

ONE CENT A WORD
For Want Advertisements
IN THE HERALD.

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

WANT ADS.
Only One Cent a Word
IN THE HERALD.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR, NO. 120.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1892.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

HE WHO RUMS MAY READ.

HOME RULE

being judges of their sincerity, although he believes that they are absolutely sincere in every profession that they have made.

about the same as other people do. That being so, they are entitled to this measure which we are asking.

A DANCE-HOUSE RIOT

will not have it. "There is too much American blood in my veins for that," she said. The countess will leave for Brooklyn as soon as she is able to do so, probably in the latter part of the week.

ANTI-SILVER MEN

They Begin Filibustering in the House.

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Judge Anderson Makes an Argument.

CONDITIONS IN UTAH

It Would be No Mistake to Pass the Faulkner Bill.

EX-MARSHAL DYER'S SPEECH

A Tribute to the Good Work Done by the Liberal Party—Sincerity of the Mormons in Their Abandonment of Polygamy—Wealth of the Territory.

HERALD BUREAU

Corner of 1st and N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.

Judge Anderson made the opening argument in the Home Rule hearing this morning. He made a brief fifteen or twenty minutes' speech, in which he called attention to the fact that a great misapprehension had gotten abroad in regard to the extent to which polygamy had been practiced heretofore in Utah. He stated that it had been said that only 1 or 2 per cent. of the people of the territory were polygamists. He showed that that was a mistake, that it arose from the fact of no record being kept of the second or plural marriage; that the fact of the marriage could not be proven, and hence they could not be convicted of polygamy; that the indictments were usually found

in connection with this, Mr. Dyer read extracts from Salt Lake Tribune which went to show that they held out the same inducements to the Mormon people to abandon polygamy and disband the People's party and assuring the people that "it would be the happiest day that Utah had ever seen or she would ever see." Mr. Dyer paid a tribute to the good work done by the Liberal party in the past, ascribing much of the present favorable conditions to the same, and submitted that the

PRESENT WEALTH OF THE TERRITORY and that all the conditions existed which entitled them to the passage of the Home Rule bill, or to even statehood if necessary, and the people of Utah will never complain of the burden of the expense, as will be told by the opponents of this measure, or statehood, if the gentlemen of the committee desired to give it.

Continuing, Mr. Dyer said: "We claim that all the conditions exist in Utah which entitle us to statehood, by reason of our population, the intelligence of our people, our wealth and general prosperity. We are far in advance of any of the neighboring states or territories, and we are DENIED THE FULL MEASURE OF OUR RIGHTS. And why? Because you people of the east do not understand our true condition, and because of the general distrust that our people will return to former practices if given the opportunity which statehood would afford. Recognizing fully that in the face of such distrust by the people of the west, we may not be able to get statehood, we have framed this bill, which must meet all fears and provide against all dangers, and under the operations of this bill we will be able to convince the world in a very little while that we are capable of local self-government and are a necessary result thereof, entitled to the full measure of statehood. Opponents of the measure will say that the Mormons are not sincere in their motives to divide

NATIONAL PARTY LINES.

Now, gentlemen, to this I can only say that the Liberals have always said to the Mormons that whenever they ceased the practice of polygamy, abandoned their People's or church party and would show a disposition to obey all laws that they would gladly welcome them and treat them as American citizens. I am here to say that they have complied with every request and fully complied with every demand that we have made. We are proclaimed as former Liberals from being the judges of their sincerity; now that they have met all our demands, we are in honor bound to accept their declarations and acts and give them an opportunity to prove their sincerity. For myself, I am absolutely and thoroughly convinced of not only their honesty in this matter, but also of their perfect

LOYALTY TO THIS GOVERNMENT and its institutions. In my official capacity as United States marshal and as receiver of the Mormon church property in the celebrated escheat proceedings, in which the government took from the Mormon church more than a million dollars, I have been among those people as no other of my friends in the Liberal party have and therefore feel that I can truthfully say that I know and understand them better than they, and I have no hesitation in saying that I am thoroughly convinced that the Mormon people are not fully imbued with a spirit of loyalty, but are also intensely in earnest in their desire to do something to attest their loyalty and show their desire for the well-being and the

GENERAL PROSPERITY OF THE NATION AND UTAH.

They are willing to join us in any more which promises best for the material interests of Utah. The desire for the abolition of polygamy has been prevalent in the Mormon church for many years. I remember that in the fall of 1857 their people came to me as marshal requesting me to permit them to hold another conference in that city, stating they had not done for years because of the law and their unwillingness to do so, and that they were under indictment and dared not show themselves in Salt Lake. They gave as a reason that there was a better feeling prevailing among the members and that there was

A STRONG DISPOSITION TO RENOUNCE POLY-GAMY

and take other steps necessary to a reconciliation and better understanding with our people and the government. To this request I replied that I could not compromise myself by entering into any agreement as all offenders against the law who appeared upon the streets would be arrested. But in view of the objects and purposes was heartily in accord and sympathy with them, and to the extent that I could do so I said I would give my hearty support. They did hold their conference there, but while it was found that many favored them a public renunciation of polygamy, the sentiment was not strong enough to carry it. But bore fruit at a constitutional convention held soon afterwards. The convention, composed entirely of Mormons, did adopt a clause prohibiting polygamy. As I said first, during my residence of sixteen years in Utah, I have been engaged in business for myself most of the time and have prospered fairly well. In fact I have interests in large concerns there and am anxious for further and additional success for all of them. I say without hesitation that I have no fear that my interests will be jeopardized by reason of an improved system of government. On the contrary, I believe that my own and all other interests

WILL BE MATERIALLY ENHANCED.

There is a great number of wealthy business men in our city who agree with me, such as Mr. Chambers of the Ontario mine, Mr. McCune, of the city railroad, and the Bamberg Brothers, Judge Harkness and many others too numerous to mention. Under the changed condition the Gentiles and Mormons have vied with each other in building up the city and territory. It may be charged that at one time the Mormons were advised by the priesthood not to sell their property to Gentiles, which is probably true. It was at a time when the animosities and bitter hatreds were at their height. Later, as conditions began to change and a better feeling began to prevail, an era of prosperity set in which has scarcely ever if at all been equaled in this country. Our real estate commanded and yet commanded large prices. Many of these people sold and thereby came wealthy and a ride over our city will prove that as many Mormons have property for sale as have the Gentiles. I only mention this as a

PROOF OF THE CHANGED CONDITIONS and as showing that is the fact to-day these people are thinking and acting just

A TERRIBLE AND FATAL AFFRAY AT SAND POINT, IDAHO.

THE WHOLE CROWD ROUNDED UP

Stambrook Johnny's Brains Blown Out—Cucumber Pete Will Not Live—Corbett a First Class Fiver.

SPokane, Wash., Feb. 16.—[Special telegram to THE HERALD.]—Intelligence has just reached here of a riot last night at Sand Point, an Idaho boom town on the Great Northern railroad. It was the opening night of a dance-house. Twenty of the most notorious women on the coast, several hundred railroad hands, several gamblers, thugs and cavaliers filled the large building of rough boards. A bar ran clear across one end. It is customary in that wild and woolly section of Idaho for women to dance and for their cavaliers to sit around and, in case of emergency, to protect their women. At the end of one dance while the dancers were at the bar drinking, Ole Olsen, a big Swede railroad hand, crazed by liquor, attempted to violate the person of Miss S., one of the women. Miss S. person interfered and knocked out the Swede with a bottle. In an instant everyone in the dance house was fighting; chairs, bottles, knives and guns were used. Stambrook Johnny had his brains blown out. Cucumber Pete, another notorious character, will not live. In the midst of the affray Special Deputy Sheriff Fred Moreley and Joe Warren entered. These were the first law officers on the scene. After rounding up the musicians, starting them to playing again, the deputies started in and in five minutes had the dancing mob subdued. The crowd was driven into the big stockade corral near by and kept there the rest of the night. Many were seriously hurt in the struggle, and all were too tired to fight any more in the corral.

FOUR RUMORS.

They Concern Theatrical Manager Henry French.

One Says Lillian Russell Promised to be His Sister—Another That Isabella Evesson Will Sue Him for \$36,000.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

New York, Feb. 16.—For a few days past there have been four clear and well defined rumors in connection with Mr. H. French, the well-known theatrical manager. Mr. French is manager of the Garden theatre, lessee of the Grand opera house and partner in the theatrical publishing firm of Samuel French & Son. Three of these rumors were toilsome, and the loungers on the Rialto have chewed them out-fashion and debated them pro and con without any satisfactory result. The fourth was stale, flat and unprofitable, but not altogether barren of definite result.

It is said that Mr. French had spent a great deal of his time of late in signing at the feet of Miss Russell. It was even claimed that he had asked her to share his name and fortune, and that Lillian's nose had grown more reticent as she promised to assist him.

Rumor No. 2 said that Mr. French had down the theatrical coop, so to speak, to escape a suit for \$36,000 brought against him by Miss Isabella Evesson, who is the first lady in "Dr. Bill," the comedy which he is presenting at the Garden theatre. The rumor did not tell why Miss Evesson had brought her suit for \$36,000 and nobody seemed to be able to explain the problem.

Rumor No. 3 was to the effect that Mr. French had left his theatrical affairs in this city in the hands of his subordinates in order to look after the interests of Miss Russell and the "Le Cigale" company on the road. Rumor No. 4 said that Mr. French had gone to Europe on business and incidentally to get release from mental strain. In the face of all was the large, palpable fact that Mr. French had not left his theatrical affairs in this city in the hands of his subordinates in order to look after the interests of Miss Russell and the "Le Cigale" company on the road. Rumor No. 4 said that Mr. French had gone to Europe on business and incidentally to get release from mental strain. In the face of all was the large, palpable fact that Mr. French had not left his theatrical affairs in this city in the hands of his subordinates in order to look after the interests of Miss Russell and the "Le Cigale" company on the road.

Mr. Matthews, manager of the Grand opera house, also said: "Mr. French sailed for Europe on the Umbria last Saturday. He will probably not see me again for three weeks. There is no truth in the rumor that Miss Evesson is to sue him. They are the best of friends and there is no cause for a law suit between them."

Plot to Wreck a Train Discovers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 16.—A special from Fort Wayne, Ind., says: A plot to wreck the passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago at Arcola, Ind., was discovered to-day. Guards have been placed on the track and are patrolling constantly.

Appropriation for the French Exhibit at Chicago.

PAHNS, Feb. 16.—President Carnot to-day signed the bill appropriating \$250,000 francs for the French exhibit at the Chicago Columbian exhibition.

Arrest of Nihilists in Poland.

WARSAW, Feb. 16.—A large number of arrests continue to be made here in connection with the alleged nihilist plots. There were recently arrested here 350 persons, some of whom are now being held in Warsaw. There remain 150 political prisoners in Warsaw.

General Miles on Coast Defenses.

[Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

ROCHESTER, Feb. 16.—At the annual banquet last night of the chamber of commerce, Major General Nelson A. Miles spoke on "Coast Defenses." He said that while in 1865 we had a well fortified coast and the most formidable navy afloat, consisting of 613 vessels carrying several thousand guns, we are now, in 1892, a practically defenseless, even against a small fleet of hostile vessels. The power of fortifications properly equipped to resist any land or naval force had been demonstrated at Gibraltar, Sebastopol, Fort Sumner and many other places, and suitable armament for our forts was absolutely essential. Land batteries with the most powerful steel, breech-loading, rifled cannon and mortars, with torpedoes and submarine mines were the only safeguards upon which we could rely for the protection of our coast and ports.

Another Typhus Immigrant Discovered.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16.—The health department was notified this morning of a case of typhus fever at 1,135 Pennsylvania avenue. The building is occupied by Italian immigrants. The house has been quarantined and immediate steps will be taken to stamp out the disease.

THE PUBLIC BUILDING

The Senate Passes the Bill Appropriating \$500,000.

It Came Near Being \$200,000 Through Inadvertence—Delegate Caine and Senator Carey Save the Original Amount.

HERALD BUREAU, Corner 1st and G Streets, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11, 1892.

Delegate Caine to-day fortunately prevented the Salt Lake public building bill from passing with only a \$300,000 appropriation. Mr. Carey, of Wyoming, had the bill in charge, and he has the bills for Ogden and Boise City. For two weeks Mr. Carey has sat patiently day after day in his seat waiting for the measure to be reached on the calendar. About 11 o'clock to-day he temporarily absented himself from the chamber. During his absence the bill was called up and the clerk, through inadvertence, read an amendment to which no objection was made, fixing the appropriation at \$200,000. As a matter of fact it would have passed. At that juncture Mr. Caine entered the chamber. It required a moment to discover the critical condition of the bill, and rushing over to Senator Paddock he asked that gentleman to explain to the Senate that the \$300,000 amendment was an error, and that it was the purpose of the committee to report it with a \$500,000 appropriation. While he was speaking, Mr. Carey entered the chamber and asked that action upon the bill be postponed until he could make a few remarks. The permission was granted, whereupon Mr. Carey said: "A bill was passed by the Senate in the last Congress appropriating \$500,000 for a public building at Salt Lake. The committee ordered the bill to be reported with the same amount as at its first meeting this session, inasmuch as it was reported with that amount. I called the attention of the committee to this fact at its last meeting, and the committee instructed me to make the report with the same amount as reported here for \$500,000. I desire to say further in this matter that Salt Lake is one of the large cities in the Rocky mountain region. It is destined to be one of the big cities of that section of the country. I have a statement here which shows that the gross population here is paying very large rents there, and that the population of Salt Lake is 25,000. There has been an increase between 1880 and 1890 of 115 per cent. The county and city are now constructing in Salt Lake a building to cost \$300,000. There is in the territory of Utah about a quarter of a million people. The government is paying very large rents there, and I doubt very much if the government should commence the construction of a building to day to cost \$500,000, whether it be the county or the city, unless it can accommodate the business of the United States at that point. The people of Utah are entitled to this consideration."

At the conclusion of Mr. Carey's remarks the bill was passed without opposition.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the ways and means committee this morning, by a strict party vote, the Springer free wool bill, the Bryan free blinding twine bill and the Turner bill placing cotton bagging and machinery for manufacture of the same on the free list, were all ordered favorably reported. These measures have already been published in the committee's report, and will be reported to-morrow morning, when it is understood Representative Cochran will call up for favorable report the bill reducing the duty on barley to the original rate in effect before the passage of the McKinley bill.

There have been frequent reports within the past few days that a rivalry exists between the committee on ways and means and cottage, weights and measures, as to matter of precedence in the House. Chairman Springer, by the ways and means committee, does not think it a matter of any importance which particular bills receive first consideration in the House.

The Time of His Death Revealed to Him. [Special to THE HERALD—Examiner Dispatch.]

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 16.—Some time ago Lorenzo Williams, of this city, aged 30, when slightly ill went into a trance. After half an hour he awakened and said to those gathered around him: "I cannot stay with you long. It has been revealed to me that I will die after I am 30 years old. I will die." Last month he was 30 years of age. The incident of the trance had almost been forgotten. Last week another vision came upon him, in consequence of which he notified his friends that he would leave this world at 3 o'clock Sunday morning. He was enjoying the very best of health and had no apparent reason for making such a statement. Lorenzo was taken suddenly ill Friday, and a physician was called, but his efforts were of no avail. "Sisterly" boy said, as the clock chimed 3 o'clock Sunday morning he died. He was buried yesterday afternoon.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The anti-silver men in the House, under the leadership of Tracy, of New York, are now filibustering against the motion to take up the Russian relief resolution now on the calendar as unfinished business, their object being to prevent the disposition of measures now in advance of the silver bill on the calendar and thereby delay action upon that bill.

Band leaders of the silver men, says there has been no occasion for filibustering. The silver question, he said, seems to give some of its opponents hydrophobia. The silver men do not intend to present a petition to the rules committee asking a special order for the silver bill until Catchings returns. Whether or not a special rule will be given before the tariff is taken up he could not say. Personally he thought it would be much better to get the silver question out of the way first, but should not antagonize the Democrats if they wanted to take up the tariff first. On the question of whether the tariff or silver should come up first, it is evident the Democrats are greatly divided. No conclusion will be reached for several days, and it is probable that many believe the greater delay they can secure the better. Hartine, of Nevada, said he thought about ten Republicans in the House were in favor of the silver bill, but he did not like to say positively.

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Burrows, of Michigan, moved the House to proceed to consideration of unfinished business. Speaker Pro Tem Dockery stated the first unfinished business was Kilgore's motion to table the motion to reconsider. Burrows' motion was on the House indefinitely postponed the Senate joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of Russia.

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THEY BEGIN FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

POLITICS CUT NO FIGURE

Tracy, of New York, the Leader—to Prevent the Bland Bill Coming Up—Ways and Means Committee.

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