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. 84. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL XXX.

THE DAY BEFORE.

Washington Prepared for the Inauguration.

A WEATHER PREDICTION.

Military and Civic Organizations Parade the Streets.

M'KINLEY PRESENTED A BADGE.

Cordial Greeting Between the President-elect and Postmaster-General Wilson.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The day before the inauguration opened moist and warm. At ten o'clock a steady drizzle set in. Prof. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, predicts that the weather to-morrow will be clear and cool.

The railroads continued throughout the night and day to pour constantly growing special trains into the city, and military companies and civic organizations marching through the main street added picturesqueness to the scene.

The President-elect retired late last night, but when he appeared at the breakfast table at 8 o'clock he looked the picture of health and strength. By 9 o'clock the lobby of the Ebbitt was crowded by persons who were anxious to meet the President-elect. Many wore Ohio badges. But while many came, few were successful in their efforts to reach the ear of the President-elect.

Senator-elect Hanna was among the earliest callers.

At 9:30 the President-elect descended the second floor of the hotel, where a delegation was in waiting to make a presentation. The delegation, headed by Postmaster General Wilson, consisted of members of the Sigma-Alpha-Epsilon fraternity. The President-elect greeted the callers with the greatest cordiality.

Taking Wilson by the hand he exclaimed:

"I have not seen you since the storm last November; come over to the window where I can see you plainly and make sure you look as good as you used in the good old days when you were on one side and I on another."

After reciprocating the greeting in the same spirit, the postmaster general proceeded to make a speech in an entirely informal way. He was charged with the presentation of a badge which, unfortunately, he did not have himself. He produced the receipt of the express company and a telegram announcing the shipment of the article.

The President-elect thanked the delegation in suitable terms and promised to wear the badge if, as he remarked, there really was any such badge and his visitors were not joking.

Just as the party started away the express messenger brought in haste the delayed package. Postmaster General Wilson immediately opened it, assisted by the President-elect. He was charged with the presentation of a badge which, unfortunately, he did not have himself. He produced the receipt of the express company and a telegram announcing the shipment of the article.

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Just as the party started away the express messenger brought in haste the delayed package. Postmaster General Wilson immediately opened it, assisted by the President-elect. He disclosed the beautiful work of the jeweler's art studded thickly with diamonds.

When the ceremony was over the President spent some time in exchanging greetings with friends. Soon after 10 o'clock he returned to his private apartments to dispose of matters requiring his immediate attention connected with the inaugural ceremonies.

OFFICIAL CALLS.

At 10 minutes past 11 Mr. McKinley went to pay an official visit to President Cleveland.

No one save Secretary Porter and Chairman Bell of the inaugural committee accompanied the President-elect. They were shown directly into the official reception room of the White House, where they were met by President Cleveland and Secretary Thurber. The meeting between the incoming and outgoing presidents lasted only a few minutes. The subject was naturally the weather.

The President had seen the special weather report in which Chief Moore stated his reputation on predicting fair weather tomorrow and the congratulations of McKinley on the prospect.

The President-elect returned to the Ebbitt and in a few more hours Cleveland, following the custom, returned his call. Thurber accompanied him to the hotel.

As he walked through the rotunda, the President plainly showed that he was suffering. His right foot was cried to a large cloth slipper, and although he favored the lame foot it was evident that every step caused him pain. He required no assistance, however, and he went into the carriage with little difficulty and he was rapidly driven to the Ebbitt house.

The President's call was even shorter than that of McKinley, and within a few minutes he was on his way back to the White House.

IN THE OPEN AIR.

It was Andrew Jackson, a man of stern and rugged mold, who first conceived and executed the idea of being inaugurated in the open air on the bleak east portico of the Capitol, in the eye of the people whose idol he was. In the execution of a fixed purpose he called little for storm or uncertainties, and in this he set an example that few of the successors to his high office have cared to disregard. To the citizens of Washington and to the thousands of people who every four years find their way to the Capitol this decision means much; an indoor inauguration to them is flat and unprofitable. True, there are the soldiers and the music of music, and the variously attired civilian clans, and the street decorations, but an inaugural procession without its grand pre-ace—the vast gathering on the eastern crest of the Capitoline Hill and the actual presence of the newly inducted President, and the delivery in open air of the promises which he takes out of the future administration—is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. Yesterday's decision has followed in some instances, but President has been robust than Jackson, or more desirous to listen to prudent advice, have declined to undergo the terrible ordeal of a bareheaded exposure to the storm or sun in the midst of winter storms.

Hence Washingtonians, for their own ease, as well as for that of their ingtical guests, look in apprehension to the weather conditions of the day and strive to foretell, if they may, what is to follow on the 4th of March.

Those in grave years, too, for this society. In this latitude the season is one of great vicissitudes, lying midway between the sunny south and wintry New England, both in the battle ground of the changing seasons. A week of snow and sleet and one succeeding of balmy spring and then rapid changes day by day from one extreme to the other is the rule. The approach of the spring equinox bears stronger influences each day of the coming spring, the March breeze makes itself desparate and unexpected rallies, and supposing these to fail, yet spring is often wet and rainy, though warm. And for this reason people in Washington who so liberally decorate their houses along the line of march of the big procession have learned prudence, and they wait for as late as it lies within the limits of artistic taste, to give their adornments a degree of stability that will insure a good appearance in any event, while hoping for the best they prepare for the worst.

INAUGURATION WEATHER.

Today the weather bureau is the head center of all intelligence to Washingtonians, and appreciating the weight of responsibility resting upon them, the bureau experts have spent the past twenty-four hours in the study of meteorological conditions from Manitoba to Cuba and from Japan to England, with a view to the basis of the most remote "high" or "low" barometric condition of the weather in the central tomorrow.

WEATHER CONDITIONS OF THE PAST.

It may not be amiss, to give an idea of the average weather conditions which have prevailed on inauguration day, to put the proportions of sunshine and storm that have governed in the past.

George Washington, the first President, took the oath of office April 30, 1789, in New York. It was a July morning, though the sunshine had to stray through a heavy mist time, and rain fell during the latter part of the afternoon and evening.

At Washington's second inaugural, in 1792, the day was very pleasant, and numerous crowds gathered about 6:00 and Chestnut streets to witness the ceremonies. At the third inauguration, John Adams was inaugurated at the old state house in Philadelphia, and he, too, was favored with a beautiful day.

The first inaugural event that took place in this city was on March 4, 1801, when Thomas Jefferson took the oath. The inauguration was mostly as the day was mild and balmy. At his second inaugural it was cold and disagreeable and chilly, and rain fell during the latter part of the afternoon and evening.

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James Madison fared well on both of his inaugurals, especially as on the second day a typical spring day.

James Monroe's first inauguration occurred on a delightful day, but his second was just the reverse. In the latter year there was a terrific snowstorm. The exercises were accordingly postponed until the following day, Monday, the 5th. It was uncomfortable weather and slushy under foot, made so by rain and snow that had fallen during the night.

The weather on John Quincy Adams' inaugural day, March 4, 1825, augured well for his administration. It was a pleasant day and large crowds watched him take the oath in the old hall of the House of Representatives.

Andrew Jackson was entered into office by a spring-like day, mild and balmy. The only rain that fell was taken for the first time in history on the east portico of the Capitol, Monday, March 4, 1833. When he was inaugurated for the second time it was intensely cold.

The thirteenth inauguration took place on March 4, 1805, when Martin Van Buren became President. Bright sunshine and balmy weather greeted, and not a cloud was seen during the day.

Though the inaugural ceremonies are said to have been the most impressive up to that time, there was not a suspicious when Gen. William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," was installed as the ninth President on March 4, 1841. The day dawned cold and cloudy, but the sleet and rain that have been dry. A chilling wind, however, made existence outdoors unpleasant.

James K. Polk was unfortunate in this way on his inauguration in 1845. It was cold; a storm blew down from the northeast and a bleak fall incessantly, but though this somewhat dampened the ardor of the gathered crowd, the military display is said to have been a grand one indeed.

Gen. Zachary Taylor's inauguration in 1849 also fell upon Sunday, for the second time. The exercises, therefore, took place the succeeding day, which was a remarkable pleasant one.

People who attended Franklin Pierce's inauguration were somewhat chagrined by their weather. There was a raw northeast wind, and melting snow made matters much worse.

One of the most propitious days on record was that on which James Buchanan stepped into the President's chair. The sun shone freely, and the weather could not have been made more to the taste of the great outpouring of the people.

Lincoln's first inauguration, though dark enough and gathered in another sense, was favored with excellent weather, while upon his second administration, with those "other clouds" practically dispersed, the weather was disagreeable and threatening, and the streets were wet and muddy. Rain had fallen early in the day, so that as the procession moved down Pennsylvania avenue toward the Capitol the sun broke through the clouds and the remainder of the day was clear.

General Grant had had luck to the choice of his day, for it was gloomy and rainy. It was even more unfavorable when he was inaugurated for the second time. It is said to have been the coldest day on which an inauguration ever has taken place. The participants in the ceremonies suffered greatly, and there were many frozen fingers and frostbitten ears in evidence. The thermometer fell to 4 above zero, and a fierce wind intensified the frigid temperatures.

For the third time Inauguration day fell on Sunday when Hayes became President, and the ceremonies on the following day took place with unfavorable weather. A light rain fell during the morning, but late in the forenoon it stopped and a clear the rest of the day. It snowed on the night of March 3, 1857, and also on the morning of March 4, but late in the forenoon it cleared away and Buchanan's inauguration was a brilliant one. The earth was snow-clad and the early winds were sharp and cutting, though late in the afternoon it cleared and the air was mild.

Cleveland's first inauguration weather was most suspicious, and not for a long time has there been weather so balmy and spring-like. The sun shone and just a suspicion of dampness which prevailed in the early morning vanished by noon.

One of the stormiest March days Washington has ever experienced governed the inauguration entered into the office, and the sidewalks of Pennsylvania avenue were largely a picture of spread umbrellas and mackintoshes. Rain fell in torrents all day, and flags and bunting hung limp from the public buildings. Despite this, an immense crowd watched him take the oath on the east portico.

At the last inauguration, when Grover Cleveland assumed office for the second time, it was a cold, drizzling day, a fine rain having fallen steadily throughout the night and with the morning turned into snow. The wind was strong and blustering, coming from all points of the compass at one and the same time, making life out of doors most heartily uncomfortable and disagreeable.

M'Kinley's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—U. S. Bliss of New York has been tendered a portfolio in the cabinet and accepted. He probably will be secretary of the interior.

Bliss is willing to take the secretaryship of the interior, though his friends are strongly desirous that he shall become secretary of the navy.

The naval portfolio, however, would compel the shifting of ex-Governor Long, of Massachusetts. While it is not definitely settled in his position Bliss will take, the probabilities are that it will be the interior department.

The senate will be in session until the new cabinet is confirmed, and this probability becomes a settled fact, there are, will be as follows:

Secretary of state, John Sherman.

Secretary of the treasury, Lyman Gage, Illinois.

Secretary of war, Russell A. Alger, Michigan.

Attorney general, Joseph McKenna, California.

Postmaster-general, James A. Gary, Maryland.

Secretary of the navy, John D. Long, Mass.

Secretary of agriculture, James Wilson, Iowa.

Monetary Conference Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The International monetary conference bill is now law. President Cleveland signed it this afternoon.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate wrestled away on the conference reports on the appropriation bills today, and adjusted many items in disputs between the houses and sent others back for further conference. The bill amending the shipping laws was passed after adding the provision that it shall not change the law forbidding flagging in the merchant marine.

Senator Frye said the bill as drawn was in the sailors' interest and did not restore flagging, but to please certain "men men" the provision had been made.

Gordon of Georgia had inserted in the record an account of the extreme simplicity of Washington and Adams' inauguration.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House had still another legislative day when Speaker Reed cracked his gavel at 10:30 this morning after a recess of seven hours.

The members of committees whose appropriation bills are the contention between the House and Senate were harmonizing their forces with conference committees. Indian and Sundry civil bills ready for consideration, several enterprising legislators clamored to have pension bills taken up, but the hammering of their demands, but successive shouts of "I object" mowed down these projects, which required unanimous consent.

Fight Over the Indian Bill.

The action of the House conferees in accepting the Senate amendment to detach from Oklahoma the Osage and Kansas reservations and attach them to Indian Territory aroused fierce opposition from Flynn, Oklahoma. Curtis (Rep., Kansas) said the Osages were opposed to the Osage Indians on account of unjust taxation and such was the contention of the people of Oklahoma. When creating Oklahoma Congress reserved the right to change the boundary any time, he said.

"If there is any place on this continent where democracy will be in force, it is among the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory," shouted Cannon (Rep., Ills.) and demanded that "this unheard of, American reservation, aristocracy performed, shall not be a success."

Touching the location, Pendleton (Dem., Texas) agreed with Cannon but feared that there was a better hell than that which existed in Indian Territory if, was situated in Oklahoma.

Cheered for Anarchy.

BERLIN, March 3.—At Neuweld, the Rhenish province, on Sunday, a man caused the police who drew their swords to self-defense but were obliged to retire to the station. Thereupon a mob stoned the station with paving stones and cheered for anarchy. Numerous arrests were made.

AFTER TEN MILLIONS

Demand on the Central Pacific Railroad for That Sum.

NOT LIKELY TO BE COMPLIED WITH

The Directors Will Consider the Matter and Present Counter Claims on the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—Campbell P. Berry, assistant treasurer of the United States stationed in this city, started out on a quest a day or two ago for $9,035,210.96, but so far he has failed to make the collection.

Under instructions from the secretary of the treasury, bearing date of February 17, Assistant Treasurer Berry was instructed to demand of Isaac L. Requa, president of the Central Pacific Railroad company and of the treasurer of that company the sum mentioned in order that the government's claim might not be prejudiced in the future by the failure to formally demand the exact sum claimed to be due from the railroad company. The demand was made and was not disappointed. Within a few days the railroad company through its president will make a detailed reply to the government, setting forth the efforts and counterclaims which, it will be contended, more than balances the sum of the demand. It will be maintained, in behalf of the road, that it has many judgments within effort every department and that the aggregate of these will exceed the sum claimed in the demand of the United States.

The demand is the result of the act authorizing the issue of a block of 20 mortgage bonds of the railroad company paid by the government as security for subsidy bonds. An act of Congress passed in 1894 provided the procedure whereby the bonds were sold and by its terms implies that a speedy demand is requisite to the government's release of "assets" in the railroad corporation.

When said the railroad bonds did not yield the amount of the bonds issued by the government. The deficit is the amount for which the demand in question was made. The sum claimed by the government includes interest, and, as it will be contended, the railroad company will base its resistance to the demand upon the acts of Congress regarding the relations of the government and the railroad and providing that no interest shall be deemed to be due until the entire indebtedness is determined and adjusted.

Fees and Salaries.

Interest on the bonds of the Central Pacific was such at its Piedmont name last night. His own knowledge of the amount, he thought, he said, inasmuch as only a formal request for the enormous sum involved in the matter has been received by him and not for consideration when the officials of the road should assemble.

"I was notified on Saturday last," he said, "by the assistant sub-treasurer at Washington that the money would be expected to pay nearly $10,000,000, I cannot say the demand was unexpected, and at the same time I cannot say that it is correct. Up to the time I received the notification I simply placed it in shape to be considered when we next gather as officers of the road to transact general business, and I passed the information, as it came to those best entitled to know of it. I am compelled to deny you any detailed explanation of what we may do in the matter, but only for the reason that I myself am not aware of the course we shall pursue. There is no sitting of the board now, but it is safe to presume that the road will accept the situation as it now stands and by no means antagonize the government. I have absolutely no view in the matter and cannot know that no one else connected with the road could tell any more. I am sorry there is nothing to be said in our behalf, but such is the case and it will be so until the road regularly has considered the sub-treasurer's demand. We have been doing nothing in Washington in the matter and are not prepared to offer any criticism just at this moment."

A Feast for Savages.

TORREON, Mex., March 3.—The bull fights which took place at Durango yesterday were the most horrible in the history of the country ever given in Mexico and made the large crowd go wild with delight. The first bull that entered the arena gored one of the picadors and killed his horse and was killed by a second bull and a third bull killed two more men in quick succession, making in all four human victims.

Eight bulls were killed and four horses gored to death.

The Two Presidents.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The national capital today shelters the outgoing and incoming Presidents and Vice Presidents, and preparations for the great ceremony marking the change of administration go on with feverish haste and bustle.

Maj. McKinley and Mr. Hobart were welcomed to their quarters house by one of those glorious bright days which Washington takes pride in when in the mood. The entry of the two was made with little ceremony and comparatively slight public demonstration.

Of the prospective new cabinet there are in the city Messrs. Sherman, Gage, Alger, Gary and Wilson, beside Judge McKenna, who is expected tonight or tomorrow, and a possible cabinet officer in J. McKinley of New York, who arrived during the day.

Of governors of states there are already here Ex. Bliss of New York, Tanner of Illinois, Grout of Vermont, Lowndes of Maryland, Seofield of Wisconsin, Hastings of Pennsylvania, Griggs of New Jersey and Bushnell of Ohio.

A rough total of the number of the regular and militia soldiers and sailors who will be in the shows an aggregate of 11,000 to 12,000. The escort to President McKinley will number about 6,000. The civic organizations vary in strength, but are estimated to about 12,000.

A national salute of twenty-one guns will be fired when President Cleveland leaves the White House in company with Mr. McKinley for the Capitol, and another salute of twenty-one guns will announce that they have entered the Capitol. One gun will be fired when Mr. McKinley takes the oath of office, and a national salute of twenty-one guns at the conclusion of the inaugural, when President McKinley and Mr. Cleveland bear their return march to the White House, and the same number of guns will be fired as the parade and President McKinley enters the White House of the reviewing stands.

President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland tonight entertained at dinner President-elect McKinley. The invitation was extended through Secretary Porter several days ago, but up to a late hour this afternoon it was doubtful whether or not it could be carried out, owing to the indisposition of President Cleveland. Word came to Mr. Porter, however, about 5 o'clock that the President had so far recovered from his rheumatic attack as to be able to carry out the arrangement, which was returned in pressing form.

KING GEORGE'S POLICY.

He Says He is Not Deviating from the Course Mapped Out.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A special to the Herald from Athens says:

M. Delyannis, the archbishop of Hellas, accompanied by three Cretan deputies, has presented the king a memorial urging the union of Crete with Greece and begging him to assist in his patriotic attitude, despite the pressure of the powers. The Cretans, the memorial pointed out, are unwilling to lay down their arms before the desire for union has been accomplished.

King George replied that he was not deviating from Salisbury's breath from the original policy announced.

An Albanian force of 1,200 troops, with arms and ammunition, which recently landed at Prevesa, have been sent to the various places in Epirus.

Eight hundred Mohammedan Albanians have started for Epirus. The Greek warship Hydra, Admiral Miaulis has arrived at the Piraeus.

It is officially stated that the Greek troops concentrated on the frontier number 30,000 men. Prince Nicholas has succeeded Commodore Botasis in command of the Greek fleet in Turkish waters.

M. Leontides, the Cretan archbishop, who arrived at the Piraeus, died after landing.

The former military governor of Crete, Ismaila Pasha, has reached the Piraeus on his way to Constantinople.

Found His Brother.

DANVILLE, Ills., March 3.—The interesting passage of the bill legalizing prize fighting in Nevada enabled Detective George Garrard of the city to locate a brother whom he has not heard from in fifteen years, to 1889. When the officer heard of passage of the bill and its author in the daily papers he thought it might be his brother who was the champion of the measure, and opened up a correspondence which has resulted in his obtaining the information that the Nevada legislator is one of his. He has two other brothers whom he has not heard of since the closing of the war.

Officer Garrard is the policeman who shot and killed Young Dennis on Saturday while fleeing from arrest. The officer is now under bonds of $1,000 for assault with a deadly weapon.

British Naval Estimates.

LONDON, March 3.—In the statement of the first lord of the admiralty, G. J. Goschen, in the house of commons for 1897-98, the expenditures are placed at 21,853,000 pounds sterling, being 15,000 pounds over the last year's estimates. Four battleships, three armored cruisers, two sloops, four gun boats, two torpedo destroyers and a new royal yacht will be commenced making 108 ships, building or completed. Eighty will be completed during the year. There will be an increase of 6,179 men and 121 officers in the navy.

Brazil's Revolution.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that the country is again disturbed by one of the serious of the revolutionary movement on the Brazilian boundary. While the government effects a belief that the uprising is confined to a few hundred, 3,000 men are advancing upon Cariago. The forces of the republic have been defeated at one encounter with Rebellio. The fighting is severe. The 7th regiment of Argentina continues and many battalions have already gone into camp.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that a body of the insurgent fanatics while reconnoitering at Canudos had an engagement with the federal troops. The Republica of the Brazilian force assaulted.

Gen. Gutierrez Dead.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The Herald's correspondent in Lima, Costa Rica, sent word that Gen. Gutierrez is dead.

Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Christopher Columbus Baldwin, the naval officer, is seriously ill of stomach trouble. Mr. Baldwin is widely known in the financial world.

GREEKS AND TURKS FIGHT.

An Engagement Lasting for Two Hours.

CANEA, March 3.—An engagement lasting for two hours took place last evening between Greeks on the heights of Malaxa and Badikasaba of the villages of Neraksron and Chiliorils.

Postal Appropriations Agreed On.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—All differences between the House and Senate on the postal appropriation bill have been adjusted and the conference reports is ready for action by the two houses. Amendments have been accepted which authorize the postmaster general to use the unexpended balance of Loeser's appropriation for special truck line facilities or any fast mail facilities he may think proper; $50,000 for transfer service between St. Louis and East St. Louis, adding $182,000 to the allowance for railway postal clerks; also the Senate amendments striking out the raising of salaries of postal free inspectors at $1,200, $1,400 and $1,600.

The Senate records from the amendment striking out the items for the twelve free delivery for Detroit. The Senate raises the amount for transportation by pneumatic tubes from $50,000 to $100,000 stands.

Special Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Associated Press is able to make the definite though not official announcement that Congress will be convened in special session on March 15th. The new President will send a message to Congress calling attention to the state of the government revenues and urging the speedy enactment of a general revision of the tariff law.

Immigration Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House passed the immigration bill over the President's veto, by a vote of 193 to 87.

OF IMPORTANCE TO THE WEST

Decision by Secretary Francis in a Colorado Mining Case.

Rule Regarding the Publication of Notices by Claimants, to Take Effect in June.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A question of great importance throughout the West, involving the publication of notices by mining claimants was settled in the decision of Secretary Francis in the case of H. W. Gowdy et al versus the Kismet Gold Mining company, coming up from the Pueblo, Colo., land district. These regulations heretofore have been generally disregarded. To prevent confusion and misinterpretation and to enforce the law the following rule is constituted for rule 23 of the official regulations:

The claimant is required to post a copy of the plat of such survey in a conspicuous place upon the claim, together with a notice of his intention to apply for patent thereof, whether or not he will give the date of posting, name of claimant, name of claim, mining district and county; whether it is a lode claim, placer claim, and if so, whether the record may be found, giving the book and page thereof, the number of feet claimed along the vein each way, the presumed direction thereof, number of feet claimed on the vein in each direction from the point of discovery or other well defined place on the claim, the general course of said vein and conflicting claims, or, if none exist, the notice should so state.

This will take effect June 1 next, and publications thereafter must conform to it.

Finishing the Cabinet.

BOSTON, March 3.—A special from Washington says:

Major McKinley telegraphed this morning Governor Long:

"Your appointment stands, secretary of the navy."

Long's friends have wired him to come to Washington at once. All the members of the cabinet are on the ground.

Cornelius N. Bliss has accepted the secretaryship of the interior with the understanding that the appointment is not to rank by any other arrangements can be made today; that he shall hold it no longer than six months, and for a less time if the President shall find a substitute.

Another Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 3. — The President has signed the bill to allow the Utah Southern Railway in which distillers are greatly interested.

The Note to the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The collective note signed by the ambassadors of six powers, which was presented to the Turkish government yesterday declares that the powers are desirous of putting an end to the deplorable condition of affairs on Crete due to the delay in the execution of reforms. They declare that complete autonomy should be granted upon Crete under the suzerainty of the sultan and concludes that Greece had been called to withdraw her military and naval forces from Crete.

Railway Notes.

Freight Agent Hunt of the Rio Grande Western, is staying at Ogden.

Rev. H. O. Smith and Rev. E. P. Morgan, who have been visiting friends in this city, will leave for the East this evening over the Rio Grande Western.

General Passenger agent F. A. Wadleigh of the Rio Grande Western, left for Chicago last evening to attend a meeting of western passenger agents to convene there on March 5th.

A Cumberland Gap dispatch to the Missouri Pacific quotes reduced rates of $2.91 per hundred as first class freight from the Atlantic seaboard to Utah common points, effective March 5th, and expires March 10th. This means a 48 cent per hundred reduction on first class rates on water route present prices.

Col. D. C. Dodge, vice-president and general manager of the Rio Grande Western railway, is in the city looking after the interests of the road. There is no question in the minds of the officials of the Western that the proposed extension of the road to Ruby City will be built, but whether it will be from Provo or from some other point they do not care to say at present.

The selection of rooms or a building for the location of the Short Line headquarters in this city is expected now any day. It has been rumored that the company would erect a building on the foundation walls just south of the Daily block, but the officers here have transmitted several propositions to the directors, to which they are expecting a reply.

ANTI-SHEEP BILL.

The Subject of a Long and Lively Debate in the House.

NO MORE CHRISTMAS TREES.

Discussion of the Measure Will—The Industrial Home in the Senate.

The bill introduced by Bennion, which passed the House this afternoon, for the protection of timber, is especially designed to put a stop to the destruction of valuable trees in order to provide Christmas trees. It forbids the cutting of timber less than eight inches in diameter, except for sawing or building, and will tend to preserve the forests of the State, if enforced.

The debate on H. B. 67, by Ray, which is ostensibly designed to preserve the purity of the waters of the State, but is regarded by sheep men as a blow at their interests, was the subject of a long and lively debate in the House this morning. It was plain to be seen from the remarks of members that the feeling against the sheep business is becoming more and more intense among the people in several counties of the State, year by year. The bill prohibits the quartering of sheep within fifteen miles of a stream where the refuse from them can "directly or indirectly" find its way into the water. Some of the arguments used in support of this stringent and far reaching provision, were of a sensational character. Parry declared that many people in his district had died through drinking water befouled by sheep, and that many more would die if a remedy were not provided by the Legislature. A number of members, none too friendly to the sheep men, thought their opponents were asking too much, and could not support the bill. At length further consideration of the bill was postponed that it might come up with a bill on the same subject passed by the Senate. There promises to be a lively debate on the sheep question before the assembly shall dispose of it.

SENATE.

After the close of the News report yesterday the following business was done:

S. B. 59, An act to provide for the control of the Agricultural college, the school for the blind, the school for the deaf and dumb, the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society, the State insane asylum, the State insane asylum, the State prison, and the University of Utah, by a board of control of State institutions and to provide for the appointment and duties and compensation of members of the board, was finally passed.

Cains wanted the bill to go over for one day but this was objected to and the bill was placed on final passage.

Cains, continuing, said he had doubts of the practicability of the bill. It established a board of control consisting of regents of the Utah University, which was certainly a radical departure. He said the bill provided for a salary of $4 per day for members of the board and he didn't believe that they could get the best ability in the State at that price or any other price, he thought it should be given as a patriotic services without compensation. He did not believe in placing the institutions of a State in the hands of cheap men. The large power given to the board, practically without limitation, amounted to absolute power. The board could remove or appoint officers without cause. The legislature might just as well turn over the whole State government into the hands of a board. He was the old attempt of Congress to govern Utah by a board. It looked as if the matter had all been fixed by throwing a little "sop" to the different counties interested, namely, Cache, Utah, Davis and Salt Lake, each of which was to furnish two members of the board except Salt Lake, which was to furnish three.

Snow said he was not satisfied that the bill was a good one and wanted it understood that its speech received any "sop." He could not see that it lessened the expense any as the various boards now in control, although serving without compensation, except in the case of the Agricultural college and he had heard of no complaint.

Call replied to the speech in support of the bill by an objection to, in remarks of Cains to the effect that a "sop" had been thrown out to the supporters of the bill.

Cains—"By that expression, senator, I did not mean the committee."

Smoot—"What did you mean?"

Cains—"Well, the provisions are in the bill."

Smoot—"Then you did mean the committee."

Continuing, Smoot said there are thirty-two men on the boards controlling the institutions of the State, and this bill proposes to reduce the members to nine. He believed that Senator Cains himself would be glad to serve on this board at a salary of $4 per day and would give good service. Reports of conflicting interests in the management of the State institutions are received from time to time, and when they are investigated by the Legislature they develop peculiar conditions. Each board, said he, has a knife at the throat of the other and the situation is becoming absolutely contemptible and should cease. The committee cites the fact that the foremost State in the Union in educational matters (Michigan) has adopted the plan and put the control of all her state institutions in the hands of a board of reliable business citizens. The board will be nonpartisan; it will fit up the State institutions and improve them.

After some few words by Rideout, who said he was hardly prepared to say whether or not the bill was a good one, as he had not had time to con-