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. 69. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

The Climax of the Discussion on Tariff and Revenue.

SOME GREAT ORATORICAL EFFORTS.

All Washington Cognizant of the Importance of the Day.—The Capitol Crowded to Its Utmost Capacity.

THE DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
25 B Street, S. E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—[Special.]—The day will wind up and climax a month's intense discussion and masterly political strategy. All Washington realizes that this is an eventful, epoch-making day.

The Capitol was thronged as early as 10 o'clock and the gallery corridors were crowded before eleven, and further ingress was prohibited by the Capitol police.

The floor of the House was packed with members new and old. The inside view was that of an amphitheater arena and the sides were black with human beings, intent upon the gladiatorial conflict between the champions in the House. At 12 o'clock the committee arose and reported the tariff bill with amendments to the House.

Dalzell at once took the floor and in the tremendous applause of the Republican side, rattled through the gallery. Reed was expected to make the effort of his life.

At 12:40 o'clock Reed closed his speech with wild applause from the Republican side and fully half of the galleries. Reed's argument was throughout interspersed with especially strong historical illustrations. His most effective point was that wages, prosperity and invention increase with the advancement in civilization. His peroration was a bold threat at the South and the trade so the "twin relic" to overcome which Lincoln gave his life.

1:04 p.m.—Crisp takes the floor amid the declaiming applause of the floor and gallery to the right. Crisp has a quick, vigorous, incisive style. He shaw with a multitude of illustrations that the tariff is a tax, burdens consumption and cripples production; that it is artificial, unnatural and vicious.

His applause is ardent and spontaneous. He replies to Reed's points, thus giving rest and a sprightly touch to the finish of the great debate.

In conclusion he explains the tariff bill as a revenue measure, endorses the income tax and closes at 2:20 with clamorous cheering, yelling, hooting and cries of "Vote! Vote!"

Order being restored, Wilson takes the floor amidst the uproarious plaudits of his friends. His style is finished, elegant and elegant, and he shows himself the peer of Reed and a more philosophical thinker.

At 3:10 o'clock Wilson closes with an earnest appeal to the Democratic party to stand unflinchingly by the great work committed to them and that this every heart. He closed with an eloquent apostrophe to freedom, liberty and equality.

Then came a scene which baffles description. There was applause, shouting, pounding, throwing up of hats, hats, or anything to make a noise. The members gathered around Wilson and finally picked him up on their shoulders and carried him off the floor to the cloak room.

At 3:35—Order is now restored and the voting has commenced on the amendments. Probably the final vote will not be reached today. The Democrats, except a few, will support the bill. C. H.

By Associated Press.

The tariff debate on the Wilson bill closed today with a burst of oratory. Crisp, Reed and Wilson came forward in the closing hours to argue for and against the inauguration of the new economical system. The galleries of the House were crowded long before the session opened, and the leaders on both sides were accorded an ovation as they entered the hall.

Before the opening of the debates there was a continuation of the skirmish over the amendments to the barley schedule.

Lockwood (N. Y.) began filibustering against them by making the point of no quorum though it was evident that a quorum was present. Then Lockwood moved to adjourn, but the Speaker refused to entertain the motion.

The house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, and Richardson took the chair, announcing that the pending question was to close the debate on the amendments to the barley schedule.

The motion was carried, 173 to 6.

Lockwood again tried filibustering but was cut off, and Tracy's amendment to the committee's amendment to increase the duty on barley and barley malt to 40 per cent ad valorem was lost, 91 to 108.

Dolliver's amendment to substitute the present duty was also lost.

Payne's substitute, of twenty cents per bushel on barley, met the same fate, 91 to 108.

The vote would then have recurred on the committee amendment when Wilson interrupted with a substitute to place barley on the free list. It was defeated without division.

Lockwood offered to make the duty 10 cents on barley, 10 cents on barley malt.

To this Payne offered an amendment, which was voted down.

Lockwood, still sparring for time, demanded a division and tellers on each vote. His amendment was lost.

Tawney (Minn.) offered amendments to make the duty on malt 40 cents per bushel, but the object of the filibusters was successful. The hours of the clock pointed to noon, the hour for resuming the general debate, when the tellers took their places on the motion.

Before a vote could be taken Chairman Richardson rapped for order and announced that the committee would rise to report the bill to the House. Mr. Lockwood claimed his point. The committee rose and the Speaker resumed the chair.

The bill was reported from the committee of the whole and the Speaker announced the time to be allowed for the closing debate. The chair recognized Reed of Maine.

THE GLADIATORS CLOSE IN.

Reed arose from the Republican side amid wild cheering and handclapping in the galleries and the floors of his friends. When quiet was finally restored, with his back to his friends and his face to his foes, towering in defiance, he began his address.

Reed began by saying the bill is odious to both sides of the House. It meets with favor nowhere and commands the respect of neither party. On this side we believe that while it pretends to be for protection, it does not afford it, and on the other side they believe that while it looks toward free trade, it does not accomplish it. Those who will vote against this bill will do so because it opens our markets to the destructive competition of foreigners. Those who will vote for it will do so with the reservation that they will instantly devote themselves to a new crusade against whatever barriers remain. Reed proceeded by saying the argument that the bill should be passed to put an end to a doubt, which is worse than any bill can be, is specious and indefensible. Were the bill passed by both branches today, the uncertainty would begin just the same. He then proceeded to argue at length on the benefits of tariff from the standpoint of the wages of the American laborer and the American farmer.

Throughout Reed's speech he was frequently interrupted by applause, and even the Democrats at times joined in the laughter at his witticisms. At the close he was greeted with a storm of cheers and hot applause from the gallery.

Crisp followed Reed in a speech of two hours and half, continued by applause, and he was warmly congratulated by his friends.

While the demonstration was still in progress Crisp relinquished the chair to Hatch, of Missouri, and took his seat on the floor of the House. When order was restored he was recognized to reply to Reed. Until he warmed up he spoke with hesitation, but as he became warmed his words came in a perfect torrent, sweeping resistlessly over all opposition, and he was encouraged by the hearty applause of his Democratic associates. His points, however, of argumentative order were calculated to appeal to students of the question. Overhead in the gallery, he declared that while the protective system was built up ostensibly for the benefit of labor, it was actually for the benefit of the manufacturing classes, pointing out that the wages of the laborers in protected industries went down while those in the unprotected went up as a result of the McKinley act. He referred to the artificial conditions produced by protection, which was the Chinese wall not only shutting out the world, but shutting in the United States.

Crisp declared that the thirty years protection period was one of unrest, during which the masses constantly rebelled against the burdensome taxation. They had always been stilled at the polls by Republican promises to reduce the tariff, but elected they surrendered themselves body and soul to the manufacturers. He pointed to the Chinese as an example of the protective policy of hundreds of years.

Crisp said for twenty-five years the Democratic party had been trying to get into power. If he had the people it given power, it would reduce burdensome taxation. This tariff bill was the redemption of those pledges. It was not a perfect bill, but was a step in the right direction.

Referring to the various features of the bill, he spoke of the income tax, which was greeted by vociferous applause by the adherents of that measure.

Crisp closed with an eloquent appeal to his Democratic associates to waive minor criticism and stick to the great Democratic principles involved.

FATHER OF THE BILL.

Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, at once arose to close the debate. He was greeted with great cheers. He opened with sarcastic replies to Burrows (Mich.) and Dolliver (Iowa). Turning to the subject in hand, he eloquently portrayed the advance of freedom. "This bill," he said, "is one of those advances; no McKinley bill could stem the advance of human progress. Great causes could not be laughed or ridiculed away, and the gentlemen from Maine could not draw from his armory of sarcasm and wit to stop the advance of his cause of the lightening of burdensome taxation."

Referring to the income tax, Wilson said he had not wanted it attached to this bill, but once attached, he supported it loyally. There was continued applause as Wilson denied charges of centralization in the bill. He closed with an eloquent appeal to his fellow Democrats, saying that in passing the bill the House would permanently record no mere passing event, but a great epoch in American history.

WILSON'S HARDEST WORK.

As Wilson closed, Turner and several others sprang forward and as waves after waves of applause echoed through the chamber they lifted him from his feet to their shoulders and bore him up the aisle. When let down, he received the enthusiastic congratulations of his colleagues. It was a demonstration such as is seldom seen in Congress. Business was at a standstill twenty minutes on account of the disorder. Finally the floors were cleared and preparations were made for voting.

THE VOTE.

On the first roll call, the barley amendment was defeated 170 to 108. It was significant as the first test vote sustaining the bill.

The amendment making barley 25 cents and barley malt 37 cents per bushel, was lost 120 to 137.

The committee amendment to raise the duty on malt from 20 to 25 per cent and on barley malt from 25 to 40 per cent was carried 164 to 114.

4:37 p. m.—Tom Johnson (Dem., Ohio) asked for a separate vote on the wool schedule. C. H. Stone (Rep., Penn.) for a separate vote on reciprocity. Tracy (Dem., N. Y.) on the internal revenue including the income tax. All the other amendments were agreed to.

A NEW TRICK.

Bulletin—The New York and Louisiana men have held a conference and Cockran will make a motion to recommit the tariff bill which will be supported by the sugar interests and the opponents of the income tax. It is not thought likely they will get enough votes to carry.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The galleries were crowded. Hill, New York, presented a resolution of the New York legislature congratulating the President on the announcement of the Hawaiian policy and protesting against the Wilson tariff bill.

Allen, Neb., presented a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate what amount of government paper money had been redeemed since 1878 and how much, if any, was reissued; also what authority of law there exists for the gold reserve; when it was established and why now maintained. The resolution went over.

Peffer presented a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to inform the Senate how many offers of bonds purchases had been presented, with the names and places of business of the persons or firms, and for what amounts bonds had been sold.

A warmer or a place over Stewart's head resulted, through misunderstanding as to when it should come up. Finally it was postponed by unanimous consent.

Sewart then took the floor on the resolution.

EVANS HEARD FROM.

He is in No Hurry to Leave for Foreign Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—The Examiner prints a long interview held by Richard Bigelow, a man well known in San Joaquin valley, with the south Chas. Evans and his companion, Dorsey, on Sampson's flat on Jan. 25th. Evans has also sent a short letter to two local newspaper men. Evans says he and companions are being well cared for by ranchers in the mountains. Evans inquired as saying that he is in no hurry to leave for foreign parts.

THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

Dr. Herts Said to be Publishing Sensational Facts.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The *Intransigeant* says Dr. Herts is printing three volumes of letters received from prominent politicians in regard to the Panama canal affairs. It says, ex-Premier Dupuy is implicated through having solicited favors for his colleagues. Herts is said to hold a large number of checks from which the recipients of money can be identified, some of the documents are said to have been sent to Chicago, whence they have been returned. Rochefort is said to have sent a telegram from Bournemouth from a representative of an English newspaper, stating that he has arranges a syndicate of the Rothsch family civil suits, which will be dropped if there is no exposure.

A civil suit against Herts has been brought by the liquidator of the estate of the late Baron Reinach, who solicited to escape exposure. The liquidator claims that Herts obtained large sums illegally from Reinach and brought suit to recover.

A Wealthy Rancher Murdered.

CHIHUA, Mex., Feb. 1.—Senor J. Jesus Carrasco, one of the wealthiest and best known ranchers of western Mexico, has been assassinated at La Marqueta. Robbery is thought to be the motive. Two arrests have been made.

Double Killing.

DECHER, Mo., Feb. 1.—Henry Frias and his brother-in-law, John Schultz, living near here, have had a grudge for several years against each other, culminating in Schultz killing Frias. Schultz surrendered to the nearest justice of the peace, who refused to hold him. Schultz returned home and blew his brains out.

Child's Condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—Child's condition is unchanged.

Failures and Suicide.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 1.—Solomon Maas, head of the banking firm which failed last Monday for a very large amount, has been arrested. His brother has committed suicide.

Duty on Wheat Raised.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The customs committee has raised the duty on wheat to 3 francs, with the proviso that when the price reaches 25 francs, the duty will be reduced by progressive diminutions to 50 centimes and removed altogether when the price reaches 32 francs.

MUST SAVE THE MONEY.

The Condition of the Treasury Forbids New Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Congressmen are receiving very solicitous inquiries from the citizens of their districts upon the River committee on rivers and harbors as the last week of the hearing draws to a close. There is a delegation before the committee representing the waterways of Washington state. They were informed by the committee that it was not believed it would be wise to recommend appropriations for new work. The condition of the treasury forbids this. They have little hope of getting what they have asked for.

Increase in the Debt.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The debt statement shows an increase in the public debt for January of $7,483,084; cash in the treasury $247,129,155.

BOLD AMERICANS AT RIO.

Admiral Benham Serves Firm and Peremptory Notice

That American Merchantmen Must Not Be Fired Upon or Taken Served With, or Else—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Secretary Herbert has given out the following:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 29.

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

The American merchant vessels on Saturday were prevented from coming alongside the wharf. Today at 8 a.m. I sent the *Detroit* to take a position that would protect the vessels going alongside the wharf, and if fired upon to return the fire. My vessel got under way and cleared for action. After the *Detroit* took position a boat from the one vessel running a line preparatory to hauling in, was fired upon with muskets from an insurgent ship. The *Detroit* returned the fire with the starboard battery, the shot striking under her bow. The insurgent fired their broadside gun forward. Later the insurgents fired their broadside gun over the American merchant vessel. The *Detroit* returns the fire with muskets striking the insurgents' stern post. Passing by the insurgent, he was hailed saying: "If you fire again, I will return your fire, and my necessity will sink you." The *Detroit* returned to the command of both vessels. One merchant vessel having been carried to a new position near the wharf, and the tugs having offered their service gratuitously to discharge the cargo. The insurgent leader was advised that these vessels would discharge from their present position, but that my determination was not changed to give American merchant vessels full protection to the vessel if they decided to go. (Signed) BENHAM.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Gresham has received a dispatch from Minister Thompson at Rio confirming the tenor of Admiral Benham's successful work with the insurgents. After relating the story as told in Benham's dispatch, Thompson says:

"Benham has not intervened in the least with the military or naval operations. Insurgents have fired that he has to do so. He has notified the insurgents that it is his duty to protect American commerce and that he intends to do, and he says American vessels must not be interfered with in their commercial relations. I must take the consequence of getting in the line of fire when legitimate hostilities are actually in progress. Until belligerent rights are accorded the insurgents have no right to exercise authority over American vessels or property. The rights of the insurgents to search neutral vessels or seize any portion of their cargo is denied, even though they may be within the zone defined as contraband of war during hostilities between independent governments. The forcible seizure of such articles in the present status of the insurgents would constitute acts of piracy. Since the effective action of Monday everything is quiet. The attempted blockade to commerce and trade is broken and vessels have moved unmolested. All the foreign commanders concur so far as I am advised. (Signed)

THOMPSON.

SECRETARY HERBERT TO BENHAM.

Secretary Herbert sent the following to Admiral Benham at Rio:

Further information is received from the U. S. minister. We are satisfied entirely with the prudence and judgment with which you carried out your instructions and protected American commerce. We rely upon you for the continued exercise of wise discretion.

Rumor of Rebel Gains.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 1.—It is reported here that Northern, which has long been the object of main attack by the rebels at Rio Janeiro, has yielded and was occupied by the insurgent forces. The report cannot be verified or disproved. It is also reported the government troops there have joined the rebels.

Warehouse Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The warehouse of Fox & Marston, heavy dealers in willow ware, was burned this morning. The loss is $125,000.

Decisions Reversed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The appellate court today reversed the decision of Judge Shepp, rendered last summer, fining Director-General Davis and other World's Fair officials for contempt of court in closing the Fair on Sunday, after he had made an order to keep it open.

GLADSTONE'S RESIGNATION.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" Reiterates its Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Referring to its statement of the impending resignation of Gladstone, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The announcement was made with a full sense of the responsibility. We were prepared for an official denial, but were not prepared for a virtual confirmation of the accuracy of the statement from Gladstone himself. The whole denial is an elaborate attempt to prepare his supporters for the step he has decided to take. It is now manifest that his tenure of office is limited to months, if not weeks. His withdrawal means the disruption of the party and general reconstruction of the party."

While the Liberal papers profess to be satisfied with the decision, others agree that the secret is a riddle. The majority of the general public are inclined to think the report is true.

The Hawaiian Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Crisp and McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, are hold a conference and arrange the program of the Hawaiian debate beginning tomorrow. The Speaker has drawn a special rule making Hawaii the order of business. It provides for three days' consideration, ending Monday. McCreary will open the debate in behalf of his resolution supporting the administration. Hill (Democrat) will follow on behalf of the minority minority resolution condemning the administration.

Raynor (Md.), Hooker (Miss.) and Everett (Mass.) will support the Democratic resolution, and Storer (Ohio) and Blair (N.H.) the Republican position.

OFFERS FOR THE BONDS.

The Full Amount and More Subscribed For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Subscriptions to the new five per cent bonds have been received to the amount of $34,958,100, at prices ranging from 117.328 to 122.828. There is also an offer of 200 for one bond at 87½. There are known to be on the way additional subscriptions amounting to more than five millions, which, owing to the delay of the mails, will be entitled to consideration though the time for the tender expired at noon.

New York has subscribed for $4,814,250; Boston for $9,240,550. No other city has subscribed for as much as a million.

"X" SHARPLY ANSWERED.

Prof. Paul Again Defends the Logan Location,

Economy Said to Strongly Favor an Eye—Besides, the Northern City is Ready Right Now.

Editor Deseret News:

The columns of words appear in a recent issue of the News written by some "unknown person" signing himself "X," but using my name seventeen times in the course of his long essay. It may be that some of your readers have toiled through it.

The unknown writer takes me to task for saying that the expense of uniting the University and the Agricultural College will be comparatively nothing if at Logan and $200,000 if elsewhere. He asks: "How can the locality make my conclusion different?" The answer is: Logan has the necessary buildings; no other locality has; and it will cost the amount named to erect the buildings elsewhere.

He suggests that the extra buildings required could be erected on the present University square for less than $200,000. Undoubtedly. But Salt Lake has wisely decided that the University square is an unsuitable location, and the leading citizens have asked Delegate Hawkins to procure, if possible, a suitable site on the Fort Douglas reservation.

My hidden friend asks: "Could not the buildings (at Logan) be utilized for some other service, for science or the deaf, the blind, or other defective classes for which provision is desired?" Not the giant by Logan city to the University of the College lands was conditioned upon the use of the lands for college purposes. Logan city, I have been informed, will give the Territory a deed in fee simple to the lands, provided that the University shall be removed to Logan. At any subsequent session of the Legislature the College and University could be removed, if thought desirable, and the present buildings utilized as suggested by the writer. The Logan people have such faith in the good results that will follow such a change, that they will risk subsequent removal for a simple trial.

The concealed writer continues:

The combined institution will have on its basis the school for the deaf, a preparatory school, normal school, a model school, an experiment station, four year courses in literal arts, general science, letters, civil mining and mechanical engineering, agriculture, and domestic science, with from 300 to 500 students. Prof. Paul proposes to do this with about $50,000 per year, $40,000 from the government, $5,000 for the college and $5,000 for the University from the Territory. You, it may be done, as the Irishman kept his horse on shavings.

It can be done, as I am assured by the college trustees, much better than it is now being done by either institution, each of which is attempting to do nearly that amount of work on about $50,000 a year.

The attempt to show that $50,000 yearly would be brought into or kept in Salt Lake City by the presence of the resident University students is playful exaggeration. Prof. Kingsbury estimates that there are not one hundred University students today in all Utah.

The assertion that $50,000 would purchase all the high school grounds and buildings Salt Lake City will require is of no force whatever. The present University square and buildings would not today be more than sufficient for the high schools of that city.

The anonymous writer affects that the Territory will lose $40,000 by abandoning the University square, so that it would be cheaper to abandon the Logan site. It is more probable to sell the square, that would be true. But the square will bring very little now, no matter what is its apparent value. If Salt Lake City will give that square to the Territory and if the square can be sold at even half the figure named, then Salt Lake City has almost as good a financial argument as Logan has. But there two "ifs" are in the way, and the recent Chamber of Commerce proceedings show that they are, for the present, insurmountable. Why should the Territory waste $10,000 by waiting two years for the value of Salt Lake and claim to come up again?

A bird in hand is worth a whole flock in the bush. The saving for the next two years can be effected by union at Logan only.

Logan Ready to Receive Her.

Land and the Buildings Are Ready Now.

The practical thing to do now is to save $100,000 by union at Logan, and then claim to be Salt Lake City as soon as she has anything to say. "Money talks" in this matter, and the metropolis is silent.

My mysterious friend inquires, "Where does the superior book of Mr. Logan come from and how do they manage to keep their presses moving?" The butter, egg, milk, fruit and vegetables come from the farms around Logan, and are not in good condition for the time they reach the locality of Salt Lake markets.

Economy and good sense in the number of books for $5,000 per month. The unknown writer proposes that this economy and the difference of 250 a year charged more to Logan shall be overcome by the expenses of schools of commerce, etc. This would mean another $100,000 of immediate expense.

The concealed critic demands to know why the Logan climate cannot be bottled and sent to Salt Lake, if it is a better climate for hard study. Perhaps it would, like the eggs, deteriorate on the way.

The argument that universities should be in large cities is contradicted by the location of many American universities in the smaller towns.

It might be thought unnecessary to answer a critic who fights like an Indian—from ambush. But the public interest is involved, therefore I answer this patiently, ignoring his cowardly personal thrust.

I have already consumed, no doubt, too much space on the writer's vast array of words, which serve merely to darken counsel. I wish once more to state the purpose of my entire town that Salt Lake is bound to hold the University on the present showing is likely to prove disastrous to their own true interests. And further that any one who should propose to take out of it Utah on today, I may say that the attempt to prevent the setting of Hope, not by union at Logan now, for fear such union might prejudice the claims of Salt Lake in the future, will be almost sure to solidify the resistance from other counties against Salt Lake for either the state capital or the University. Men who do not know whether or not Salt Lake is the best place for the Agricultural College, do know that it is not the best place for everything.

J. H. PAUL.

Land Office.

Frederick W. Gillins, of Minersville, Beaver county, has filed an application in the land office for a homestead entry of 160 acres in section 19, township 26 south of range 10 west.

Wm. L. Hulsart, of Salt Lake City, filed an application for a homestead entry of 120 acres in section 5, township 1 north of range 1 west.

Neils C. Nielson, of Cleveland, Emery county, filed an application for a desert entry of eighty acres in section 3, township 17 south of range 10 east.

Mary A. Osborn, of Milford, Beaver county, filed an application for a desert entry of forty acres in section 18, township 28 south of range 10 west.

Frank J. Lyon, of Marysville, Piute county, filed an application for a desert entry of 160 acres in section 29, township 29 south of range 3 west.

LAW AND MOTION CALENDAR.

Jo'ns Merritt and Barich Have Another Day At It.

In both departments of the Third district court this morning cases on the law and motion calendar were once again taken up by the two judges.

Chief Justice Merritt dealt with the following:

John C. Sharp et al vs C. J. O. Irvin et al. Motion for a new trial overruled and exception taken.

Elizabeth Bonnamat vs James Weaver et al. Demurrer to complaint withdrawn ten days to answer.

J. W. Judd vs H. Culmer. Demurrer to counterclaim and motion to strike out sustained.

Alex. Purves vs O. P. Pratt et al. Motion for judgment allowed, by default.

Jack Bolton vs Geo. Naylor. Motion of plaintiff for a new trial.

Chas E. Pollock vs J. W. Campbell. Motion for a new trial withdrawn.

S. W. Morrison vs D. W. Gamble et al. Demurrer to complaint withdrawn.

BEFORE JUDGE BARICH.

Philo Leon Holland vs Joseph A. Morlan et al. In this case, previously submitted, his honor now sustained the demurrer to answer, ten days to amend.

James C. Homer vs the Ontario Silver Mining Co. Herebines submitted; demurrer to complaint overruled; twenty days to answer.

Angus Hangen vs M. K. Parsons et al, bonds submitted. Demurrer to complaint sustained; ten days to amend.

Salt Lake Valley Loan & Trust Co. vs John Beck, submitted yesterday. Demurrers to complaint overruled; thirty days to answer.

W. C. Parr, trustee, vs E. S. Ware et al, herebefore submitted. Demurrer to answer overruled.

Joseph Huffalt vs Bonnie Ace Mines, etc. Argued and submitted.

A Pleasant Party.

Yesterday afternoon the residence of W. B. Dougall in this city was the scene of a very enjoyable party given by Mrs. W. B. Dougall and Mrs. W. J. Beatie in honor of Mrs. Zion D. H. Young, the occasion being the seventieth birthday of that estimable lady. Mrs. Young is president of the National Woman's Relief society, and is widely known in that position and so highly esteemed by the people. The guests yesterday included relatives and intimate friends, and all united in expressing the hope that the honored lady will be spared yet many years to continue her ennobling work among the people.

Getting His Bond Ready.

Frank Harris, the recently appointed successor to Hugh Sherman Jr. as receiver of public moneys for Utah, was getting his bond ready today preparatory to being sent to Washington this evening to be passed upon by Secretary Hoke Smith. As soon as it reaches the secretary's office Mr. Harris's commission will be forwarded to Salt Lake and on its arrival here he will take possession of the office. The bond is in the sum of $40,000.

ANOTHER CITY WARD

An Important Over-the-River Movement Started and Under Way.

NEW MUNICIPAL WARD ASKED FOR.

The Proposition is to Divide the Second Precinct Which is Described as Being Out of Proportion.

An important movement has been set on foot by the residents of the southwestern part of the city over the Jordan river. Its execution and management has been put into the hands of a committee consisting of ex-Congressman Hoge, A. Fisher, Esq., and Attorney S. A. Kenner. It contemplates the organization of a new municipal ward to be taken from the Second precinct.

The City Council will be asked at its next meeting to petition the Legislature to that end. The petition was being circulated for signatures today and was being freely signed.

It was forth that the Second municipal ward, in extent and population, is out of all proportion to the other four, being fully equal in such respects to the city of Ogden, and in population equal to any other three cities in the Territory, and about three times as large as the Fourth municipal ward.

Besides the people west of the Jordan river are practically unrepresented in the City Council, the nearest councilmen, to point of residence, being more than two miles away; while none of the district west of the Rio Grande Western railway has the benefit of police protection or street improvements; that what little is undertaken in the way of improvements is in the way of private enterprise.

In order that these defects and disadvantages may be overcome, and a better state of affairs result they respectfully set that a new municipal ward be created to consist of all of the city west of Eighth West street, south of the Third municipal ward, and all west of the Jordan river. This would, they allege, unite a population of more than four thousand people, which is rapidly increasing, while property interests are constantly and permanently growing.

The petitioners further set forth that they are all residents of the district named and that they hope to constitute the Sixth municipal ward in order that they may be better represented in the City Council and be made the recipients of such other needed changes as the division would bring forth.

They urge that immediate steps be taken as the legislative term is rapidly approaching the latter half of its existence; that the action of the Territorial law makers is necessary, to which end they invoke the City Council's assistance and subsequent action.

Should the council consider the petition favorably the petitioners will immediately send a big delegation to the "third house" at the Legislature to see that the measure does not fail to pass for want of information.

Nuptial Vows.

In the Salt Lake Temple yesterday (Wednesday) Charles Ransdon of Beautiful, Davis county, and Miss Willie Cash of Smithfield, Cache county, were happily united in marriage. Mr. Ransdon is a well known and prominent business man in the town in which he lives, while his bride is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cash of Smithfield and formerly of Kaysville. The young people have many friends, who trust that life's journey will be full of sunshine and pleasant pieces. They will spend the honeymoon on the coast, after which they will be "at home" to their friends at their handsome residence in Beautiful.

Wonderland.

Patrons of this resort have a regular treat in store for them for the coming week, as one of the strongest and best performances of the season will be given. In the Curtis hall the marvelous Maxey, the man who eats needles, etc., and who has created such a sensation in the east, will give his wonderful performances. The usual interesting and entertaining performance will be given on the Bijou stage, and the latest eastern successful farce-comedy entitled "A Country Attorney" will be presented in the theatorium by the popular stock company, headed by Mr. Burton Hawley.

Goldsmith & Co.'s Failure.

The attachments against the Butte house of Goldsmith & Co. aggregated about $120,000 up to the 29th ult. The Butte *Inter-Mountain* of that date says that Miss Hogan, manager, left for Salt Lake that afternoon, where he will meet Louis Goldsmith, who is on his way to Salt Lake from Baltimore. Mr. Hogan believes matters will be straightened out in a short time and that the business will resume.

ASKS FOR $210,000.

Daniel Hamer Wants That Amount for Alleged Libel.

Yesterday in the Fourth district court Daniel Hamer entered suit in Ogden against the Standard Publishing company for $150,000 damages alleged to have been done to his character and reputation by the publication of certain articles by the defendants in their paper, from January 6th, 1894, to January 31st, 1894. Mr. Hamer asks for six lots of $35,000 each and one for $30,000, for the different articles. He also sues for $5,000 damages from David A. Curry for a communication which the latter had published in the Standard.