

land, Louis Hyams, E. H. Parsons, James Eager, C. O. Whittemore, J. C. Thompson, Louis Cohn, I. B. Benton, J. G. Jacobs, E. W. Senior, Ed. Richards, A. R. Derge, T. A. Davis, Harry Haynes, Charles W. Barnes, J. T. Stringer, Fred James.

The company will incorporate for \$150,000, and the stock will be assessed so as to provide funds as they may be needed. If the financial future of the paper is to be judged by its pecuniary past, this plan of raising a stock is a provision against inevitable contingencies. How long the stockholders will continue to "pony up" is a mere matter of purse and patience.

It is asserted "on the outside" that T. A. Davis retains the controlling interest, and the understanding is that H. S. McCallum is to be business manager. The editorial head is not named, nor are its principles outlined.

The City's Mortality.

Alcoholism.....	1
Accidental.....	2
Abscess.....	1
Asthma.....	1
Brain (congestion of).....	5
Blood poisoning.....	2
Convulsions (infantile).....	1
Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis).....	1
Cholera infantum.....	11
Cancer on stomach.....	1
Diphtheria.....	2
Diarrhoea.....	1
Dropsy.....	1
Exhaustion.....	2
Erysipelas.....	2
Fever (typhoid).....	17
Fever (malaria).....	1
Fever (intermittent).....	1
General debility.....	1
Heart Disease.....	7
Insanity.....	2
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	4
Lung Disease (acute).....	3
Marasmus.....	4
Old Age.....	5
Premature Birth.....	4
Peritonitis.....	1
Skull fracture.....	1
Strangulation.....	1
Stiffness.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
Spiritual meningitis.....	3
Stroke.....	2
Sullivan.....	4
Tonsillitis.....	1
Tubercular nephritis.....	1
Uremic poisoning.....	1
Not reported.....	4
Total.....	106

SEX OF DECEDENTS.

Males.....	66
Females.....	40

AGES.

Under 1 year.....	29
1 to 5 years.....	22
5 to 10 years.....	4
10 to 20 years.....	7
Over 20 years.....	41

NATIVITIES.

Utah, 62; other parts of the United States, 26; Scandinavia, 13; England and Wales, 8; Germany, 2; Ireland, 1; Switzerland, 1; Scotland, 1; China, 1; not reported, 1.

DANIEL DUNNE, City Sexton.

Situation among the Indians.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—Thomas Knight, zoological engineer of the Rock Island railroad, has been for some months past in Indian Territory making a geological survey of the country to be traversed by the Rock Island's extension. He returned today, and in an interview said an alarming feeling of discontent exists among the Indians of the Territory with respect to the occupation of their lands by the whites. The work of the Northern Indians,

who have been wrought up for some time over the prediction that a great medicine man, an Indian Christ, is shortly to come among them and by his inspired leadership lead them in an irresistible crusade against the whites, has extended to this Territory. For months past there have been passing among the tribes various tokens and signs that mean discontent and secret plotting.

"There appears to me a gravity in the situation which could not be overlooked. To just what extent the Indians are preparing for war, if war it is to be, I do not know. I believe, however, that the willingness to part with their lands has been dictated by a desire to purchase implements of war with the money received from the sale."

Mr. Knight made an exhaustive investigation regarding the reported phenomenal gold finds, and while he has found that small finds of gold were made, he is not of the opinion that gold exists in any considerable quantities, and says that most of the excitement is due to salting and a system of booming by persons who have land to dispose of.

Heart-Rendering Scene.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Telegrams just received from Skibbereen, County Cork, state that a heart-rending scene was witnessed at a meeting of the Board of Guardians for the Poor Law of Subull. Believing that the guardians had power, as they ought to have, for relieving distress caused by the failure of the potato crop, a crowd of forlorn and ragged gardeners and laborers, some of them bringing their wives and children, flocked into the little town from Milenhead, Crookhaven, and other remote seaboard districts. Not a few were half naked and all had a starved appearance. The sympathizing townfolk formed the poor creatures into a sort of procession, which marched to the board rooms.

Some of the visitors carried on sticks black cloth banners, upon which were written in rude characters "Work, not charity we want." "Thousands for coercion, not a penny for employment," and other similar devices. They besieged the board room, and, to the accompaniment of sobs and wails, told pitiful tales of their sufferings. They declared that most of their people were already half-starving, as the only things they could get to eat were diseased potatoes. They were anxious to get work and would prefer that to any other form of relief.

Some of the guardians were deeply affected, but they were compelled to tell their wretched petitioners that the law did not permit the board to grant relief in the form demanded, although if any of them claimed shelter and food, room in the workhouse might be found for them.

The people wept bitterly upon receiving this reply and retired disconsolate. There is grave reason to believe that serious distress already prevails in the remoter districts, not only of Cork, but other counties, but the authorities are still engaged

upon their preliminary inquiries and the much vaunted relief works are still in the paper stage.

Street Car Strike Echoes.

A NEWS reporter learned something of the history of the street car strike subsequent to the time when the city papers ceased to refer to it as a matter of current interest. As is generally known, a large number of the strikers, when it became fully apparent that their move would fail, broke with the union and applied for their former positions. As many were taken back as vacancies were found for, but a large majority of the strikers had to seek employment elsewhere. In the course of two or three weeks the new men became as proficient as the old, and the public ceased to think about the notable event. The street car men's union disbanded and became extinct.

Then there developed beneath the surface conditions which had been entirely unexpected by the strikers. The latter had been backed and encouraged by the Federated Trades and Labor Council, which, it is stated, had pledged financial aid to all strikers who would hold out. But the cash, it is asserted, has not been forthcoming. Worse than this, the organization which promised it has, so it is said, adopted and acted upon a resolution that hereafter it will not admit to its membership any labor organization whose members are not skilled. That is to say, organizations consisting of common laborers, teamsters, shovelers and the like will not be admitted into the confederacy. Street car men are not skilled workers. Within the meaning of the term as defined by the confederation, and hence can not in future, be admitted to it.

The reasons for this action on the part of the confederation are so plain that they support the statement that such action has been taken. Unskilled labor can be so readily replaced that a strike by it will not avail to bring employes to terms. Therefore such a strike must entail a burden upon the confederation, while it accomplishes nothing to strengthen, but rather weakens, the cause of labor.

It is represented that some of the strikers who acted upon the strength of promises that they would be given a certain sum of money each week purpose taking steps to enforce the fulfillment of those promises. Certain it is that the strikers have been very much disappointed about the support they expected to receive from the labor confederation, and a great deal of bitterness has been engendered.

In France the military authorities have substituted carrier swallows for pigeons. A test was recently made at Raubolx, and fifteen of the birds were given absolute freedom of wing for the first time. They flew in different directions, and in about twenty minutes one came back and perched on the trainer's outstretched finger. In half an hour all had returned.