

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 185

AMERICANS FIGHT FOR THEIR LIVES

Marines at Tien Tsin Try to Cut Through Chinese Lines, but Fail—Another Attempt Made.

Fighting is Desperate—Chinese Troops in Overwhelming Numbers Assail the Foreigners—Latter Holding Out—Ammunition Almost Gone—Quick Help is Needed—American Troops Delayed at Manila—Matters Have Reached a Climax of Seriousness—Dowager Empress Making War in Dead Earnest—Reported Naval Battle—Exciting Events.

Washington, June 22.—The following bulletin has been issued by the navy department:

"Acting Secretary Hackett has this morning received a dispatch from Admiral Kempff, dated Che Foo, June 22, to the effect that our marines, under Major Waller, together with 400 Russians, have had an engagement with the Chinese army near Tien Tsin. They could not break through the line. A force, numbering 2,000, the admiral reports, is now ready to make another attempt."

The main importance of this dispatch is Admiral Kempff's disclosure that it is the Chinese army and not the Boxers who are fighting the foreign troops.

CASUALTIES ARE HEAVY.

London, June 23, 11:25 a. m.—Special dispatches from Shanghai, dated 7:30 p. m., yesterday, give additional details of the bombardment of Tien Tsin. It is reported that Tien Tsin has been incessantly bombarded for the last three days. The entire British and French settlements have been destroyed. Heavy casualties are reported.

CHINESE FORCE OVERWHELMING.

The Chinese number at least fifteen thousand inside the city, while their emissaries crowd the foreign quarters, setting fire to the buildings.

The Chinese guns are being worked steadily from the walls of the native city.

The consulates all being destroyed, the foreigners fled to the town hall. The assistance of reinforcements is implored.

The Russians are now entrenched in the depot, resisting the advance which the enemy is making in overwhelming numbers.

No word has been received from Admiral Seymour, and it is feared that the relief column failed badly.

There is an exodus of foreigners from the Yang Tse Kiang forts to Shanghai and Japan. Many consider Shanghai unsafe, owing to the absence of foreign troops.

AMERICAN TROOPS DELAYED.

Washington, June 23.—The following dispatch has been received at the war department:

"June 22.—Adjutant General Washington—Departure Ninth Infantry delayed until June 27th, in consequence of storm, which broke railroad telegraph and made approach to transport impossible."

"MAC ARTHUR."

FOREIGNERS IN PEKIN.

Washington, June 23.—In answer to a request from the navy department, the following dispatch was received from the French consul at Che Foo, June 22, via Che Foo, that thirty French, seventy-five British, thirty Germans, seventy-five British, thirty Russians, twenty-three Japanese, twenty-five Russians and fifty-eight American troops are in Pekin. He further says: "No news of the whereabouts of the Pekin relief expedition. Reported by cablegram June 12 Japanese expect several thousand troops now due. No news from Tien Tsin or Pekin since last report."

This dispatch arrived at the navy department prior to the dispatch from the admiral announcing fighting in progress between Chinese imperial troops and the international coalition.

LEGATIONS ARE SAFE.

Washington, June 23.—The state department has received letter from the Chinese minister, saying the viceroys of Szechwan, Chihli and Shantung have ordered the evacuation of foreign legations in this city today.

London, June 23.—The Chinese minister here, Lai Hui Huan, today informed the foreign office that the German minister at Pekin, Baron von Ketteler, who, it was reported, had been killed by the Boxers, was safe and well.

CONDITION OF MISSIONARIES.

New York, June 23.—In response to a cable inquiry as to whether the missionaries in Pekin and Shan Tung were safe, the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, in this city today, received the following reply from the Presbyterian mission treasurer, Elizabeth, at Che Foo:

"The Foo, June 22.—Pekin in peril. As interpreted by the secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, Charles W. Hand, the dispatch means that all missionaries in the province of Shan Tung have been ordered to leave their mission posts and proceed in haste to some port where they can be under the protection of a United States gunboat."

NOT A STATE OF WAR, TECHNICALLY.

Washington, June 23.—Several important communications have been received by the secretary of state justifying the attitude assumed by this government, that technically speaking, a state of war does not exist between the United States and China. "The government at Nanking and Wu Chang, which govern the five great provinces in the Yangtze region, have assured this government that they are determined to preserve order and perfectly able to preserve or-

der in their jurisdictions and protect the lives and property of foreigners. In reply to this, they have been assured that so long as they are able to maintain order and protect life and property in the provinces under their control the government of the United States will send no troops into that region and will use its influence with the other powers in the same direction.

IMPORTANT FROM LI HUNG CHANG.

Another communication of great importance was received from Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of Canton, who gives his personal assurance that the firing upon the foreign fleets at Taku was not authorized by the Chinese government. He desires the authority of the powers to proceed to Pekin for the purpose of putting an end to the disturbances there, a purpose in which his great influence both with the court and with the people gives a certain promise of success. The United States and it is believed, the other powers, have assented to this proposition of Li Hung Chang, and he is supposed to have started for Pekin.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT WRECKED.

Shanghai, June 23.—Foreigners and commercial men at all of the treaty ports are of the opinion that the Chinese government has been wrecked beyond repair and that the only solution for the existing anarchy will be the establishment of a new government controlled by the civilized nations. Attempts to restore the Chinese government on the basis of the former promise of good behavior would make the position of the foreigners worse than ever. A popular plan is the restoration of the emperor if found alive. With liberal supervision by some council representing the foreign powers. The personal punishment of the highest official concerned in the anti-foreign movement is considered essential.

RUSSIA IS BLAMED.

Interest is focused on Russia and America. It is the universal belief that Russia instigated the rioting, expected to march an army to Pekin and proclaim herself protector of China, under the guise of restoring order, but achieved a fiasco on account of the prompt action of the other powers. America, which is considered to hold the key to the situation because of being beyond suspicion of land-grabbing motives, is in the best position to take the lead in making proposals for a permanent arrangement.

There is a practical Anglo-American alliance in China. The commercial organizations of both nationalities are urging their respective governments to hurry more troops. The presence of enough soldiers to enforce proper conduct upon the Chinese besides being in a position to check the ambitions of rival powers is deemed advisable. There are not sufficient English troops present to protect interests at treaty ports. The English and American consuls expect that several regiments will be sent from the Philippines without delay.

NO CONFIDENCE IN LI.

No confidence is expressed in Li Hung Chang, who is expected to follow any policy that is likely to result in personal aggrandizement.

Many missionaries from the Yang Tse Kiang valley are coming to Shanghai for safety.

The Chinese gunboats recently built by the Armstrongs have arrived at Shanghai from Taku, fleeing from the foreign fleets, leaving a captain behind in their haste.

Two Chinese emissaries at Kiang-Ying fort, fifty miles up the river, are kept under steam. The forts are provided with modern artillery and are instructed to watch for the approach of foreigners.

Six American Presbyterian missionaries from Kiang Yang have arrived at Shanghai.

A wealthy Chinaman who fled from Pekin on the 14th, says that all the legations except the British, Austrian and Belgian have been burned, the foreigners taking refuge with those three.

FRANCE REPORTS THE BOMBARDMENT.

Paris, June 23.—Non: The French consuls at Che Foo, June 22, as follows: "The Chinese have bombarded the Tien Tsin concessions and have destroyed the American consulate." A dispatch reached here from the French consul, M. Francois, sent from Yunnan Fu under date of Sunday, June 17, expresses fear of an insurrection against the mandarin in Yunnan. He is owing to apprehensions of the same kind, and this is the reason why he is detained.

Another telegram, dated June 20, announces that the mandarin had re-established tranquility in Yunnan. He was unchanged. It was added that two Europeans from the latter place had succeeded in reaching Mong Tse without having encountered great obstacles, and that four Chinese emissaries of participation in the burning of a church and five European houses June 16 had been executed.

ORDERS TO BRITISH SHIPS.

London, June 27.—The British government has given permission to all British warships between Taku and Che Foo to carry telegrams.

A NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED.

Kiel, June 23.—A rumor is current in naval circles here that a German cruiser has forced one Chinese ship ashore and captured another, and that fifty Chinese were killed and seventy wounded.

CHINESE BATTERING FOREIGNERS.

Shanghai, June 23.—The American consul here, John Goodnow, has received from the consul at Che Foo, under date of June 22, a bulletin from Commander Wise, of the United States warship Monowacy, as follows:

"June 22.—On the arrival of marines this morning I started fires in the locomotives and got cars, and two field pieces and 130 marines are leaving. A French officer has just arrived, having left Tien Tsin yesterday at 7:30, when troops were attacking the foreigners, and the American consulate had been destroyed. He does not know what has become of our men."

The Chinese have been attacking the foreigners in their strongholds.

CHE FOO EXPECTS ATTACK.

"He says the line can be traveled from here to Cheung Cheu, half way to Tien Tsin. A few Russians are there. He says I may be attacked here tonight, but I have sent all the marines, as I can look out for myself. This place will be deserted again tonight. It is very important to preserve the rolling stock of the railway. When a train has got as far ahead as it can, the troops will press ahead and the train will be sent back for reinforcements."

"I seized here at daylight a dispatch boat. I could start more locomotives if I had competent firemen."

"Captain of Warship Monowacy."

ANOTHER CALL FOR AID.

Lieutenant Kempff, navy, through the British consul at Tien Tsin, sends by special courier:

"Reinforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy. The ammunition is insufficient and machine guns are required. The Russians at the railroad station are hard pressed. The Chinese troops kept up an incessant fire from large guns on the European concessions nearly all of which have been burned."

DECLARES WAR ON ALL EUROPE.

London, June 23.—Matters in China appear to have reached nearly the climax of seriousness. Judging from this morning's news. The announcement that Prince Tuan has assumed command of the Chinese troops and the bombardment of Tien Tsin seems conclusive evidence that the dowager empress has declared war on the combined European powers, and that the whole military strength of China is to be employed in behalf of the Boxers.

It is considered significant that the Chinese merchants of Shanghai are realizing on their effects in specie and flying into the interior. Evidently they anticipate a spread of the trouble. Consequently, it is urged, the forts at Woo Sung should be seized by the international forces as soon as possible in view of past events.

CHINESE FLEET HAS TO MOVE.

Possibly, as a preliminary to some action of this kind the consuls at Shanghai today addressed a note to the Chinese admiral asking him to remove his fleet from Shanghai. In compliance with this request two Chinese warships are to sail today and the rest tomorrow.

In the meanwhile the gravity of the situation at Tien Tsin hardly be over estimated. The critical state of affairs seems plain, from the haste with which the small force of 2,000 men was despatched from Taku to the relief of Tien Tsin garrison force.

SENDING UP AMMUNITION.

It is doubtless conveying ammunition, the absence of which adds ostensibly to the straits of the garrison. A late message from Tien Tsin warns the relieving force to beware of Chinese ambuscades. If the assurance of the Chinese minister at Berlin relating to the safety of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister at Pekin, can be credited, it will tend materially to brighten the situation at the Chinese capital, as it leads to the inference that the other legations are similarly safe.

MORE JAPANESE TROOPS.

It appears from a telegram sent by the German consul at Che Foo that Commander Lins, of the Itis, was really wounded at the Taku fight, together with four other Germans, while seven were killed including Lieut. Hollman. Probably Commander Lins' meant that his condition was satisfactory. Yokohama reports that another division of troops is proceeding to China. A dispatch received here announcing the burning of Wei Hai Wei is evidently a mistake, as there are no foreign settlements there. Apparently it refers to Tien Tsin.

Remey Wants More Officers.

Washington, June 23.—Admiral Remey, at Cavite, has cabled the navy department an urgent request for more officers. He wants three commanders, ten lieutenants, twenty cadets and a fleet paymaster.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION HAS ABSORBED THE ATTENTION OF LOCAL POLITICIANS

THE VIEWS OF LOCAL POLITICIANS

How the Nomination of McKinley and Roosevelt is Looked Upon by Leading Men of All Parties—Republicans are, of Course, Enthusiastic.

The Philadelphia convention has absorbed the attention of local politicians of all shades of belief during the past week, and the ticket nominated has been discussed everywhere. How it is viewed locally may be judged from the following interviews gathered today by "News" reporters:

O. J. Salisbury, Republican national committeeman—The ticket has my unqualified approval. I do not see how it could be improved. The nominations made were in response to the Republican sentiment of the whole country, north, south, east and west. It is invincible.

J. H. Moyle, chairman Democratic State committee—From the standpoint of the Republicans, the ticket is probably considered a strong one. The candidates are typical Republicans, and those who like Republican principles ought to feel satisfied with the ticket.

Arthur L. Thomas, Republican—in my opinion the ticket is as strong a one as could have been nominated. It represents the loyalty, integrity and progressiveness of the American people. President McKinley has the right to be proud of himself and native land. Governor Roosevelt has won also, an enviable fame. Both candidates on the broad field of American opportunity have won their full share of the halo and glory with which the people have made them in response to the Republican sentiment of the whole country.

Henry W. Lawrence, Populist—I concede that the ticket named at Philadelphia is the strongest the Republicans could have placed in the field. In the popular mind, Roosevelt stands free from the domination of the money power, and he will add much strength to the ticket, perhaps enough to carry New York. But the time has passed when candidates control the parties. Now the parties control the candidates.

Thomas Fitch, Republican—The ticket is as good as the platform and the platform is equal to the ticket. They are both good. McKinley and Roosevelt cannot be beaten. They will be elected by a larger majority than has been received by any candidates since

FILIPINOS BEAT OFF AMERICANS.

They Ambush a Detachment, Then Hold Their Own.

AMERICAN LOSS IS 19 MEN.

Fortieth Infantry Soldiers Meet a Sharp Reverse, and Had to Withdraw.

Washington, June 23.—The war department has received the following cablegram from General MacArthur:

Manila, June 23.—Adjutant General, Washington: A detachment of four officers, 100 men, Fortieth volunteer infantry, Captain Millar, commanding, left Tagayan, June 13, on a reconnaissance up the Tagayan river. In the morning they were ambushed by insurgents in strong position. Fifty men were sent to reinforce them from Tagayan. They could not take the position, and the troops withdrew to a coast port.

OUR LOSS IS KILLED:

Company H—Robert H. Cole, John H. Haywood, Fred Holloway, John T. Peiham, Frank Salberry.

Company M—Corporal Jesse G. Moody, Michael J. McQuirk.

WOUNDED:

Company I—Captain Walter E. Elliott, slight.

Company H—Captain Thomas Millar, in thigh slight; Jeff Deig, moderate; James W. Jeffers, slight; Roy Wheaton, moderate; Geo. Hollist, slight; Murdo, H. Hillips, severe; John W. Smith, severe.

Company M—Edwin E. Williams, severe.

Company K—Geo. W. Wells, severe; Lex M. Kametel, moderate.

MISSING.

Company H—Sergeant Wm. Northcross.

Full detail report not received. (Signed), MACARTHUR.

Bryan is Brown.

Chicago, June 23.—William J. Bryan, bronzed like an Indian from his two weeks' outing in the woods and along the lakes of Central Wisconsin, arrived in Chicago today and will leave for his home in Lincoln, Neb., tonight. Colonel Bryan said that he would remain in Lincoln for an indefinite period and unless he changed his present plans would not attend the Kansas City convention. Colonel Bryan today held conferences with former Governor Briggs, ex-Governor Hocking and other leaders of the party in Illinois, during which the political outlook was discussed in a general way.

Bryan Says All is Happy.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 23.—Col. Wm. J. Bryan, while en route to Chicago from his outing trip in Wisconsin, stated today that all stories to the effect that there have been any differences between himself and Chairman Jones of the Democratic national committee were absolutely without foundation. Asked his opinion of the Philadelphia platform Bryan said:

"The Philadelphia platform is the best evidence thus far given of the deep conviction of the Republican party. Taken in connection with the speeches made at the convention it shows that the Republican party's platform of 1896 was a deliberate and well-considered promise of international bimetalism was concerned; that the party's attitude on the trust question is sincere and that the party is not willing to

state its attitude on the Philippine question and invite the judgment of the people. Nothing was more manifest in the convention than the military spirit, and yet the convention did not dare endorse the demand of the President in 1898, for a standing army of 100,000 men."

Roosevelt Invited to Colorado.

Chicago, June 23.—The Colorado delegation to the Republican national convention, which arrived from Philadelphia this morning, sent a telegram to Governor Roosevelt, inviting him to visit Colorado on his western Oklahoma trip in July or other date to suit his convenience, and adding: "We promise you the largest and most enthusiastic reception on behalf of the people of our State ever held in the Rocky Mountain region. In the interest of Republican success in the great west, we urge upon you the importance of your acceptance."

Florida Democrats.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 23.—The Democratic convention in session here has nominated the following State officers: Francis B. Carter, justice of the supreme court. John L. Crawford, secretary of state. W. H. Reynolds, comptroller. W. R. Lamm, attorney general.

Gov. Roosevelt Keeping Quiet.

New York, June 23.—Governor Roosevelt is keeping himself secluded in his home at Core Neck, Oyster Bay, L. I. He refused to see callers today. He is overwhelmed with telegrams congratulating him on his nomination to the vice presidency. All persons who wish to see him during the next few days will have to make appointments in advance.

A BATTLE IN BULGARIA.

Ninety Killed and 372 Wounded in the Conflict.

Fight Was Between Troops and Peasants—State of Siege Proclaimed—Crowding the Newspapers.

Sofia, Bulgaria, June 23.—It transpires that ninety persons were killed and 372 wounded in the recent conflict between the troops and peasants in the Varma district. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the districts of Varna, Shumla, Tirnova, Rasgrad, Rusechuk and Ristovata.

The government is anxious to limit the number of newspapers and has issued stringent regulations as to the qualifications which must be possessed by editors.

Minister to China Recalled.

Liverpool, June 23.—Among the passengers on the Etruria, which sailed today for New York, was Reginald Thomas Tower, secretary of the British embassy at Washington, who it is said is to succeed Sir Claude MacDonald as British minister at Pekin. The latter having been recalled owing to ill health.

Judge Warren Dead.

Albuquerque, N. M., June 23.—Judge Henry L. Warren, one of the best known lawyers of the southwest, is dead. Before coming to New Mexico he was chief justice of Montana. He was born in Quincy, Ill., in 1837, and his remains will be shipped to that city for interment.

Won American Derby.

Washington Park, Chicago, June 23.—The American Derby, 1 1/4 miles, value to winner, \$9,775; second, \$2,600; third, \$1,000. Sidney Lucas, 122 (Helmum) 30, 1 o'clock easily by five lengths; James, 122 (Mitchell) 6 to 1, second by six lengths; Lieutenant Gibson, 129 (Boland) even third. Time, 2:40 1/2. Barrack, Fourth; Advance Guard, fifth; San Phillips, sixth.

INDEED IT WAS A FAIRY TALE.

Gov. Wells Denounces the Lie About Contributing to the Presidential Campaign Fund.

Says the Story Must be the Work of a Half-Baked, Dissolute Little Reporter—Supposed Spiciness of the Fake—Wealth and Wives of the Utah Delegation—All the Papers Will Use the Lie, Says the Governor—His Excellency Signs the Utah State Bonds—Will be in New York a Few Days—The Other Delegates—Telegram From the Governor.

(SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS.")

New York, N. Y., June 23.—In a special from Philadelphia this morning the New York Sun has the following:

"Three wealthy Utah men have given Senator Hanna \$50,000 for campaign purposes. They are Heber M. Wells, of Ogden, Thomas Kearns, of Park City, and Charles Loomis, of Provo. Four years ago, they gave \$25,000 each to the Democratic fund and voted for Bryan. This year they will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. Kearns is the owner of the Silver King mine at Provo, and his income is \$75,000 a month. Loomis is vice president of a bank at Provo, and he has an income of \$30,000. Both were silver men. Just to make atonement for what we have done, said Gov. Wells today, 'we have sent our checks for \$50,000 each to Chairman Hanna, as our contribution to the campaign.'"

The Deseret News correspondent found the Governor at the Imperial hotel this morning, and showed him the item. He laughed, and said it was only a fair sample of the fiction that was published about the Utah delegates all the time they were in Philadelphia.

"I suppose this dispatch is the work of a half-baked, dissolute little reporter," said the Governor, "who called himself a spicy paragrapher, and said his compensation was based upon the amount of spice he could work into the paragraph." He seemed to find most spice in allusions to Mr. Kearns' wealth, and the more enormous he made the figures, the spicier it seemed to him. Next came the matter of the number of wives of members of the delegation.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH

Frightful Casualty at Thatcher, Arizona—Five Small Children Incinerated in the Residence of Mrs. Collier Friday Night.

Solomonsville, Ariz., June 23.—The residence of Mrs. Collier, at Thatcher, was burned last night, and five small children perished in the flames.

PROCEEDINGS ARE CONTINUED.

The disbarment proceedings against Messrs. Evans and Rogers were resumed in the Federal court room this morning before Judge Twomey. Most of the time was occupied in listening to Mr. Rogers' testimony in regard to the contract entered into between Mr. Evans and himself and A. H. Nelson, in a suit against the Southern Pacific Railway company. Charles Nelson, a brother of A. H. Nelson, was killed while transporting sheep over the S. P. railroad, in 1892. His widow was too destitute to institute proceedings against the company, so the brother of the deceased, A. H. Nelson, who was an attorney, contracted with the firm of Evans & Rogers to furnish all the advance money that was necessary, and depend for their remuneration on fifty per cent of the indemnity that might be obtained. It is this manner of business which Mr. Williams objects to so strenuously.

Mr. Rogers stated that he had engaged in about 100 suits against the railroad companies, that are represented by Mr. Williams, and that he has obtained about \$150,000 in all. When asked if he had any feelings against Mr. Williams, he said that he had not heretofore, but that Mr. Williams had always arrogated the right to himself to be holier than other lawyers, but he (Rogers) had always tried to live in peace with him.

Mr. Rogers related some circumstances of the case of Kennedy against the railroad company, a case similar to the Nelson case, in which Mr. Williams branded Messrs. Evans and Rogers as legal outlaws, and that he would not accord to them the amenities that are shown to men at the bar. Mr. Williams, according to Mr. Rogers, attempted to compromise the Kennedy case without consulting them about this being utterly ignored by him. Mr. Lee, who is conducting the case in behalf of the attorney general, asked Mr. Rogers what the result of the trial was. "The usual result," was the answer, "a verdict against Williams."

The case in which it is alleged Mr. Williams displayed more feeling against Messrs. Evans and Rogers than in any other was the Crooks suit, being of the same kind as the others that have been mentioned.

Mr. Evans was then called and was asked by Judge Day if he ever granted at Mr. Williams, as that gentleman had testified the day before that he did grant at him. Mr. Evans said he had not and that he protested against being classed as one of the species the extent of whose vengeance against Mr. Evans stated that he had always entertained the most friendly feelings towards Mr. Williams, that their families exchanged visits, and that he never

knew that Mr. Williams' feelings towards him had changed, until the day of the Crooks trial, when Mr. Williams entered into a bitter personal assault, to which he (Evans) admitted, he replied hotly.

The proceedings clearly indicate that there are personal feelings in the matter, and had it not been for the fact of Judge Twomey, there might have occurred a stormy scene between Mr. Rogers and Mr. Lee, as the former was quite sarcastic, and his retorts quick and cutting.

Mr. Lee moved for a continuance until Monday, at 2 p. m., as he desired time to secure the Nelsons as witnesses. Judge Powers objected, as the witnesses that were being sought were assisting in the prosecution against Messrs. Evans and Rogers. The objection, however, was granted, and the matter will be taken up again at 2 p. m. next Monday.

GOES OVER TILL MONDAY.

The case of the Guimer-Jennings Paying Company against Salt Lake City has not concluded when court adjourned last evening, and was continued until Monday morning.

Judge Cherry put in today at Tooele.

ANOTHER VETO BY MAYOR.

Beatty's Resolution, Providing Aid for Health Commissioner.

Mayor Thompson today returned to City Recorder Naylor, unapproved, Dr. Beatty's resolution providing that the health commissioner be allowed to employ additional help at a cost not to exceed \$8 per month. His honor called attention to section 202 of the revised statutes which makes it imperative that "all propositions to create any liability against the city" must be passed by a majority of the council members.

The resolution passed by seven votes and the mayor takes the position that it lacked one vote of being the required number to make it legal.

His honor concludes by saying: "I deem it unnecessary to state any other objections to which the resolution may be open."

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

A marriage license was today issued to Edward Wynn, 35, and Annie Anderson, 34, both of Birmingham.

The county board of equalization will end its labors on Monday. Up to today about 400 complaints have been adjusted, and the reductions amount to over \$20,000.

The remains of Maxwell Lamont, who died on the 18th inst. of typhoid fever, may be viewed from the home, No. 324 south Twelfth East, tomorrow from 11 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. The funeral will be held from the Tenth ward meeting house at 3 p. m.

Mrs. K. R. Smoot, accompanied by her daughter and son, arrived from Chicago this morning, upon a visit to Mrs. Smoot's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Eyer, of No. 98 south Fifth East street. Mrs. Smoot is prominently identified with the educational and women's club circles of Chicago.