A price-list printed in a newspaper with a circulation of a thousand copies is worth five times as much as one printed on a thousand hand-bills.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Weather To day:
FORECAST—Fair, stationary temperature.

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1895. NUMBER 341

CONVENTION'S DULL DAY.

An Uninteresting Session, With Very Little Accomplished.

MR. SMITH DODGED AGAIN.

He Was Afraid to Tackle a Parliamentary Tangle.

Militia Article Passed—Fight Precipitated Over the Apportionment Article—Varian and Roberts For Representation By Population—The Committee, However, Held Its Majority Well Together—More Petitions For and Against Woman Suffrage Presented and Filed.

The constitutional convention spent the dullest of many days yesterday. It had been expected that, first thing in the morning, it would take up the legislative article and, during the day, the question of bounties would come up and there would be a lively alignment of the two parties for a time. However, early in the morning those in charge of the apportionment for the legislature managed to hold the convention to consideration of its calendar and the article on federal relations was pushed through. The apportionment people then relented and the committee of the whole spent the rest of the morning on the eight lines which make up the militia article.

In the afternoon the apportionment champions succeeded in forcing action. The expectations of the day before were not realized and the scheme did not go through without objection. Peters and Hart made a lively objection to the unfairness toward Box Elder and Cache and brought on a good discussion. Varian moved an amendment to prevent the system of county representation. The discussion continued all afternoon and in the end the committee gained a victory. It will come up again this morning and, now it is begun, there is no telling when the end will come.

Should the article on apportionment and boundaries be disposed of today the committee of the whole will probably take up and finish the executive article, which was laid over while Varian was absent. Then the legislative article will come up and the bounty debate will be had. After that comes revenue and taxation and then labor and arbitration.

President Smith showed he had been thoroughly scared by the parliamentary tangle of the day before. When the apportionment and boundaries article came up he hastily called Eichnor to the chair and sat by uncomfortably all afternoon.

The Proceedings.

The president called to order and members were punctual answering to roll call.

Rev. George E. Ritchie, of the Congregational church, was invited to offer the opening prayer.

Separate Article Petitions.

Petitions then came pouring in again. Some for separate submission of the equal suffrage proposition were presented by Van Horne, signed by "500 citizens, more or less;" by Cunningham, of Utah, "by request" bearing 165 signatures; by Miller, of Sevier, from 1,350 Christian Endeavorers; by Goodwin, of Salt Lake, five petitions, signed respectively by 20, 340, 60, 163 and 160 citizens; by Lowe, of Box Elder, in behalf of 51 of his constituents; by Ricks, of Sevier, "by request," a petition containing 142 names; by Murdock, of Wasatch, two petitions, one from the Ontario mine with 70 signatures and the other from the Ontario mill with 62 signatures attached; two by Stover, of Tooele, one with 40 and the other with 89 names; by Larsen, with 50 signatures; by Brandley, with 149; by Roberts, with 50; by Ryan, one with 23 signatures, one with 28 and one with 36; by Cushing, one with 196; by Thurman, "by request," 46.

To Break the Monotony.

Chidester presented a petition signed by 2,153 Ogden citizens asking that equal suffrage be incorporated in the constitution, and Francis presented two of similar import, signed respectively by 72 and 200 Morgan county citizens.

All were filed.

Whitney, of Salt Lake (by request), took occasion during the lull to present to the president a copy of Shipler's group of the convention.

Ordinance and Federal Relations.

The convention refused to go into committee of the whole and the article on ordinance and federal relations was taken up. There was some discussion over the polygamy clause. Hart contending that the prohibition would not be self-enforcing, but some requirement of legislation was needed. Evans said the provision amply complied with the enabling act. The article was passed on roll call.

At 11 o'clock the convention went into committee of the whole, with Eldredge in the chair.

The article on public lands was taken up and Evans moved a recommitment of the article so that a provision can be made whereby bona fide settlers on lands can obtain them for less than their present market value. There was a statement that the committee on education would report such a provision in connection with school lands. The article was finally referred to the committees on education and public lands jointly.

For Female Soldiers.

The article on militia was then taken up. Mackintosh jumped up when the first section was read.

"I move to strike out the word 'male'," he said.

This brought down the house. It took Chidester a few moments to gather himself. Then he arose to ask a question.

"May I ask Mr. Mackintosh if he is a member of the militia?" (Laughter.)

Mackintosh (tapping his gray hairs)—No, I am exempt on account of my hair. (Laughter.)

Chidester—If you were, I'd support your amendment so as to improve the militia. (Laughter.)

A few moments later someone moved that 21 years instead of 18 years be the minimum age.

Coray—I favor that. A man should not be in the militia until he can vote.

Roberts—Do you believe all voters should be in the militia? (Laughter.)

Squires—If voters should bear arms why not take off the 45 year limit and let men serve until they are 100 years old?

Bowdie—Because when a man is over 45 he is not fit to do anything but vote. (Laughter.)

Squires—I am over 45. (Laughter.)

Farr wanted women to serve if they want to. He wanted all men who could to bear arms, whether they were 18 or 100 years old.

Dave Day and His Injuns.

Hammond wanted everybody in. There was no telling what was coming. There were commonweal armies and Dave Day and his Indians (laughter) to be guarded against.

Stover and Ryan said the provision was in line with the United States regulations. The amendment was killed.

An amendment by Evans, of Weber, to include aliens who have taken out their first papers was adopted.

An amendment by Ricks allowing exemptions was adopted, and the article was passed.

The committee arose at 12 o'clock, and the convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

The President Flees Again.

The president called to order at 2 o'clock and asked Eichnor to take the chair.

Low, of Cache, moved to go into committee of the whole and Eldredge called for the regular order. The motion to go into committee was voted down.

The article on apportionment and boundaries was taken up and Hart moved to strike out the section requiring a state census every ten years beginning with 1905. He said the United States census every decade would answer all purposes, there being no need to have a census every five years. He made the motion for economy's sake.

Squires said there is now a law requiring a census every three years.

Maloney said a census will cost $80,000 each time. It will be both expensive and unnecessary.

There was some further debate, in which Squires stated that the last census of Salt Lake county will probably cost $5,000, but there were other things included in the enumeration.

Hart's motion was killed.

Ricks moved that the word "may" be substituted for "shall," giving the legislature full option. Killed.

Hart moved that the legislature consist of fifteen senators and thirty representatives, instead of eighteen senators and forty-five representatives. The amendment was lost.

Peters Objects Severely.

Peters, of Box Elder, moved that Box Elder be placed with Cache and the two counties be given two senators. He said the uniting of Box Elder and Tooele was unjust. Good communication is cut off by the great American desert. The population of Box Elder is in the last. There Cache and Box Elder are contiguous. Cache is not properly represented under the apportionment. Tooele could be placed with Millard and Juab and the population would be about 13,000, which is just above the average on which the apportionment is made. Cache and Box Elder would have 24,000 population.

Clark, of Tooele, said Tooele is very friendly toward Box Elder; their interests are very much alike. They are contiguous for over a hundred miles.

Peters—But you will admit we must pass through Weber, Davis and Salt Lake before we can reach Tooele?

Clark—Yes; but railroad communication is good.

Peters—There is good railroad travel between Salt Lake and Juab.

Ricks said Tooele will never make Box Elder come to it. He said Cache had full representation. It had only one senator, but three representatives, which would bring it down to the basis which had been adopted.

Unfair to Cache.

Hart said it was unfair to give Cache only one senator with 16,000 population and give a senator to the Eighth district with only a little over 8,000. The matter had gone far enough in the matter of representatives. San Juan with 465 population had been given one representative and Salt Lake only ten. If Salt Lake would have the same basis as San Juan it would have 174 representatives. He did not see where Cache had an advantage in representatives. He went through the list and showed how Cache had been discriminated against all along the line. He said the legislature would be too unwieldy for such a small state. It was going too far to give each county a representative. The whole report was unfair.

Squires did not want to open up the whole question, as it would consume as much time as the suffrage question. He agreed that the large counties were not being fairly dealt with when the small counties were each being given one representative. Population should be the only basis of representation.

Hammond said San Juan had grown since 1890 and now at least 2,000 people are there.

Van Horn—Do you include the Indians, not taxed? (Laughter).

Hammond—No. If we did Salt Lake would not be in it. We have 20,000 of them hanging on the border.

There was some further debate on both sides and Peters' motion was voted down.

Varian Looks Forward.

Varian offered the following amendment to the subdivision on representative districts: "Provided that in any new apportionment the legislature shall apportion representatives and senators upon the basis of an enumeration of the people according to the ratios to be fixed by law."

Varian said he was willing to bow to the will of the majority and allow the apportionment as reported to go through without his protest. But he did protest against binding the system on the state until the constitution should be amended. All proper representation should be based on people. To make arbitrary distinctions on county lines is contrary to the principles of republican government. To attempt to draw an analogy between the counties and the sovereign states is far fetched.

Peters said each state in the United States is given a representative though it might not be entitled to one were they distributed by population.

Creer said Wyoming has no less than two representatives from each county.

Crane said the apportionment was not partisan. To give each county a representative was just. Crane was proceeding with a set speech when Varian called him down and told him to speak to the question. Crane continued that the provision for county representation was embodied in most of the recent constitutions and in many of the older ones.

Chidester said the system of giving each county representation would be in accordance with the idea underlying the constitution of the United States.

Based on a Wrong Idea.

Roberts said county representation

(Continued on Page 3.)

BURIED UNDER FALLING WALLS

An Awful Casualty at Wheeling, West Virginia.

LOSS OF LIFE NOT GREAT.

Wild Rumors, However, May Be Confirmed.

Horrors of the Accident Increased By a Fire Which Broke Out and Burned All Day—Casualty Due to the Fact That While the Walls Were Condemned, They Were Used in Order to Save a Few Dollars—Laws Were Inadequate.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 9.—At twenty minutes past 8 o'clock this morning, the south wall of the four-story brick block of Hutchison & Company, on the corner of Main street and the alley south of Twelfth, collapsed without warning.

Next north of it was Chapman & Son, who were just finishing a five-story brick block to be used as a paint, glass and building supply store, and they had already stored in it about $14,000 worth of stock and were doing business there. Hutchinson & Co., deal in hardware, saddlery and wagon supplies, and the building was packed full of goods. The wall on the alley first fell out, pulling with it the partition wall betwen Hutchinson and Chapman's. The crash of the falling buildings was terrific and soon drew thousands to the scene. The horror of the accident was increased by a fire which broke out, and as there were large quantities of oil, turpentine and the like in Chapman & Son's, the situation was hard to meet.

Four employees were caught in the Hutchinson ruin:

Robert Winchester.
Eugene Birch.
P. J. Horan.
M. J. Fard.

The first three have not been found and are doubtless dead. Ford was rescued and may recover.

Charles Haller, the bookkeeper, and Adam Blum, junior partner, were penned up against the rear wall and were released by prying the bars off the windows. They were unhurt.

Mr. Hutchinson was found in the second story and was badly injured, but was rescued alive and hopes are entertained that he may recover.

When the collapse came, Ford was selling a bill of goods to Benj. F. Pritchard, a wagon manufacturer of Buchanan, W. Va. Pritchard's dead body was found lying across Ford's legs. He was crushed to death.

Shortly before the accident, Very Rev. Father F. H. Parke, vicar general of the Catholic diocese of Wheeling was seen to enter the alley and he was believed to be killed, and this belief was sadly confirmed at 6:30 p. m. by the recovery of his body. He was 72 years old, a distinguished clergyman, chaplain of Mount Dechantel academy and had been twice administrator of the diocese.

A Western Union telegraph messenger boy, Harry Cowl, aged 14, is also thought to have been in the alley, but this boy has not been recovered. No others are known to be lost. There was an early report that a cab, its driver and four occupants were buried by the falling walls, but this is proved to be untrue.

The falling brick and timbers konched a hole thirty feet long in the three story brick building across the alley occupied by G. M. Rice & Co., wholesale milliners, and the smoke and water ruined their valuable stock. The smoke also permeated to the adjoining house occupied by Speyer Bros., whosesale milliners, and their loss will be heavy. Water caused serious damage to Greer & Laing's hardware store and Ott Brothers & Co., hardware dealers. The cellars were flooded for a block, ten streams playing all day, and averaging 1,000 gallons a minute, and yet at 8 o'clock the fire is not extinguished.

Great indignation is expressed because at the time the old Melodeon hall property was remodeled and a story added in 1891 by Mr. Hutchinson, the walls were condemned, but he persisted in using them and, owing to the lack of adequate laws, could not be prevented.

HE IS HERE.

A MAN FAMOUS IN THE CRONIN TRIAL.

He Tells the Story of His Wanderings Since He Left Chicago and Forfeited His Bail—A Life of Trouble.

Chicago, April 9.—John Graham, who became famous some years ago in connection with the alleged attempt to "fix" the Cronin jury and who, after his indictment, left the city and forfeited his bail, has been discovered in Salt Lake city, by a reporter for the Daily News, of this city.

It was about five years ago that Graham, Al Hanks, Bailiff Salomon and L. I. Smith were indicted for conspiracy. Shortly after the indictment of Hanks, Salomon and Smith squealed. Graham left the city in haste, and has been away ever since. In the meantime the prisoners charged with the Cronin murder were convicted. Subsequently the supreme court of the state reversed the conviction and granted a new trial for error in the admission of evidence.

Bourke and O'Sullivan died in the penitentiary before the decision was handed down, but Coughlin availed himself of the new trial, and he was acquitted. The principal witness against Graham was Smith, who about two years ago became the chief instrument in the manufacture of wholesale perjury by means of which fire insurance companies were swindled.

On the fourth of the present month, a representative of the Daily News met John Graham in Salt Lake, but the former well-known Chicagoan was so changed by sickness and trouble that at first sight the reporter was unable to recognize him. The News man inquired of Graham where he had been and what he had to say.

Graham ran his fingers through the gray hair, and replied that he had no longer any reason for concealment, as hard times had forced him out of his last job, and his identity was now a matter of no consequence to him. Graham said that while it was true that he left Chicago after the indictment, it was not because he was guilty, but because he could not obtain a fair trial, in view of the excitement, the nature of the charges and their relation to the Cronin case. He declared Smith was associated with Divorce Lawyer Goodrich, for whom Graham, with another lawyer, was engaged in trying the case; that Smith talked to him about getting Judge McConnell's special bailiff to put him and a friend of his on the Cronin jury, if paid for it.

"I told him," said Graham, "I had no money to pay him, and sustained no relations with anyone who would pay for such services."

After this Smith hunted up others to deal with in order to place a man on the jury to sell him to the highest bidder, and when he was detected he immediately sought immunity for himself by accusing others, including myself. The last case in which Smith was indicted for perjury shows him to be the main man in the scheme to rob the insurance companies, yet he was allowed to squeal on some more crooks and obtain his liberty at the expense of theirs. I left Chicago for Chihuahua, Mexico, where I became afflicted with chills. Then I went to Victoria, B. C., where I had the fever. This I cannot reconcile with the climates of two countries. I was in Victoria nearly four years and wrote, kept accounts and did some manual labor for a living. About nine months ago I went to San Francisco, was taken sick and nearly died, and when I finally recovered so as to be able to walk, I was a changed man. My mind is impaired and my kidneys and liver are in a very bad condition. I had a friend in Salt Lake city, and left for there three months ago. I am too weak to work hard, but do a little something now and then."

When reference was made to his family Graham's eyes became misty, his voice indicated his feeling and he made no reply. Inquiry has been made in the criminal court court as to conditions of the indictments against Graham, and it was learned that "nolle" or an order of dismissal had been entered about the time the supreme court discharged Smith from custody, as it appeared the prosecution against any one of the men indicted for conspiracy would not be successful. The discharge of Smith was the liberation of the main witness and even he, by reason of subsequent crimes committed by him, would have little standing in court, in the opinion of an attorney identified with the prosecution of the original case.

COUNTRY FLOODED.

BOGUS STAMPS MADE WITH GREAT ACCURACY.

Believed the Gang Has Headquarters in Chicago, and Have Worked Successfully as Far West as San Francisco.

Chicago, April 9.—The Tribune says: United States secret service operatives in Chicago and Washington have unearthed probably the most unique and at the same time important swindle ever perpetrated upon any government. Its magnitude can only be guessed at, but it is believed thousands upon thousands of dollars have been secured by a number of skilled counterfeiters, who have reproduced with wonderful skill and accuracy the pink two-cent stamp of commerce.

Whether the counterfeiters have accomplices in dishonest postmasters is not known. It is thought the country is flooded from New York to San Francisco with these spurious stamps and the United States has been carrying millions of letters from which not one cent of revenue was received.

It was said in Washington that while the gang has had headquarters in Chicago, it has operated in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and as far west as San Francisco.

May Be Exaggerated.

Washington, April 9.—Chief Inspector Wheeler, of the postoffice department, refuses to say anything about the stamp counterfeiting in Chicago, though he has received several telegrams concerning the affair. It was learned from other officials however, that the extent of the counterfeiting has been over-estimated. The third assistant postmaster-general says counterfeit stamps have carried letters through the mails and been cancelled, but stamp counterfeiting cannot be carried on to any great extent, as the cost of making the stamps and the difficulty of disposing of them render counterfeiting of little profit. Large purchases of stamps are usually made from responsible and known men. Unknown persons having stamps to sell, he added, are under suspicion of having stolen them, and large purchases, therefore, are not likely to be made from them.

Chief Hazen, of the secret service division of the treasury department, received a telegram from one of his agents at Chicago, stating that he has seized $700 worth of counterfeit two-cent postage stamps. They had been shipped from Buffalo, and were due in the Wells-Fargo express office. The officials have been on the alert for something of this kind since July, when they learned of a man making inquiries, under suspicious circumstances, as to the process of printing stamps. The officials of the secret service are working on the case, in connection with the postoffice inspectors.

How it Came About.

Chicago, April 9.—The counterfeit stamps seized at the Wells-Fargo express office in this city were addressed to Nathan Herzog, a cigar dealer in the chamber of commerce building.

"A week ago Sunday," said Mr. Herzog, "I saw the following advertisement:

"'We have $115 in United States two-cent stamps, which we cannot use here, and will send them by express, c. o. d., privilege of examination, for $100. (Signed). Canadian Novelty and Supply Company, Hamilton, Ont.'

"I answered the advertisement and said I would take all the stamps they could furnish me at that discount and requested them to send me the number advertised. Yesterday an express messenger brought in the package. I examined the stamps. The color and general appearance led me to suppose that they were counterfeit. I said so to the messenger. He replied that I need have no fear, that he had delivered four similar packages within an hour and the people had paid for them. My suspicions were confirmed, because the firm had said that they could not furnish more than $300 worth a month. I called up the officers. They got possession and found that they were counterfeits."

Secret service agents in Buffalo and Canada have been wired the facts and postal authorities are expecting the capture of the culprits.

BLOODTHIRSTY REDS.

Band of Apaches on the Warpath in Arizona.

Phoenix, Arizona, April 9.—A band of Apaches is on the warpath and they made their first attempt at slaughtering white men last Friday. An old man named Blevins, a noted character of Arizona, his son Si and another cowboy were hunting horses near their ranch, eight miles west of the San Carlos reservation last Friday, when they were fired upon by Apaches, well mounted and armed.

The first volley struck a wall of rock close to which the white men were riding. They immediately sought shelter and returned the fire, driving the Indians off without loss to either side. The Apaches were under the leadership of Dandy Jim, who was pardoned out of the Yuma penitentiary where he was supposed to be dying of consumption. He has been one of the most troublesome men on the reservation.

HAS CREATED COMPLICATIONS

Officials in Washington Mixed Over the Income Tax Decision.

THE POSSIBLE RESULTS.

Attorney-General Olney Gives His Opinion.

Moore, Who Brought the Original Suit, Testing the Validity of the Income Tax, Announces That He is in Condition to Fight to a Finish—Some Very Pertinent Questions Are Put By Those Interested.

Washington, D. C., April 9.—The decision of the Supreme court yesterday in the income tax case has plunged the internal revenue officials into almost inexplicable mysteries and trouble. The more the decision is studied, the greater seems the difficulties attending a clear understanding of its scope. The declaration that rents and incomes from real estate are exempted has opened up the question whether the effect of the decision is not to include all profits of whatever character growing out of real estate, including farm products, timber, coal and all mine products, within the exempt class. Whether the losses sustained through bad rent debts and the amount of expenses incurred in collecting rents or for repairs of houses are to be deducted from the incomes, is also a mooted question. Under the decision rents are not to be included in assessing the income tax.

Suppose a Case.

Suppose, it is asked, a man's income is of a mixed character; that is, from real and personal property. The former is exempt. Can he deduct the expenses necessary for the collection of his income from personal property before making a return? The question is puzzling the revenue collectors and legal opinion on the point probably will be sought.

Another grave question by the decision, is whether the road bed, round houses, stations, etc., of the railroads are real estate or personal property within the meaning of the law. The law of several states are said to differ on this point and on several others of importance involved in the opinion of the court. As soon as a verified copy can be had the collectors of internal revenues will begin the preparation for supplementary regulation which will cover in a more or less general way the opinion of the court, leaving the more obtuse questions to be solved as they are presented. The collectors of tax in different parts of the country already have begun to telegraph for instructions on many points, at the same time stating the rush of those who desire to make returns has already begun. All things considered, it is now thought the loss to the treasury from the income tax source will exceed 50 per cent of the total expected from this tax.

Barren of Figures.

The debates on the income tax while the bill for its imposition was under consideration in Congress are almost barren of figures showing the comparative importance of the incomes from rents and interests on county, municipal and state bonds in furnishing a revenue to the government. It does not appear that this matter was touched upon in the House discussion, and it was only casually referred to in the Senate. Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, prepared a statement placing the revenue likely to be derived through the income tax at $100,000,000, and enumerating rents and public bonds with about 30 per cent. of this amount.

Senator Peffer, who made the principal speech in the Senate in advocacy of an income tax, did not go into this branch of the question at all but he said today, in an interview, that he was of the opinion that between nine and ten million dollars of revenue would have been derived from those two sources if the supreme court had allowed them to stand, and he added he thought this amount would have been about two-thirds of the revenue produced by the income tax.

Percentage of Renters.

"The census reports shows," he said, "that 52 per cent. of the people of the United States are renters, and it is to be inferred that about this proportion of the land is occupied by renters. The land of the entire country, with improvements added, is put down as worth $39,544,544,323. Of this amount $20,000,000,000 worth is rented. The rental on that amount at the average rate of 5 per cent. would be $1,000,000,000. Just what proportion of that would come under the law, is another matter and that could not be gotten at accurately, but let us assume one quarter of it, or $250,000,000 worth would be taxable income that would give $5,000,000 of income tax, and that I think a very low estimate. The bonds, municipal, county and school district, which would be subject of the tax amount to $906,213,053. Take one quarter of this amount as coming within the operations of the law and one arrives at the rate of 2 per cent. on this amount, $4,531,065, or a total on the two items of about nine and a half million dollars."

Miller's Orders.

Late this afternoon Commissioner Miller decided to require all persons who have made returns to make affidavits to the facts as to the amount of income received from rents and bonds, and those who have not yet sent in their returns to make necessary correction thereon before doing so. It seems probable that the final decision will be that yesterday's opinion in effect exempts incomes received from bonds and rents, the latter to be strictly defined as the amount the landlord derives from his tenant. In computing income it is believed it will be held that insurance, ordinary repairs and taxes on exempt property may be properly deducted. In that case it is probable the courts will be called upon to explain just what yesterday's decision intended to exempt from the tax.

Private Secretary Thurber's attention being called to the statement contained in the Washington evening papers today, that the president was being flooded with telegrams from all parts of the country appealing to him to call an extra session of Congress to repeal the income tax law, said not one single telegram or communication had been received on the subject.

Will Keep at It.

New York, April 9.—John G. Moore, who brought the orginal suit contesting the validity of the income tax law said last night: "I am advised by my counsel that the court divides equally on the question of the validity of the tax so far as the $4,000 exemption is concerned. There is a strong expression of opinion by Justice Field that the entire law is unconstitutional. This, however, cannot be decided until there is a full bench. The question as to the invalidity of the law on account of the $4,000 exemption can be raised by a motion for a rehearing before the full bench, or by making a payment under protest and suing the collector to collect the money. This is only a partial victory. I intend to continue the contest against the law and if necessary to do so I will make my return, pay the taxes and then institute suit to recover. I adhere to my original opinion that the law is not only odious to a great majority of the American people, but is in violation of the constitution, and I intend to press the contest to a finish."

It is Binding.

Washington, April 9.—"So far as the lower courts are concerned," said Attorney-General Olney, "the division of the supreme court on the income tax law is as binding as if the whole court had been unanimous in its favor. I cannot believe any judge would grant injunction to prevent a collector from collecting the tax on incomes derived from other sources than rents or state and municipal bonds in the face of the supreme court's action. The only way I can see by which persons who object to paying the tax can secure judicial action is by paying the tax under protest and entering suit for its recovery."

WAITED PATIENTLY.

REORGANIZED CHURCH AT INDEPENDENCE DISAPPOINTED.

No Revelations Came Yesterday, and All Hope Has Been Abandoned So Far as the Present Meeting is Concerned.

Kansas City, April 9.—The expected message from heaven was not received at the Mormon conference at Independence today. President Joseph Smith, jr., spent the entire day with the twelve apostles and the delegates to the conference, momentarily expecting to hear that revelation from on high had been made. There are two vacancies among the apostles which have existed for many years, and which cannot be filled until it is revealed of God to Joseph Smith and the apostles, who the new apostles are to be. Nothing having come after today's long sitting, revelations are not now expected at this meeting.

A lively debate was occasioned in the conference this afternoon by the resolution introduced yesterday instructing the bishopric to mature plans for the institution of the Order of Enoch. The delegates are for organizing the new order themselves before this meeting adjourns. The Order of Enoch was provided for in the revelations of 1833 to 1837. It is a sort of co-operative plan, whereby the rich people of the church render opportunities to the poor for bettering their condition.

The first to offer testimony this morning was an Independence Saint about 80 years old.

"I am sorely afflicted," he said in a trembling voice, "and have been for five or six months. Yet I have walked a mile and a half this morning to be with you. I have seen devils cast out, the blind made to see and the deaf to hear, so I know there is a true God and that the church of the Saints is his church. It is my ambition to some day be seated on the throne with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob."

Mrs. Wright, from Vermont, told how she had become a Saint.

"I was visited one night by an angel," said she, "who came and stood by my bedside with a square piece of parchment in her uplifted hand. 'I have come to tell you that Joseph Smith is a recognized prophet of heaven,' the angel said."

Elder George Edwards, of southwest Missouri, said: "Late one evening in southwest Missouri a voice came to me from heaven and said: 'You are called to lift up the lamp of the gospel,' and I have ever since been engaged as a servant of the Lord."

INTO A WASHOUT.

Entire Crew Were Buried Under the Wreck.

Bradford, Pa., April 9.—A west bound freight train on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, while running at a moderate speed near Sykes, a small station between Dubois and Punxsutawney, ran into a washout. The tracks run alongside the Clarion river at this point some distance. The fog was so dense at 5 o'clock this morning that Engineer Taylor did not see the washout until he ran into it. The entire train was dumped into the raging torrent. Engineer Taylor and Fireman Charles Clark, together with Brakeman McClellan, are buried under the wreck.

PRETTY GIRL MISSING.

San Francisco, April 9.—Miss Blanc C. Lamont, of Butte, Mont., who has been visiting relatives here for several months, has not been seen since last Wednesday. She is a pretty brunette, 18 years old, and has been taking a special course at a high school. She was quiet and well behaved, and her relatives, who are prominent in religious circles, scoff at the idea of an elopement.

THREE OF A KIND.

OMAHA BREAKS THE RECORD ON SUICIDES.

A Judge, a Lawyer, and a Union Veteran Seek the Solace Granted By Death.

Omaha, April 9.—Three well known Omaha men committed suicide today.

At an early hour this morning Judge John Sahler blew out his brains at his Omaha residence. He left a note attributing his act to financial troubles. Sahler has been a banker, lawyer and lobbyist in Nebraska for a quarter of a century, in the past ten years he has attended every legislature and was the recognized king of a powerful lobby.

J. J. Jones, an Omaha lawyer, wrote a long letter to the press and disappeared last night. He said he would be dead before the letter was received. He claimed he had lost his wife's fortune and could not face her. His friends think his mind gave way and that he has suicided.

Mansford C. Bailey, a Union veteran, blew out his brains in Omaha tonight. He attributed the act to domestic troubles.

PALMER IS PUT IN A BIG HOLE

Present Course Not at All Consistent with That of His Past.

IT IS NOT DEMOCRACY.

His Approval of Free Silver Three Years Ago.

Ben Cable Seems to Think That a Mistake Has Been Made in Calling the Chicago Convention, But Says He Believes the Result Will Be Favorable to Silver—Action on a Grave Question Should Not Be Hurriedly Taken.

Springfield, Ill., April 9.—Mr. Hinrichsen, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, speaking of Senator Palmer's interview regarding the call for a convention to consider the monetary question, said if he had not been assured to the contrary, he would have said the interview was bogus. The position assumed by Senator Palmer was so entirely different from that of a few years ago, that Mr. Hinrichsen said he could not understand it. That Senator Palmer or any other true Democrat could oppose the submission to the people of such a vital question seemed to Hinrichsen beyond belief. He was glad, however, that the discussion had been opened up; it will give every man a chance to stand up and be counted.

Mr. Hinrichsen says the supposition that the gold men of the party will be ruled out of the convention was entirely wrong. All shades of Democracy have an equal show. Mr. Hinrichsen went on to say that in 1891 Representative Ferns introduced a resolution in the Illinois house of representatives instructing United States Illinois senators to vote for the free coinage of silver. This resolution was approved by Senator Palmer before it was introduced, and it received the vote of every Democrat in the house. This is the same legislature that elected Palmer.

Mr. Hinrichsen added that the plan of holding the convention meets with general approval. The convention will give to the voters the instructions they need and a plan of campaign to be carried out in accord with views there advanced.

BEN CABLE'S VIEWS.

Thinks a Mistake Was Made in the Call.

Chicago, April 9.—Ben Cable, member of the Democratic state central committee, does not see that any good end will be attained by the silver convention which the state central committee has set for June 4.

"The manner in which this convention is called is wholly unprecedented in the history of the Democratic party," said Mr. Cable shortly before departing for New York last night. "It seems to me the state central committee acted unwisely in making the call at all. The whole silver question may be adjusted to the satisfaction of the people before the campaign of 1896, through the medium of an international conference. The whole silver question, as a party issue, is a question for a compromise and concession, just as a party itself is the result of concessions and compromises so broad and honest as to make it possible for greater bodies of men to gather under its banner.

"The cause which the Democratic party may well espouse at this time is that of government control of railways, telegraphs and street car lines. That will some day be achieved.

"Under the prevailing hard times I suppose the result of the June convention may be favorable to silver. Yet I believe that one year hence the party would hesitate in taking a pronounced stand for silver. When times are bad men are naturally radical. But the times show signs of improvement. In prosperous times men are conservative, and action on so grave an issue as the silver question should not hastily be taken."

VERY LIKE A WHALE.

An Alleged Discovery in the Cherokee Strip.

Lawrence, Kan., April 9.—Dr. W. W. Williston, professor of paleontology in the state university, has returned from Humboldt, where he examined what purported to be the fossil bones of an enormous animal found in the Cherokee strip. He declared that it was only an ordinary whale. How a modern whale ever reached the centre of the continent could probably be explained better, he says, by the persons who claimed to have disinterred it in the Indian Territory. The bones were evidently shipped in several years ago and buried. They were not petrified and it is nothing more or less than a money making hoax.

THE DEAD LINE.

Quarantine Proclamation Against Texas Cattle.

Omaha, April 9.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln says: The quarantine proclamation against Texas cattle issued today by Governor Holcomb is in conformity with the order of Secretary of Agriculture Morton of February 5, 1895. The now dead line dividing the United States from east to west is slightly changed, but not materially, from that established last year. The northwestern portion of Oklahoma, equalling nearly half of the territory in area, is now north of the line and excluded from the quarantine provisions. The other changes from last year include the counties of Cherokee, Kan., and Jasper, Mo.; ten southwest counties in Tennessee and two or three other counties in Virginia.

ROBBED AN OLD LADY.

Seattle, Wash., April 9.—Sarah McDonough, an old woman, today filed suit against Attorney John F. Fairchild, alias Dore, to recover $1,288 which she had banked with him for investment and claims he appropriated to his own use. Dore was recently arrested, taken to Boston and tried for defrauding widows and orphans but was acquitted.