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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 74. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

CAPITAL NOTES.

A Parting Dinner Given to Senator Carlisle.

HE DENIES THE BOND STORY.

A Plan to Get a Vote on the Suspension of Silver Purchases.

HARRISON TAKING A REST.

Firms to Be Prosecuted for Refusing to Give Information to the Census Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—A parting dinner was given Carlisle tonight by his late associates in the Senate, nearly all the senators being present. President Pro Tem Manderson presided in the absence of Vice President Morton, who later appeared and made a happy speech. Mr. Voorhees of Indiana responding to the toast, "The President," passed a warm eulogy upon President Harrison, saying he believed Harrison's foreign policy would pass into history and challenge the admiration of the world. Mr. Manderson in proposing the health of Carlisle, referred to the fact that Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams all stepped from the treasury to the White House. Mr. Sherman in supplementing the toast eulogized Carlisle's fairness and impartiality.

Carlisle was manifestly affected by the warmth of his greeting. In his reply he carefully avoided touching on any question affecting the financial policy of the next administration.

In the course of the subsequent speech-making Senator Vest said when Cleveland called upon Carlisle to accept the position, he (Vest) went to Carlisle and urged him to accept, stating that the exigencies of the public service demanded it. Carlisle replied that every desire, every hope he cherished would be dashed to pieces by going into the cabinet; it would virtually end his public career. Vest responded that he had been called by the general in command to take a dangerous post in the fight which was partly won, with the full knowledge of what he left behind and the dangers before him. Carlisle rose to the occasion and deserves the thanks of every honest man.

THE BOND STORY.

Ex-Senator Carlisle was asked today what authority there was for the statement credited to him that one of his first official steps would be to issue bonds, and this would be followed by a special session of Congress, at which the Sherman act would be repealed. He said he made no such statements to any one.

ANOTHER REPEAL SCHEME.

There is a new plan on foot to get a vote on the suspension of silver purchase. It consists of obtaining a special order from the committee on rules for the consideration of the Stewart free coinage bill which passed the Senate last summer, and the moving of a substitute suspending further purchases of bullion under the Sherman law until the bullion now in the treasury can be coined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By direction of the President, General Carr will be placed on the retired list.

President Harrison is enjoying a quiet rest at Benjies, a ducking shore near Baltimore.

Lieutenant Reynolds of the navy, who was run over by a cable car on Wednesday last, died last night.

The attorney-general will prosecute firms for refusing to supply information to the Census Bureau.

President Harrison issued a proclamation yesterday creating the Sierra Forest Reserve in the state of California. The reservation comprises approximately 6000 square miles in the counties of Moyar, Fresno, Tulare and Kern.

Killed His Wife's Guardian.

LEMARS, Ia., Feb. 16.—Nicholas Lang shot his wife's guardian, John Nueshwander, a wealthy farmer, today at Ramsen. The murdered man opposed the marriage and Lang eloped with the girl a year ago. Both are wealthy. The guardian had threatened to kill Lang on sight. Lang surrendered and claims self-defense.

A Negro Hanged.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Feb. 19.—William McCoy, negro, was hanged here this morning for the murder of his mistress, Mollie Magruder. He was pronounced dead in sixteen minutes.

The O'Donnell Case.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16.—The day in the O'Donnell case was occupied by witnesses for the defense. O'Donnell himself will go on the stand tomorrow.

A Fatal Duel.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 16.—Shirley Quilling and James Ewing, living near Catlettsburg, Ky., settled a quarrel today by fighting it out with pistols. Both parties fired and Ewing fell dead, shot through the heart. Quilling was mortally wounded and has since died.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Senate this morning took up the sundry civil bill. Vest, in a speech, alluded to the depleted condition of the treasury. He spoke of the secretary in Wall street begging like an Italian mendicant for gold from the banks to sustain public credit. It was openly avowed by some statesmen that their object was to tide over the next two weeks so as to leave the present disgraceful financial affairs to the incoming administration of Cleveland. Whatever Cleveland's faults are as an administrative officer or a political leader, he left a net surplus of $100,000,000 in the treasury.

The other day Chandler proposed legislation because it was of a character to threaten the moral and political welfare of the country, and again because of the danger of cholera. Then almost immediately thereafter, when the news of the Hawaiian commissioners' arrival at San Francisco was announced, Chandler, rushed in with resolutions for the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian islands with their 90,000 inhabitants, about 2000 of whom are white, and with an institution of leprosy firmly established. Now we are told there is to be another continuing appropriation for the queen of $25,000 a year and a bounty for their sugar. It is singular that in all this furore of jingoism we hear nothing of the Hawaiian company, as it is called. An immense corporation, 60 per cent of whose lands consist of sugar plantations, and the stock of which is owned almost entirely by Claus Spreckels. The stock today is selling at a nominal figure, but if annexation takes place millions on millions will be put in the pockets of the men owning it.

Gorman apostrophized the Democratic Senators, telling them that in a few weeks the responsibility would rest upon them, and they could not evade it. By the first of July next they will have to meet the responsibility by increasing the revenues.

An amendment reducing the appropriation for the Mississippi river was rejected. The next amendment was one reducing the appropriation for a canal at Cascade on the Columbia river in Oregon from $1,410,000 to $800,000. Mitchell moved to amend the amendment by making the amount $1,226,000. Yeas 24, nays 29. A number of other river amendments were disposed of. The next reserved amendment was one striking out of the provision that no money shall be used for warrants or arrests or prosecutions under the internal revenue law the words, "Or laws relating to the election of members of Congress." This brought on a discussion concerning the merits and demerits of John Davenport, during which Frye alluded to William C. Whitney as "an adviser of Cleveland, who has been elected by some strange insanity of the people."

Voorhees and Hiscock had a brief personal spat, and then Hill took the floor. He opposed the amendment, and replied to Hiscock's remarks in favor of Davenport. No action was taken on the amendment.

The conference report on the California debris commission bill was agreed to.

Senator Stewart gave notice today of a substitute to be offered by him to the Nicaragua canal bill. It authorizes the President to contract with the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the right of way of an interoceanic ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the route proposed by the Maritime Canal company of Nicaragua, the canal to be constructed, equipped and put in operation within ten years. It authorizes the President to negotiate with canal company for the purchase of all its rights and property. Also to issue bonds not exceeding $100,000,000 in amount and bearing interest of not over 3 per cent, not over $8,000,000 of which shall be paid to Nicaragua and Costa Rica and the canal company.

The secretary of war through the engineers' corps of the army is to build, construct and equip the canal.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The feature in the House today was a personal collision between Turpin of Alabama and Waugh of Indiana, which, however, was bloodless.

The House resumed in committee of the whole consideration of the pension appropriation bill. The chair overruled points of order raised against the various amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations, among them those relating to transfer of the pension bureau to the war department, and to soldiers' widows.

Burrows appealed from the decision about the transfer, but the chair was sustained, 103 to 63. After debate the amendment for the transfer was disagreed to, 83 to 95. Other amendments were also defeated without division.

Then Tarsney referred to a speech made some days ago by Morse of Massachusetts, in which that gentleman stated that he (Tarsney) referred to pensioners on the rolls as ruffians, thieves and scoundrels. Tarsney said he never used such language, and proceeded to make some unpleasant remarks about men who falsified the words of their colleagues.

Morse replied that he had not attributed to the gentleman any words that had not been uttered by him as far as he (Morse) understood them.

By this time the House fully expected a sensation and the area in front of the Speaker's desk was crowded with members. Then Morse yielding to Turpin to ask a question, brought about a change. Turpin inquired of the gentleman from Massachusetts if he was aware there stood today upon the pension rolls an ex-soldier drawing $19 a month for total deafness who was receiving a salary of $100 a month who was employed at the telephone. When asked who this was Turpin said he did not know whether the man was a Democrat or a Republican, but in the light of present surroundings supposed he was a Democrat because he came from the doubtful state of Indiana.

"I don't believe your statement unless you prove it," shouted Waugh advancing to the front.

Turpin replied that the man's name is William E. Davis.

Waugh retorted that he did not believe that the statement was true whether Turpin had the name or not. Turpin retorted that Waugh couldn't say he was a falsifier and advanced rapidly toward him.

Hooper of Indiana and others rushed forward to separate the men who were rapidly coming together and the Speaker finally secured order. The House was in no temper to proceed with business, however, and soon adjourned.

The Montana Vote.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 16.—The vote for senator today stood: Mantle, 30; Clark, 25; Dixon, 12; Couch, 2; Carter, 1; Hunt, Rep., 1. This is the first time a full vote has been cast.

THE MESSAGE.

The Preamble to the Annexation Treaty.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Whereby the Islands Are to be Made a Part of the Republic.

ABSOLUTE VETO POWER.

A Clause Relating to the Chinese—The Treaty Will Be Ratified.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 16.—The preamble to the treaty declares that the government of the United States and the provisional government of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of those islands upon the United States, their geographical proximity, the intimate part taken by citizens of the United States in implanting Christian civilization, exclusive reciprocal commercial relations whereby their interests have been developed, of the preponderant and paramount share thus acquired by the United States in the productions, industries and trade of said islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by said government of Hawaii that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for and assure the security and prosperity of said islands the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by treaty the object so important to their permanent welfare, and to this end confer full power upon their respective plenipotentiaries, who are agreed upon in the treaty.

In article 1 the government of Hawaii cedes, from the date of the exchange of ratifications, to the United States absolutely all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, such islands henceforth to be an integral part of the territory of the United States.

In the second article the Hawaiian government also transfers to the United States absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings, port harbors, fortifications, military or naval equipments, and all other property of every description. The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian islands, but Congress shall enact special laws for their management and disposition, provided that the revenue from the same, except such part as may be used or occupied for civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned to the local government, be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands for educational and other public purposes.

Article 3 contains that until Congress shall otherwise provide, the existing government and Hawaiian laws are continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The President shall appoint a commissioner to reside in the islands who shall have power to veto any act of said government, and such act shall be void unless approved by the President. Congress shall within one year from the ratification of the treaty enact necessary legislation to extend to the Hawaiian islands the laws of the United States respecting duty upon imports, internal revenue, commerce and navigation. But until Congress shall otherwise provide the existing commercial relations of the Hawaiian islands, both with the United States and with foreign countries, shall continue. This is not to be considered as giving the islands power to enter into any new stipulation or agreement or have diplomatic intercourse with any foreign government.

The consular representatives of foreign governments now in Hawaii shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their functions until they receive exequaturs from the government of the United States.

Article 4 prohibits the further immigration of Chinese laborers into the Hawaiian islands until Congress shall otherwise provide, and furthermore, Chinese persons of the classes now or hereafter excluded by law from entering the United States will not be permitted to come from the Hawaiian Islands to other parts of the United States.

In article 5 the United States assumes the existing public debt of the Hawaiian Islands, with a proviso that the liability shall in no case exceed $3,500,000.

Article 6 agrees to pay the late Queen Liliuokalani an annual pension of $20,000 during her life, and to Princess Kaiulani the lump sum of $150,000, provided they in good faith submit to the authority of the United States government and the local government of the islands.

The remainder of the treaty deals with the details of ratification, etc.

The Hawaiian commissioners were joined last night by Charles H. Cooke, who came from Hawaii as special messenger, having important dispatches from the provisional government to the commissioners. The members of the commission desire to leave San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamer due to sail on March 3rd, and hope to have copies of the treaty ratified by the Senate to carry with them. Should their desire be fulfilled they will take to the islands the first information respecting the text of the document.

A careful canvass of the Senate appears to indicate that the Hawaiian treaty will be ratified with several votes more than the necessary two-thirds to spare. The limit of opposition is put at twenty votes.

Neuman Hurrying to Washington.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Paul Neuman, Plenipotentiary from the ex-Queen of Hawaii, passed through this city today with his colleagues on his way to Washington, where they will present their claims to the United States government.

The Cigarette Question.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Feb. 16.—The house today passed a bill making it unlawful to buy, sell or give away or manufacture cigarettes and cigarette paper in the state.

A Banker Assigns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—William W. William, manager of two small private savings banks, made an assignment today, with liabilities and assets of about $17,000. Williams had placed 6000 little cast iron savings banks among the workingmen and had arranged to once a month secure the contents of the little bank, which was always retained by the owner, Williams keeping the key to the cast bank. The deposits were then to receive 4 per cent on all deposits. Williams claims a disagreement with his cashier caused the friends of the latter to make a run on the bank and compel him to assign. He has not been operating but a month and none of the holders of little cast iron banks had deposited their savings, except a few people curious to see how much they had saved. As the matter now stands, about 6000 people have the cast iron banks, which can not be opened without William's key, and no one can get open without an order from the court. The holders of banks will be compelled to save their own money until they are told what they must do with it.

Panama Negotiations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Negotiations between the Panama Railroad company, looking toward an agreement upon some guidance by which the two companies can cooperate, have been pending for over a week. A reply came last evening from the Pacific Mail company which amounts to a complete failure of the negotiations, but which gives Panama officials some reason to believe in the future there is a possibility of an arrangement being made acceptable to both parties. The contract which was refused last year was prepared by the Panama directors. At a meeting Saturday last a favorable answer was expected, and the refusal was a surprise. The terms of the contract are essentially the Panama company's offer of last January, and they give the Panama people the right to determine the tariff on through freight and name agents having the execution of through orders.

Secretary Oppenheim of the Panama company said this evening, however, the companies are on better terms than ever before, and they feel now that in the near future the Pacific Mail and the Panama company will be acting together on terms beneficial to both, and to transcontinental commerce generally. He says it was the influence of the Southern Pacific people in the steamship company that defeated the negotiations.

Kid's Band Routed.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 16.—The *Times* is tonight in receipt of what seems reliable information that the Kid and his band of noted desperadoes have been utterly routed only the Kid himself escaping death or capture. The details of the capture are not at hand except that the gang went on to the San Carlos reservation one lark and were betrayed into the hands of the police. This report like many others concerning this bloodthirsty outlaw may prove false.

HAWAIIAN CROWN LANDS.

A Protest from General Consul Pratt of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Hawaiian Consul General Pratt of this city tonight telegraphed Vice President Morton protesting against the ratification of so much of the annexation treaty as relates to the crown lands of Hawaii, asserting that they constitute a trust created by King Kamehameha out of his personal estate to maintain the state and dignity of the crown, that the monarchy having been abolished, the specific object of which the trust was created disappears, and these lands revert of right to the legitimate heirs of his, and that the late reigning house had no property right in the lands. Pratt's wife is one of the principal heirs.

The Matter of Issuing Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.— The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says:

It is learned that the President before leaving Washington yesterday, left Secretary Foster with instructions to use his own discretion in the matter of issuing bonds. In other words, the President, who up to yesterday was firmly resolved not to permit the issue of bonds while he remained in office, changed his mind and reached the conclusion that should it become evident that the parity between the gold and silver dollar cannot longer be maintained, it will be better to resort to the issue of bonds than to permit the $100,000,000 reserve to be attacked.

THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

London Papers Comment on Harrison's Message.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The *Daily Chronicle* says of the Hawaiian question: Mr. Harrison takes overmuch for granted when he declares that the leading powers would acquiesce in the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

The *Daily News* says: If the Senate rejects Harrison's treaty the well-wishers of the republic abroad will regard it as having escaped serious danger. Americans have no advantages to gain which would counterbalance the perils of a republic beyond the seas.

Comstock Mine Directors Meet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—Yesterday prominent directors of the Comstock mines held a secret meeting at which were present John W. Mackay, D. O. Mills, J. L. Flood and Samuel L. Jones, brother of senator Jones. After the meeting Mackay admitted that the question of renewing work on the Comstock had been discussed and practically agreed upon. It is understood that the project as outlined is to pump out the lower levels and undertake the development of properties lying along the slope of Mount Davidson.

PEACE OR WAR?

Lewelling's Proposition to the Republicans

CAUSES A LENGTHY DEBATE.

The Reply Sent to the Chief Executive of the State.

SITUATION UNCHANGED TODAY.

The Populists May Have to Pass a Law in Order to Remove the Sheriff.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The proposition presented in the Republican house by Governor Lewelling elicited a great deal of argument. After a lengthy debate a proposition to the governor was drafted. It proposed to dismiss all contempt proceedings heretofore instituted; that each house should arrest the clerk of the other house on the charge of contempt; both parties to apply to the supreme court for habeas corpus; both cases to be prosecuted on the sole question of the legality of the respective houses; the governor to dismiss the militia and the provisional guards; the sheriff to dismiss all special deputies; the Republican house to have free and undisturbed possession of Representative Hall pending the decision of the supreme court. A committee was then appointed to present the propositions to the governor in his private office. He said he was not satisfied as to some of the legal points and would not reply until tomorrow morning. In the meantime the Republicans will not be molested, but he advised them to adjourn.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

At 9 o'clock this (Friday) morning the situation remains unchanged, save for the fact that a heavy snowfall set in soon after midnight, and the militiamen are experiencing some of the pleasures of winter campaigning. The Republicans are snugly ensconced in the Representative hall and are for the most part sleeping soundly.

THE SHERIFF MAY BE REMOVED.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The Populist house late this afternoon in raising down town and took action contemplating the checkmating of Sheriff Wilkinson's move by passing the emergency bill empowering the governor to remove the sheriff of any county for cause and appoint his successor forthwith. Specific "causes" are not stated. The bill will go to the senate in the morning. When that body passes it the governor can relieve Sheriff Wilkinson and disband his posse unless the sheriff resists his action on the grounds that the bill was not passed by the legal house of representatives. The sheriff said late tonight that he would not give up his office without a struggle.

Funeral of Dr. Green.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16.—The funeral of Dr. Norvin Green, late president of the Western Union Telegraph company, took place in this city this morning. There were two services, one at the family mansion and one at the Calvary Episcopal church. Both were devoid of ostentation. Nearly all the directors of the company and half a hundred division chiefs were present. The remains were interred in Cave Hill Cemetery.

AN EXPLANATION.

The London "Times" on the Article Objectionable to the Irish.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The *Times* explains in a long article that its statements interpreted to the house as directed against the Irish members, were not intended to charge anybody with corruption, but meant merely to illustrate the dangerous results of paying members of parliament, as those results were revealed strikingly in the Panama affair. After associating itself with Viscount Wolmer's withdrawal and acknowledging that it may have gone too far, on his authority, the *Times* says: "We must decline, however, to admit that the language of public discussion ought to be regulated according to the standard set up in parliament. In public interest we say, as we have a right to say, that Irish nationalists have been a paid party, paid by the enemies of England."

Fire on a Man-of-War.

VALLEJO, Cal., Feb. 16.—A fire occurred in the hold of the man-of-war Adams, at the navy yards yesterday, a tar rope igniting from a lamp. The fire was soon extinguished, but one petty officer was severely burned and $1000 worth of stores destroyed or injured.

In the French Chamber.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—In the deputies today Leydal Millerand Dorequide and other Radicals and Boulangists made a vicious attack on the government, charging it with supineness, weak compliance with the wishes of the enemies of the republic, etc., and urging a revision of the constitution and separation of church and state and that vigorous social reforms were absolutely necessary.

Ribot replied at length, warmly defending the ministry, denying the charges of Boulangists and asking that the order of the day expressing the chamber's confidence that the ministry would maintain and enforce impartially democratic laws and pursue purely republican policy. The order was voted, 318 to 188.

Bandits Arrested.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 16.—Advices are received at Fort Sam Houston of the arrest of four border bandits below Laredo by a detachment of Third cavalry.

Wreck on the Santa Fe.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 16.—The westbound Santa Fe express train was wrecked near Hartland, Mo., this morning by a broken rail. A number of passengers were slightly but not seriously hurt.

JUNCTION CITY NEWS.

Impudent Burglary by Boys.—Two Irrigation Companies Sued.—Indecent Literature.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

Pete Kelleher was arrested yesterday morning by the police and turned over to the United States marshals. He is charged with having obtained money under false pretenses from M. F. Wilhoite of Grand Junction, Colorado. Commissioner Cross will hear the case next Tuesday afternoon. On January 17th, Kelleher and Williams were passengers on the Union Pacific train between Ogden and Salt Lake and the former succeeded in palming off bogus one dollar bills upon Williams for fives, receiving in return a twenty dollar bill. By the time the C. discovered had discovered the fraud Kelleher had vanished. A complaint was sworn out before Cross, and yesterday the police picked up the man.

Referee Heywood yesterday decided the case of the William Thompson Lumber company, Ballantyne Bros., C. C. Stone and John Flem vs. Willard L. Collis, in favor of the plaintiffs and granted a foreclosure of the mechanics' liens held by the plaintiffs on two dwelling houses built for Collis in Central Park addition. The buildings were erected in 1892 and are valued at $1500. The referee will report his findings to the district court for approval.

Ernest Johnson and Irvin Peterson, two youths who have been under the eyes of the police for some time past, were arrested yesterday morning by Officers Cohen and Brown at the Colorado lodging house on a charge of having in their possession and attempting to dispose of "filthy literature." A valise full of the pictures was found in the back yard of the lodging house where it had been thrown by the defendants when they discovered their little game had been found out. Before Commissioner Cross Peterson pleaded guilty and was held to the grand jury, but Johnson demanded a hearing and will be arraigned again this afternoon. The penalty for the offense is imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than six months nor more than five years, or a fine of not less than $100 or more than $2000, or both fine and imprisonment.

Thomas Smith, colored, after being confined in the dark cell at the city jail for several hours yesterday, wilted and confessed to having robbed the jewelry store of L. H. Wallace of two gold watches valued at $107 on January 29th. The jewelry was pawned at a Twenty-fifth street broker's. He will have a hearing today.

In the Fourth District court yesterday Thomas Reed brought suit against the Hooper Irrigation company and the Wilson Irrigation company for damages to his land, claiming $450 from the former and $1000 from the latter. Reed is the owner of twenty-five acres of land west of Ogden, through which both canals run, and the complaint alleges that the water has so percolated over it that crops will not grow and the farm has thus been rendered entirely worthless.

Albert Bohn, the junk man who was arrested several days ago on a charge of embezzlement preferred by G. A. Ebbing of the Anheuser Busch brewing company, was discharged yesterday afternoon by Commissioner Ferner, the matter having been settled. The prosecuting witness failed to appear.

The second suit against the old Ensor Institute for rent for February of the Sacred Heart building, was on trial yesterday before Commissioner Breeden, having been changed from Gideon's court. No decision was made and the case went over until this morning.

Mrs. I. E. Avery will go down to Salt Lake this morning to wait upon her brother who had a leg amputated at the Sisters' hospital on Wednesday as the result of injuries sustained in a runaway.

Lafayette Brown and Golden Brown, two youths yet in their teens, mulatto, were arrested this morning about 2 o'clock, on a charge of burglary. They were caught in the act of going through the clothes of Henry Lowe, a stockman, and guest of the Broom hotel. Just before the hour a[illegible] named Mr. Lowe rushed down stairs and reported to Night Clerk Edwards that he had been robbed and awakened by the persons going through his clothes. The burglars upon being detected had escaped through an open window, the means by which they gained admission to the room, into the linen room. The clerk grasped the situation at once and within three minutes had both boys in custody. One was found in a recess on the third floor and the other in the linen room behind the door. The boys had evidently been following Mr. Lowe for some time with the intention of robbing him, and as Layfayette had at one time been bell boy at the Broom, he was familiar with the inside of the house. In order to get at the silver in the gentleman's pocket they cut through the trousers with a razor. The money, about six dollars, was secreted in the water closet. A full set of pass keys was found upon the person of Golden. Neither boy denied his guilt.

Mineral Land Patents.

The subjoined list of mineral land patents has been received at the Land Office from Washington:

M. E. No. 891, the Uncle Sam lode mining claim in Mount Baldy mining district, Piute county, to the Mount Baldy Mining company.

M. E. No. 855, the Sacramento claim in Ophir mining district, Tooele county, to the heirs of Isaac S. Waterman.

M. E. No. 1355, the Parker lode claim in Uintah mining district, Summit county, to Robert C. Chambers.

M. E. No. 1960, the Uncle Sam lode claim in Tintic mining district, Juab county, to Sarah A. McCrystal and Frederick H. Auerbach.

IN THE COMMONS

The Irish Members Must Not Be Slandered.

AFTER THE "TIMES" EDITOR.

He Will Have to Apologize in the Columns of His Paper.

THE HOME RULE BILL DEBATE.

Lord Churchill Speaks in a Flippant Manner and Gladstone is Irritated.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the commons today Mr. Thomas Esmonde, anti-Parnellite, called the attention of the house to a speech made by Viscount Wolmer, liberal unionist, at St. James' hall, in which he declared that Irish members subsisted on contributions made by the Gladstone caucus. Mr. Esmonde objected to this.

Wolmer admitted that he had gone too far, but believed he was justified in saying that some association was furthering Irish home rule and supporting needy Irish members.

Mr. Sexton characterized the statement as an invention and demanded that the speaker enforce an apology.

The speaker declined to interfere as the statement was made outside the house.

Mr. Sexton said Wolmer's statement had been used by the *Times* as a basis to heap calumnies on the Irish members, saying that Gladstone's majority would be wiped out if Irish nationalists didn't receive stipends from the liberal party or from the private liberality of rich English persons.

The speaker suggested to the nationalist that since he was prepared with proof of his statements he should apologize. Wolmer acted on the suggestion ungenerously.

Sexton then declared that the editor of the *Times* should be compelled to apologize at the bar of the house.

Gladstone arose and said the publication of the article in question in the *Times*, in which corruption was distinctly charged, constituted a breach of privilege.

Balfour while making no attempt to defend the *Times*, advised the house to avoid a conflict with the press. The house, however, approved the motion by Mr. Sexton, that the editor of the *Times* be called to the bar of the house to apologize for publication of the article.

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke when the debate was resumed on the home rule bill. The scheme as described, he said, was vague and unreal. Ireland, he said, had been tranquil for many years, and why should Gladstone persist in a hopeless and impossible scheme? The issue raised by the premier was virtually a repeal of the union. Churchill closed his speech with a prediction that if the home rule bill passed the house the English people would support the lords in rejecting it.

Lord Randolph Churchill spoke in an acrid, flippant manner which plainly irritated Gladstone. Among the most intent listeners were the Prince of Wales and Duke of York.

After indifferent speeches from Irish members, Labouchere spoke briefly, expressing the opinion that the bill was fairly satisfactory, and Gladstone the greatest living master of the fine art of legislation. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, also spoke. The Irish members later decided not to persist in the demand that the editor of the *Times* appear at the bar of the house to apologize for accusing them of corrupt practices. They will be satisfied with the publication of an apology in the *Times*.

NEW SANITARIUM.

The Palace Stables to be Converted Into a High Bathing Resort.

The large and magnificent Palace stables which were built on Third South, between Main and West Temple, three years ago by Mark McKimmins at a great cost and run at a greater loss, are about to be converted into a mammoth sanitarium. The principal promoter of the scheme is H. M. Bacon. With him will be associated his brother, James H. Bacon, and a number of Eastern and local capitalists who will file articles of corporation at an early date. The company will apply to the City Council tonight for a franchise to lay pipes over certain streets of the city from a mineral spring of high temperature situated in the foot hills beyond the Warm Springs.

Should the Council grant permission to the petitioners to lay the pipe, work, it is said, will commence within the next few days, and be completed by the first of June next.

Painters' Union.

A painters' union was organized last night at the Federated Trades hall.

The object is to place it within the jurisdiction of the International Painters and decorators of America.

H. F. Jasper was elected president, H. Matthews vice president; C. H. Stowson recording secretary; H. M. Tuohey financial secretary; H. W. Lowson secretary; J. M. Moore conductor; L. K. Sanderson sergeant-at-arms; A. J. Chisholm, C. E. Hutchings and W. H. Decker trustees.

A committee of five was appointed to wait upon the Federated Trades to seek admission into that organization.

The meeting adjourned until Thursday evening, Feb 23.