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. 302. MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

THE PULPIT ON WAR.

Chicago Preachers Discuss the Venezuelan Question.

SHOULD CHRISTIANS GO TO WAR?

They Should Interfere in Behalf of Weaker Nations and See That Justice is Done.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The Venezuelan question again furnished a text for pulpit discussion in the Sunday sermons. Rev. Myron W. Haynes of the Englewood Baptist church; Rev. R.F. Johonnot, of the Oak Park Unity church, and Rev. John Bush of the Millenial church, spoke on the subject.

A number of apposite rap through Mr. Haynes's congregation when he said:

"When weak humanity is wronged, we have a right to resent it, and I believe by force of arms."

Mr. Haynes said among other things:

"Why do ministers who mistake weakness for piety, say that war can never be justifiable among civilized nations? To say a Christian should never engage in warfare except the most righteous which is waged to aid our own bosom, is to say that a man whom God has equipped with muscle, brain, will and a prophetic vision of consequences should rise in mighty wrath upon right; athelism and paganism in supplant Christianity. It is the most pusillanimous twaddle and is unworthy the utterance of an intelligent man. Men do not fight idiotically for the sake of fighting, but for the sake of some great principle. Rome fought for aggrandizement. Barbarous nations fought merely for pastime. Anglican nonconts have fought for liberty. A few have waged war merely for commercial reasons. We are rapidly passing beyond the brutality of such unworthy authorities. Therefore, I say the dawn is breaking. We are approaching the glorious years when shall come times of swelling words in the spotless mantles as in the silent tombs of night the Prince of Peace, his battlements of purity over forest and meadow and stream.

"I cannot be forced into the belief that God expects his Christian to take part in a war. When personal wrath is offered it is Christian to be peaceful, tranquil, forgiving; when weak, helpless humanity is wronged we have a right to resent it, and I believe with lose of arms. Only by this course shall evil doers be made to shrink and bodial nature be conquered. How admirably we all desire peace—not a peaceful peace, but a glorious peace."

Rev. R. F. Johonnot said: "Like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, President Cleveland's recent message and the publication of secretary Olney's note to the Venezuelan minister has brought the nation to the most serious crisis it has met since the Mason-Slidell affair. This matter demands the serious attention of the pulpit. It is not of main importance what the Monroe doctrine is, nor whether it is justified here in the first place. We are not bound to follow precedent entirely in establishing our national policy; we have as much right to make a precedent now as the Monroe in his time. Further is it of some importance whether the Monroe doctrine is a part of international law. Each nation has a right to insist on what is for its own best interest. The main question is what is necessary to preserve our national interest and safety, and on the other, what policy is in accord with the laws of humanity and justice? It is a case in point, a precedent in international law that the strong nations shall guard the weak ones against aggression. This spirit is breathed in Olney's note and it is the ethical line which raises the nation to the support of its countrymen. I am proud of my country if she was interfered on the ground of simple justice to a weak nation and established this precedent in international relations. Now for such interference shall go, whether it involves us in war, is another matter; but the principle is sound and valuable to adopt in international matters.

"Having rights to us as dear to mankind, no matter at what cost. Let us stand or fall."

Mr. Rust spoke in a similar strain.

WAR TO A FINISH.

Rev. Brown Will Not Rest Until Mrs. Davidson is in San Quentin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Mary A. Davidson, who was arrested Saturday night on a complaint of Rev. D. C. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church on a charge of extortion has been unable to obtain bail, and is still in prison. Mrs. Davidson taught a class in the Sunday school in the church, which is one of the largest and most fashionable in the city, and her arrest has caused great excitement in church circles. She adheres to her original statement with regard to Dr. Brown's alleged offenses, and says that although she may be sent to state prison, she believes her charges against the minister will ultimately be verified. Dr. Brown so emphatically denies the accusations made against him and declares that he will exert every effort to send Mrs. Davidson to San Quentin.

NORTHERN PACIFIC TANGLE.

Liberty to Reach a Crisis Soon After the Beginning of the New Year.

PORTLAND, Ogn., Dec. 30.—The Oregonian says:

"The Northern Pacific receivership entanglement will probably reach a crisis soon after the beginning of the new year, unless the eastern courts speedily agree with Judge Hanford regarding a truthful set of receivers for the entire system. It is looked on as almost a certainty that Receiver Trenholm has given the eastern receivers to understand that he will take complete control of the property within his jurisdiction some time next month if the courts do not agree in the meantime.

"This means that Mr. Harlleigh will institute his own general officers to manage the property within his jurisdiction who will not report to the present general officers at St. Paul.

"It is impossible to gain any information regarding Mr. Harlleigh's intentions, further than his determination to operate the road entirely independent of the St. Paul lines. This means, of course, that he will not work to maintain harmony with the eastern receivers, and, say, that Judge Hanford has grown tired of trying with the eastern judges for a unified receivership.

"It means, too, that Mr. Hartleigh considers himself in a position to force matters to an amicable conclusion. He is sole receiver for the property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho and one of three receivers in Montana."

THE ARMENIAN NEXT PAY.

Indemnity for the Loss Sustained by American Missionaries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Secretary Olney has directed Minister Terrill at Constantinople to demand an indemnity of $100,000 from Turkey for the benefit of American missionaries who suffered loss of property in the Kharput outbreaks in November. Minister Terrill has been instructed to inform the sultan's ministers that an additional indemnity will be demanded for the benefit of Americans who suffered loss of property at Marash a few weeks later. This second demand will be formally made as soon as the exact losses sustained by Americans at Marash can be officially ascertained. It is not expected that the sum of the indemnity will be less than $100,000 and it may go more.

Secretary Olney, in his letter to the President December 16, for the information of Congress, said that the Turkish government would be held responsible for all losses to Americans at Kharput. He has now begun the fulfilment of that promise. He has stated that a like demand would be made for the losses at Marash.

UTE INDIANS STARVING.

Chief Ignacio and His Band on Their Reservation.

He Wonders Why "Washington" Does Not Keep Its Promises to the Red Man.

DURANGO, Colo., Dec. 28.—The Durango board of trade, at a meeting last evening issued the following statement:

Chief Ignacio of the Southern Ute Indians and a large part of his nation have elected not to take allotments of land in severalty, and for several months have been in occupation of the west end of the present reservation, which was set apart and reserved for such Indians as would not take land in severalty. This was done under an act of Congress approved February 20, 1895. This law also states that the government shall maintain an agency at some suitable place on the lands so reserved. This act of Congress was explained to the Indians by the Indian department at the time a majority of the male adult Indians accepted and consented to its provisions, and Ignacio and his Utes Indians went to the western part of the reservation, expecting the Indian department would keep faith with them.

No agency was established, but in the early fall Ignacio was informed that if he and his Indians would go to the agency on the eastern end of the reservation, a distance of seventy-five miles, for their annuity money and other moneys due them from the government, an agency would be immediately established at Navajo Springs, at which place instructions would be issued twice weekly, as is furnished to the Indians on the eastern end of the reservation, and at which place all their moneys would be paid to them. Ignacio and his band so believed this promise, and went with their money and rations and immediately returned to their home on the western end of the reservation. But no agency has been established at Navajo Springs or at any other place on the western end of the reservation, and Chief Ignacio and his Indians have received no rations for six months. To keep them from starving, members of the Durango board of trade have sent them provisions from time to time, and the white settlers near them have fed them from their county alone. These Indians are now in a starving condition, and Chief Ignacio says he will starve to death before he will go to the old agency for rations, and we believe that he will do so, as he never breaks his word. He is an Indian chief that comes up to the idea of a noble Indian as pictured by Cooper in his novels. He says that he has kept his agreement, and wonders why "Washington" does not keep his part of the compact.

Chief Ignacio will not kill cattle on the range as a "civilized" from starvation, but some of his followers may, and this will result in bloodshed. The Indian brave will retaliate on the whites at the sight of his dead squaw and pappoose.

Winter weather now on us will hasten the state of affairs. Indian Commissioner Browning has turned a deaf ear so far to the appeals of these starving Indians, seeming to imply that we believe "a good Indian is a dead Indian." Chief Ignacio has personally met President Cleveland at the White House, and believes that he has not forgotten and will not let him and his people starve. The board of trade appeals to the United States at large in the cause of humanity to make the present cold-blooded Indian department heed their starving Indians.

Clearing House Dedication.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The formal dedication of the new clearing house building which will take place within a week, promises to bring together a number of financial men who will represent more millions than were ever represented before by men assembled under one roof. The new structure is on Cedar street and is palatial in its general effect.

The committee to which has been entrusted the work of naming the date and issuing invitations will meet today. They have already decided on a ceremony of dedication to be followed by a banquet.

BELLICOSE RUMORS.

The Political Crisis in Transvaal Has Reached an Acute Stage.

BOERS AND UITLANDERS QUARREL

Women and Children Leave the Country and the Men are Arming Themselves.

JOHANNESBURG, South African Republic, Dec. 30.—The political crisis here, brought about by the efforts of the foreign population to obtain equal political rights with the Boers, has reached an acute stage. The exodus of women and children is increasing. All trains leaving are crowded and the price of food stuffs has risen greatly.

All kinds of bellicose rumors are current and the government has notified the burghers to be ready for active service in the case of an emergency.

The metropolitan association has formed itself into a town holy guard for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property. They will not take part in any attack or riot of any kind, and have asked the government to supply them with arms and ammunition.

Several leading mines are expected to close today.

President Kruger in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, expressed regret at the present situation and said:

"If the position is aggravated, many disastrous consequences are to be apprehended, especially in mining and commercial circles. The present attitude of the Uitlanders does not induce in a calm consideration of their alleged grievances. The government will give them an opportunity for free speech in their grievances, such as does not include revolution, but is fully prepared to stop any movement aiming at the disturbance of law and order."

Cuba's Ring in Danger.

NEW PITTSBURG, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the News Phenix from Yokohama says the situation of affairs in China is most serious. The king is constantly embarrassed by Japanese spies and fears he will be assassinated. His majesty is guarded nightly by American missionaries.

Russia and France With Us.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Frie Presse telegraphs that Russia and France have actually promised their diplomatic support to the United States in the Venezuelan trouble and adds that Russia is prepared to facilitate the United States loan with its own gold reserve.

Crushed by a Falling Dock.

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Dec. 30.—Early monday morning several tons of rock broke away from the edge of the Niagara gorge near the battery site where it fell with full force upon the building used as a photograph gallery and waiting room near the water's edge, two hundred feet below. The building was smashed to splinters by the weighty mass and the tracks of the gorge railway line were torn up for a short distance.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—In the Senate today Chandler offered a resolution calling on the committee on naval affairs to inquire whether the action changes the United States for actual claims are in excess of the amount charged of foreign governments, and whether any officers of the United States are interested in the patent processes employed in making plates.

A resolution by Quay was adopted directing the secretary of the navy to inform the Senate whether in his opinion it would be advantageous to the naval service to contract for six battleships instead of the two now authorized, on the basis of the bids before the navy department.

Lodge delivered an address giving an interesting sketch of the Monroe doctrine and showing how it was involved in the Venezuela controversy. A settlement could only be reached, he said, by the firm and impartial action of Congress and the President.

Senator Voorhees presented the Senate today a communication from Senor V.J. Domingues, charged d'affaires at the Argentine legation, bearing upon the relations between Argentine and the United States as affected by the tariff act by the proposed levy on wool under the House revenue tariff bill. In argument that there should not be any interruption of the good feelings now existing, and to avoid disturbing the commercial relations between the two countries, he asks whether it could not be suggested to considering the bill, that the proposed duty should be made to apply only to countries other than South America. He says the wool importations from South America are comparatively small, and instances a statement of the National Wool Growers' association, that their chief complaint is against Australian wools and suggests that all desired ends could be accomplished by exempting South American countries from the operation of the bill. He adds: "In this way the relations with the sister republic would not be affected and the Argentine Republic would supply in a moderate degree the waste of this market, while the United States, taking advantage of the field opened to American manufacturers of that country could continue to expand her exports."

Domingues calls attention to the fact that the principal European nations afford South American wool free of duty and asks now, if Congress desires friendly and close relations between this country and other American states, it can pass a measure which will exclude from this market the chief product of one of the South American countries.

After some debate the communication was referred to the committee on finance.

REPUBLICANS IN CONTROL.

At 2:40 p. m. a resolution for the reorganization of the Senate was offered, Harrison acted for the year and here, in order to test the strength of the Republicans. The first regular caucus called was Allen, Nebraska, who did not vote. Butler did not vote. The Democrats all voted as Kyle (Pop., S. D.) voted no. Pettigrew did not vote. Stewart also remained silent. The resolution, however, passed the Senate, 32 ayes, 25 noes, the Democratic Republicans united.

To Observe the Eclipse.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—If the regents of the University of California and the Oakland board of education give their consent A party of four astronomers will leave for Jacob on May 28th to take observations and photographs of the total eclipse of the sun. The eclipse will take place on August 9th. More than usual interest attaches to the expedition because Prof. Chas. Burckhalter, of the Chabot observatory, Oakland, has invented an instrument for photographic spectrum, with which it is hoped that results never before obtained in connection with the sun's corona will be secured.

The party of astronomers is made up of Prof. J. M. Schaeberle of the Lick observatory, Prof. Burckhalter, Dr. G. F. Sharp and Louis Marin.

The reason the party will go to Japan is that the nearest part of that country is the nearest place where the eclipse will be total.

Receivers Appointed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A special to a local paper from Syracuse, N. Y., says:

The application for the appointment of a receiver for the William A. Wood Steel Manufacturing Co. of this city, by Col. W. B. Ward, of Brooklyn, backed by Ex-Mayor Grace, Robert Dey, Francis H. Nye Jr, Peter Sabin, all the stockholders and directors of the company, was granted and Robert Dey was appointed receiver. The application states the liabilities of the company to be $203,210 with assets of $91,424 and $90,000 contingent liabilities. The estimated assets of the company in plant equipments, bills receivable and cash is $203,210, and of notes and bills $110,000, subject to a mortgage amounting to $120,000. Among the open accounts with out of town jobbers are Naylor & Co. at New York, $10,000; H. B. Smith, of New York, $2,000; Bank of Commerce, New York, $4,700.

To the 175 men employed $3,500 is due.

To Fight the Fog.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—General H. S. Dudley, of this city, has a scheme to dispel the famous London fog. He has been in correspondence with leading officials of that city and in signal a fund of $50,000 will be placed with which to conduct experiments. His plan is to establish fog stations below the city and begin his campaign against it as the fog rolls in from the sea. His measurement of the cities would produce rain, he says, and when precipitation was added the fog would be dispelled.

The Year's Immigration.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Nicholas Muller estimates that about 62,000 more immigrants arrived at Ellis Island the past year than in 1894. Thus far in December 18,193 immigrants have arrived, estimating 15,000 for this month, the total for 1895 is 229,000, and the increase over last year is 61,814. For 1894 the arrivals at the immigrant station were 167,000, and for 1893 they were 216,000. Deputy Commissioner Muller says the character of the immigrants is good, better than in previous years. This improvement is due to the rigid enforcement of the immigration laws, he says.

The immigrants this year brought $4,000,000 with them. The total amount of the year have brought $ many aggregate.

APPEAL FOR ARMENIA.

The Immediate Need is for Money for the Sufferers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The national Armenian relief committee appeals to the people of the United States for immediate and generous contributions to relieve the needs of the 250,000 Armenians who are destitute.

Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States is chairman of this committee, which includes Archbishop Corrigan, Chauncey Depew, John S. Kennedy, Abram S. Hewitt, Bishop Potter, Jacob Sandt, Everett P. Wheeler and Spencer Trask.

The committee announces that the immediate need is for money which should be sent to the treasurer, Brown Brothers & Co., Philadelphia and Boston. The only supplies that can be used are grain, coarse cotton and woolen goods in the piece, but no such contributions should be forwarded without previous communication with the committee.

Dr. Robert McArthur, Col. Woodford, Rev. Phoebe Hanaford, and the Rev. Frederick D. Green, secretary of the national Armenian relief fund, addressed a large congregation last night in the Calvary Baptist church.

The meeting was called for a threefold purpose: First, to express sorrow to the Armenians for their sufferings, second, to urge the government to use every lawful means to protect American people and property, and particularly the citizens in Turkey; third, to urge Russia or any other European government to extend protection to all Christians in the pashalic of Erzerum.

"Great lover of peace that I am," declared Dr. McArthur, "I am changed to hear a brave word from Washington, but I despair of hearing it."

From Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says:

The government has made several important political arrests, including among others Martin Pelaez, a brother-in-law of Senor Matos, the ex-finance minister, who was engaged in a revolution against President Crespo.

The cabinet has been called to discuss an important note from the Venezuelan minister in Washington.

A diplomatic reception was held Sunday night.

Bonds Will be Issued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It is stated authoritatively that there will be no announcement of a bond issue today. There is no reason, however, to change the previous statement that the issue is considered almost certain in the very near future.

BOMAN IS BOUNCED.

The County Scientists Oust Him a Unanimous "Send Off" Today.

WANT MORE INFIRMARY CHANGES.

Mr. John Miller to Succeed Ex-Canon as Matron—McNally Against the Solicitors.

The county infirmary inquiry was ended in the dismissal of Superintendent Roman Canon on the strength of the charges presented by the committee several days ago. Today the members of the court reported the findings of their investigation and adopted resolutions discharging not only Mr. Canon as superintendent but also Mrs. Canon as matron. The latter's place was promptly filled by Mrs. John Miller. The court was a three to one proposition throughout, Judge McNally voting again at the solicitors.

The report of the inquiry was signed by Geddes and Christopherson, and was adopted on a vote of three to one. It was as follows:

Gentlemen—We your committee, to whom was referred the charges preferred against Roman Canon, superintendent of the county infirmary, respectfully report:

That we held three sessions on Saturday, December 28, 1895, two in the city and county building and one at the county infirmary, examining witnesses relative to said charges against Superintendent Canon; that said Roman Canon by his attorney appeared.

First—To the county court desiring to say committee the authority to investigate any charges preferred against Roman Canon's action as superintendent of the county infirmary, and said charge should be investigated by the court and not by a committee.

Second—Solicitors Roberts asking as a witness of said investigating committee, for the reason that he is prejudiced against and Mr. Canon and his judgment therefore would be biased. The request was granted as to witness Roberts and he was excused from the committee. The objection as to authority of committee was overruled. We examined about thirty witnesses, and while the testimony on some of the charges was very conflicting, we feel the following report is fairly justified from the evidence given:

First charge—Neglect of duty, in being absent a great part of the time he should be at the infirmary. (Sustained.)

Second—Neglect of duty in allowing inmates to leave the infirmary and remain absent for days, (in one case for a month), and (together in many cases.)

Third—Neglect of duty in not looking properly after the sanitary regulations. (Sustained.)

Fourth—Neglect of duty in consulting and allowing to be consulted slanderous scandal and gossip about inmates and employes of the infirmary. (Not sustained.)

Fifth—Want of executive ability in not being able to properly control the house, allowing disloyal conduct on the part of employes. (Not sustained.)

Sixth—The use of abusive and profane language to employes and inmates of the infirmary. (Sustained by the evidence without preponderance.)

Seventh—Unfair and improper treatment of inmates with the exception of Mrs. Canon. (Not sustained.)

Eighth—Political canvassing and use of authority with employes and inmates intended to be contrary to free expression, tendency and employes, and contrary to constitution governing purposes.

Ninth—Improper conduct in relation to the matter of clothing, etc. (Not sustained.)

We desire to state that in our judgment any absolute knowledge that any member of this court may have relative to the management of the infirmary, following either credit or discredit on the superintendent, should be fully considered by said member in deciding his vote on any question pertaining to any charge that may be proposed in the management of the infirmary.

We recommend that whatever action may be taken relative to the superintendent of the infirmary, that a radical change be made in its management.

First—We suggest that under no conditions the superintendent's wife be employed or retained as matron of the infirmary.

Second—We recommend that the superintendent's wife and children or relatives be not allowed to live or board at the infirmary.

Third—We recommend that a well qualified lady who can spend all of her time in caring for the inmates be employed as matron, and that she be allowed to have no children living at the infirmary. We are of the opinion that it requires all of a matron's time to properly care for the inmates and if she has a family of children living at the infirmary her time to a great extent is consumed in caring for them instead of attending to her duties as matron.

Fourth—We recommend that a set of rules or regulations be prepared by the infirmary committee governing the management of the infirmary and the conduct of the employes and inmates. That said rules or regulations be submitted to this court for its approval and when approved they shall become the law governing the management of the infirmary and conduct and requirements of both employes and inmates.

Fifth—Disobeying these rules by the superintendent or employes shall be sufficient cause for their removal at once.

REMOVAL RESOLUTIONS.

Christopherson offered the following resolution, which receives unanimous vote, those of Geddes and Roberts and was declared adopted over the vigorous protest of Judge McNally:

Whereas, certain charges having been made against Roman Canon as superintendent of the County Infirmary, and

Whereas, the matter of the investigation of said charges and the management of the infirmary having been referred to a committee composed of three men, and

Whereas, a report having been made and filed by said committee wherein certain charges have been sustained, and

Whereas, in the opinion of this court the charges are found to have been sustained by the committee, and sufficient cause for the removal of said superintendent therefore be it

Resolved, That said Roman Canon be and is hereby removed as superintendent of the county infirmary and that Mrs. Canon be and is hereby also removed as matron of said infirmary, and that all the offices be and are hereby vacated, as of date of this date, Dec. 30, 1895.

SELECT A NEW MATRON.

Roberts immediately followed up the various proceedings by the resolution by which Geddes and Christopherson voted and against which Judge McNally recorded his vote:

Resolved, That Mrs. John Miller be and she is hereby appointed matron of the county infirmary with compensation as by law provided, this appointment to take effect January 1, 1896, and her compensation to commence from the date when she has taken upon the performance of said duties.

COURT'S INCHARGE.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the sheriffs be and they are hereby authorized to place inmates in the county building to the amount of $10,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Watson & Miller, contractors, proposed to set and deliver gravel from the excavations on First South street and mixed between Third and Eleventh South streets, at 40 cents per yard. Referred to road committee.

Petition of Joseph Judkins asking the county court to contract with the owner of a team to haul gravel from said streets, granted.

Clerk Stewart reported that County Treasurer W. F. Lyon on December 28, returned to his county warrants paid and cancelled as follows: Fees of justices of the peace, $1,000; total paid on same $100.25. Allowed.

Mrs. Salisbury and Mrs. Cummings connected with the "Women's Exchange," asked permission to put a lunch counter in the hall building and sell lunches to the men during the session of the Legislature.

The school trustees of the Sixty-seventh district asked for payment of services during the year 1894, released tax sales. Referred.

At noon the court took a recess until 2 p. m.

THE AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

The afternoon session was not held at that hour, nor did it begin an hour later. It was expected that the court would adjourn, and so it would be put in action on a scuttle grind about noon today.

FOR DISTRICT COURT REVIEW.

When Judge Powers was questioned this afternoon concerning the dismissal of Roman Canon, he stated, he thinks matters took he would make an effort, since a writ of certiorari, to secure a review of the case in the district court.

Seventy-seventh Birthday.

Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball yesterday reached the age of seventy-seven years and was called upon at her home and congratulated by a number of friends. Mrs. Kimball is one of Utah's pioneer women and has been identified with every movement for the advancement of her sex. At the inception of the Relief society organization at Kirtland she was active and has been continuously identified in the front ranks in promoting its interests.

Nineteenth Ward Ball.

A ball will be given in the Nineteenth Ward assembly hall on the night of January 3rd, under the auspices of the Deseret Gymnasium. Christensen's orchestra will furnish the music.

Dr. Brown's Antecedents.

KALAMAZOO, Dec. 30.—Rev. C. O. Brown, who arrived one of his flock of Presbyterians took money from him in San Francisco, was pastor of the First Congregational church here for five years, beginning in 1880. He was one of the most successful pastors the church ever had. He graduated at Olivet college, began his ministerial labors at Rochester, Mich. His character was above reproach. Dr. Brown went from here to Dubuque, thence to Tacoma and finally to San Francisco.

Brewer on Venezuelan Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court, has been tendered and accepted a place on the Venezuelan commission.

Earthquake in Austria.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—A violent earthquake shock was felt today at Wiener Neustadt, thirteen miles south of this city.

Lumber Interests Assign.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Faxon, Libby & Co., dealers in lumber and manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, made an assignment today to Charles E. Faxon. The assets and liabilities are about $100,000 each.

Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Perkins today introduced the Nicaraguan canal bill in the Senate. It provides that the capital stock shall consist of a million shares of $100 each, and is on the lines of the Barham House bill.

Tariff and the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, was in the Senate today, making a canvass of the leaders on two votes that passed the House last week. He finds the Republicans quite anxious to pass the tariff bill at an early date.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Postmaster—George W. Fox, Pullman, Washington; Joseph H. Outhwaite, Ohio, member of the board of Reams and Griffiths.

Heavy Snowstorm.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—One of the heaviest snowstorms in recent years set in here last midnight and today a foot of snow covers the ground.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from southern Illinois say the heaviest snowstorm in many years for that section is prevailing.

SUNDAY AT MERCUR.

A Veritable Humming Hive of Busy Human Beings.

MAY HAVE ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Rio Grande Reported as Expected to Enter the New Camp Within the Coming Year.

Sunday in a mining camp is seldom, if indeed ever, characterized with the same round of the day and what it implies, as the occasion calls forth from communities whose struggles for a livelihood are along different lines. Not that the people was engaged in digging the precious metals from the earth are necessarily less Christian than their fellows, but because their occupation, training and desires all lead in one direction—the acquisition of wealth. The hour of the day or the day of the week cuts little or no figure when there is a possibility any minute of striking a pocket, or a vein of hidden richness, of leading, under an inspiration, to a change of a group of them, of selecting of a mine, for purchase or consolidation, of selling an called property, or, in some instances, of a good sized purse being stolen by said lucky or unlucky adventurer, who would have made a fair Lake had while honest of "Sy" into stem was every of the hold proprietors, or, in a city sized hall dotted by a place of ice cool and cottage, a cup of coffee and a "pie" of boarding house butter strong enough to stick over the 20th meridian, or the beautiful "strike" charging twenty-five cents by a "scrape" and twice that amount at a "hair novel" of the urban man getting rich by dishing "beers" over the bar to dry throated veterans of the pick, pack mule and giant powder, or in like manner quenching the thirst of the tenders king and the wearifoot.

Mercur—for it is of that celebrated camp I intend particularly to write briefly—is a veritable hive of industry with its inhabitants as busy as bees, in the every hand are evidences of the same activity and yesterday was probably the liveliest day in its history, on the principle that each additional day outpaces any that has preceded it. And all signs—and they are substantial—point to a continuance of this condition. Every well developed mine is paying dividends of a character that will soon make their recipients wealthy—those of them who have not already crossed the threshold of money scarcity. Then very many partially developed mines promise to do the same thing by their owners.

Several hundred persons thronged the streets, hotels and business houses of the new town yesterday. For three hours after the Salt Lake mail arrived men stood in an unbroken line in front of the post office in expectation of receiving letters or newspapers. This scene has become one of daily repetition.

A building boom is on with all the term implies. The great difficulty where buying a $1,000 or $2,000 twenty-five feet lot is to secure lumber or other material with which to build. But this obstacle will be largely overcome when increased railroad facilities. At present the Rio Grite Salt Lake and Mercur railway is doing all common traffic over its tracks at dizzy heights and serpentine windings. If rumors are correct, so we will will have a formidable rival in the field are the close of 96. Rio is said the Rio Grande, becoming alarmed to the importance of the camp, will be a bidder for its patronage.

While all the conditions incident to mining camp life, as narrated above—and many more were witnessed yesterday, there were no unusual or noisy disturbances. This one thing that seems to be the curse of ill-being more than all others is the prospect pumping and speculating business that is being indulged in to a dangerous degree. Several orderly and reputable citizens told the Deseret News and reached a point when it was necessary to resort to heroic measures and it is not improbable that something desperate may occur.

COLONEL ARGUS.

Ray Mean a New Mill.

George Arthur Hise has returned from New York whither he went about a month ago for the purpose of interesting Gotham capital in the Silver group of mines in Piute county. A ten stamp mill is already on the property and is doing good work but it is not nearly commensurate with the demands of the mines. A News representative made an attempt to find and interview Mr. Hise the afternoon but was unsuccessful. It was stated, however, on what appears to be good authority that he himself was successful in his mission and that a sixty stamp mill will take the place of the one now in operation, and that $100,000 will be expended in putting in a new water system. Should this information prove to be correct, and there seems little doubt of it, then there will be genuine cause for congratulation among southern Utah mining circles.

THE CITY'S BULLS AND BEARS

Lively Time at the Stock Exchange Today—Stocks Listed, Unlisted and Sales Negotiated.

This was the second day with the "bulls and bears," in the rooms of the Salt Lake mining stock exchange. All available space outside of the "arena" was filled with eager spectators, to such an extent that a request had to be made of those assembled to clear the aisle leading to the "place of business." Herman Hill, De Witt B. Lowe, J. B. Thompson, and H. L. Culburn, recently of New York, were the giants of the day, so to speak, their voices being heard above all others,

(Continued on Page Four.)