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.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

NO. 81

"JOEY" O'BRIEN

Says Much of "Theories" and Detective Work,

IS TO THE ELECTION CASES.

Strange Story About a Secret Meeting in the Canyon Road.

SICKED BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

Witness Said He Was Offered a Bribe—Would Soon Be Where the Votes Are, But Where Is Jerusalem Now?

Testimony of the Boys in Judge Zane's Court at the Third District Court Yesterday—Being the Investigation of the Charges of Jury Fraud at the Late Election, and the Examination of Joe O'Brien, who Was Very Reserved in Giving Information to the Officers—Has Evidently Been Instructed to Be Careful Not to Have Himself Implicated in the Late Election Fraud—Some Of the Questions Put to Him and Some of the Answers Given.

When the News report closed yesterday Marshal J. Thomas, Deputy Marshal Jim Hogan and Deputy Sheriff Frank Dyer were on the stand. Dyer was followed by O. H. Hardy, the Democratic judge in the same poll, who testified that the count made at his poll was correct, and that the tally sheet had the number of votes cast in the Harry Smith and George L. Thomas.

Joe Dunbar, Republican judge at poll 1, contradicted the statement made by Rich that Constable Dunbar had properly sealed the tally sheet in the box of Joe Harry Smith. He also testified as to the correctness of the count in that ward.

H. S. Rich, who was a candidate in the Republican ticket for delegate to the Convention from the Third precinct, was next examined. Mr. Dunbar was present during the count of all the votes cast in the last precinct, having remained at the polling place until the morning following the election. He would be able very nearly, and with a approximation of it, which, to the best of his recollection, showed that at poll 2 there were cast 210 straight Democratic votes and 21 straight Republican votes, and 37 scratched tickets, and 10 scratched Democratic votes in all. At the same polls Joseph Smith's name was scratched on but one or two tickets, and Mr. Cannon's on none, to the best of Mr. Rich's recollection. Witness was only there some two or three hours, and signed with his own name only.

T. C. Stevens stated that he assisted in making up the tally sheets at poll 3, at the request of Mr. Barnes, and that the sheets were correct. He was present when Mr. Barnes was present during the count of the Constitutional Convention ticket, and Judge Powers, though a hearty Democratic supporter, was always a stickler for fairness in the determination of the result, and did not be was not present during the count. The witness stated that he did not include the voting of the ballots as part of the count.

E. L. Pollard, who acted as clerk at poll No. 1, then went upon the stand. He stated that he was with the Democratic ticket with Joseph Rich, and when Rich took his oath, as introduced by the latter to that manner during both visits to the poll. He saw no other boxes on Rich's. Dyer was called for, as the night of introduction had not relinquished.

"Have you any information as that the box and boxes were stuffed?" he was asked by Attorney Rich.

"Sure." He also said he did not know ballots taken out of boxes or put.

"Did you tell Mr. Dyer that you had ballots taken out of boxes or put?"

"No, I was not in any time and I was not in contact with the boxes."

"Did you know anything about the stuffing?"

"No, I didn't know it."

Witness denied that Dyer had said he was not sure of any one in the place.

"Did you have any conversation with Dyer after the boxes were counted, and before?"

"No, sir." Witness admitted afterwards that he had had such a conversation.

"Did he tell you?"

"No, sir." It related to my business as clerk of election and judge."

"Did he say anything to you about stuffing boxes?" asked Judge Powers.

"He had a conversation with Mr. Rich."

"What did he say?"

"That Mr. A. Smith was behind him, and that Smith it would be no matter to me if I did."

"Did he say anything?"

"Nothing."

"Did he say anything about November 7th. On Fast Day?"

"He said he was sorry he had been so."

"Did he say anything about having stuffed boxes with Smith?"

"No, sir."

"Did he say you not to say anything about the matter?"

Witness after much hesitation said "Nothing." He said he had been in the party in this case, and for some six weeks ago, at the time at the close of his testimony, when he was told by one that there would not be anything more was necessary."

"Did Mr. Rich make that suggestion?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did Mr. Rich ask you about that time, or do—Again to keep to yourself what he had said?"

"No, no—not since."

"Did he ever?"

"He may at the time of the conversation I have spoken of."

"Did you say to R. P. Morris that Rich had said that he wanted to change boxes with Barnes?"

"No, sir."

"Did you say to Marion Dillon the that Rich had changed boxes?"

"No, sir."

Judge Powers objected to the method of questioning, and Judge Miner replied—I am somewhat surprised at the answers of the witness, from the information I received before he went on the stand." He then asked the series of questions to all of which the witness gave negative replies: "Have you any knowledge that the box of poll No. 2 was opened at Rich's house? Did Rich tell you he opened it at his house? Have you any information as to whether boxes were opened and ballots changed?"

Judge Powers, who had persistently objected to these questions, apparently became irritated when Judge Miner asked the witness: "Do you mean to swear that you were in a position where the boxes were opened?" and declared that such questioning lowered only to insult a witness. Judge Miner then turned the witness over to the defense.

Attorney Williams told Mr. Pollard he talks fully when Rich sent to him, and the witness responded: What I charge from his conversation was that he was not sorry for all he had done more than I knew. I was in a hurry at the time.

William J. Newman, Democratic judge at poll No. 3, testified as to the correctness of the returns of that poll. J. R. Rich, a Democratic judge at poll No. 3, corroborated Mr. Newman. He stated that he gave the return key of one of the boxes used at the poll to H. W. Dixon, at the headquarters of the Democratic Central committee, at Dixon's request. He had forwarded after dinner for 8, as the latter claimed to have forgotten that he had been given the key and could not find it. The key could not be used to open the lock, but it would serve as a pattern. Rich stated that he delivered the key to the Committee on November 7th, and it was sent that he gave the key to Dixon. John T. Caine was present at the committee headquarters when the witness gave the key to Dixon.

Court then adjourned till this morning.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The first witness called by the prosecutors' attorneys this morning was George Lambourne. He said he was outside poll 2, Third precinct, all election day, and was present at the count in the evening. Witness was asked to describe the pile of ballots in counting and did so. The ballots were tallied as announced. He saw some boxes in the residence of Joseph Smith between 5 and 6 o'clock on the following morning, a man named Kate being in charge of them. When the judges got through with the ballots for Constitutional candidates all the ballots were put back into the boxes.

Joe J. O'Brien next testified that he knew a man named Joseph Graham. He left Salt Lake, however, two or three weeks ago. Witness met Graham on this city about Christmas time. Graham asked witness if he was for Mr. George Hearst's house, on the Canyon road. On the way thither Graham said he wanted to see Tom Lowden—a wholesale liquor he had been employed by, and Graham said he was up to a scheme over Harry Smith, and that he could get paid or pay for getting the job to the Smith ticket.

Judge Powers objected to the testimony, as it had referred only to the conversation of poll and to the Second precinct, but the court overruled the objection to the question.

Witness stated that they met Blair and E. W. Dixon subsequently in the canyon road and Dixon asked Graham and Blair to try and get the keys of the Utah Commission room, where the ballot boxes were kept, for him. Blair said he would see Dixon on the following day about it. Graham said "Mr. Dixon say he can get a job and Mr. Blair say he will do it."

"Was anything said about the providing of tickets?" asked Attorney Hills.

"Graham said he had the tickets all ready printed for Smith."

In answer to Attorney F. L. Williams the witness said the happened about 2:30 on Sunday afternoon, November 11th. Graham had left witness before this that Lowden and several more good Irish Republicans should be elected Tom Lewis as sheriff. (Laughter.)

Mr. Williams—What Lowden was in—Pay or Marble?

"Well, I don't know, he had been talking to Marble."

"Did Graham say promise to give you any of the money?"

"Well, I wasn't in it. If I wanted to cut 'em I wouldn't go with Graham to do the job." (Laughter.)

Witness denied that Blair first came out of the house in the Canyon road, and that Graham up to Blair, Graham had told Blair that he wanted to see George Blair about getting into the Utah Commission room, where the ballot boxes were; but he didn't think he say what he wanted to good that. It was when Blair was with them that Blair said he would see Graham on the morrow, and Blair remarked, "That's all right."

Attorney Williams then riddled O'Brien with questions as to his past history. He came here, he said, ahead of the Sheffield detectives, but since the arrival, and followed various other occupations. Prior to coming to Salt Lake he was a Chicago detective, with Pinkerton.

"And don't Pinkerton discharge you?"

"Well, he said I couldn't draw any more money, so I quit." (Laughter.)

"You are under indictment of perjury in this court is it, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"What are you doing now for a living?"

"Well, I do a little detective work, collecting, and we pick and shovel it I get a job of that sort."

"Which of you knew about these Irish Republicans putting up money to steal the ballot boxes?"

"Only what Graham told me. He told me that Martin Lowden was at the head of it. He said it was Lowden."

"Where is Graham now?"

"Back East."

"What?"

"I presume he is in New York. I wrote him, I guess, if I wanted it."

"Are you assisting in assisting his whereabouts?"

"No, sir."

"Did you?"

"No, I did not."

"Did you say to Mr. Dillon that you did not wanted?"

"No, sir."

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"No, sir."

"Did you say to Marion Dillon the that Rich had changed boxes?"

"No, sir."

"Now, I ask you what were you did at the election?"

"Nothing. The Democrats didn't even pay me for what I did do for them." (Laughter.)

Mr. Williams—Unpaid for stuff? (More laughter.)

In answer to other questions O'Brien said he informed Harvey Harris, friends of Graham's "conspiracy" comedy about half an hour after Graham first spoke to him on the subject.

"How much did you get Harvey Harris's friends to give you for the information?"

"They never gave me a dollar."

"How much did you ask?"

"Not a cent."

"What was your motive in going up there to Canyon road, with Graham and having that talk with him about the matter and then going and telling it to those other parties?"

"I will tell you what my motive was. I believed that Harvey Harris was cheated fairly and squarely and I didn't believe it was right at the Democratic convention where Harris was at the time of the nomination. Where was your sympathy when Harris was cheated?"

"Now, I was a stickler for fairness and equitable, sir." (Laughter.)

"Did you, I ask, do anything wrong during that time?"

"No, sir."

"Did you Charlie Green, the chairman of the Republican committee, agreed to pay you for doing your?"

"He has agreed to do so."

"Have you been taken him for pay?" continued Mr. Williams.

"No, sir, I have not," answered O'Brien after some prevarication.

The witness admitted generally that he had received $25 from a Mr. Jones, but he "had no idea who he was or where from, or where it was."

"And Mr. Jones say where it came from?"

"I know where it came from," suddenly responded the witness. Graham, the Democratic committee, it was for working at the polls and giving some information; I submitted my report to Mr. Mason and he submitted it to the Republican committee."

"What did you do?"

"Submitted it to the Republican committee."

"Did you do it?"

"I investigated every thing submitted to me." (Laughter.)

"Were you investigating a theory when you went with Graham to the Canyon road?"

"No, it was since that time I was employed. I was tolerated at Christmas."

"Did you mention that any ballot boxes had been stuffed?"

"No, sir."

"Who stuffed them? Don't have it if you know."

"I don't know who stuffed them."

"What ballot box was stuffed?"

"Poll 2 in the Third precinct."

"When and where?"

"I couldn't tell."

"Where was it stuffed?"

"I never saw it stuffed."

"Who gave you the information?"

"Well the information I found was false. I received that Mr. E. L. Rich, on the 5th day of November, approached Hank Barnes in the corner pair of Hooper's saloon and told him he was required to see him and that not if Barnes would allow him to handle the box stuff it, so as to skip over it."

"Who said it?" interrupted Mr. Williams.

"I heard that I was not present at the conversation?" (Laughter.)

"I got the information from Tom Dyer, who heard some of it." In answer to another question.

"Who heard Mr. Rich make that statement?"

"I've heard it several times." After further general personal interrogatories, O'Brien said he had heard it was one Perry Damon who overheard that conversation. Dyer told him so, but he couldn't say where Dyer obtained his information. In cross-examination.

"Was the Mr. Barnes say in reply to Rich's proposition?"

"Well, the way I got it is that Barnes said he was not a man of that kind and would not engage in any such business."

"Where were the boxes stuffed, then?"

"At the Utah Commission building."

"By whom?"

"I wasn't there."

Trying the witness with other questions in this direction, Attorney Williams managed to get O'Brien slightly tangled up. When he evasively or sources from the mental fog he answered—I don't remember whether I was informed who did it or not." After another struggle to remember he said—"I received the names of several persons."

"Who were they?" and Mr. Williams insisted upon an answer.

"I heard that Hank Barnes stuffed them," answered Joe; "and I heard that E. L. Rich stuffed them as his boxes; but I don't remember who told me that."

The witness admitted that he had spoken lots of time "chewing rumors."

Drury Howards, clerk in Territorial Secretary Howards, whose offices are on the first floor of the Utah Commission building, answering Attorney Hills, said he did not know the date exactly, but some time after the election, it was about midnight, he saw G. L. Gordon, of Ogden, at the Commission building. Gordon said he had come down to take home Mr. Rich, one of the clerks of the Utah Commission, and wait upon to find him. He met Rich people going in there, while waiting in his office, at all hours of the night.

No question was asked in cross-examination.

Joseph L. Hayward, in answer to Judge Miner, testified that he was one of the judges of poll 2, Third precinct, at the last November election. Messrs. Reed and Newman being the other judges. All the returns were correctly counted and tallied.

J. T. Stephenson was recalled and asked a few other questions and then Joe J. O'Brien took the stand. He was at polls 1 and 2, Third precinct, as a

(Continued on Page Four.)

A MINE DISASTER.

The Interior on Fire, the Entrance Closed by an Explosion.

FORTY MEN IN THE BURNING MINE.

No Hope Some Possible—Not Only Removed Near the Mouth of the Tunnel.

HOUGHTON, Feb. 27.—A special to the News from Cecilia, Ni. Mi. says the news of a mine accident everywhere in the Territory, occurred at White Ash, three miles from here, this afternoon, which was a plaster in the Pewabic Company's mine caused the entrance to be on fire to the interior. Forty men are in the mine and it would impossible and any of them one have escaped. Dispatches to pouring from the operating and provide the work of rescue. One dead body has been recovered, that of the driver who was near the mouth of the tunnel when the explosion occurred.

The Savannah Riots.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—The board of managers of the Young Men's Hebrew association, which has charge of the hall of Benzine Temple, which was the scene of the riots, yesterday, decided, on the advice of the police, that the hall is dangerous and prohibited its use for a time.

About 1 o'clock this morning four dynamite bombs were thrown in and the window completely. The perpetrators were unknown. History will speak for itself.

At the scene the mayor will call the fire department and turn the hose on the mob. An attempt has been made to burn the Hebrew temple.

The Reynolds Murder Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27.—The defense in the Reynolds murder case moved yesterday to compel the prosecution to define the opportunity of the railway robbery of April 23, 1894, on Amy Reynolds.

The third section of Dunn's case was the testimony of Fred Hyde, the Reynolds that Amy Reynolds's name is 3, 4, 5, 6, of that case and to extend it 6. This would give him time to have been part in the robbery of the house and also the time and Mr. Waldin. The defense argues to show by other witnesses that Amy was not near the scene of the robbery. Fears are entertained that the jury will not be able to resist the long siege of the trial successfully. Juror E. B. Dyer is suffering badly from swollen veins. This morning he had to be carried upstairs to court.

Fire in Two Jersey.

PITMAN GROVE, N. J., Feb. 27.—A fire caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove started in the residence of John Rennert on Twelfth avenue this morning. Before the flames got under control six houses were destroyed and as many more badly damaged. Several persons had to be thrown down to prevent the spread of the flames. It is not more than an hour the entire Methodist camp meeting ground would be burned, but by hard work on the part of the footlight the flames were checked. One of Rennert's children, a baby one year old, was badly burned. It probably will die.

To Regulate the Price on Iron.

SHEFFIELD, Eng., Feb. 27.—The Telegraph publishes a circular issued yesterday to the manufacturers of South Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Bedford, Worcester and neighborhoods to form an organization to be known as the Midland Iron Trade association and which shall regulate the prices of all classes of merchant iron. Henry Bessemer will be engaged for treasurer of agreement and a committee of twenty will manage the affairs of the association. The operatives have consented to join.

Guilty of Murder.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 27.—In the United States court, the jury returned a verdict against the outlaw "Cherokee Bob," of guilty of murder.

Foresters in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The court of the Independent Order of Foresters of Canada, began mandamus proceedings to compel the Illinois state insurance superintendent to show the authority to do business in Illinois.

Ex-Senator Stephen Dead.

BATON RUGE, Feb. 27.—Lincoln Foxy Stephen, ex-associate justice of the supreme court died at his home here today. He was born in Cincinnati, October 4, 1816.

A Million Dollar Fire.

HARTFORD, Feb. 27.—Property to the value of a million dollar was destroyed by fire today in the vicinity of the Deep Water terminus. All the immigration sheds, offices and other buildings were burned. Baltimore sent a fire brigade to assist the city department.

Ex-Minister Recalled From.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—The Mexican minister, Lic. Lozano, which was declared to have been lost during the recent earthquake, has been unchanged of the Jalapa consul, six of coal and the sails sails.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The House met at 11 today. Cousins (Dem., Ia.) moved to suspend the rules to allow consideration of the joint resolution prohibiting the importation or gives in bond into the United States through the free ports of Mexico.

Crain (Dem.) Tex., especially opposed consideration of the amendment which extends the free ports bonding privileges to any point between the Western boundary of the city of Laredo in Texas, and the Pacific coast. The amendment, he declared, would in effect publish the population of good through the United States into Mexico, unless the labor country should the free trade. But there are cases of the great provinces in Mexico and he appealed with the gentleman that the zone was an original plan for smuggling goods into Mexico.

Cockrell's motion was agreed to. The bill to amend the Chicago public building bill so as to provide for the sale of the old post office in the "best bidder" passed.

O'Neill (Mass.) presented the conference report on the pension appropriation bill, an agreement had been reached, he explained, on all points.

Trying to Find an Heir.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—The estate of Sarah Tewksbury, who died in New York, valued at $10,000, and the estate of the dead woman's son, the name is California Hiram, years ago and worked on ranches in several parts of the state. For the last few years he has been here, but no one knows his whereabouts. Mrs. Tewksbury was supposed to be poor, but has evidently been saving her money. Efforts are being made to find the boy.

Fatal Footbaser.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—George T. Gibson, the deputy's agent, has been investigating the past home in Hewlett San Francisco and says the institution is filthy and the inmates left unfed, unclothed and unattended.

"The place is the home of dirt, filth and vermin and it was a wonder that the inmates do not die of exposure to the elements or from sickness of the home. We intend to protest on of the street this matter since it would have suffered."

THE REBELLION IN CUBA.

Engagements with Government Troops in Various Points.

The Uprising Supposed to be Practically Suppressed—Some Insurgent Stories Heard.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A special dispatch to a morning paper from Havana gives the following account of the revolution in Cuba:

News has been received here of the attempt of the insurgents to overthrow the government. The rebels at Guantanamo, where the insurgents of Henry Banks, who is the wealthiest merchant of Santiago de Cuba, had an encounter with the government troops near Punta Caldera. Three prisoners were captured and the rest of the insurgent lost fled in the woods.

In the engagement at Tunas near Manzanillo, two of the rebels were killed and many wounded. They also had between fifty and a high number of wounded. They are now concentrated in the woods near the Ignacio plantation. It is expected they will be captured.

Manuel Garcia, the noted revolutionist leader, was in the vicinity of Aguacate, with various adherents and was said to be recruiting men by force. A report has been circulated that Garcia was killed, but no details were received. Arms for the revolutionists were found on a plantation near Alacranes and seized. In addition four bands containing arms and cavalry equipments were found among the baggage of passengers on the steamer City of Washington last Monday and Tuesday.

Many persons implicated in the revolutionary movement have been arrested. Others who it is said escaped from New York, arrived yesterday and were committed to the government quarters. Spanish gunboats keep a close watch along the coast. The general impression here is that the revolution has been suppressed. The public opinion is almost unanimously against it.

Shot in a Dispute by Mistake.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Robert Craig dangerously and her sister lost legs, mistaking her for a burglar.

Sacramento Lodge Dead.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 27.—Patrick Hannon, father of the dean of the department, died today. Deceased was joined at Virginia city where at the origin of its glory.

Work on the Stonewall Canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—As a result of work, work will be resumed at once on the eastern end of the Stonewall canal, thus giving employment to nearly 2,000 men. Work on the new excavations and foundations will be resumed next week and it is expected that the first six locks will be completed early in July.

Alleged White Capers Go Free.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Feb. 27.—A suit has been dismissed in the circuit court by which the twenty-five white cappers charged with the outrage on Mrs. Mary Sparkes in August, 1893, go free, while a petition to Governor Mathews is started asking the pardon from the county jail of Chris Schneider who was convicted and given two years in jail, and Frank Jones, Schneider has been in the county jail 19 days.

STORY OF PIRACY.

Confession of an Old Sailor on His Death Bed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A special dispatch to the Herald from London says: While La Georgie was still undecided as to her course towards Venezuela, the name of Everette wrote a letter to a London newspaper to the effect that when he was in America in 1866, a gentleman informed him that two of three years previously an old sailor on his death bed had confessed to having informed one of the crew of a pirate vessel, which explored the Atlantic coast. The Pirenoud, which sailed from New York in 1866 and was never heard of again.

The crew of Newcastle said that the gentleman had quoted the sailor has confessed that the pirate overhauled and captured the Pirenoud; mutiny broke on board was made to walk the plank and that the first was executed, crushed. The date has been absent from London since the publication of the letter, but when inquiried and received the correspondent at his own residence he showed the utmost desire to clear the matter up.

"I am very sorry," he said, "that I was and had little to my published letter. Unfortunately I cannot now remember the name of my informant, except that he had been long a United States consul or minister to Peru. I met him at Lancaster in Chicago in 1868. He told me the story in the general conversation about the latter and it made a lasting impression upon my mind.

"Of course I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the story in any way, but the gentleman was so impressed it seemed to be convinced of its truth. As I remember, the port in which the confession was made was New Orleans, which perhaps, may be some clue.

"Now that the matter will be related to, perhaps my informant will come forward with a full statement of the case if he is still alive.

"Of course an act of piracy of that kind was quite possible to have taken place, particularly in the case of the Pirenoud, which was unchartered."

The Strike Still Raging.

TORONTO, ATLANTA, Feb. 27.—There are no new developments in the Southern Pacific case. The Pullman cars have been taken off and passengers are in panic. It is a well certainty and it is thought if the employes in the handle will be strikers. At Sioux City the Pullman cars were left on a side track. Chicago and Kansas City reports are the same. Both men want to hold and will strike, if not in Florida, is considered greatest. If successful the strike will be stopped all of private. It looks as though Florida will be the scene of the battle. In case the present legislature does not pass a law against taking the Right will surely pull out down there."

California Cabbages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—California seems to be the cabbage patch of the United States at the moment. In the winter from Illinois and Indiana they are being shipped here. Now from Sonoma and Napa counties they are being shipped to Chicago. The cabbages are loaded at Colma and Stoker and some even go from San Francisco. They are now bringing $5 cents per cental.

War City Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The boycott of the War City by the Typographical Union will probably result in an organized fight against the Bulletin among the printers of the state.

The War City offices of New York and London are quite dead. Some years ago the system works smoothly. At the headquarters of the Typographical union the feeling is very bitter against the Bulletin. Of Frank Cooper, Milligan, who discharged the two men (for typewriters because they asked General Smith to order the War City office unionized.

On the other hand Staff Captain Malogy is squally indignant. He refuses that he is the man who has complained of the local office, and that by going to General Smith, Captain Sheffield and Private Dolan were guilty of mutiny against him (Malogy).

"Mutiny! Mutiny! Why, I have never said a word to anyone about it," said the editor. "But they passed me by, went to the general and showed that they had been conspiring to defeat my purpose while working under my command. As this is a military organization, such behavior could not be tolerated, and I discharged them."

DISORDERLY SENATE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms Called Upon to Maintain Order.

THE FINANCIAL AMENDMENT

To the Sundry Civil Bill Causes a Lively Contest—Other Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Senate this morning agreed to the amendment appropriating $25,000 for a hospital at Fort Reno, N. D., to take the place of the one recently burned.

Then came the long impending contest over the financial amendment to the sundry civil bill. It is at the close of the bill and provides for the issue of promissory certificates of indebtedness, in small denominations and bearing 2 per cent interest, to meet deficiencies in the treasury.

The debate was marked by disorder of concert and the Vice President was obliged to call on the sergeant-at-arms to keep order.

FIRE AND PANIC.

Several Persons Totally Crippled in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A fire started at Wallace's this morning in the Rookery building, the scene of the Hoodoo running week, the Chicago Paper company and Hart and Hess, cement company. The building was totally destroyed and also five dwellings in the vicinity. The damage was $50,000. The Chicago Paper company was totally crippled. Hundreds of employes in the Rookery building, including the janitors, were twice stricken. Eleven were rescued by ladders and some will probably die. The injured are: Sophia Sonne, Kate Hanson, Agnes McLaren and Jessie Pierce. All were knocked down and trampled upon. It is feared, with the possible exception of Emma Kaiser, they were totally lost.

The dead at the various fires had up to over 200,000, most of which is covered by insurance. The Chicago company, one which at first was thought to have been light, was heavy and very soaked from the signature to the Rookery building.

Not Signed by Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The President has signed and transmitted the answer for the government of the navy, to amend the section relative to the sale of isolated tracts of public lands, causing the delivery of non-mineral patents to certain U. A. H. patents to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Yellowstone river, in Lawson county, Montana; to provide for the examination and classification of mineral lands in Montana and Utah; granting a land patent to the Oregon State Soldiers' Home, Roseburg.

SUTTON AND SHERIFF.

Shots Exchanged on Account of a Legislative Measure.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 27.—An exciting incident occurred in the corridor of the Worcester building when state Senator Henry E. Sutton and George C. Sheen, sheriff of the county, came to blows. Sheen called Sutton a snake and the senator responded by striking in turn in the sheriff's face. Sheen drew a revolver and struck Sutton between the eyes with it. Some slight further damage could be done, when others came to the effort separated the men. The trouble grew out of the passage of a bill by the late legislature, cutting down county one.

ALMA BARTON DEAD.

Probate Judge of Beaver County Passes Away at His Residence.

Special to News, per Beaver Telephone.

BEAVER, U. T., Feb. 27.—J. Alma Barton, probate judge of Beaver county, died at his residence in Greenville, five miles west of here, yesterday, at 2 o'clock p. m., of kidney trouble. He was a large, active muscular man, 47 years of age. He was born and died a member of the Mormon Church. He was a man of marked individuality and independence of character; he leaves a wife, but children a large circle of acquaintance and many warm friends.

He was appointed by President Cleveland in August, 1893.

A HOT TIME WAS HAD.

Attorney McCauley Fined $50 for Contempt Which He Hasn't Paid.

There was a lively little scene in U. S. Commissioner Greenman's court after the News went to press yesterday, and while it lasted there was a good deal of excitement. It happened during the hearing of the case of Marion Lee and the "Smoker" who had been arrested on warrants sworn to by Detective A. L. Francis charging them with vagrancy. Attorney Darius Ferguson prosecuted and Attorney McCauley defended. Mr. Ferguson proceeded to question Mrs. Lee as to her reasons for assuming a change of name, which the witness had spoken for, when Mr. McCauley told her not to answer. Ferguson persisted, and McCauley also persisted in telling the client to remain silent. The court ordered the witness to answer, and still McCauley admonished her to keep silent. Then it was that the storm raged in all its fury and the commissioner fined McCauley $50 for contempt. He was ordered into the custody of Police Captain Donovan, but Mr. McCauley contested the power of the officer to arrest him in the absence of a commitment warrant. In the end the officer—being lawyer was allowed to go, and the case were adjourned till Thursday, but the finds still registered against him.