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. 86. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

CUBAN EMBROGLIO.

Our Effect of the Sympathy Expected in This Country.

WEYLER DISGUSTED AT CONGRESS.

Chancellor Appointed by the Junta—Recruits for the Island—Arms and Ammunition.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A special to the World from Havana says:

The state of public feeling in the United States on the Cuban question and the general indignation excited by General Weyler's first announcement of his plans, no doubt prevented the non-appearance of another proclamation, which was to have been issued here in February. General Weyler was advised from Washington that the announcement of his plans had excited much sympathy for Cuba and that another proclamation would so likely to stir action by the American Congress. General Weyler has apparently acted upon this advice and, while he has not deviated from the policy he first announced, he has given up concerting his campaign by proclamation.

GAINED UNDERSTAND OUR CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A special to the World from Havana says:

Captain General Weyler, the commander-in-chief, said yesterday:

"I have no information from the government at Madrid upon its views, and I will not therefore discuss a subject of such extremely delicate diplomatic importance.

"I will say, however, that a nation which I always thought to be friendly to Spain has taken steps through its Congress to recognize as honorable savages, who burn, steal and destroy, who hang a peaceful citizen for attempting to pursue his lawful business—who treated to be the case of Dubois, who was hanged by insurgents at Tunabiel.

"I cannot understand the sentiments which led the United States Congress to do what it has done. If recognition of belligerency is formally decreed, American property will be the legal rights of protection by my soldiers, it now enjoys. There are extensive American interests here and if the United States has given the rebels they relieve my government and myself from responsibility."

CHANCELLOR OF CUBA.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Herald this morning says:

Dr. Joaquin Castillo has been appointed chancellor of the Cuban legation in America. The appointment was made by Tomas Estrada Palma, president of the revolutionary party, or junta. Mr. Palma has had some work time he could personally attend to, and so requested Dr. Castillo to remain in this country and take charge of the junta's work in this city, while Mr. Palma will devote his time to diplomatic matters in Washington.

Mr. Castillo was educated in Paris and came to this country in 1878. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Before the United States naval force Dr. Castillo passed a high competitive examination and was sentenced to the United States steamer Wabash in Boston. He volunteered his services on the Kearsarge, which went in search of the Jeanette expedition. He served eighteen months in the arctic zone, assigned to the forces of the Jeanette survivors and returned to this city.

Dr. Castillo, secretary of state of the republic of Cuba, has received cipher dispatches which announce the safe arrival in Cuba of four expeditions with new aids from different American ports during February. The signal necessity of ammunition in the heart, not arms, particularly those of Gomez and Maceo, induced Secretary Fortunato to make arrangements for the departure of several small expeditions to sail from southern ports of the United States.

The first left this country on Feb. 4, carrying 250 rifles and 150,000 rounds of ammunition. Accompanying the expedition were Eileen men. The second expedition left on February 7, with 150 rifles, 150,000 cartridges and twelve men, the third left on February 15 with 250 rifles and twenty men. The fourth sailed on February 18 and carried 100 rifles and 60,000 rounds of ammunition and ten men. Each of three expeditions, it is said, landed on different parts of the Cuban coast, three on the south coast and the fourth on the north shore.

SIGNALING FOR CUBA.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Agents of the Cuban revolutionists working from St. Louis as a recruiting center, are sending from this city and the surrounding country from thirty to fifty men each week to join the forces of Gomez on the island. Active work was begun shortly after the middle of February, when a cablegram from New Orleans appeared in the city, armed with plenty of funds, and made himself known to a small circle of Cuban sympathizers. No time was lost in getting to work, and between Feb. 20 and 25, forty or fifty recruits left this city for Cuba. Since the date last mentioned at least 100 more have gone.

The men are enlisted with the understanding that they are to take chances on the success of the revolution. They are promised nothing, unless the cause of Cuba wins. If it does they are given a guarantee that they will be well taken care of. No salary is offered. Transportation is furnished them to the point where they embark for Cuba, and it is guaranteed to them that food and clothing will be provided them during their stay at the seat of hostilities. Every man enlisted in St. Louis is equipped at once with sole shoes bought from a large hardware store in St. Louis.

Lynch Justice.

PERRY, Okla., March 4.—News has reached here that about 2 o'clock a.m. a large band of masked men rode into Tecumseh, the county seat of Pottawatomie county, Oklahoma, went to the jail, took out Jake McLaughlin, Bud Wade Allison and Jesse Moore, the murderer of John and Jacob Moore, two old farmers who lived near Wewoka, and strung him up three times. This action was the result of a statement made by a subject named Truesdale, who is also under arrest for complicity in the murders. Truesdale stated that Jake McLaughlin knew all the murders and stated that a man named Holbrook, a pal of the Christians, Oklahoma, was going to a telegraph pole for bank robbery and murder at Wichita Falls last week, and others were the murderers of Moore.

The men broke open the jail and strung McLaughlin up three times, but he would not confess and they let him alone following him.

A Mississippian Sister.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

The Vladimirski's Sofia correspondent says that the Bulgarian's are preparing for a Macedonian rising in the autumn to show dissatisfaction at the powers for recognizing Prince Ferdinand, whom it was hoped to get rid of.

The Vladimirski drawn attention to an extract from the Bulgarian newspaper Mabel saying that Bulgaria is disheartened by Russia's policy in recognizing the prince. The opinion here is growing that respecting Bulgarian prominence.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Officers Not Participate as a General Rule.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Brigadier General Cousins, of the Salvation Army, in this city says:

The story that all the brigadiers except one in the Salvation Army in this country are Russian, is not true. On the contrary, with the possible exception of Brigadier General Evans of New York, there is not a single officer in America are naturalized citizens of the United States. Only four are native English: Evans, of New York; Evans, of Philadelphia; French, of St. Louis, and Sully, of Kansas City. Fielding, of Chicago, is a Swede and was a member of the national guard present at the court house riot in Cincinnati in 1884. Brewer, of Boston, is also American born. Argyal, of San Francisco, was born in Ireland. Hoag, of Buffalo, is of German birth. Cousins is a French Huguenot. He says those of Russian nationality are most favorable to Ballington Booth. Those of American nationality are opposed to the change under the old general.

INVASION IN THE RANKS.

CHICAGO, March 4.—A dispatch from New York says:

The Salvation Army no longer presents a solid front. There are serious defections toward the new religious movement to be led by Ballington Booth and his wife.

The movement received impetus last night at the Cliff, when the local corps there, the first to rebel against General Booth, held a rousing meeting independent of army authority. The members participated Ballington Booth executing him of their devotion to him. A telegram to Commissioner Eva Booth at the same time severed all connection with the international army.

At Syracuse the local army corps has refused longer to obey orders from headquarters, and a letter has been sent to Colonel Eadie asking him to resign and go back to England. A collection amounting to $1,200 was taken up to be forwarded to Commander Booth.

Corps No. 2 of the army at Newark also took a definite stand against international headquarters by refusing to sell the War Cry.

MISS OVERMAN'S STORY.

Not Sufficient Without Further Corroboration.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Deacon Wilkens submitted Miss Overman to a severe cross examination at the evening session of the council before which Geo. C. O. Brown of the First Congregational church is being tried on charges of immorality. He asked her among other things if she had not told her some time that her feelings for Dr. Brown had been such as no virtuous woman should exceed. When asked if she had so stated, Miss Overman replied with much apparent indignation that she had left no such thing. She admitted, however, that she did not wait for the pastor to impel her, but fell of her own account.

Mr. Williams led her through a long line of misty, hazy questions, covering that period beginning with the meeting Dec. 19, and ending with her wifely kiss the doctor's study the same afternoon. When the alleged blackmail of Mrs. Davidson was referred to her, Mr. Williams wanted to know if the old feeling came back in the darkness of the room. The witness, however, did not have an opportunity to reply to this, for Dr. Pond entered a serious objection to what he termed prolonged and unnecessary cross-examination, and said if it was continued he would seriously withdraw the deliberations of the council.

Rev. Mr. Sick wanted to know what her feelings toward Dr. Brown were now. "Sincere pity, and that only," was the reply.

The members of the council have come to the conclusion that Miss Overman's story, without corroboration, is insufficient. They have decided that Mrs. Tunnell is not in the city, she has been telegraphed for to the scene of the council, and upon her words hangs, in a measure, the fate of Dr. Brown.

Blaine Family Burial Ground.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—"It has been the cherished wish of Mrs. Blaine," remarked Joseph H. Manley, formerly postmaster of Augusta, Me., where the Blaine family resides, "that the remains of her family should be removed from their temporary resting place in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington, and placed in Augusta.

"Mr. Blaine has been negotiating with a gentleman at Augusta for the purchase of a suitable site where the remains of the Blaine family may be interred, and it is quite likely the work of removing the bodies from Oak Hill cemetery will be done during the coming spring. From the lack of the publication in regard to Mr. Blaine's intentions in this respect, I infer that the negotiations have not a satisfactory conclusion.

"It is the desire of Mrs. Blaine to have her dear dead at their old farm, for she thinks, in common with the citizens of her state, that all the honors heaped upon her illustrious husband come to him as a citizen of Maine. Whatever action the state may deem to take in regard to the erection of a monument over Mr. Blaine's last resting place will be entirely satisfactory to Mrs. Blaine, but she will treat removing the remains from Oak Hill and having them interred in the site she has selected at Augusta at her own expense.

"It would be difficult to picture a more beautiful spot than that chosen by Mrs. Blaine, located as it is on a knoll of the hill overlooking the picturesque Kennebec River. There has been a number of conversations passed between Mrs. Blaine and the state authorities in regard to the disposition of her husband's remains, but everything was held in abeyance pending a settlement of the negotiations for a site.

A Washington Anniversary.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Today is the 103d anniversary of Washington's second inauguration as President of the United States. The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America will throw open the apartments to which that historic function took place, restored in every detail to what it was in the early period of national independence. The room was originally the senate chamber of the United States. The building is at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, and adjoins Independence hall. The city dames over the historic buildings to these dames. At the exercises this evening Mr. Gillespie, president of the Pennsylvania society, will preside. On her right hand will sit Mrs. A. E. Stevenson, wife of the vice-president of the United States, and president of the national society. Judge Pennypacker and Dr. S. W. Mitchell will make addresses. The Philadelphia city troop will attend in uniform.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S

Application for Woman Suffrage to Call Lincoln.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Susan B. Anthony, who leaves tomorrow for the Pacific coast, in an interview today said:

"I leave Thursday night for California where, April 1, we begin a campaign to educate the men that they may vote yes on the pending amendment to strike out the word "male" out of the constitution of the state. I will remain in San Francisco to direct the campaign, while the Rev. Anna Shaw, of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Yates, of Maine, will conduct a series of outdoor meetings in each county of the state. We are now circulating a petition. We are sure that the matter rests entirely with the men and we are praying the leading political leaders of both parties to put the plank of woman suffrage in their platform. Heretofore they always have begged off when we asked for the plank in state conventions, because their constituency has not requested it. Now we propose having the constituency request it. We are arranging to have the women hold county meetings and bring pressure on the county conventions. We are having the assessors' books examined to find what proportion of the taxes are paid by women. We recognize no partisanship and shall make the same request of each party. If one party recognizes our request and the others refuse, we shall work with the first party. If the leaders refuse our requests we shall put on our bonnets and leave the state."

NEW PANAMA COMPANY.

Not Engaged in Negotiations With the Nicaragua Company.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A dispatch from Paris to the Herald says:

The secretary of the Panama Canal company is authorized to the press the following:

"The new Panama Canal company is not engaged in any negotiation with the Nicaragua company. The project of consolidation has not foundation. Mr. Bartlett has not seen any officers of the company."

The Herald publishes a letter signed by the same secretary to M. Bremond Venegasin, head of the group of French capitalists who made the preliminary contract with Mr. Bartlett. The letter says: "The Veraguaca communication of Feb. 24, addressed to the president and directors of the Panama Canal company was discussed by the board, as was also a certified copy of the contract furnished by Veraguaca. The board rejected it mainly on the ground that it looked to the building of the Nicaragua canal, while they wanted to complete the Panama canal."

Girl Found Wounded.

WAUSAU, Wis., March 4.—In one of the wards at Riverside Hospital is a young, well dressed and evidently refined woman suffering from a terrible wound extending across the skull and face. She is unconscious and will probably die, the doctors say. The girl was found by the street Monday night and has not since recovered consciousness. A large stone used by with blood stains on the seat. The only clue to the girl's identity was in the initials "E. A." on her clothing, but who she is is not known. Woman early in the evening the young woman was in company with a man who cannot be found. It is said that the young lady came here from Stevens Point with a man who is now being searched for.

The President Arrives.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President reached Washington from New York at 7:30 this morning.

Hotmes's Room Sealed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The supreme court today in a decision by Justice Williams, overruled all the arguments of error in the case of H. H. Holmes, sentenced to death for murdering Benjamin F. Pitezel, and confirmed the judgment of the court below. The opinion says no substantial error has been pointed out and the evidence fully sustained the verdict. Governor Hastings, it is believed, will fix an early day for the execution. Holmes is said to have recently sent for a Catholic priest, who has visited him several times.

Postmaster Nominated.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The President nominated Harry Warren postmaster at Winnemucca, Nevada.

ITALY IN A RAGE.

The News of General Baratieri's Defeat Confirmed.

RIOTS IN SEVERAL PLACES.

Soldiers Fire on the Mob—Death of the General and Minister of War Demanded.

ROME, March 4.—The kingdom of Italy today is in a condition of excitement, grief and anger, a state of mind despite all. Every dispatch from Massowah adds to the gravity of the disaster to the Italian army at Adowa, Abyssinia.

When the first news of General Baratieri's defeat reached the city, report had it that only five hundred men had been killed; this yesterday afternoon the numbers ran up to 3,000 killed with sixty pieces of artillery captured. This morning's dispatches place the number of killed in battle and the four surrounding posts which fell wounded during the retreat at over fifty miles, not a more horrible fate than those killed on the spot.

Throughout the night the garrison men was kept under arms and mounted patrols traversed the principal streets. The streets were filled with people on the outbreak and after early morning every public place was crowded with excited men and women. Several disturbances which called for police interference occurred today and the indications are that the people are assuming a more threatening attitude, not only in Rome, but throughout Italy. Demonstrations against Crispi's ministry and even against the crown are reported from the provinces, in spite of the fact that the authorities are straining every nerve to suppress all alarming news.

Later in the day the news from the provinces became more disturbing. It was raised in a number of places that the public had been made to cope with the populace and that troops had been called upon to restore order. The soldiers, however, appear to have been reluctant to fire on the mob, in several places the crowds were fired upon. At Milan the troops after vainly trying to disperse the mob were obliged to fire. One man was killed and several wounded. This increased the excitement. The troops were stoned and had to clear the public square at the point of the bayonet.

Dispatches from Venice say that last night a crowd assembled at the piazza of St. Mark and speeches were made, condemning the manner in which the Abyssinian campaign had been conducted and calling upon the military authorities to try General Baratieri by court martial. There was another popular demonstration against the government this morning, and the mob was only dispersed by the police with the greatest difficulty, after a number of attacks had been made.

At Padua today a mob marched through the streets, hooting the government officials, and crying for the downfall of the Crispi ministry.

At Verona there was a similar demonstration.

It is believed that nothing short of the downfall of Premier Crispi and the dispatch of strong reinforcements to Africa will satisfy the public clamor.

Shortly before noon it was announced that General Baratieri had been recalled to Rome and that his conduct in the present campaign and the defeat at Adowa would be inquired into. The socialists declare the general should be shot as an example to others, and the minister of war should share his fate.

The army reserves of 1872, numbering about 80,000, are being called to the standard, but it is feared there will be serious rioting when the men muster in large bodies.

The news of the death of Generals Albertone and Dabormida has been confirmed. It is believed over five hundred other Italian officers of the least rank have been slain.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today voted to recommend that the Senate concur in the House substitute for the Senate Cuban resolutions and ask for a conference. Several members expressed themselves unfavorable to accept the House resolutions and the action was ventured by one or two that the House substitute was in a weaker form than the Senate's original measure.

Sherman reported back the resolutions to the Senate and stated that the House substitute must be non-concurred in and a conference committee appointed. Agreed to. The vice-president appointed Sherman, Morgan and Lodge conference committee.

Frye, from the committee on foreign relations, reported the substitute for the House bill providing for the extermination of the Alaskan fur seals, which was made a special order for next Thursday.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the House today a bill passed to authorize the county of Navajo, Arizona, to issue bonds for the construction of county buildings. The conference report on the army bill was adopted. The House then resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, the amendment to station marshals and district attorneys' fees again coming up.

NANSEN AGAIN.

The Former Report Confirmed From Siberia.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—Major General Svoinitsky, governor of Irkutsk, telegraphs here in reply to queries regarding the reports as to Dr. Nansen's return, that Peter Tumorion Kuchnarefi, who lives at Uryanek, under date of November 10th, wrote to the merchant Kuchnarefi at Yakutsk as follows:

"We learn Dr. Nansen has reached the Tolo, has discovered Liberia discovered Irkutsk, and has now returned, thus proving the Arctic ocean has now been explored."

Peter Tumorion Kuchnarefi is the accredited agent of Dr. Nansen, and has been intrusted with a supply of Lapland reindeer for his expedition. He is now at Uryanek on the Arctic ocean, at the mouth of the Yana river, just south of Lakhansky island, one of the New Siberian, and has this 200 miles east of the Lena delta.

The Fur Seals.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The fur seal commission on foreign relations today decided to report the Dolphin bill, extending the eastern limit of the seal waters England consents to further arbitration, without amendment. There was but one dissenting vote which was cast by Morgan.

Senator Morgan will file a minority report taking the position that the claims made by the Paris tribunal are sufficient for the protection of the seals, if properly enforced. He will be accompanied by all other members of the committee who contend that at the present rate there will be no seals left in a few years, unless some method can be reached for suspension of their slaughtering for the present and its general regulation in future.

No Change in Sir Condition.

LENOX, Mass., March 4.—Governor Greenhalge's condition remains unchanged at noon.

Earnings of the Union Pacific.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Pacific statement submitted by the House today included in the statement by James Monroe, freight traffic manager of the Union Pacific. He gave detailed statistics concerning the earnings of the road for several years and gave the conclusion that the gross earnings exceeding $18,000,000 could be counted upon for the future.

Not more than 25 per cent of that amount could be considered net earnings. In answer to questions, he said the Oregon and that connection received very little increase in Denver, south, which would otherwise have been handled by the Union Pacific, Winslow & Paris, counsel for Union Pacific reorganization committee, made a supplemental statement of the plan of the committee. In explanation of the reorganization plan, Parker said the total bonds at the time of the receivership earned interest to be provided for in the reorganization (exclusive of the debt of the government) would be $60,000,000. The entire amount of new bonds necessary to retire the old, he stated, was limited to $51,244,720, imposing upon the new company an interest charge of $2,560,736, against an interest charge of about $3,000,000 on the same bonds under the old system of bonds.

The plan contemplated that the provision for all outstanding securities and future requirements should result in fixed charges not over $1,800,000, the reorganization of a higher basis furnishing an security against future insolvency. The plan dealt only with the lines of railroad, lands, equipment, terminals and equipment properties of the Union Pacific proper, between Council Bluffs and a point five miles west of Ogden and between Kansas City and Denver, and Denver and Cheyenne, including the Omaha bridge and with mortgage affecting these properties only, together with certain branch line properties controlled by the ownership of the mortgage liens.

The Northern Pacific.

SEATTLE, Washington, March 4.—The court ended that Burleigh would continue to act as receiver for the Northern Pacific in this state, Oregon, Montana and Idaho. He will continue to receive $1,500 a year. Judge Shepherd wrote the decision. He takes the position that Justice Field's order, while making Judge Jenkins's court the court of primary jurisdiction, gave this court a right to do what was necessary to protect the creditors and other affairs of this circuit.

Miners Entombed.

BERLIN, March 4.—Fire broke out in Caspiers coal mine at Karlsville, Prussian Silesia. Ten bodies of twenty-one entombed miners have been recovered, but the fate of the miners entombed, numbering about 100, is still uncertain.

A Filibuster Seized.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, has received a telegram from Captain Herring, commanding the cutter Merritt, at Tampa, Fla., stating that he has seized the steamer Mallory, forty miles south of that point, loaded with arms and ammunition and delivered her to the proper authorities at the port of Tampa. The authorities here have little expectation, in view of the recent decisions of the courts, of making out a case against the Mallory that will detain her longer than a few days.

Time to File Answer.

MILWAUKEE, March 4.—Judge Jenkins has fixed March 12 as the time for the filing of answers to the foreclosure suit of Farmers' Loan & Trust company against the Northern Pacific Railway company. Defendants who have not answered then will be considered in default.

Spain's Foreign Minister Resigns.

MADRID, March 4.—The minister of foreign affairs, Senor Gullasoyo, has resigned, owing, it is said, to ill health. The Duke of Tetuan, who resigned his office as minister of foreign affairs on January 18, owing to the recall of his friend, Marshal de Campos, from Cuba, will resume that portfolio.

The opinion prevails in official circles that President Cleveland will not approve the Cuban resolutions adopted by the United States Congress. Senor Del Weyler, in a cablegram on the question of American intervention, says no hope is will not be necessary to resort to extreme measures.

Belongs to Great Britain.

LONDON, March 4.—The St. James Gazette publishes a forecast of the British blue book upon the Venezuelan situation shortly to be issued. It contains extracts from the archives of Holland, from the latter part of the sixteenth century to the second decade of the nineteenth century and extracts from the archives of Spain. Under the Venezuelan claims for the possession of the west bank of the Essequibo, it will be shown, it is said, to overwhelming strength, that the possession of the land is Great Britain's rightful heritage.

MORE SNOW AND COLDER.

These are the Highest Indications at the Weather Office.

A call on the area-watchful and alert clerks of the local weather bureau office, on the top floor of the Board of Trade building, at noon today resulted in ascertaining that signs point to colder weather and more snow before Sunday can again make its bow.

"Yesterday," said the assistant observer, "the temperature was high and the temperature was low. Today the reverse of this condition is true and we are sure to have more snow and colder weather, though it will not be very severe, nor do I think it will last long." The sick wave of the northwest which prevailed yesterday, has moved and gone east.

The attentive officer of Observer Smith and assistants have undergone a complete renovation the last few days and as a consequence are greatly improved in appearance. The expense of the change will be borne by the government but as a quarter is usual—amounts of not that they should be—the cost will not be great. Uncle Sam thinks for special allowance for such things. A general appropriation is made and it is distributed among the stations of the country according to their needs. What call Lake gets, though, is a matter of guesses, as does with what is given to each station is the one maintained at San Francisco.

The Utility of Mathematics.

Following is an outline of a lecture delivered in the University of Utah lecture course by Prof. D. R. Allen, on Tuesday evening:

The subject was considered from three main points of view: first, purely as a means of mental growth and development; second, as a means of acquiring knowledge in other subjects; third, its practical utility in the daily affairs of life.

The study of mathematics begins with fixed and clear definitions of the things considered, and statements of truth so simple that the mind, in its very infancy, accepts their truth as self-evident. From these simple beginnings, by the highest reasoning powers, to the highest truths received by science. There can be no doubt, or ambiguity, because the mind is conducted from the known to the unknown by the most striking relations. The things reasoned about and the methods of reasoning are so clearly understood, that the mind never feels false or unsafe. It comprehends or it does not comprehend, and the line which separates the known from the unknown, is always well defined. These characteristics give to this system of reasoning a superiority over every other, arising not from any difference in the logic, but a difference in the things to which the logic is applied.

It was shown that investigation in many important sciences, as astronomy, physics, chemistry, have been greatly aided by the application of mathematics, and that a thorough understanding of these sciences cannot be had without a good knowledge of the mathematical sciences.

Some instances of mathematics enters into every activity of life, and into every relation of society or business—into the kitchen, into the parlor, into the shop, into manufactories, into commerce, and into all human progress. The uses and practices of all the mechanic arts are but the application of mathematical science.

On Friday evening, March 6, Prof. Corey lectures on the "Rise of Industrialism," a review of the economical history of Europe, showing the influence of economic and industrial life upon modern civilization. On Friday, March 13th, Prof. Stewart lectures on music and its practical application in right methods of training. The public is invited.

Police Court.

In the police court today Mary Anderson, who was charged with being a prostitute was discharged and a similar order was made with regard to Mary Grice alias Williams, whom Mae Anderson was alleged to have procured as an inmate of her establishment.

Mae Peterson, the little girl who was enticed into a room by four men on Saturday last, had a hearing on the charge of lewdness and prostitution today, which resulted in her being placed under bonds to keep the peace. She has been placed in a good home by Attorney C. M. Nielsen who has been looking after her welfare in the case.

Joseph O'Brien, the ex-detective, who was arrested on a charge of vagrancy was dismissed, while Charles Chapman's case for the same offense was continued until tomorrow at 2 p. m.

Refuses to Tear it Down.

Building Inspector H. D. Fabian wrote to a complaint in the police court this afternoon charging Expert Accountant Robert R. Anderson with committing a nuisance by refusing to tear, on the ground a certain fence bounding, situated at 61 West, on the south street, upon which the inspector had placed the seal of condemnation. Mr. Anderson will be required to explain tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

George M. Madden.

M. E. Fuller writes from Groveland, Massachusetts, asking whether or not George M. Madden, who is supposed to have come to Salt Lake City as a Mormon, is still living. If so, he is requested to place himself in immediate communication with the inquirer. One of his friends is very ill, and specially desires to hear from him.

ACCUSED OF MURDER

Mrs. Rose Browning Charged With the Crime.

THE VICTIM IS ALVIN GREEN.

Lived at South Cottonwood, Had Been On a Spree and Died Under Suspicious Circumstances.

A NEWS man this afternoon interviewed in the county jail, Mrs. Rose Browning, who has been taken into custody with the charge of murder preferred against her. The victim is Alvin Green, the man who died at Murray on Saturday evening last. The insinuation is that he was poisoned by the prisoner and robbed. The place where the crime is said to have been committed is on that quagmire spot—within the very walls of the saloon where Charles Thiele killed his wife.

The accused is sometimes called "Illinois Rose," though from where she got or way she should answer is that nobody is not known. Certainly she is not so swarthy as the little world indicate. She has dark eyes and a heavy crop of dark brown hair—but not black. The alias probably comes from some other reason. When the reporter was ushered into the narrow cell she occupies on the second floor of the jail she was sitting on the edge of the bed reading a novel. Her eyes were sparkling and her countenance agleam. Dr. Wright, the county physician, had just taken his departure after having given her a dose of morphine. This act was one of charity—one of necessity given to alleviate pain, as the woman, according to her own confession, has been a victim to the drug for nine years and now takes it in quantities that would mean certain death to an "amateur" in the "business."

"I WILL TALK IN COURT"

Asked as to what light she could throw on the affair she said, "I will talk in court and don't care to be interviewed now."

"You know this man Green?"

"I prefer to talk in court—don't care about saying anything at all now."

"Have you consulted an attorney?"

"Yes, sir; I sent for one this morning and he came down to see me."

"Were you surprised when arrested?"

"Well, I should say so."

"Where do you expect to get out of here?"

"That's what I don't know. I wish I did."

"Were you not acquainted with Green?"

"I never saw him before the day he died. I heard that a man had died but supposed it was an old fellow he was with. I didn't know either of them. They are now holding a post mortem examination and I guess something will be known then."

"What were you told when arrested?"

"That I was wanted as a witness."

"You expect to be able to make an explanation that will result in your acquittal?"

"Why sure. If I don't get off I will write to my folks—my father who is rich. He lives in Montana and has a big ranch there which he paid $30,000 cash down for. Besides that he has seven houses in one town, quite a number more in others and a whole lot of property. I don't know anything about. Of course I want write to him where I can't get out of this. I haven't written to him for six years. He may have sold out and gone west, for I haven't heard from him. I know that he is one of this kind he would come to my assistance."

"Have you other relatives there—father or mother?"

"I have other relatives there but no father or mother—they are dead. I don't care to give their names. My own name is Rose Browning. I came to Salt Lake five years ago. A year after I married but my husband, who was a miner, died a little more than a year ago according to the best of my recollection."

"The case?"

"Too much whisky," said the prisoner, as she pirouetted with the leaves of the story book she held in her hand, "and a kind of a long trouble."

And thus she continued at a rate that was alarmingly rapid for a woman who did not care to be interviewed, until the officers thought she had given "the old fellow," to whom she referred in so long the one she supposed to be dead is Austin Andrews, also a South Cottonwood farmer. According to the officers these two men had been on a protracted spree and came up to Salt Lake last Friday night and went back to Murray on Saturday accompanied by Mrs. Browning with whom it appears they went to the saloon now remodeled by Thiele and now run by an individual who answers to the euphonious title of "Smuggler House Mike." There drunken and disorderly scenes are reported to have been indulged in. The men had considerable money, and it is said, spent it freely. In the evening Green was found dead in a saloon. It is thought he was poisoned. Dr. Fetterson made an examination but not a close one and said Green might have reported from excessive alcoholism. But the officers were not satisfied and Justice Sanders commenced an investigation. The dead man's companion got home but he didn't know how. He found that his money was gone. It is thought Mrs. Browning knows where it went to and that she also knew something as to the cause of Green's death. A complaint charging her with murder was accordingly sworn to and she was arrested.

Prof. Hirsching is making an analysis of the contents of Green's stomach with a view to ascertaining whether or not the presence of poison can be decided. The result will probably be forthcoming by tomorrow and will prove a strong point in the case.