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. 60. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

The Climax of the Discussion on Tariff and Revenue.

SOME GREAT ORATORIAL EFFORTS.

All Washington Capitalized at the Importance of the Day.—The Capitol Crowded to Its Utmost Capacity.

THE DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
10 H Street, S. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The day will wind up and climax a month's intense discussion and masterly political strategy. All Washington realizes that this is an exciting, epoch-making day.

The Capitol was thronged as early as 10 o'clock and the gallery corridors were crowded before eleven, and further ingress was prohibited by the Capitol police.

The floor of the House was packed with members new and old. The inside view was that of an amphitheater arena and the sides were black with human beings, intent upon the gladiatorial conflict between the champions of the House. At 12 o'clock the committee room and reported the tariff bill with accompanying amendments to the House.

Ex-Speaker Reed took the floor amid the tumultuous applause of the Republican side, scattered through the galleries. Reed was expected to make the effort of his life.

At 1:30 o'clock Reed closed his speech with wild applause from the Republican side and fully half of the gallaries. Reed's argument was throughout impressive with especially strong historical illustrations. His most effective point was that wages, prosperity and investing increase with the advancement in civilization. His peroration was a bold threat at the South and free trade as the "twin relic" to overcome which Lincoln gave his life.

At 1:40 p.m.—Crisp takes the floor amid an enthusiastic applause of the floor and galleries to the right. Crisp has a quick, vigorous, incisive style. He starts with a multitude of illustrations that the tariff is a tax, burdens consumption and cripples production; that it is artificial, unnatural and vicious.

His applause is ardent and spontaneous. He replies to Reed's points, thus giving ease and a sprightly tourn to the finish of the great debate.

In conclusion he explains the tariff bill as a revenue measure, endorses the Senate tax and closes at 2:20 with clamorous cheering, yelling, hooting and crieing "Veto! Veto!!"

Order being restored, Wilson takes the floor amidst the uproarious plaudits of his friends. His style is finished, elegant and elegant, and he shows himself the peer of Reed and a more philosophical thinker.

At 3:10 o'clock Wilson closes with an earnest appeal to the Democratic party to stand unflinchingly by the great work committed to them and that file every heart. He closed with an eloquent apostrophe to freedom, liberty and equality.

Then came a scene which beggars description. There was applause, shouting, pounding, throwing up of hats, hats, or anything to make a noise. The members gathered around Wilson and finally picked him up on their shoulders and carried him of the floor to the cloak room.

At 3:35—Order is now restored and the voting has commenced on the amendments. Probably the final vote will not be reached today. The Democrats, except a few, will support the bill. C. D.

For Associated Press.

The tariff debate on the Wilson bill closed today with a burst of oratory. Crisp, Reed and Wilson came forward in the closing hours to argue for and against the inauguration of the new economical system. The galleries of the House were crowded long before the session opened, and the leaders on both sides were accorded an ovation as they entered the hall.

Before the opening of the debate there was a continuation of the skirmish over the amendments to the barley schedule.

Lockwood (N. Y.) began filibustering against them by making the point of no quorum though it was evident that a quorum was present. Then Lockwood moved to adjourn, but the speaker refused to entertain the motion.

The house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, and Richardson took the chair, announcing that the pending question was to close the debate on the amendments to the barley schedule.

The motion was carried, 175 to 9.

Lockwood again tried filibustering but was cut off, and Tracy's amendment to the committee's amendment to increase the duty on barley and barley meal to 40 per cent ad valorem was lost, 95 to 178.

Tucker's amendment to substitute the present duty was also lost.

Payne's substitute, of twenty cents per bushel on barley, met the same fate, 91 to 186.

The vote would then have recurred on the committee amendment when Wilson interrupted with a substitute to place barley on the free list. It was rejected without division.

Lockwood offered to make the duty 10 cents on barley, 20 cents in barley meal.

To this Payne offered an amendment, which was voted down.

Lockwood, still sparring for time, demanded a division and failed on early vote. His amendment was lost.

Tracey (Dem.) offered amendment to make the duty one cent per pound, but the object of the filibusters was successful. The hours of the clock pitched to toss, the hour for resuming the general debate, when the letters took their places on this side.

Before a vote could be taken Chairman Richardson rapped for order and announced that the committee would rise to report the bill to the House. Mr. Lockwood carried his point. The committee rose and the speaker resumed the gavel.

The bill was reported from the committee of the whole and the speaker announced the time is to be allowed for the closing debate. The chair recognized Reed of Maine.

THE SPEAKER CALLS IT.

Reed arose from the Republican side amid wild cheering and handkerchiefs in the galleries and the hurrah of his friends. When quiet was finally restored, with his back to his friends and his face to his foes, towering in defiance, he began his address.

Reed began by saying the bill is odious to both sides of the House. It meets with hear neither, and commands the respect of neither party. On this side we believe that while it pretends to be for protection, it does not afford it, and on the other side they believe that while it looks toward free trade, it does not accomplish it. Those who will vote against this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners. Those who will vote for it will do so with the reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers remain. Reed proceeded by saying the argument that the bill should be passed to put an end to doubt, which is worse than any bill can be, is specious. Industries as, were the bill passed by both branches today, the uncertainty would reign just the same. He then proceeded to argue at length on the benefits of tariff from the moment of the wheel of the American loomer and the American farmer.

Throughout Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted by applause, and even the Democratic tiers joined in the laughter at his witticisms. At the close of his speech he was applauded and long continued burst of applause, and he was warmly congratulated by his friends.

While the demonstration was still in progress Crisp relinquished the chair to Hatch, of Missouri, and took his seat on the floor of the House. When order was restored he was recognized to reply to Reed. Until he warmed up he spoke with hesitation, but as he became warmed his words came in a perfect torrent, sweeping resistlessly over all opposition and he was encouraged by the hearty applause of the Democratic associates. His points, however, of argumentative order were calculated to appeal to statesmen of the question. Unlike the gallerie, He declared that while the protective system was built up ostensibly for the benefit of labor, it was actually for the benefit of the manufacturing classes; pointing out that the wages of the laborers in protected industries went down while those in the unprotected went up as a result of the McKinley act. He referred to the agricultural condition produced by protection, which set the Chinese wall not only shutting out the world, but shutting in the United States.

Crisp declared that the thirty years protection period was one of unrest, during which the masses constantly rebelled against the burdensome taxation. They had always been stilled at the polls by Republican promises to reduce the tariff, but elected they surrendered themselves to try and wait in the meantime. He pointed to the Chinese as an example of the protective policy of hundreds of years.

Crisp said for twenty-five years the Democratic party had been trying to get into power. It told the people if given power, it would reduce burdensome taxation. This tariff bill was the redemption of those pledges. It was not a perfect bill, but was a step in the right direction.

Referring to the various features of the bill, he spoke of the income tax, which was greeted by vociferous applause by the adherents of that measure.

Crisp closed with an eloquent appeal to his Democratic associates to waive minor scruples and stick to the great Democratic principles involved.

FATHER OF THE BILL.

Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, at once arose to close the debate. He was greeted with great cheers. He opened with sarcastic replies to Burrows (Mich.) and Dolliver (Iowa). Turning to the subject in hand, he eloquently portrayed the advance of freedom. "This bill," he said, "is one of those advances; no McKinley bill could stem the advance of human progress. Great causes cannot be laughed or sidetaked away, and the gentlemen from Maine could not draw from his armory of sarcasm and wit to stop the advance of this cause of the lightening of burdensome taxation."

Referring to the income tax, Wilson said he had not wanted it attached to this bill, but once attached, he supported it loyally. There was continued applause as Wilson denied the charges of sectionalism in the bill. He closed with an eloquent appeal to his fellow Democrats, saying that in passing the bill the House would permanently record no mere passing event, but a great epoch in American history.

WILSON'S HAPPIEST HOUR.

As Wilson closed, Tucker and several others sprang forward and as wave after wave of applause echoed through the chamber they lifted him from his feet to their shoulders and bore him up the aisle. When set down, he received the congratulations of his associates. It was a demonstration such as is seldom seen in Congress. Business was at a standstill twenty minutes on account of the disorder. Finally the floors were cleared and preparations were made for voting.

THE VOTE

On the first roll call, the barley amendment was entered 170 to 100. It was significant as the first test vote sustaining the bill.

The amendment making barley 22 cents and barley meal 37 cents prevailed, was lost 120 to 167.

The committee amendment to raise the duty on malt from 20 to 25 per cent and on barley malt from 25 to 35 per cent was carried 174 to 114.

4:30 p. m.—Tom Johnson (Dem., Ohio) asked for a separate vote on the wool schedule; C. S. Boutelle (Rep., Penn.) for a separate vote on lumber; Tracy (Dem., N. Y.) on the income provision including the income tax. All the other amendments were agreed to.

A NEW TRUCE.

Dalzell—The New York and Louisiana men have held a conference and Cochran will make a motion to recommit the tariff bill which will be supported by the sugar interests and the opponents of the income tax. It is not thought lonely they will get enough votes to carry.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The galleries were crowded. Hill, New York, presented a resolution of the New York legislature congratulating the President on the abandonment of Hawaiian policy and protesting against the Wilson tariff bill.

Allen, Neb., presented a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate what amount of government paper money has been removed since 1875 and how much, if any, was reissued; also what authority of law there exists for the gold reserve; when it was established and why now maintained. The resolution went over.

Peffer presented a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate how many ounces of lands purchases had been presented, where the mines and pieces of bullion of the persons of Grant, and for what amounts bonds had been sold.

A struggle for a place over Stewart's head resulted, through misunderstanding as to when it should come up. Finally it was postponed by unanimous consent.

Sewell then took the floor on the resolution.

EVANS HEARD FROM.

He is in No Hurry to Leave for Foreign Parts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The Alcalde prince is long interview held up Bernard Bogeow, a man well known in San Joaquin valley, with the name of Chas. Evans and his companion, Morrell, on Sampson's flat on Jan. 25th. Evans has also sent a short letter to two local newspaper men. Evans says he and companions are being well cared for by ranchers in the mountains. Evans is quoted as saying that he is in no hurry to leave for foreign parts.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

Dr. Herts Said to be Publishing Sensational Facts.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The *Intransigeant* says Dr. Herts is printing three volumes of letters received from prominent politicians in regard to the Panama canal affairs. It says ex-Premier Dupuy is implicated through having solicited favors for his colleagues. Herts is said to hold a large amount of checks from which the exposure of money can be identified, some of the checks are said to have been sent to Chicago, whence they have been returned. Reinhort is said to have seen a telegram from Bourneinouth from a representative of an English newspaper, stating that he has arranged a compromise of the Reinach family civil suits, which will be dropped if there is no exposure.

A civil suit against Herts has been brought by the liquidator of the estate of the late Baron Reinach, who solicited to escape exposure. The liquidator claims that Herts obtained large sums illegally from Reinach and brought suit to recover.

A Wealthy Rancher Murdered.

COLFAX, Mex., Feb. 1.—Sanor J. Jesus Cardenas, one of the wealthiest and best known ranchers of western Mexico, has been assassinated at La Maragata. Robbery is thought to be the motive. Two arrests have been made.

Double Killing.

DECATUR, Mo., Feb. 1.—Henry Frise and his brother-in-law, John Schultz, living near here, have held a grudge for several years against each other, culminating in Schultz killing Frise. Schultz surrendered to the nearest justice of the peace, who refused to hold him. Schultz returned home and blew his brains out.

Child's Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Child's condition is unchanged.

Failure and Suicide.

FRANKLIN, Feb. 1.—Solomon Maas, head of the banking firm which failed last Monday for a very large amount, has been arrested. His brother has committed suicide.

Duty on Wheat Raised.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The customs committee has raised the duty on wheat to 3 francs, with the proviso that when the price reaches 23 francs, the duty will be reduced by progressive diminutions to 50 centimes and removed altogether when the price reaches 25 francs.

MUST SAVE THE MONEY.

The Condition of the Treasury Forbids New Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Congressmen are receiving very solicitous inquiries from the states of their districts upon the River committee as rivers and harbors as the last week of the hearing draws to a close. There is a delegation before the committee representing the waterways of Washington state. They were informed by the committee that it does not have a dollar to loan out in recommending appropriations for new work. The condition of the treasury forbids this. They have little hope of getting what they have asked for.

Increase in the Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The debt statement shows an increase in the public debt for January of $7,621,084, cash in the treasury $767,129,133.

BOLD AMERICANS AT RIO.

Admiral Benham Serves Him and Peremptory Notice

That American Merchantmen Must Not Be Fired Upon or Interfered With, or Else—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert has given out the following:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 29.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Two American merchant vessels on Saturday were prevented from going alongside the wharf. Today at 8 a.m. I sent the Detroit to take a position that would protect the vessels going alongside the wharf, and if fired upon to return the fire. My vessel got under way and cleared for action. After the Detroit took position a boat from the one vessel returned, after preparatory to loading to, we fired upon with muskets from an insurgent ship. The Detroit returned the fire with the one gunboat, the ship sinking under her bow. The insurgent fired their broadside gun beyond. Later the insurgents fired their troadside gun after the American merchant vessel. The Detroit returned the fire with muskets sinking the insurgent's steamer. Feeling by the insurgents, he was called saying: "If you fire again I will return your fire, and if necessary will sink you." The Detroit continued to the command of both vessels. One merchant vessel having been carried to a new position near the wharf and the tugs having offered their service gratuitously, I ordered the tugs to the assistance of both vessels. The insurgent leader was notified that these vessels would discharge from their present position, but that my determination was not changed to give American merchant vessels full protection to the wharf if they decided to go. (Signed) BENHAM.

MINISTER THOMPSON'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Benham has received a dispatch from Minister Thompson at Rio confirming the details of Admiral Benham's encounter with the insurgents. After relating the story as told in Benham's dispatch, Thompson says:

"Benham has not intervened in the least with the civil war, but has given notice on either side, that if it has interfered to do so. He has notified the insurgents that it is his duty to protect American commerce and that he intends to do, and he says American vessels must not be interfered with in their movements but must take the consequence of getting in the line of fire when legitimate hostilities are actually in progress. Until belligerent rights are accorded the insurgents have no right to exercise authority over American vessels or property. The rights of the insurgents is extra atorial vessels or seize any portion of their cargo is denied, even though they may be within the zone defined as contraband of war during hostilities between independent governments. The forcible seizure of such articles in the present status of the insurgents would constitute acts of piracy. Since the effective action of Monday everything is quiet. The attempted blockade is raised and trade is broken and events have moved smoothly. All the foreign commanders concur so far as I am advised. (Signed)

THOMPSON.

SECRETARY HERBERT TO BENHAM.

Secretary Herbert sent the following to Admiral Benham at Rio:

"Further information is received from the U. S. minister. We are satisfied entirely with the prudence and judgment with which you carried out your instructions and protected American commerce. We regret your zeal for the continued existence of Mello Mello.

Rumor of Rebel Gains.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 1.—It is reported here that Nothenoy, which has long been the object of mass attack by the rebels at Rio Janeiro, has yielded and has surrendered to the insurgent forces. The report cannot be verified or disproved. It is also reported the government troops there have joined the rebels.

Warehouse Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The warehouse of Fick & Marston, heavy dealers in willow ware, was burned this morning. The loss is $150,000.

Decision Reversed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The appellate court today reversed the decision of Judge Stein, rendered last summer, fining Director-General Davis and other World's Fair officials for sentences of court in closing the Fair on Sunday, after he had made an order to keep it open.

GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" Reiterates its Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Referring to its statement of the impending resignation of Gladstone, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The announcement was made with a full sense of the responsibility. We were prepared for an official denial, but were not prepared for a virtual confirmation of the accuracy of the statement from Gladstone himself. The whole denial is a verbal one. He simply prepares his supporters for the step he has decided to take. It is now manifest that his tenure of office is limited to months, if not weeks. His withdrawal means the disruption of the party and general reconstruction of the party."

While the liberal papers profess to be satisfied with the denials, others agree that the answer is a riddle. The majority of the general public are inclined to think the report is true.

The Hawaiian Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Crisp and McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, have held a conference and arranged the program of the Hawaiian debate beginning tomorrow. The Speaker has drawn a special rule making it with the order of business. It provides for three days' consideration, ending Monday. McCreary will open the debate in behalf of his resolution supporting the administration. Hitt (Illinois) will follow on behalf of the minority in attitude condemning the administration.

Raynor (Md.), Hooker (Miss.) and Everett (Mass.) will support the Democratic resolution, and Storer (Ohio) and Hitt (N.H.) the Republican position.

OFFERS FOR THE BONDS.

The Full Amount and Have Not Accepted Yet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Subscriptions to the new five per cent bonds have been received to the amount of $58,500,000, at prices ranging from 117.328 to 120.609. There is also an offer of 200 for one bond of $50. There are known to be on the way additional subscriptions amounting to more than five millions, which, owing to the delay of the mails, will be entitled to consideration though the time for the loan expired at noon.

New York has subscribed for $45,435,250; Boston for $9,240,350. No other city has subscribed for as much as a million.

"X" SHARPLY ANSWERED.

Fred Post Again Defends the Logan Location.

Economy Said to Strongly Favor the Site—Remarks, the Northern City is Ready Right Now.

Editor Deseret News:

In three columns of words appear in a recent issue of the News written by some "unknown person" signing himself "X," not using my name seventeen times in the course of his long essay. It may be that some of your readers have toiled through it.

The unknown writer takes me to task for saying that the expense of uniting the University and the Agricultural College will be comparatively nothing if at Logan and $200,000 if elsewhere. He asks: "How can the locality make any conceivable difference?" The answer is: Logan has the necessary buildings, no other locality too; and it will cost the amount named to erect the buildings elsewhere.

He suggests that the extra buildings required could be erected on the present University square for less than $200,000. Undoubtedly. But that Land Board decided that the University square is an unsuitable location, and the leading citizens have asked Delegate Roberts to procure, if possible, a suitable site on the Fort Douglas reservation.

My hidden friend asks: "Could not the buildings (at Logan) be utilized for some other purpose, for example for the deaf, the blind, or other defective classes for which provision is desired?" No; the grant to Logan city to the territory of the College lands was conditioned upon the use of the lands for college purposes. Logan city, I have been informed, will give the territory a deed in fee simple to the lands, provided that the University shall be removed to Logan. At any subsequent session of the legislature the Logan and University could be removed, if thought desirable, and the present buildings utilized as suggested by the writer. The Logan people have such faith in the good results that will follow such a change, that they will risk subsequent removal for a simple trial.

The concealed writer continues:

The proposed institution will have on its hands the science for the deaf, a preparatory school, normal school, a commercial course, an experiment station, four year courses in liberal arts, general science, letters, civil, mining and mechanical engineering, agriculture, and domestic science with room for 500 students. Prof. Post proposes to do the work which $10,000 per year, $40,000 from the government, $5,000 for the college farm, $5,000 from the university from the Territory. You may be able to do the Irishman top his horse on shoringe.

It can be done, as I am assured by the college trustees, much better than it is now being done by either institution, each of which is attempting to do nearly that amount of work on about $35,000 a year.

The attempt to show that $500,000 yearly would be brought into or kept in Salt Lake City by the presence of the resident University students is playful exaggeration. Prof. Kinnear estimates that there are not one hundred University students today in all Utah.

The assertion that $80,000 would purchase all the high priced grounds and buildings Salt Lake City will be golden is of the same character. The present University square and buildings would not today be more than sufficient for the high schools of that city.

The anonymous writer affects that the Territory will lose $65,000 by abandoning the University square, by that it would be cheaper to abandon the Logan site. It will more possible to sell the square, that would be true. But the lands will bring very little more, no matter what is apparent value. If Salt Lake City will give that square to the Territory and if the square can be sold at even half the figure named, then Salt Lake City has almost as good a financial argument as Logan has. But these two "ifs" are in the way and the recent Chamber of Commerce proceedings show that they are, for the present, insurmountable. Why should the Territory waste $65,000 by waiting two years for the value of Salt Lake real estate to come up again?

A bird in hand is worth a whole flock in the bush. The saving for the next two years can be effected by union at Logan only.

THIRTY TIMES AS MUCH HERE.

Taxes to and Not to Provide Site.

The practical thing to do now is to have Blood, by union at Logan, and then, once in Salt Lake City as one, or let the last anything to say. "Money talks" in this matter, and his mutterings is silent.

My superior friend inquires, "Where does the superior land of Logan come from and how do they manage to keep their preserve secret?" The butter, eggs, milk, fruit and vegetables come from the farms around Logan, and are in good condition at the time they reach the tables of Salt Lake and Ogden.

Rewards that good rooms in the center of Logan for $125 per month. The unknown writer proposes that this changeover and the difference of $40 a year cheaper board in Logan should be overcome by the erection of students' dormitories, etc. This would mean another $200,000 of immediate expense.

The concealed critic demands to know why the Logan climate cannot be bottled and sent to Salt Lake, if it is a better climate for hard study. Perhaps it would, like the eggs, deteriorate on the way.

His argument that universities should be in large cities to contribute by the freedom of many American universities in the market towns.

It might be thought unnecessary to answer a writer who fights like an Indian—from ambush, but the public interest is involved, therefore I answer this patiently, leaving his secret personal Biography.

I have already consumed, so much too much space on this writer's vast array of words, which serve mainly to darken counsel. I wish now more to tell the people of my native town that they always to hold the University in the present showing is likely to prove disastrous to their own true interests. And for that very sole reason I consider it as bad as X hands to bring. I may say that Eli Kinnear, who is not a resident of Logan nor by union at Logan now, for real estate interest might prejudice the claims of Salt Lake in the future, will be almost sure to solidify the feelings from other counties against Salt Lake for either the capital or the University. Men who do not know whether or not Salt Lake is the best place for the Agricultural College, do know that it is not the best place for everything.

J. H. PAUL.

Land Office.

Frederick W. Gillins, of Minersville, Beaver county, has filed an application in the land office for a homestead entry of 160 acres in section 19, township 29 south of range 10 west.

Wm. E. Hulett, of Salt Lake City, filed an application for a homestead entry of 159 acres in section 5, township 1 north of range 1 west.

Nels C. Nelson, of Cleveland, Emery county, filed an application for a desert entry of eighty acres in section 5, township 17 south of range 10 east.

Mary A. Osborn, of Milford, Beaver county, filed an application for a desert entry of forty acres in section 18, township 28 south of range 10 west.

Frank J. Lyon, of Marysville, Piute county, filed an application for a desert entry of 160 acres in section 29, township 29 south of range 3 west.

LAW AND MOTION CALENDAR.

Judges Merritt and Barick Have Another Day At It.

In both departments of the Third district court this morning cases on the law and motion calendar were once again taken up by the two judges.

Chief Justice Merritt dealt with the following:

John C. Sharp et al vs C. J. O. Irvin et al. Motion for a new trial overruled and exception taken.

Elizabeth Rossmant vs James Weaver et al. Demurrer to complaint withdrawn; ten days to answer.

J. W. Judd vs H. Colmer. Demurrer to counterclaim and motion to strike out sustained.

Alex. Pierce vs O. P. Pratt et al. Motion for judgment allowed, by default.

Jack Bolton vs Geo. Naylor. Motion of plaintiff's to new trial.

Clara E. Foulkes vs J. W. Campbell. Motion for a new trial withdrawn.

S. W. Morrison vs D. W. Gamble et al. Demurrer to complaint withdrawn.

BEFORE JUDGE HASTON.

Philo Lewis Holland vs Joseph A. Merlan et al. In this case, previously submitted, his honor now sustained the demurrer to answer; ten days to amend.

Jared C. Homer vs the Ontario Silver Mining Co. Hereafter submitted; demurrer to complaint overruled; twenty days to answer.

August Hanigen vs M. K. Parsons et al, before submitted. Demurrer to complaint sustained; ten days to amend.

Salt Lake Valley Loan & Trust Co. vs John Rees, submitted yesterday. Demurrer to complaint overruled; thirty days to answer.

W. C. Parry, trustee, vs E. S. Ware et al, heretofore submitted. Demurrer to answer overruled.

Joseph Moffatt vs Steele due Mines, etc. Argued and submitted.

A Pleasant Party.

Yesterday afternoon the residence of W. H. Dougall in this city was the scene of a very enjoyable party given by Mrs. W. H. Dougall and Mrs. W. J. Hanks in honor of Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, the occasion being the seventy-third birthday of that estimable lady. Mrs. Young is president of the National Woman's Relief society, and is widely known in that position and as highly esteemed by the people. The guests yesterday included relatives and intimate friends, and all united in expressing the hope that the honored lady will be spared yet many years to continue her cherishing work among the people.

Getting His Bond Ready.

Frank Harris, the recently appointed successor to Hoyt Sherman Jr. as receiver of public moneys for Utah, was getting his bond ready today preparatory to being sent to Washington this evening to be passed upon by Secretary Hoke Smith. As soon as it reaches the secretary's office Mr. Harris's commission will be forwarded to Salt Lake and on its arrival here he will take possession of the office. The bond is in the sum of $10,000.

ANOTHER CITY WARD

An Important Over-the-River Movement Started and Under Way.

NEW MUNICIPAL WARD ASKED FOR.

The Proposition is to Divide the Second Precinct Which is Described as Being Out of Proportion.

An important movement has been set on foot by the residents of the southwestern part of the city over the Jordan river. Its execution and accomplishment has been put into the hands of a committee consisting of ex-Congressman Hiram A. Fisher, Esq., and Attorney R. A. Rentzer. It contemplates the organization of a new municipal ward to be taken from the Second precinct.

The City Council will be asked at its next meeting to petition the Legislature to that end. The petition was being circulated for signatures today and was being freely signed.

It sets forth that the Second municipal ward, in extent and population, is out of all proportion to the other four, being fully equal in such respects to the city of Ogden, and in population equal to any other three cities in the Territory, and about three times as large as the Fourth municipal ward.

That the people west of the Jordan river are practically unrepresented in the City Council, the nearest councilman, in point of residence, being more than two miles away; while none of the district west of the Rio Grande Western railway has the benefit of police protection or street improvements; that what little is undertaken in the way of improvements is in the way of private enterprise.

In other that these debets and disadvantages may be overcome, and a better state of affairs result they respectfully ask that a new municipal ward be created to consist of all of the city west of Eighth West street, south of the Third municipal ward, and all west of the Jordan river. Fate would, they allege, endorse a population of more than four thousand people, which is rapidly increasing, while property interests are constantly and permanently growing.

The petitioners further set forth that they are all residents of the district named and that they hope to constitute the fifth municipal ward in order that they may to better represented in the City Council and be made the recipients of such other needed changes as the division would bring forth.

They urge that immediate steps be taken as the legislative term is rapidly approaching the latter half of its existence; that the action of the Territorial law makers is necessary, to which end they invoke the City Council's assistance and subsequent action.

Should the council consider the petition favorably the petitioners will immediately send a big delegation to the "third house" of the Legislature to see that the measure does not fail to pass for want of information.

Nuptial Vows.

In the Salt Lake Temple yesterday (Wednesday) Charles Hampton of Bountiful, Davis county, and Miss Widdie Cash of Smithfield, Cache county, were happily united in marriage. Mr. Hampton is a well known and prosperous business man in the town in which he lives, while his bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cash of Smithfield and formerly of Kentucky. The young people have many friends, who trust that life's journey will be full of sunshine and pleasant places. They will spend the honeymoon on the coast, after which they will be "at home" to their friends at their handsome residence in Bountiful.

Wonderland.

Patrons of this resort have a regular treat in store for them for the coming week, as one of the strongest and best performances of the season will be given. In the Curio hall the marvelous Maxey, the man who eats needles, etc., and who has created such a sensation in the east, will give his wonderful performances. The usual interesting and entertaining performance will be given on the Bijou stage, and the latest eastern successful farce-comedy entitled "A Country Attorney" will be presented in the theatorium by the popular stock company, headed by Mr. Harlan Stanley.

Goldsmith & Co.'s Failure.

The attachments against the Bottle House of Goldsmith & Co. aggregated about $120,000 up to the 29th ult. The Bottle Inter-Mountain of that date says that Elias Hagen, manager, left for Salt Lake that afternoon, where he will meet Louis Goldsmith, who is on his way to Salt Lake from Baltimore. Mr. Hagen believes matters will be straightened out in a short time and that the business will resume.

ASKS FOR $210,000.

Daniel Hamer Wants That Amount for Alleged Libel.

Yesterday in the Fourth district court Daniel Hamer entered suit in Ogden against the Standard Publishing company for $100,000 damages alleged to have been done to his character and reputation by the publication of certain articles by the defendants in their paper, from January 6th, 1894, to January 31st, 1894. Mr. Hamer sues for six lots of $25,000 each and one for $50,000, for the different articles. He also sues $5,000 damages from David A. Curry for a communication which the latter had published in the Standard.