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. 40. THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

AGAINST ENGLAND.

Report Confirmed of the Existence of an Anti-British Alliance.

GERMANY, RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Portugal Announces Her Neutrality—A Feeling of Greater Confidence in London.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—A special dispatch from Berlin this afternoon says Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Transvaal matter has been assured and that France will act with Russia. This, apparently, tends to confirm the report of an anti-British alliance and that the action of Emperor William towards the Boer republic was a thoroughly weighed step.

PORTUGAL WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

LISBON, Jan. 9.—Portugal, it is announced, will remain neutral in the dispute between Great Britain and Germany regarding Transvaal and not permit Germans or British to land troops at Delagoa bay or traverse Portuguese territory in South Africa.

BETWEEN HOPE AND FEAR.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The chances of war between Great Britain and Germany are looked upon today as remote, there being a decided tone of backdown in the utterances of the German press towards Great Britain.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Steps were taken in highest quarters, to obtain by family influence a full explanation from Emperor William and the communications which passed have done more than anything to bring about a change of tone in the German official press toward Great Britain. German newspapers, official, semi-official, and reptile, are tumbling over one another in their anxiety to explain that the tension of relation was the fault of England."

The receipt of a dispatch from Pretoria announcing the extreme demands of the South African republic for the surrender of all British rights and suzerainty, etc., over Transvaal and Delagoa bay, however, has again changed the complexion of affairs.

Meantime there is little or no abatement of the anti-German feeling here. At a meeting of the London radical federation today, a resolution was passed demanding the immediate removal of Emperor William from the British army and navy lists.

A baseless report that the officers of the First Dragoons in the garrison at Dublin, of which regiment the emperor was made an honorary colonel by Queen Victoria, had burned his majesty in effigy, was received with cheering. The colonel of the First dragoons, this afternoon, telegraphed that there was no ground for this story. It is said that before the receipt of this official denial, the German ambassador, Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, made representations on the subject to Marquis Salisbury, asking to be informed as to the truth of the report.

At the foreign office, this afternoon a dispatch saying that the news demanded the banishment of Mr. Rhodes from Africa and the abandonment of the rights of Great Britain, regarding Transvaal and Delagoa Bay, were discredited on the ground that Sir Hartley Robinson, the governor of the Cape colony, in his dispatches to the colonial office, made no mention of any such demands or conditions.

THROUGH A BRIDGE.

An Electric Car with Passengers Hurled Into the Chasm Below.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—On the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Electric railway, near Bedford, shortly after 7 this morning, a heavy motor car and another car plunged through a bridge over Tinker's creek, hurling a large number of passengers seventy-five feet into the chasm beneath. Two men were instantly killed and a number seriously injured. Men from the Bedford power house hurried to the assistance of the injured and extricated them as rapidly as possible.

The killed are: William Young, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, body terribly mangled; Haymaker, Canton, Ohio.

Injured: Charles Gib, legs and arms broken, injured internally.

It is generally believed the cars jumped the track and the jerking caused the iron girders of the bridge to snap.

Later reports show that there were no passengers on the motor and only the crew, consisting of three men, went down in the wreck.

Fears for a Steamer.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 9.—The Canadian Pacific officials here have received no news of the missing steamship Mowera and begin to express grave fears for the safety of the vessel. The fact that the lifeboat belonging to the Mowera was found floating in the Pacific, they say, does not necessarily mean that the steamer has gone down, for the lifeboat may have been washed off by great waves. They think that it is possible the Mowera is drifting about helplessly as was the Strathnevis.

Against a Traffic Association.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—United States District Attorney McFarlane filed a bill of complaint in the United States circuit court today against thirty-two railroad companies forming a joint traffic association. McFarlane also gave notice that on January 17 he would move for an injunction restraining the association from operating under the agreement.

N. P. Receiver Appointed.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 9.—Judge Gilbert, of Portland, in the United States district court today, appointed Andrew F. Burleigh, of Seattle, sole receiver for the Northern Pacific road. The court convened shortly after 10:30 and Attorney James W. Ashton, representing Mr. Burleigh, asked that a more more harmonious arrangement be made in the matter of the Northern Pacific receivership by appointing a sole receiver. He was entirely willing to leave the matter to the discretion of the court. Attorney W. F. Sanders, representing the company, was asked if he had anything to say. He replied in the negative. W. E. Cullen addressed the court in behalf of his clients telling how judiciously they had conducted the road, and requested that a compensation be fixed for the past duties. As regards the new receivers, he left the matter entirely in the hands of the court. Attorney Clayberg, representing the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, said he was disposed to let the court act without any suggestions from him. Judge Gilbert then briefly stated the matter before the court and said a change was necessary, not for any personal reasons concerning the present receivers but for a more harmonious management of the road. He said no imputations had been cast upon the action of the present receivers and praised them highly. He did not coincide with Judge Knowles concerning the managing of the road and therefore set aside the order appointing Messrs. Bonner and Mills and in their stead appointed Andrew F. Burleigh, fixing the bond at $100,000. The court took recess until 2 o'clock.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE.

Resolution in the House as to England's Rumored Invasion.

The Monroe Doctrine the Subject of a Resolution Introduced in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the House today, as soon as the journal had been read, Livingston (Dem., Ga.) offered the following resolution:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the President of the United States is hereby requested forthwith to ascertain whether Great Britain is advancing her outposts on the territory in dispute between her colony in British Guiana and the republic of Venezuela, or is reinforcing the posts heretofore established with troops, police or ordnance; and should the President become cognizant of the fact that the British military or police force is advancing to invade or reinforce, or since the 17th day of December last has invaded or reinforced the posts formerly occupied within the said disputed territory, he demand the immediate withdrawal of said soldiers and a reduction of the police force in said territory, to not a greater number than were occupying the British outposts on the aforesaid 17th of December, 1895.

Livingston asked unanimous consent to make a brief explanation of the resolution, but Boutelle (Rep., Me.) objected and the resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Henderson, (Rep. Iowa) gave notice that the report of the committee on rules would be called up tomorrow and at 12:30 the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In the Senate today, in presenting a petition from Norfolk, Va., in favor of liberal appropriations for the sea coast defenses, Daniels, of Virginia, called attention to the alarm of the people along the sea coast in view of the rumors of war. He thought their apprehensions of bombardment were exaggerated, but expressed the belief that the sea coast cities should be adequately furnished to meet any emergency.

A resolution offered by Chandler (Rep., N. H.) was adopted instructing the committee on immigration to inquire whether any legislation was necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States of aliens (prisoners) by foreign countries in their American colonies.

Baker (Rep. Kansas) offered the following resolution, enunciating the extension of the Monroe doctrine:

Resolved, That the United states will regard it as an unfriendly act for any foreign power, without consent, by war or treaty, purchase or otherwise to extend its territory limits in the western hemisphere on either of the American continents or to any island adjacent thereto, which this country deems necessary for its self-preservation. And the United States reserves the right to be the sole judge of the necessity for the maintenance of their national entities.

That the principle here enunciated is founded in the law of self-preservation which from necessity adheres in and belongs to every civilized nation as a sovereign and inalienable right, and this principle is attested by Washington's farewell address and President Monroe's ever memorable message of Dec. 1, 1823.

Baker said that while the countries of Europe were arranging their policies and doctrine, it was right and proper that we should declare to the world the policy which we proposed to maintain for the future peace and preservation inviolate of the western hemisphere.

Call (Dem. Fla.) took occasion before the resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee to express the hope that the committee on foreign relations would report a resolution for the recognition of the Cuban belligerents.

Stewart (Pop. Nev.) insisted upon addressing the Senate on the Elkins resolution prohibiting the sale of bonds except after an advertisement to the highest bidder.

Jones (Dem. Ark.) in charge of the free coinage substitute to the House bond bill, wanted to proceed with the consideration of that bill, according to a notice previously given, but was compelled to yield.

Stewart advocated the passage of Elkin's resolution as amended by Butler of North Carolina prohibiting the sale of any bonds in the future except with the express consent of the Senate.

To Foreclose the Mortgages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Representative Shafroth (Colo.) has prepared a bill which he will introduce next week to foreclose the mortgage upon the Union and Central Pacific railroads, and have them operated by the government until it can be determined just what the earnings are, and then put them up and sell them to a private corporation. In this way it will determine just what the government lien is worth.

Twelve People Perished.

MILAN, Italy, Jan. 9.—The boiler of a torpedo boat on Lake Maggiore exploded today, sinking the vessel and drowning twelve people.

Arrested for Blackmail.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Vicomte Elie de Civry, editor of Echo de L'Armee, has been arrested on a charge of having blackmailed the late Max Le Baudy, who inherited about $2,000,000 from his father.

On January 7, Count Cseli was arrested here on the charge of having obtained 1,000,000 francs by fraud from Leibaudy and a warrant was issued for the arrest of M. Heleuel, a banker. Heleuel has absconded. His liabilities amount to 6,000,000 francs. Of this sum 2,000,000 francs are said to have belonged to the estate of Leibaudy.

Promptly Denied.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The colonial office this evening published a denial of the report which reached here from Caracas, Venezuela, via New York, that British troops, with cannon from Demerara, had arrived at Cuyuni, a station at the extreme limit of the British claims on the disputed territory and the scene of the Uruan incident.

Army Officer Suicides.

OMAHA, Jan. 9.—A special to the Bee from Fort Robinson, says Lieutenant Smith, of the Ninth cavalry, U. S. A., committed suicide today by shooting himself through the heart. He has been post exchange officer and acting commissary officer. Investigations of his books was in progress.

The Spaniards Pursuing the Rebels in All Directions.

HAVANA, Jan. 9.—The insurgents, according to advices from the front today, are still moving in the provinces of Santiago and Rio and keeping near the coast. It is believed that they are awaiting the arrival of an expedition with a supply of ammunition, arms, etc. The Spanish troops commanded by General Pizarro are reported to be continuing the pursuit of the insurgents under Generals Maceo, Zayas, Moro and one of the Nunez brothers.

The insurgents in retreating left eight killed and thirty-two guns behind them. The owner of the plantation Santa Lois claims the insurgents encountering with them 125 armed men, among whom is the leader Miro. In a skirmish between the insurgent cavalry and the Spanish troops, in pursuit, three officers and seven soldiers were wounded. The insurgents under Manuel Sanchez attacked the troops who were repairing the telegraph lines at Nevajas. The soldiers, commanded by Captain Ratondah, repelled the attack. The insurgents left five killed upon the field and had two wounded. One of the latter was the leader Sanchez, who was hit by two bullets.

IN THE REICHSTAG.

Emperor William's Energetic Foller Applauded.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Reichstag reassembled today and proceeded to discuss the Bourse reform bill. Count Von Kanitz, the agrarian leader, in remarks on the subject, referred to the Transvaal dispute, saying the recent energetic attitude of the imperial government in the defense of the interests of the German people and the German empire abroad, had met with universal approval. The remark was greeted with loud applause.

The Obituary List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—E. B. Wight, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, died today of heart failure.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Lord Blachburn is dead.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.—Ex-Governor W. R. Marshall, of Minnesota, died last night at Pasadena, Cal., where he went about two years ago for his health. A private telegram announcing his death was received by his relatives today.

Mutiny of Russian Sailors.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from St. Petersburg says the crew of the first class Russian steel cruiser Rurik, 10,923 tons, mutinied recently in the harbor of Algiers. The mutiny was suppressed by the French authorities and thirty of the leaders of the outbreak are said to be on the way to Cronstadt, where they will be executed.

Japan and Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 9.—A Yokohama correspondent of the Nove Vreymn cables that Japan has offered free and unlimited anchorage to Russian warships in all Japanese harbors, with a view of diverting Russia from the intention of acquiring a harbor in Corea.

FIRE IN A BAKERY.

A. C. Keely, the Baker and Confectioner, is Visited by Flames This Morning.

Keeley's bakery at 266 south, East Temple street, was the scene of what might have been a very disastrous conflagration at 5:45 this morning.

The fire had its incipiency in the bake oven, located in the rear of the store basement, and was rapidly making its way to the floors above, on both sides, when the fire department arrived. Chief Devine's men, however, were quick to act, and stretching 500 feet of hose, soon had two streams of water playing on the burning building with the result that very little damage was done.

The upper stories of the building are occupied by J. Baker as a lodging house, and although the occupants were badly scared, they sustained no injury or damage by the fire. The building, which is owned by Dan Cliff, is valued at $10,000, while the contents of the bakery are held at $5,000, with a $3,000 insurance policy in a company represented locally by Moore & Thomas. The structure is an old one and is sold by the firemen to be well worthy of condemnation.

HIS FIRST MESSAGE.

Governor Wells's Recommendations to the Legislature.

QUESTIONS OF STATE FINANCE.

Issuance of Four Per Cent. Bonds Suggested—State Institutions and Other Important Matters.

The Legislature of the State of Utah:

The Constitution of Utah, in defining the duties of the Governor, provides that he shall communicate by message the condition of the State to the Legislature at every regular session and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

Congress has conferred upon Utah constitutional government, and it is the proud privilege of her citizens, for the first time, to assume entire control of their own affairs. To you has been delegated the law-making power, and it is expected that you will proceed promptly and wisely to enact such legislation as will successfully complete the organization of the new State government, and provide the necessary machinery to put the same in motion. Having the fullest confidence in your ability to rise to the occasion, and assured of your patriotic desire to serve your country well and faithfully, I promise you my active and cordial co-operation.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

I beg leave to call your attention to our financial condition. Owing to the fact that the reports of the outgoing Territorial officers have not yet been committed, and owing further to the limited time intervening between the installation of the present State officers and the meeting of the Legislature, it is impossible to prepare such a statement of the financial condition of the State as I desire, but the reports of the Territorial officers will be available early in the session, and I shall then communicate with you further upon this subject.

The bonded indebtedness of the State is $700,000. The bonds were issued in three series, to wit:

Series 1. By authority of the act of the Legislative Assembly of 1888, 150, twenty-year, 5 per cent, non-taxable bonds of $1,000 each, issued July 2, 1888, payable July 2, 1908, but with right of redemption after ten years, viz: after July 2, 1898—$150,000.

Series 2. By authority of the act of the Legislative Assembly of 1890, 200 twenty-year 5 per cent non-taxable bonds of $1,000 each, issued July 1, 1890, payable July 1, 1910, but with right of redemption after ten years, viz: after July 1, 1900—$200,000.

Series 3. By authority of the act of the Legislative Assembly of 1892, 250 twenty-year 5 per cent non-taxable bonds of $1,000 each, issued July 2, 1892, payable July 1, 1912, without provision for previous redemption—$250,000.

The interest upon said bonds is, by the terms of the law authorizing their issue, made payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July respectively, and amounts to $35,000 per annum.

I am unable, at this time, to compute the floating indebtedness of the State, although it may be relied upon, that including unredeemed warrants and deficiencies of State institutions, the State will owe, after all taxes due from the several counties are paid in, at least $100,000. The extra burden to be borne by the State will be for the salaries of State officers, support of the State prison, the courts, the Legislature, etc., previously supported, wholly or in part, by the United States; and until the taxes of 1896 become available, there will be no means to conduct the State government. It is apparent, ahead of the careful investigation which it is incumbent upon me to make, the result of which I shall communicate to you later, as stated, that provision must be made to pay off the floating debt and meet the running expenses for the next nine months. It may be set down as an indispensable necessity, therefore, and as the most prudent and economical method of placing the State treasury on a cash basis, which is a devoted consummation to any government or any business concern, that an issue of bonds be made; although the amount of the issue should, of course, be kept down to the lowest possible limit, and the rate not more than 4 per cent. It is my opinion that new State bonds will sell readily at par, both in our own market and in the Eastern financial centers at 4 per cent, and the advisability of funding the outstanding 5 per cent bonds by a new 4 per cent issue, which would produce a saving of $7,000 per annum, will also be presented for your consideration. As soon as the lands granted under the enabling act, or a portion of them, may be disposed of, it is provided that the interest on same may be devoted to the support of the various State institutions. Ultimately there is little doubt that these proceeds will very materially relieve the State tax fund, but it may not be even hoped that any such relief can be obtained for a year or more, for the obvious reason that legislation must first be provided for the selection, appraisement and sale of the lands, and after that the various funds created will have to earn their interest.

The subject of the proposed list these lands being so closely interwoven with the financial future of the State, my suggestion concerning the same will be included in the later special message, in view of the extra burdens aforesaid and our inability to realize additional revenues from interest on sale of lands during the present year, it will, no doubt, devolve upon you to increase the tax rate, though to what extent cannot be estimated at present. The revenues will be materially increased from the assessment of patented mines and coal lands and net proceeds of mines, and it is possible the assessed valuation for 1896 may be increased over that of last year by the exercise of greater diligence on the part of assessors and the board of equalization. The amount of property that has escaped taxation, notwithstanding the efforts of the board of equalization, in the last four years, I am convinced, is very large. Examples are frequent, in every county, where patented lands have not been assessed, simply because the patents are not received, notwithstanding that great laws require county assessors to obtain from the U. S. surveyor-general plats showing the patented lands. Merchandise is not assessed in Utah for one-third of its value. Cattle and sheep are not assessed for more than one-third their number. It will be incumbent upon us to unite in correcting evils of this nature. These suggestions are neither exhaustive nor adequate upon the subject of our finances, but are simply made to admonish you that greater revenues must be provided and the utmost economy practiced by you in order to make the financial ends meet.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Prominent among your duties will be the selection of two of your fellow-citizens to represent the State of Utah in the Senate of the United States, the highest legislative council of the nation. May your discharge of this responsibility be characterized by such wisdom and patriotism as shall reflect honor upon yourselves and the State.

GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE.

The Constitution provides that the Territorial seal shall be used until otherwise provided by law. A State seal should be adopted at once.

OFFICE FOR STATE OFFICIALS.

The supreme court and attorney general are temporarily located in the joint city and county building, Salt Lake City. The governor and secretary have succeeded without any express authority, to the offices formerly occupied by the Territorial governor and secretary at the so-called "Industrial Home," which is United States government property, and the auditor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction between prescribed offices in which to transact their business with the public. I recommend that you arrange suitable quarters on the most economical terms possible, for the State officials, and provide the same with respectable furnishings.

LEGISLATION REQUIRED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

I commend to your earnest consideration the legislation required by the Constitution, in order to make all its provisions operative.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The Utah penitentiary, formerly belonging to the United States and under the control of the United States marshal has now become the property of the State. By the terms of the enabling act, the penitentiary and all the lands and appurtenances connected therewith, and set apart and reserved thereto, are granted to the State. The property consists of 320 acres of land, seventy-eight acres of which are under cultivation. The prison is a modern structure, having been built by the United States several years ago, at a cost of $500,000, and is in all respects an up-to-date prison. It has 240 cells, and capacity for 500 prisoners, though the present number incarcerated is only 180. A rock wall, nineteen feet in height, four and a half feet thick at the bottom and two feet thick at the top, surrounds the buildings.

The farm can easily be made to yield sufficient potatoes, corn, beets, cabbages, onions, tomatoes and garden produce to supply the prisoners.

Upon admission of the State, the title to the property passed from the United States to the State of Utah, and the control thereof, under the Constitution, is vested in the board of State prison commissioners, which board is to have such supervision of all matters connected with the State prison as may be provided by law. Temporarily, and until otherwise ordered, the board of State prison commissioners has entrusted Sat M. Bingham, the United States marshal, in charge.

It is extremely important that legislation be provided for the proper management of this institution, including authority for the board to appoint a warden, and to employ such guards and assistants as it may deem proper.

The cost of operating the penitentiary by the government has been $40,150 per annum. By rigorous economy, it is my opinion that this expense may be reduced to $30,000, and I recommend the appropriation of that amount.

In the interim, before you reach the consideration of appropriations for State institutions, an appropriation for maintenance of, say, $5,000, should be made at once, as it will be found unprofitable to attempt the conduct of the prison on credit.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

The University of Utah is the oldest educational institution in the State. It is located at Salt Lake City, and was established by act of the Legislature in February, 1850. The total value of buildings and grounds is estimated at $250,000. Originally the tenacre block, or square, upon which the University is situated, was donated by Salt Lake City, under certain conditions, which required that, in case the grantee should cease to be used for the main buildings of the University, title to the land would revert to the city. In March, 1893, however, the City Council of said city removed the conditions of the original deed of transfer, and it is only reasonable to assume that the State University be located within or contiguous to Salt Lake City. In 1894 the United States government granted to the University a sixty-acre tract of land on the Fort Douglas reservation, in Salt Lake county. A condition in the gift requires that the institution shall occupy the site within five years from the date of the grant. Nearly two years of this time have already passed, and thus far nothing has been done toward meeting the requirement of occupancy. The tract forms one of the most beautiful and suitable locations for the University campus to be found in the State, and certainly, within the time provided, measures should be taken for the permanent location of the University there. Under the depressed condition of our finances, I cannot recommend any appropriation at this session for the purpose of improving the new site, unless it might be a small one for the planting of trees, but, in my opinion, an effort should be made as soon as there is an appreciable rise in real estate values, to dispose of the block whereon the buildings are now located, and with the proceeds of such sale, erect the necessary buildings upon the Fort Douglas site.

The report of the chancellor of the board of regents is very complete, and shows the past two years to have been very successful, the total number of students registered for the years 1893-94 having been 303, coming from all parts of the State.

The financial affairs of the University are far from satisfactory, and much fear has been expressed will be lost, and the progress of the University seriously impeded, unless some better plan for maintenance can be devised. The appropriation of $45,000 for the past two years seems to have been inadequate, and the financial difficulties have been aggravated by the non-payment of warrants drawn for appropriations. A warrant drawn for the last quarter of 1895, $10,250, has not yet been paid, so that the real value of the warrant, considering the interest necessarily paid upon it, is not much more than $9,712.50. The institution has been made to suffer the same proportionate discount upon all the warrants received during the past two years, as some of them have been paid, but are used as collateral security upon which to borrow money. To reduce the interest, the land fund belonging to the University has been deposited against the overdraft at the bank, on maintenance account. Referring to the enforced use of this fund, the auditor and board of regents have this to say:

"This has deprived the University of interest on the land fund, but this use of that fund has stopped interest at a higher rate than could be obtained on a long, safe investment of the fund, and so we are subjected to the loss of the interest on the land fund for maintenance, this was the best use to which the fund could be put. We have also borrowed from the land fund the sum of $16,000, and this practically represents our deficit."

I am in hearty accord with the aims and purposes of the University of Utah, and believe that it is wisely and economically managed. I recommend that the suggestion of the chancellor and board of regents be given careful consideration, especially with reference to a permanent special tax for maintenance, and that the appropriations asked for be made, viz:

To pay deficiency	$16,000
Maintenance to end of school year, 1896-97	15,000
Maintenance for school year 1897-98	15,000
Total	$46,000

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Agricultural College, located at Logan, Cache county, established by act of the Legislative Assembly in 1888, is a department of the public school system, made so by Constitutional enactment. Its cost, including buildings and grounds, has been $211,841. It is supported from two sources: The State fund and the government fund. The State fund supplies the plant, the land, buildings and ordinary appliances, and must be used also for the current ordinary expenses of the institution, the salaries of instructors and any branches not designated in the Congressional law, and for the salaries of the treasurer, secretary, bookkeeper, janitors, firemen, etc. The expenditures of the past two years, legally chargeable to the State, was $21,861.95. The trustees state that they know of no method by which the institution can be conducted upon an expenditure of less than $10,000 annually. The amount donated by the United States government is $25,000 per year and according to national law, is for the sole purpose of providing instruction in the branches named in the law and can be used only for the payment of teachers, and the purchase of a specified kind and amount of apparatus. The estimate made by the trustees of the expenses to be borne by the State fund for the coming year is as follows:

Current ordinary expenses	$10,000
Insurance	300
Extension of credits	3,000
Electric lighting plant and machinery	1,000
Total	$14,300

The enrollment of students the first term of the present year was 400, an increase since the college year of 1893-94 of 134.

The courses taught are, agriculture, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, commercial science and domestic arts.

The Agricultural college is an institution of which the citizens may well be proud. The student is taught the branches of learning that will enable him to perform the practical duties of life, and every year it is turning out young men and women "with educated brains and skilled hands, ready and willing to work in whatever vocation they are best fitted to perform the duties of life."

I have pleasure in commending the college and its needs to your considerate care.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The State Reform school is located at Ogden, Weber county, and consists of fifty-seven acres of ground, upon which have been erected two large buildings, at a cost of over $100,000.

The appropriation for maintenance, made two years ago, was $15,042.92. I have not the financial report for 1895 at hand, but I am informed there will be a deficiency of at least $6,000.

After an inspection of the school and upon such consideration as I have been able to give the subject, it is my opinion that the benefits to the children do not justify the expenditure made. From members of the retiring board, I learn that with the most careful economy they have found it difficult to conduct the institution for less than $1,000 per month for the past year, which amount includes insurance, water, taxes, etc. It may be urged that expense might not be considered where the reformation of a child is concerned, that otherwise would constitute a charge upon the State, and a menace to the morals of the community; but when the fact is considered, that not more than one-fourth of the children are actually reformed, the advantage of the school may very pertinently be questioned. The present institution are much too large for the needs of the school. While not wishing to reflect upon former Legislatures, it is considered there was a laudably unnecessity for the building last erected, at a cost of over $35,000. If an appropriation of $10,000, or less, had been made at that time to improve the heating apparatus of the first building erected, and for the purchase of a library and other educational features, I think it would have been productive of

(Condensed on page Two.)

STOCKHOLM BUDGET.

Andree's Balloon and Polar Expedition Described.

CLEVELAND TO VISIT THE NORTH.

Klemora Duse in the Capital of Sweden—Harmonious Meeting of the Union Committee.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22.

(Special to the News.)

Chief Engineer S. A. Andree, who is to start for the North Pole next summer, delivered recently a representation about the balloon that will be used during his polar expedition. There were some new inventions, but only the most indispensable and some that were not sufficiently tested. Among the new inventions are the safety the sides of the balloon, and a kind of cuticle or partial cover at the top of the balloon, intended as a protection against snow, water and change of temperature. The cuticle at top cover is to be glazed with varnish so as to prevent as much as possible the snow from fastening on it, and if the quantity of snow should become too heavy, the balloon sinks and takes an oblique position, and when the balloon is cleared from snow on one side, it dips over to the other and is of course cleared there in the same way. The top ventilation is taken away, and instead of it a wooden ring is applied. As a substitute of the top ventilator, two ventilators are applied, one above the other, on the side of the balloon. Below the middle of the balloon a broad belt of cloth of good firmness is applied to give strength and steadiness to the form of the balloon as well as protection against the pressure of the wind, as at the use of a trail line the pressure becomes so intense as to create a concavity, and this must be avoided when sails are used.

The diameter of the balloon will be 123 feet, and the volume 49,567 cubic feet. Two test samples of cloth received by Mr. Andree consisted of three double silks impregnated with copal varnish. The network around the balloon will have no edges or borders in order to avoid chessing. The network will have a bearing capacity of 130 tons or 130,290 pounds. One compartment of the gondola will consist of wickerwork covered with a tarpawling. At the bottom of the gondola are ventilators which open downwards and are intended for letting out water that possibly gets into the gondola at clipping. On a ring suspended from the balloon the different instruments are to be placed. On the roof of the gondola which is the above mentioned tarpawling the members of the expedition are to stand when taking observations. A great number of trained pigeons in baskets will be suspended to a rope under the balloon. Above the ring for the instruments the expedition has its stores from with an enormous quantity of baskets containing different kinds of provisions.

The safety of the expedition is explained to be so great that at the most urgent extremity 2,000 kilometers must be thrown out to keep the balloon aloof, the expedition still having a boat, clothes and provisions for four months and a half, instruments, firearms and ammunition for fifteen hundred shots. One should think that this does not mean shipwreck in the polar regions.

CLEVELAND'S TOUR TO SCANDINAVIA.

Mr. Henry Cassing, the "flying" correspondent of the Copenhagen Politiken, writes to his paper that he recently had an audience with President Cleveland, the President during the conversation having expressed himself as follows: "As soon as my term is at an end, I intend to make a trip around the world, also visiting Scandinavia, which country has sent so many loyal citizens to the United States."

The last poem written by Alexander Dumas, Fils, was dedicated to Mme. Sigrid Arnoldson, the celebrated Swedish nightingale, Dumas one evening having listened to her song in "La Traviata."

CONGRESS OF THE PRESS.

An International congress of the press will be held at Stockholm in connection with the great industrial exposition which will take place in that city in 1897.

DUSE CAPTURES STOCKHOLM.

Eleonora Duse, the famous Italian actress, is at present engaging Stockholm, having played for enthusiastic audiences, which have filled the Royal opera house to the doors. After her present engagement is at an end, she will take a complete rest of four weeks. She leaves January 27 for New York, where she will appear at the Fifth Avenue theater, her American tour being expected to claim a time of seven weeks.

MINOR NEWS.

The Norwegian members of the union committee left yesterday for Christiania. Their first session, together with the Swedish members of the committee, was one of harmony. Crown Princess Victoria had an audience with the people the other day, being received with the usual loyal respects of Stockholm.

The Fisk Jubilee singers have now left Sweden after a successful tour through that country. Only in Stockholm they gave fifty concerts for crowded houses.

The new library at Copenhagen will have a new building.

Intense cold is at present prevailing in northern Norway.

Birds.

Prof. C. A. Waiting will lecture on birds in the lecture hall of the University, in the Laboratory building, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.