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.

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TARIFF ARGUMENTS.

Agricultural Products and Cattle Discussed.

OPPOSITION TO HIGH DUTIES.

A Prohibitory Rate asked For on all Products that Can be Raised in the Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A large delegation of gentlemen from the West were before the ways and means committee today, the schedule being agricultural products and cattle.

The first speaker was F. N. Brickwell of Warren, Pa., a cattle raiser, grazing in both Mexico and Kansas. He opposed high duties. The McKinley rate on cattle, he said, was prohibitive and injured the farmers of Kansas who were benefited by international grazing. Cattle were taken to Kansas for periods of six to eight months.

M. M. Sherman of Salina, Kansas, represented that two-thirds of the cattle shipped from Mexico to the United States were owned by Americans. Sherman thought the high duties on cattle had been decided upon by Congress to keep out Canadian competition without thought of the Mexican business. He argued, as Rockwell had, that the chief effect of the law was to injure Americans who invested their money in Mexico.

"Then you think the tariff should be governed by the nationality of the producers of goods?" Grosvenor asked.

Sherman assented to it, but when upon Grosvenor inquired what effect this system would have on imported goods in other lines.

Asked why he had removed to Mexico Sherman said because of the lack of protection there.

Chairman Dingley said there were plenty of ranches in Colorado, Wyoming and other Western states.

It was impossible to acquire title to ranches in this country, was the answer. "Moreover," said witness, "American laws give a man's competitors the advantage of all improvements he introduces into his business."

Representative Curtis, Kansas, said he represented a district in which more Mexican cattle were fed than any other of the United States. In behalf of the American cattle raisers, feeders and farmers of Kansas, he asked to have restored the duty of $10 a head on all cattle one year old and over and $2 a head on calves, less than a year old.

"I would have the duty absolutely prohibitory on every agricultural product that can be raised in this country," said Curtis. "Kansas would like duties on hay, oats and flax seed."

"How about silver?"

"A large duty on silver would be a good plan."

Representative Bowers, Calif., declared the Wilson law killed the cattle business in California, flooding the state with Mexican cattle. He combatted the statements of cattle raisers that but few Mexican stock imported were sold, being brought in for feeding. On behalf of California fruit growers, Bowers asked higher duties on fruit; $16,000,000 worth of fruit was imported annually, large sums might be grown by American. He suggested a duty of 3 cents a pound on raisins, plums, prunes and all other dried fruits, and 25 cents a cubic foot on oranges.

He said Americans were peculiar about some things and preferred foreign fruits at higher prices, just as some of their daughters preferred greasy libertines and gamblers, because they had a foreign label. He read petitions from California growers.

Senator Perkins, Cal., presented a memorial recently adopted by the state Fruit Growers' organization. In addition to recommendations by Bowers he asked for duties on nuts, Lima beans and celery and that the duty of the Wilson law on cocoanuts be dropped. The duty on Lima beans was 60 cents on 100 pounds; on raw celery 14 cents a pound; on manufactured the present rate was 35 cents; duty on pearl barley was asked for also.

The almond growers of California were represented by T. R. Armstrong of Campo. He stated that $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 was invested in the business and from 20,000 to 30,000 hands employed. The business had been brought to the verge of bankruptcy by the Wilson law and an increase of the rates from 5 cents to 6 cents was asked for.

Hanged for Murder.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 5.—William Downing and Charles Williams were hanged this morning in the jail yard. They fell together at one pull of the rope, and died without a struggle.

For Passing Counterfeit Money.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—George Sanos, alias Dr. Clark, and Mrs. Mary Knapp, recently convicted of passing silver counterfeit dollars at Hoboken, were sentenced today, the former to seven years in New Jersey state prison, the latter to Essex county penitentiary for four years.

Asking for a Receiver.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A bill for a receiver was filed in the circuit court today against the Calumet State bank, Blue Island, which made an assignment last week. The auditor asserts the assignment was the result of a conspiracy among the officers. The assignee is M. C. Amos, one of the officers.

NEW YORK'S GRAIN TRADE.

The Railroads Decide to Restore It to the City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Herald this morning says:

The trunk line railroads have at last decided to take a hand in restoring the grain trade of New York, which during the last two years has been slipping away to southern ports on account of the prohibitive terminal charges here. These terminal charges were made the basis of the complaint which the New York produce exchange filed with the interstate commerce commission several weeks ago, with a view to compelling the railroads to grant the same facilities to ocean steamships for loading at this port that are offered at Baltimore, Newport News and other outports.

No charge is made at some of the southern ports. The indications now are that the desired result will be brought about voluntarily by the railroads, for they see that the business interests of this city are identical with their own and that they have been heavy losers by refusing to offer as good facilities to shippers to the southern ports as do. It is not known that the joint traffic association has taken definite action, but such is believed to be the case, since the organization is not so strict that there are believed to be no violations of the agreement. If so, there is a thorough understanding in regard to the action of several of the roads.

The steamship Edwin is now taking on a cargo of 100,000 bushels of No. 2 red corn at the Erie grain elevator in Jersey city. It goes to Cork, Ireland, for orders.

The corn was shipped from the West and it is said to have arrived on a through bill of lading, in which the terminal charge probably is absorbed. The incident is important, because little is said in the Hudson large steamship that has loaded at a railroad elevator in this vicinity for a number of years, although it is the uncommon thing for smaller craft to do so.

Grain men take it to mean that inducements were promptly offered to the shipper in the form of what practically offset the elevator charge of a cent a bushel which was adopted by the railroads in 1891, and which since then has been the usual rate in excess of the usual terminal charges.

Prior to that time iron steamships were loaded without this extra tax. The extra charge diverted business from New York and there was no longer need to keep the slips at the railroad elevator dredged out for large steamships. The trunk lines, however, as if by a concerted plan, have recently dredged out their slips, and are apparently preparing to resume their wonted activity in the export grain trade.

For some time past most of the grain from the western elevators intended for the export has been imposed for the loading. In the opinion of grain men, the invitation to large steamships to come to the elevator means nothing less than the offering of free loading or some concession equivalent to this, which may be granted to the shipper in the form of

It is believed about the produce exchange that the action of the Erie is simply the beginning of a program for inviting the entire railroad at the Iowa game at which all of the other trunk lines will take a part, and that they are prepared to get the business as best they may.

CHICAGO'S IDEA.

Theater Proprietors Will Be Fined if the Ladies Keep Their Hats On.

CHICAGO, Jan 5.—The city council has passed an ordinance which prohibits the wearing of any hat or head gear in a theater during the performance. This will compel all ladies to lay aside their bonnets while at the theater or other place of amusement. The ordinance was passed by the council without a dissenting voice.

Managers or proprietors of amusement places will be fined for each offense. The mayor said he would sign the ordinance.

AN ALLEGED TRUST GONE.

The Central Lumber Company of California Breaks a Bubble of the Past.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 5.—The Central Lumber company of California, the most stupendous trust ever organized on the Pacific coast, is a thing of the past. No such combine was ever effected for the control of a market on this coast, as it controlled every large mill on the coast but three. The projectors, confidently believing that the demand in 1896 would exceed that of 1895 thought that price cutting would be impossible; but the demand did not come up to expectations, the proportion of supply and demand being 4 instead of 3 to 1, as compared with eighteen months ago. The anticipation of enhanced values prior to the formation of the company furthermore caused the piling of great stocks of lumber in San Francisco and other California distributing points at lower prices.

Few purchased lumber from the mills, but many sought the small trade in the endeavor to get rid of the stock in the yards. Then the retailers and members of the Central Lumber company clashed and the breach was never healed.

The first struggle for supremacy, due to a small company in large stocks and a small demand, took place in Los Angeles and the Central Lumber company suffered defeat. Today lumber is selling as barely cost in San Francisco.

During this period the mill men in Washington, Oregon and British Columbia south found constantly increasing orders were not coming in and why their dividends were so small. At the same time one mill in British Columbia, four in Washington and four in Oregon, not members of the company started into the cargo trade and cut the price from $2 to $3 cents per 1,000 feet. While the trust was crumbling, the Central Lumber mills were idle or running on part time. The smaller mill men being compelled to operate their plants in order to meet obligations finally broke their agreement with the company.

The Trial of Lady Scott.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—At the Central criminal court this morning the trial of Lady Selena Scott, the mother-in-law of Earl Russell, charged by the latter with libel in connection with John Cockerton, engineer, and William Aplett, valet, was continued.

Geo. Saxby, professor of moral philosophy at Harvard university, testified that he met Earl Russell at Harvard in 1886, and June, 1887. At the time of the alleged libel, Russell was visiting Winchester at the invitation of his lordship. The witness said they joined Earl Russell's yacht on the Rhine in 1888, and went to Paris together. During the whole voyage he occupied the same cabin as Earl Russell and never heard of or saw any impropriety or familiarity between his lordship and the servant.

On cross-examination Professor Saxby said he was never requested to testify, but last September, when the case was mentioned, he told Earl Russell that he would testify.

An Armenian Assassinated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 5.—Beers Effio, an Armenian, recently appointed assistant-kaimakam of Sasoun, has been assassinated two days after his arrival there.

For Ambassador to Great Britain.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

President-elect McKinley will select Colonel John Hay of Washington ambassador to Great Britain. Colonel Hay has been secretary of the legation at Paris, Vienna and Madrid, and was charge d'affaires at Vienna at each of these capitals. In Hayes' administration he was first assistant secretary of state. Hay was one of President Lincoln's secretaries.

Bank Treasurer Commits Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Curtis Schauer Jr., treasurer of the National Bank for savings, committed suicide last night. The body was discovered this morning dangling from the rafters in the closet of the Allegheny gymnasium. The president of the bank says Schauer's accounts are straight. Schauer has not been in good health and was very nervous.

CONGRESS MEETS AGAIN.

The House Takes Up the Bill Relating to Mail Matter.

Two Resolutions Referring to Cuba Introduced in the Senate by Call, Florida.

WASHINGTON, Jan 5.—There was a fair attendance of the House when it re-assembled today after the holiday recess. The following resolution was adopted on motion of Broderick, Kansas:

"Whereas—There are large and valuable tracts of lands in Kansas embraced in the grant to the Union Pacific railway company, to which patents have not yet been issued,

"Whereas—Most of these lands have been sold by said company to said purchasers who are in possession, and who have made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, and

"Whereas, The land office at Topeka has allowed and is allowing homestead entries to be made upon them, but without apparent legal authority, therefore

"Resolved, That the secretary of the interior be directed to report to the House the cause of the omission to issue patents to said lands and the authority under which the land officers pretend to act in permitting these entries to be made."

Then, under a special order adopted before recess, the House went into committee of the whole for consideration of the Loud bill to amend the laws relating to second class mail matter.

The bill amends the present law in several particulars, principally denying newspapers the "sample copy privilege" and deny to books sent through the mails the special at newspaper pound rates.

Under the order the debate will close tomorrow. It was arranged that Loud of California and Quigg of New York should control the time for and against the measure. Loud in charge of the bill made the opening argument, Quigg took the floor today to reply. He characterized the bill as revolutionary and subversive. He said it proposed to deny to the people privileges they had enjoyed half a century, and, if passed, would inflict a blow on every enterprise engaged in printing and publishing books and newspapers, and in their distribution.

Few Words but Valuable.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Pfister has been filed in the probate court. The will is brief, disposing of an estate reported to be valued at more than $1,500,000 in less than 500 words. Three special bequests are made to Jos. Borths and John Christmas, nieces and a nephew of the deceased, and the residue is to be equally divided between Charles F. Pfister and Louisa F. Vogel, her adopted children.

The Criminal of the Century.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 5.—When the ship Australia arrives at San Francisco, whither she is now en route with a cargo from New South Wales, the detectives who arrived here today by the Miowera will attempt to send to the criminal of the century, a man named Frank Butler, with half a dozen aliases, who is wanted for one of the most reprehensible series of crimes on record, which were committed in New South Wales. He trade apparently was blackmailing his victims. He would advertise for a partner with ten pounds, to go prospecting, take him into the wilderness, shoot him after he had duped them into inclosing a letter to the victim's own grave, bury the body and return to the city to repeat the operations. Twice bodies have been found in graves dug by victims, relating A. O. T. Preston and Capt. Lee Waller. Butler assumed the latter's name and getting passage to America with three others, he was quietly and neatly fastened upon him. He went about his fiendish work with the utmost coolness, the Waller murder and burial being within a few feet of a traveled trail and he went to the trouble to present the valuables part of the murdered man's property to a poor tramp on whom he expected suspicion to fall if the body was discovered.

The Nebraska Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—The twenty-fifth session of the Nebraska legislature met at noon today. An organization was quickly effected. The Populists control both of the house and the Democrats and free silver Republicans of the senate.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—John F. Crampton, Globe, Ariz.; Meserve M. Gescuel, Silver City, Idaho. Charles Hammond, Montpelier, Idaho.

SPAIN'S SENTIMENT.

No Hostility Manifested to Americans Living in That Country.

THE GOVERNMENT PROTECTS THEM

The People Are Now Self-Reliant and Business Prosperous, Notwithstanding the War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A special to the Herald from Malaga, Spain, says:

The sentiment of this part of Andalusia is best expressed by the words of Senor Antonio Canovas Y. Vallejo, the civil governor of the province of Malaga and nephew of Premier Canovas del Castillo.

"Thinking people of Spain," said he, "have only a friendly feeling for America, but the revolution in Cuba must be put down before any overture looking toward a settlement of the trouble can be received from the United States. Only after a decided victory in Cuba would these advantages now be received."

"Why do the Spanish people feel disinclined to let the United States intervene?"

"Because the United States has been the fountain head for all the supplies of the Filibusters. If the United States government will stop all these expeditions and put down the junta which manages Cuban affairs in New York and Washington, the Spanish government will then consider that year country is friendly. I am sorry to see your papers constantly exciting the people to aid the Cubans. The United States should rather help us to quiet the insurrection."

"Is there any hostility here to Americans who have made their home in Spain?"

"None, whatever, among the better classes, and the government always is ready to protect them at all hazards. I could show you telegrams from Madrid, which I have in my desk, instructing me to expose my life if necessary in defending the American consul. Telegraphic instructions were sent to all the governors.

"I walked on the streets with Mr. David N. Burke, the American consul, when the people here became excited last year and ordered any one who should assault him to be shot on the spot."

Spain's penal colony in Africa is about opposite Malaga, across the Mediterranean, about 20 prisoners were brought here yesterday for transportation having been shipped from Cuba to Cadiz. People gathered along the quay in thousands and lined the streets as the Cubans were led to the boats. There was no hooting, no rabble jeering and it seemed as if the Spaniards really pitied them.

Mr. Walter C. Bevan, an American merchant who was a most extensive shipper of fruit from this port, was asked if he thought the Spanish people would respond again as readily as before, if another loan were asked.

"Most certainly I do," was Mr. Bevan's reply. "The Spanish people have learned to become very self reliant since the trouble with Cuba has developed their natural resources so wonderfully. I find them very contented. Business has been better during the past year than for some time because of the fruit crop. Malaga's business with Cuba was held back because of the large number of troops there to be supplied."

Since the jingo talk in the United States Spaniards have discontinued to send all needed supplies from Spain and to buy nothing in America.

The Dauntless Successful.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Key West states that the Dauntless successfully landed its expedition in Cuba. The expedition, it is said, is the one the Three Friends attempted to land when pursued by the Spanish gunboat and left at Nyassa key, from which place it was taken by the Dauntless.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate assembled at noon today with the attendance somewhat meagre. Several bills were introduced by Pefler to "improve the banking business," and one by Sheup, to confirm his own ownership of lands in the territories.

The first reference to Cuba was in two resolutions offered by Call, Fla. The first requests the President to send to the Senate, in secret or open session as he may deem best, all the reports relating to the condemnation of life imprisonment and the fine by Spanish authorities at Havana of Sanguilly, an American citizen. The second recites the circumstances of Sanguilly's trial and conviction and directs the secretary of state to "demand his immediate release."

The resolutions went over, Call stating that he would speak on them.

Pettigrew, South Dakota, offered a resolution which was agreed to asking the secretary of the treasury for information as to the Baring Sea fisheries, particularly as to why $1,000 was yielded to the government in 1896 for the privilege of taking 60,000 seal skins.

Peffer then addressed the Senate on his resolution for a commission of five senators to investigate the entire money subject and report within a year. Peffer's speech dealt largely with the heterogeneous character of our various kinds of money and the uncertainties of the present financial system.

Trial of Railroad Officials.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—In the United States court Judge Grosscup took up the trial of Joseph E. Rinehart, ex-president, and Henry Hagney, ex-traffic manager of the Santa Fe railway, for alleged deviation from the established freight rates of the road. Indictments were found over three years ago and based upon shipping transactions during the summer and fall of 1892. They charge that Rinehart and Hagney gave a rebate of $5 a car to Jesse Thompson and W. H. Jenkins, manager of the Hammond Packing company on shipments of stalls from Kansas City. In the prosecution, General Black, United States district attorney, is assisted by James A. Shields of Topeka, Iowa, special attorney of the interstate commerce commission. The defense is represented by W. S. Forrest and James W. Duncan. The selection of a jury is in progress.

The Delaware Legislature.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 5.—The Democrats organized both houses of the legislature today. In the senate they seat Samuelli Meredith. Only five of nine members representing Republicans withdrawing. In the house the Kent county Republicans were ignored, though they protested and remained standing in the floor for an hour. They then organized a second house. George Fisher, Pearce and John M. Moore, Republican senators, refused to participate in the organization of a rump senate.

The U. P. and Oregon Short Line.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 5.—Presidents Clarke arrived from St. Louis this morning. After the meeting of the Union Pacific receivers, Receiver Oliver M. Mink stated that only routine matters were considered. The receivers leave for Salt Lake City on Thursday to witness the last sale of segregating the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern from the greatly diminishing Union Pacific system. Mink said a company had been formed to purchase the Short Line if the foreclosure sale. It is thought to be operated by a management friendly to the Union Pacific.

Papers That Cannot be Found.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—According to a communication sent to the Senate by Secretary Olney today some papers in the account showing the amount due the Pacific road sinking fund, on account of subsidy paid the Pacific Mail Steamship company, apparently have been lost. The Senate adopted a resolution on the 19th ultimo, calling for them. Acting Secretary Curtis replies today that they cannot be found.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Senator Allison has so far recovered from his illness that he left for the East this morning.

A special from Rome says the pope has been seriously disquieted since Sunday. His condition is causing serious apprehension.

A private dispatch from Havana to Medina says Maximo Gomez, the insurgent leader, has crossed the military line at Puerto Principe.

Prof. W. H. Hancock, the distinguished physician and surgeon, died at Philadelphia last night, Jan. 4, aged 64 years.

A dispatch from Manilla, Philippine islands, says 4,000 insurgents were reported to be near Cavite. The Spanish troops at Aguay and Gimanses.

A dispatch from Washington says there is no truth in the report that Senator Sherman, chairman of the foreign relations committee, intends to visit Cuba.

Gen. Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, widely known as a politician, economist and literatur, was stricken with apoplexy this morning and died soon afterwards.

The Westminster Gazette gives prominence to a report that Queen Victoria has decided to celebrate her sixty-second reign in English history by abdicating in favor of the Prince of Wales.

A HOPELESS CASE.

The Prosecution Had No Show to Secure a Conviction.

Walter Shoup, clerk of the police court, had to prosecute a case today which certainly must have been misrepresented to him when he issued a warrant for the defendant's arrest, as from the evidence adduced he had not a ghost of a show to secure a conviction.

It was a "neighborly" row in which Dr. Meir, a local veterinary surgeon, residing at 121 south First West street, was the complainant, and George Riley, residing at the same place, was the defendant.

The testimony showed that the doctor had rented apartments to a Mrs. Morley who kept company, one of which was the defendant Riley. On Saturday last Mr. Meir demanded his rent from Mrs. Morley—an act which Riley appears to have told Meir was very ungentlemanly, thus provoking a discussion. In the discussion Riley seems to have used a few strong words, which the doctor didn't take kindly to, therefore he had him arrested for using insulting and abusive language.

Dr. Meir testified to the above, but when cross-examined by the defendant, who appeared to be a bit of a lawyer himself, the doctor attempted to evade answering questions, and asserting that he didn't think Riley had anything to do with the information he was attempting to elicit and trying before the court.

The case was very interesting throughout, and involved the testimony of a number of witnesses, but all was said and done Justice Wenger discharged the defendant, at the same time telling both parties that they ought to be ashamed of themselves. Mr. Shoup, as prosecutor, saw from the very beginning of the hearing that he had a hopeless case, therefore he was surprised to the result when it was made known.

Football Substitute.

As a substitute for football, until the rules of that game are modified, the Young Men's Christian association has introduced into its gymnasium the popular game of basket ball. This game is the opposite of football in that no pushing, tackling, bumping, kicking or running with the ball is allowed and strong penalties are attached to violation of the rules in these respects. Quick, snappy passes, adroit interference and long throws are the special features of the game. Several teams have been organized in the association and one at the Hamilton school. The first match game ever played in Utah will occur Saturday, January 16, between the Hamilton and Y. M. C. A. Junior teams, in the gymnasium. Same will be open to the public.

Medical Examiners.

The State board of medical examiners, composed of Dennis F. S. Bascom, John T. White, J. M. Dart, M. N. Graves, Sam L. Brick, Walter R. Pike, O. C. Ormsby and E. A. Folland, clerk, were in session yesterday and today, for the purpose of examining applicants desirous of practicing medicine in Utah. The board will conclude their labors tonight and report the successful ones tomorrow.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

A Livery Stable Employe Does a Job on the Penman Act.

L. L. Morris was in police court today charged with forgery, but his hearing was postponed until tomorrow at 2 o'clock without pleading.

Morris was arrested last evening at the instigation of Thomas H. McCoy, the livery stable keeper, who alleges that on or about December 2, defendant, while in his employ, forged his name to three checks, drawn for $10, $9 and $8.50 respectively on the Utah Commercial and Savings bank. The checks were all good imitations of McCoy's handwriting that their genuineness was not questioned, when presented to the bank for payment.

Defendant while in the police court today wept like a child and it is evident that he feels keenly his disgrace. It is said that his unlawful act was the result of gambling, and as Mr. and Mrs. McCoy have always held the man in high esteem they were attempting to withdraw the complaint today and may succeed in doing so before it comes to a hearing.

"The Military Craze" in Am rica.

Mr. William G. Hubbert, of Ohio, U. S. A., writes as follows in the American Friend:

"In certain quarters there is a tendency to militarism that amounts almost to a 'military craze' in this country. In nearly a hundred colleges of the United States the young men are being drilled in military tactics, and the military men are crowding their way into high schools and academies. Besides these there is scarcely a large town in the land without military organizations. And there are some of the Christian churches that are using the customs of the old bloody nations of Europe and are introducing 'boys' brigades' into the Sunday schools. These boy brigades are said to be for the purpose of getting the boys interested in Sunday school work. But a recent report of statistics show that only about twelve per cent of them attend any Sunday school.

"Some very distinguished persons have written articles for American magazines, urging that all American boys be taught military tactics, and the 'Grand army of the Republic' have passed a resolution in favor of military drill in the schools. The New York legislature passed a bill requiring every boy in the public schools, twelve years old or more, to take military drill. I am glad to say the governor vetoed the bill so that it did not become a law.

"What does all this signify? Are we to become a military nation, like France or Germany, where every young man is subject to draft and has to serve in the army a certain length of time? France has been drafting 100,000 young men each year. Is we want that condition of things? France has about four millions belonging to her army. In Germany, where the expense of the military burden is still greater, with some four and a half millions belonging to her army, some one has said, 'every peasant carries a soldier on his back.' Think of the American farmer having to carry a soldier upon his back, whenever he goes about his farm, and the common laborer whose burdens are already so heavy that he is complaining, yet put a soldier on his back. Do we want every laborer, every farmer, every tax-payer, to add to his already heavy burdens the additional burden of supporting a soldier, furnish him with food, clothing, lodging and pay, so that he may be ready to destroy life and property, about some boundary line or some question of honor, real or imaginary? If we do not want the condition of affairs in the United States, let us head off this effort to make each Christian a soldier. A few items may be mentioned to give us a hint of the cost of this 'craze.' Why did the commissioners of Clark county, Ohio, vote $250,000 at least for the people of the county to build an armory? Because of the military craze. Why do the taxpayers of Springfield, Mass., pay for a $65,000 armory? Answer, Military craze. Why is Fall River, Mass., just now burdening its taxpayers with building a $150,000 armory, and that at a time when some of its mills are idle, and want is staring its laborers in the face? We answer again, the military craze accounts for all of these places have any more real need of these armories, than a cat has need of two tails. The military craze is merrily robbing the toilers to that extent.

"The people of this country have been accustomed to be taxed without taxes. But are they willing that their taxes should be increased to five times the present amount? And yet that is what the militarists would bring us to. What is the proof of this assertion? A distinguished Englishman recently said to a public assembly that 'of every twenty shillings of the taxes for the general government in England, sixteen and a half shillings go for the military.' Take and a half shillings, see that one-fifth of the whole, being sufficient for all civil affairs.' Then the military of England make the taxes more than five times what they would otherwise be. If we imitate England in militarism, we may multiply our taxes by five. A few cents on the acre equally pay the taxes on farming land in this country. But in some parts of Europe, farming land is taxed as high as five dollars an acre, to support the military budget. Reader, what will you do about it? Will you do something to help create a public sentiment against militarism?"

SAD FIRE FATALITY.

Little Lois Fiske Burned To Death at Snowflake, Arizona.

AN OLDER SISTER ALSO INJURED.

Their Step Mother Receives the Sorrowful News in This City—Leaves For Home Tonight.

Mrs. W. J. Fiske of Snowflake, Arizona, while visiting relatives and friends in this city was the recipient last evening of news of a most distressing character—news which will result in her return home this evening. The things are to the effect that two of her step-children, Theresa, aged 15, and Lois, aged 3, were seriously burned on the 2nd inst. The telegram reached this city several days ago but was not delivered direct to Mrs. Fiske at the time on account of her absence temporarily from Salt Lake.

Last evening a second telegram was received by the lady announcing that little Lois had died as a result of her injuries and that Miss Theresa was feeling easier though in a critical condition. Neither telegram contained information as to how the accident occurred and particulars on that point are therefore not forthcoming.

Mrs. Smith will leave for home on this evening's train. She is the daughter of Jesse N. Smith, and wife of W. J. Fiske, a well known Arizona merchant. M. and Mrs. Fiske have a host of relatives and friends in Utah who will sincerely sympathize with them in their great bereavement.

A SICK CALIFORNIA FAMILY.

Their Condition Reported at a Meeting of the county commissioners.

James R. Dolmer, a resident of 42 Grape street, this city, called on the board of county commissioners this morning and rented a case, sorrowful in the extreme, and in which, if true—as Commissioner Armstrong expressed it—"someone is badly to blame."

Dolmer's story is, that living near him, is an elderly lady named Wallace, her daughter and two children, who came here a few weeks ago from California. He said he thought that should receive the immediate attention of the board. Mr. Armstrong was of the opinion that inasmuch as the sickness existed in the city limits, that it was a case belonging to the city and not to the county.

Mr. Hall said that if the case was as bad as represented by Dolmer, he was in favor of notifying the county physician. Assistant City Attorney H. B. Montgomery being present not asked his opinion in the matter, which was that it was a case belonging to the county physician, for the reason that the city has no physician, but a health commissioner, whose duties were entirely different to that of a physician.

Dolmer further stated that word had been sent to the county physician but it was learned that he could do nothing until the matter had been brought before the board.

On motion, the county physician was notified to give the sick people the attention necessary.

AN ENJOYABLE DAY.

The Fifteenth Ward People Regale Themselves in a Reunion.

On New Years day the people of the Fifteenth ward regaled themselves in a reunion which lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 12 o'clock in the evening.

At the former hour the old folks of the ward were driven in carriages from their homes to the meeting house. The house was nicely decorated and the tottering guests were made happy by partaking of a sumptuous repast and listening to the reunion of an excellent musical program. During the afternoon Bishop Elias Morris in a few well-chosen words, presented Brothers Jed Ashton and James F. Griggs with a watch and chain each, blessing in this manner the ward's appreciation of their able services as musical director and ward organist respectively. The two brethren responded to the gifts in fitting terms.

In the evening the old folks were driven back to their homes and the hall was thrown open to the children of the ward. They feasted and enjoyed themselves in a similar manner until the hour of nine, when their larger brothers and sisters were given the same privilege, that of a merriment mixed with social dance.

The day was one which will be long and pleasantly remembered by the people of the Fifteenth ward, and much credit is due to those who had the management in hand.

Seventies' Meeting.

A meeting of all the Seventies residing in the Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Center wards will be held next Monday evening, January 11th, at 7 o'clock, in the Twenty-second ward meeting house, for the purpose of organizing the 109th quorum of Seventy.

Ladies' Meeting.

The Ladies' semi-monthly meeting will be held in the Fourteenth ward assembly hall on Saturday, January 9th, commencing at 2 p.m.

M. I. HORNE, President.