one cars were run out of a total of 2,000. Today probably one hundred are running. All these are carrying more policemen than passengers.

The Traction company appears to be concentrating its efforts today on the Market street branch. As this thoroughfare is one of the widest in the city and double tracked, it offers advantages for running the cars and handling the unruly crowds. The cars were run only at long intervals and each has guards of policemen.

The office of the United Rules marshal was a busy place today, a notice that deputies will be sworn having attracted hundreds of men anxious to join the service. The marshal, pending definite instructions from Washington, is only taking the addresses of the applicants.

The trolley mail cars were not interfered with this morning. It is probable the presence in each of one or more men armed with rifles had a deterring effect on the strikers and sympathizers.

The Amalgamated association leaders, are in high spirits, and claim the victory. Railway officials declare they will never accede to the demands made through this association, nor recognize it.

The strike leaders are making every effort to preserve peace and induce the strikers to refrain from any riotous demonstration.

An official of the Traction company estimates that the strikers are losing $9,000 a day in wages and the company not less than $33,000.

The electricians of the Second and Third street branches struck today and the entire machinery of the road was stopped. The electricians at the power house at Delaware avenue and Beach street also went out. The electricians have been offered increased pay to return to work.

A BOY PROBABLY KILLED.

The crowd which blocked Market street near the postoffice, threatened to attack the street cars and was charged upon by mounted police, and the crowd was dispersed after a number of heads had been bruised with the officers' batons. A boy was so badly injured that he may die, and a woman was seriously hurt.

GOOD PROGRESS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Estimates of gold engagements for shipment Saturday range up to $4,000,000.

IN TURKEY.

The U. S. Cruiser Marblehead Arrives at Marsina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 19.—The U. S. cruiser Marblehead arrived at Marsina, Asia Minor, last Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Christie, an American missionary, and family, as well as a number of other families, have sought refuge at Marsina. Minister Terrell has received dispatches announcing the safety of the American missionaries at Marsah and Aintab.

Gudjian, a naturalized Armenian-American, who was imprisoned at Aintab, and whose release was secured by Mr. Terrell, as a result of strong protest, embarked here yesterday for the United States under the protection of the United States minister.

Request Akiwardi to Stay Away.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—In anticipation of an arrival in this city, the Jews have sent a registered letter to Herr Akiwardi, the anti-semitic, requesting him not to include Chicago in his tour of the country. While they make no threats, they intimate that if he does come here they will give him a warm reception. The letter was written at the request of prominent members of the Jewish race.

"The coolness of the New York people toward Akiwardi," said a prominent Jew yesterday, "may check him somewhat. By this time he has probably found out that the American people are not the kind who care to listen to a lot of slander and backbiting."

Many of the Jews of this city are of the opinion that too much notice is given to Akiwardi's intended visit.

Chile Sides with England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, says:

Chile, which is thoroughly conservative in its policy as a republic, is greatly inclined to hold the views of Great Britain on the Venezuelan question. It is thought that the British government has nothing to fear as to the outcome of the dispute.

Leading men in all circles here sharply criticize the interpretation put upon the Monroe doctrine by the United States.

Barnato Has an Eye on Cripple Creek.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—A New York special to a local paper says a personal representative of Barney I. Barnato, the famous "Kaffir mining operator," has arrived in New York. His purpose is to look over the Cripple Creek district. Mr. Barnato will have a representative upon the new mining exchange.

GRATITUDE OF CRESPO.

The Venezuela President Will Write to Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

In an interview on President Cleveland's message transmitted to the United States Congress, President Crespo said that he was preparing a personal letter of thanks to President Cleveland. He added:

"The attitude of Venezuela and of her executive head upon the boundary question in Guiana will always be one of self protection. The republic will uphold rights that property may be regarded as hers at all hazards. President Cleveland and myself were both as one in losing and in regaining power, and certainly it seems as if we were one in destiny and action."

Will Advance Freight Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—A local paper says trans-continental freight rates will be advanced by the Panama Railroad company and all of the overland roads at a meeting to be called in Chicago or New York early in January. The advance, it is said, will be the result of the new contract recently made by the Panama road and the Pacific Mail Steamship company by which the former is given the right to fix rates on west bound shipments.

Boy Found Guilty of Murder.

ALBANY, ORE., Dec. 19.—The jury in the trial of Lloyd Montgomery, the 15 year old boy for the murder of his father and mother and Daniel McKercher, near Brownsville, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Lost Money on Wheat Gambling.

PHENIX, ARIZ., Dec. 19.—Sheriff Hayes, of Sedgwick county, Kansas, arrived here this morning from Mexico, bringing with him G. G. Nordmark, arrested in Sonora for embezzlement, and Nordmark does not deny the embezzlement of $450 from the Postal Telegraph company at Wichita. He lost money gambling in wheat.

Found a Hidden Treasure.

RINCON, MEX., Dec. 19.—About forty years ago a wagon train loaded with valuable goods and about $80,000 in gold and silver coin en route from the City of Mexico to the United States was attacked near here by a band of brigands and all the members of the wagon train were killed and the booty seized. The robbers were overtaken a few days later by a detachment of soldiers and all were killed. The money and stores had been secreted by the outlaws and could not be found. Yesterday Rafael Villegal was prospecting for mineral ten miles south of here, when he came upon the entrance to a cave. He explored the cave and found several sacks filled with the money taken by the exterminated band of robbers.

The Iron Trade.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Industrial World today says:

The iron trade is bristling with interest, for not only is the inquiry good for the large and small amounts of Lake Superior charcoal and coke pig iron, but with the prospective advance in ore and coke and the nominal stocks of metal at furnaces, it will be strange if prices cannot be maintained at a basis of $13 for No. 2 foundry for local brands. Southern iron is held firmly here at $13.50 for the same grade. Tank steel is in good demand at $1.80 and a large tonnage has been closed. Structural steel is more active but prices remain at $1.75 for beams. Barb wire is lower at $1.75 for painted and $2.05 for galvanized.

Diaz on the Monroe Doctrine.

MEXICO CITY, MEX., Dec. 19.—President Diaz, in an interview on today on President Cleveland's message, said: "While I am, of course, a partisan of the Monroe doctrine, properly understood, I do not think I should give the press an opinion on its application to the question pending between Great Britain and Venezuela."

To Be Sent to the Asylum.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The war department is expected shortly to issue the necessary orders for the transfer of Lieut. Pague from Fort Sheridan to the insane asylum at Washington. This fact is supposed to account for the long and unusual delay in the announcement of the findings reached by the court martial. Since the court martial concluded the post surgeon at Fort Sheridan recommended the transfer of Lieut. Pague to the insane asylum in his report on the examination as to Pague's insanity. Those who are familiar with the matter expect the announcement of the finding of the court martial and the order for the transfer of Pague to the asylum to be made at the same time.

Lieut. Pague is the officer who last fall fired several shots at his commanding officer, Col. Crofton, of the Fifteenth infantry.

NOT WAR BUT FACTS

That is What the U. S. Senators Demand in the Venezuelan Dispute.

NO ACTION ON THE HOUSE BILL

Empowering the President to Appoint a Commission—Goes Over Till Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The House Venezuelan resolution was laid before the Senate. Morgan moved to refer it to the foreign relations committee and was supported by Sherman. Both made speeches supporting the President, but protesting against haste.

When the Senate Journal had been read and approved the clerk of the House announced the passage by the House of the bill appropriating $100,000 for the expenses of a commission to investigate the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela, recommended by the President.

The vice-president immediately laid it before the Senate. Sherman (Ohio) moved its reference to the committee on foreign relations. In the absence of Morgan, chairman of the foreign relations committee, Cockrell (Democrat, Mo.) requested that Sherman withdraw his motion, until the arrival of the Senator from Alabama. This was done.

Sherman also expressed his belief that there would be no war and that the matter could be adjusted peacefully.

Lodge (Rep. Mass.) followed Sherman in a vigorous speech. He said he was not in haste, but he thought the time for the committee to report should be limited and gave notice of an amendment providing the commission should report by April 1st. He did not think the Monroe doctrine could be upheld as a proposition of international law, but he believed it should be supported as we supported the Declaration of Independence, because it is our doctrine.

Vorhees took the ground in favor of immediate action. Great Britain took five months to say she would not arbitrate. He thought we should not make any further delay but appoint a commission to see what belonged to Great Britain and Venezuela. He was no more. He did not believe there was any danger of war, but thought the dignity of the United States demanded that we should act without further delay.

Allen (Populist, Nebraska) objected to the second reading of the bill which would carry it over until tomorrow. In a short speech he said he did not expect there would be any war. He thought the amendment proposed by Lodge meant that there would be more of a political war than anything else.

Hawley (Rep. Conn.) said it was not so much a case of war as of information. No one knew what were the facts. Great Britain herself does not know. He wanted the bill referred because it was the dignified and proper way.

Senator Chandler read a petition in the British Parliament urging arbitration of all disputes between Great Britain and the United States.

Senator Teller said Congress should uphold the President. He never expected to see a President who would not uphold the Monroe doctrine. As an American doctrine it was not international law. The facts were what were now wanted, to learn if the doctrine fitted the present case.

Teller said there was no haste. The boundary question was one of long standing and Great Britain was taking no extraordinary steps in regard to it. He did not care if the committee took a month to consider the bill. No impression of the solidarity of the United States would be given to the world by unduly hurrying. He was not in favor of war. War between the United States and Great Britain would be the greatest struggle since the days of Alexander and any one familiar with the conditions of today must know that it would be a universal war. In his judgment there would be no war over so trivial a question.

At the conclusion of Teller's speech, Senator Morgan said he would like to have the bill referred to the foreign relations committee, but unless the objection to its second reading was withdrawn, it would have to remain on the table until tomorrow.

Allen refused to withdraw and so the bill goes over until tomorrow.

Morgan said there was a resolution relating to this general subject before the committee on foreign relations and he intended to call a meeting of the committee tomorrow to consider not only this bill, but also the resolution.

As the matter stands, no action can be taken on the bill until tomorrow.

Died Protesting His Innocence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Theodore Lambert, colored, was hanged in Camden jail at 10:12 this morning. Lambert's crime was the murder of William Kaiser, on Dec. 4, 1895. The murder was done in the commission of burglary. The case has become celebrated through the extraordinary efforts of Lambert's counsel to save him. He was twice sentenced to be executed.

Lambert declared his innocence to the last.

Entombed in the Earth.

SILVER CITY, N. C., Dec. 19.—By a coal mine explosion at Egypt, N. C., today, forty men were either killed or imprisoned in the shaft. It is impossible as yet to say how many are alive.

JOY AT BUENOS AYRES.

President Cleveland Pronounced the Greatest Statesman Living.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Buenos Ayres says: The general topic of discussion here in official and business circles is the energetic message of President Cleveland on the Venezuelan boundary question. Outside of the Italian colony, who regard the message as a mere threat, the reception of its interpretation on the Monroe doctrine is enthusiastic. General Mitre says he that he always has been in hearty accord with the principle enunciated in the doctrine and that he can say with authority that the same view is held by the acting president of Argentina, General Rico.

The Nacion says that the support of all South American republics should be given to the United States.

La Prensa says that the United States having firmly declared its intention in regard to European intervention on the American continent, South America should express its full sympathy with the great republic. The paragraph adds that President Cleveland is the greatest statesman of the present time, that his convictions are firm, his purposes energetic and frank; that the phrases of his message are dignified and appropriate, and on the whole, as a state paper, is worthy of the chief executive of a great nation.

REPORT ON TURKEY.

Response of the President to a Senate Resolution Asking for Information.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The President today made response to the Senate resolution of December 4th, calling for information received by the state department respecting the affairs in Turkey. The response is in the shape of a report by Secretary Olney, summarizing but not including the official correspondence, and beginning with the massacres at Moush in August, 1894. In substance the secretary's report recounts all that has been done to protect the American citizens against rioters; shows that while their property has suffered in two instances, they have not been injured in person; quotes Minister Terrill as estimating the number of Armenians killed at 25,000, and after giving several cases, wherein naturalized Americans have been oppressively treated, states that proper steps have been taken to secure immunity in all cases, and protect our naturalized citizens in their treaty rights.

The secretary quotes Minister Terrill as notifying the Porte that if one of the American women teachers of the Armenian school at Harpin was injured, he would demand the head of the Kaimakam of Harpin. Olney shows as follows: At the present moment the temporary lull in the turbulence is believed to be more apparent than real. A telegram just received from the minister under date of the 10th expresses the gravest apprehensions concerning the ultimate fate of the American citizens in the disturbed region, unless the appalling measures can be stopped by the united efforts of the Christian powers. He sees no hope, however, of European concert to that end. He says that if the missionaries wish to leave Turkey, he can procure their transportation to Christian ports and adds that the women and children should quit Turkey.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Interstate Commerce Commissioner Veazy and Weather Bureau Chief Willis Moore.

A PAN AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The Matter Considered by the Diplomats in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A meeting of the state department today between Secretary Olney and the ministers of Venezuela, Mexico and Brazil is understood to have involved important considerations affecting our South and Central American relations. Although the matter has not yet taken a definite official form, there is reason to believe that all the republics of South and Central America will communicate officially to the United States their hearty approval of the application of the Monroe doctrine made by the President and Mr. Olney. It is understood serious consideration is being given by the South and Central American diplomats to an international convention to be attended by all the republics of North and South America, somewhat similar to the pan American conference, but with a view to a political rather than commercial alliance on the general lines of the Monroe doctrine.

STEVENSON IN MEXICO.

Tells How He Passed Custom Officers and Rode in a Stage.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 9, 1895.

To the Editor:

Leaving Deming we traveled southeast forty miles and crossed the line into Old Mexico to Colonia, the Mexican custom house—the American custom house being at Deming. Our outfit being rather late we were under the necessity of camping before crossing the line, as the law here is very strigent regarding crossing after sunset. My sleeping apartment was in a store at Colonia. Only a very few houses are here, and on the American side. Three persons were murdered in my bed room about four years ago, one man and son and the wife and mother. It was supposed that about $1,000 was the booty; afterwards $300 was found at the coroner's inquest—deposited among the household goods. There being no heirs to the property it was sold by the sheriff.

We drove before breakfast to the custom house and passed through the saw ordeal, leaving there at 1 p. m. The customs are very high at this point—a good horse $45, mares $15, saddles $1 per pound, wood cases 75 cents per pound, carriages, a luxury, very high duty. There is one good building at Colonia, the balance are very inferior, flat roofed adobe.

While using up some time and passing papers, etc., were being made out at the custom house, we sallied out and saw some Mexicans making mud fences, they had a wooden box six feet long, twenty inches wide and about twenty inches deep; the mud was made by mixing mud, water and a little straw. Two Mexicans—I believe they were human beings for they had some appearance of being so—were barefooted and barelegged as well, they tramped the mud, and once in a while stuck it with a big jagged hoe, such as the negroes used in Missouri. After tramping the mud and boxing it a little, they filled up the box, one of the men who were making the fence would tramp the mud, partly mixed into the box, smooth it over with his hands and move the box on another six feet and so repeat, minding to break joints. These were the largest adobes I ever saw, being six feet by twenty by twenty inches.

We waited long enough for the slow operation of passing the gentlemen to learn the trade of mud fence making; then we went to the first rocky custom house to see program, hoping that we might be detained for over two hours. One can waiting for his turn to come said the custom officers position he would not get away until night and he asked him why he should have to wait so long. "Why," said they, "we must eat." That leaves with the Mexicans eat, sleep and rest in the warm part of the day two hours; then if they did not get quite through, "manana," that means tomorrow. Learning little we, my guide and I, who spoke some Spanish, broke adobe job, but the Mexicans would not have us unless we stripped off as they were, and it was too cold for us to do so, so we took a look over another kind of fence made of a sort of cactus, which grows in bunches, six to eight feet high, and some twice as large as a big walking cane. Those, like everything which grows in this country, are full of thorns and barbs, sharp as needles. These are gathered and set in the ground and the little slim poles, one on each side, tied together with rawhide strings, makes what they call a fence. The devil would go around it before he would go through and I do not believe even a Mexican would try the latter.

Now comes the word we could pass, i.e., into Old Mexico. Soon we turned southwest, making a V and then turned again into A. Darkness came on and we were completely turned around, but we came out in the west. We camped on a small stream called the Rock tanque—the only one we knew of for a long journey. We were forty miles from Rosa and sixty miles from Ascension. Our stage driver was a Mexican and his "nom de plume" as the Mexicans say. Some quilts were spread down, our coats did for a pillow, some blankets to cover up and a handkerchief tied over our heads, we said prayers, and listened to the howling wolves, to enable us to sleep it was cold to us. This put me in mind of forty years ago, but it is many years—I cannot remember just how many—since I had my body down to sleep in the way. O how glad we were to see the peep of day see there came.

About 2 o'clock a. m. my companion and I learn what we supposed was a greser—another sort of Mexican—walking down the road toward our house, which were grazing on the hillside, we watched him up the light of our fire. Hitching to a stage and waiting until he came apparently to get a rope to steal one of our four horses, which we could not lay spare in our lonely condition. Finally he came very near our all outdoor bed. I thought sudden and unmorality close, when I hailed him with "What do you want?" The reply was: "Your money or your wife." We knew the voice, it was no other than that of our old friend, William W. Galbraith, formerly of Kayesville—our stage driver who so kindly came 100 miles to stage us over the rough road to the colonies. We let our careful watchman off by making up a good fire, after which we took a little nap, and up at 4:30, breakfast, prayers, and at 7 a. m. started, drove twenty-four miles by 11 a. m. and took dinner with cowboys—our Mormon boys who are rounding up their stock, one bunch of which consists of nearly 1,500 head in charge of J. N. Smith Jr., so their way to Deming to Brother Taylor, who is there waiting or skipping from job for the brethren—this being one of the sources of revenue of the Mormon colonists.

Here we met some friends—J. N. Smith, Elder Beck and others—and drove past another friend of Mexican fame, sixteen miles to Diaz, a Mormon colony, to see the lay of great tracts of millions of acres of excellent soil, but scarce of water—of which we will have more to say hereafter. There we met Elders Lyman and Irvine, who arrived late last night with two little mules and a buggy, and were tired to death. Bishop Johnston of Dublan and his wife had to say which was the most tired the brethren of the mules. Our big stage coach, in which I came 100 miles, did remarkably well for it rocked no first to the right then left, again forward and then backward, and high up in the change and we had not time to get tired. But we enjoyed the trip very well and gained some more experience.

E. STEVENSON.

Woodruff-Dayton.

At the home of President and Mrs. Woodruff in East Waterloo last evening, an elegant wedding reception was tendered to their daughter Blanche, and Mr. Joseph J. Dayton Jr., who were united in the holy bonds of matrimony at the Temple during the day.

The President's home was very prettily and tastefully decorated with varieties of choice flowers, and the numerous guests in attendance were received by the happy couple with the assistance of the bride's mother. The bridesmaids, the Misses Cutler and Woodruff, attended to their parts in a very pleasing manner. Mr. Edward Jenkins sounded the note of best man. Delicious refreshments were served in the dining room, and the contracting parties were showered with the hearty congratulations and good wishes of their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dayton will be at home, 418 Fourth street, after Dec. 30.

PARDOE-SCHOENFELD.

A marriage ceremony uniting Miss Florence Pardoe and Mr. Albert Schoenfeld, as man and wife, was performed in the Temple yesterday. In the evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. James H. Paulton, a pleasing reception was tendered them, where guests to the number of about seventy-five enjoyed themselves immensely, and partook of dainty refreshments. The interesting parties were the recipients of many valuable and handsome presents together with the best wishes of their friends for their future happiness.

For the Grant School.

James Anderson, of the firm of Scott & Anderson, today handed to the board of education a sufficient number of tickets to admit all of the pupils in the sixth, seventh and eighth grades of the Grant school to the art exhibition now in progress. The school children will highly appreciate Mr. Anderson's donation.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Statehood Proclamation Will be Issued January 4.

LITTLE DOUBT OF THAT NOW.

President Cleveland Practically Said as Much Himself Today—Will Be Man's Appreciated.

The people of Utah are now assured almost beyond the possibility of failure and consequent disappointment, of being the recipients of the greatest New Year's gift that any power can confer upon them—that of statehood.

A private telegram from Hon. Frank J. Cannon, now at the nation's capital received this afternoon, brought the welcome and highly satisfactory information that President Cleveland himself said today in discussing the question that he of so much importance and interest here, that he would in all probability issue his proclamation admitting Utah into the Union on New Year's day.

This timely announcement may be considered as definite and conclusive and that the President will do precisely what he intimates. Public officials will therefore be safe in the assurance of their business accordingly and the people generally will make no mistakes in their anticipations and preparations to have January 1 the biggest double holiday that has ever been witnessed in Utah.

QUICK DISPOSALS MADE.

A Business-Like Way of Settling Poll Tax Grievances.

"Here's the man I want," said James Bishop as he entered the portals leading into Commissioner Sommer's judicial sanctum today and addressed himself to that functionary. "My wife has told those fellows dozens of times that I was exempt from paying poll tax, because of my age, but for all that they enter suit against me, and you summon me to appear before you."

"Shut up," harshly and emphatically interjected the commissioner. "Hold up your right hand, and remove your hat. You solemnly swear that your name is James Bishop and that you are over 21 years of age?"

Bishop nodded his assent.

"That's all right, then," said Morris. "Your case is dismissed. And let me tell you," continued the commissioner, "I want no police court stories here; if you're willing to swear that you are exempt from paying poll tax, that settles it."

"Thank you, judge, thank you," and Mr. Bishop stalked out.

"Those kind of cases have become so numerous of late, that I am sick and tired of them. Men come in here every day to relate their troubles to me, but I won't listen to them. You know those poll tax fellows have so many stories about men being exempt, that they cannot give them one to them, so if they cannot get the tax they use for its collection. They the aggrieved parties come to me and inflict a miserable punishment by relating their woeful tales, but just as they commence I stop them off, by having them sworn to the condition, which settles them to exemption, and all is settled."

A CHILD'S SAD DEATH.

Falls Into a Tub of Hot Water and Receives Fatal Injuries.

Correspondence of the News.

HANNSVILLE, Utah, Dec. 18.—On Saturday, Dec. 7, 1895, Dagmar L., the six years and eight months old daughter of Hans C. and Christena Hegsted, met with an accident which terminated fatally in the following manner: While the mother went to Ogden to do her marketing leaving a fifteen year old daughter in charge of the house, to clean up, some boiling water was put in a wash tub and while it was cooling off the children were playing around the house and this unfortunate one fell backwards in the tub severely scalding its back from which it suffered intense agony for seven days. And although all that skill and good nursing could do, was done for it, death came to its release at 7 p. m., Saturday, Dec. 14th, 1895.

The funeral services were conducted by Bishop McEntire and were held at Fair West on Tuesday last. The speakers were Bishop McEntire and the counselor Jesse Thomas and Elder P. C. Stephenson, who expressed consolation to the bereaved. The Sunday school of which the deceased was a member conducted the singing, and most softly and effectively rendered Hesitation Song, Nearer to Thee and Sweet By and By.

This little one was born in Fair West ward in March, 1889, and was named after a queen of Denmark, and to part with it was heartrending; and to add to the intensity of the sorrow the father lies in a precarious condition at his home in Idaho, preventing him from being present at the funeral.

The distracted mother and children have the sympathy of the whole community. The remains were followed to Ogden City cemetery by a large cortege.

P. L.

Probate Court.

But one order was made in the probate court today. It was as follows:

Estate of Johanne Gotthard, deceased; order made admitting will to probate and August Wahlquist appointed executor on giving a bond of $800.