THAT "CATECHISM."

Something More About the Republican Financial Policy.

FAVORS A "SOUND SYSTEM"

ITS OPERATION SHOWS GIGANTIC SPOLIATION AND WRECKAGE.

Lincoln's Prophecy—The Policy of Depreciation—What the Figures Show—A Dark Chapter in the History of the Country.

Question 15 of the Republican Catechism is as follows:

15. "How did the Republican party stand in regard to finances?"

Answer: "It has always favored a sound financial system, and opposed wild cat banks."

"A sound financial system!" What a caricature! What bitter, heartless, conscienceless irony! If our earthly parents, instead of bread were to give us stones; if instead of meat, they were to give us poisonous serpents they would do just as the Republican party has done in giving us that "sound financial system." Words are inadequate to picture the enormity of the injury that has been wrought upon the country. In the whole of human history there is no other instance of spoliation and wreckage so gigantic and disastrous.

I do not intend to speak as an alarmist. The injury wrought upon the American people is too profound, too far reaching, to find expression in the crude rhetoric of the calamity howler. It is only in true minds and noble souls that the magnitude of the evil, the wrongfulness and perversion of Republican policy can be comprehended and appreciated. Near the close of the war, in reply to a letter from a friend in Illinois, President Lincoln said:

"Yes we may all congratulate ourselves that the cruel war is nearing its close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood. The best blood of the flower of American youth has been freely offered upon our country's altar that our country might live. It has been indeed a trying hour for the republic, but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country.

"As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will attempt to prolong its reign by working on the prejudice of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my suspicions may be groundless."

What a wonderful prophecy, and how terribly it is being fulfilled. The foregoing language of Lincoln, so far as I know, has never been impeached as being either untrue, unprophetic or unauthentic. The solemn words have been reiterated in the public prints for thirty years; and every year we are realizing more and more their direful import. The words are true independently of their authorship; and no other than Lincoln could speak the words with such fateful significance; for they follow down with the development of financial conspiracy and treachery within his own party; and they forewarn the people as to the evils that are to befall them. As Joseph interpreted Pharaoh's dream to betoken the coming of disastrous years, so Lincoln foresaw the approach of lean and hungry years, times of hardship and destitution; not because the earth would refuse to be fruitful and to yield her bounteous supplies; but because men were treacherous; leaders would be unfaithful; selfishness and greed would control the councils of the nation; corporations, syndicates and combines would entrench themselves in the high places; the money power would become supreme; wealth would concentrate in a few hands; the people would be enslaved anew; and again would liberty perish because of "man's inhumanity to man."

Another document that has been before the public for more than thirty years is the "Hazzard Circular." There can be no doubt of its authenticity, for it was first published through a bank cashier who had received it as a circular distributed by mail to the bank. Like the prophecy of Lincoln, it outlines the future; and it does more; it anticipates the policy of the Republican party, a policy that was merely a reproduction of the financial policy of England, one that had been fully set forth in all its cruelty and enormity by Allison in his history of England. The circular was issued in 1862 by English capitalists who commissioned one Hazzard, a London banker, to propagate its principles among American bankers with a view to having the financial policy of England adopted as the settled policy of this nation. The circular is as follows:

"Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power, and chattel slavery destroyed. This I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care for the laborer; while the European plan led on by England, is capital control of labor, by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money.

"The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war, must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this the bonds must be used as a banking basis. We are now waiting to get the secretary of the treasury to make his recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money any length of time, for we cannot control that."

The financial policy of the Republican party fulfills the predictions of Lincoln and the plan outlined by the Hazzard circular. While the Republican masses are guiltless in the matter, and are sufferers with the great majority of the people of the country, their party leaders have been induced to adopt the policy which slowly but surely brings the people into bondage, a thralldom that grows denser and darker and more hopeless as the years roll on. The substance and essence of this policy is to subsidize and enrich a favored class; and by means of legislation to put wealth and privileges in their hands; to endow them with opportunity so that their absorption of the wealth of the county follows necessarily and surely as the revolution of the planetary system. In other words, the financial policy of the Republican party has been that of the bankers and brokers and speculators whose wishes and interests have always and invariably shaped Republican financial legislation. By this policy the country, with its wonderful resources and opportunities, has been sold out to the money monopolists, whose care for the people is mainly to selfishly utilize them and wring from them as large a proportion of their earnings as possible consistent with their maintenance of mere existence and the power to labor and replenish the labor market.

The Policy of Depreciation.

"With the Lord, Matt. xxiv, 28: 'For wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together.' In this case Jerusalem was the carcass, and the Romans were the eagles. In like manner in 1861 a great holocaust was to be offered up. A great nation was rocked to its foundations, and the millions that made up its citizenship were divided into hostile armies. The people on both sides were ready to offer life and property upon the altar. The American people were the carcass, and the money classes of Europe and America were the eagles. Lincoln foresaw the result, and the Hazzard circular outlined the programme. These financial cormorants knew that money would be poured out like water and they were keen to scent the prey. The "European" plan was that capital should control labor by controlling wages, which must be done by a control of the volume of money. The great debt of the war must be used to control the volume of money. The bonds must be used as a basis for banking. Legal tender money must be abolished. All currency must come from subsidized banks. These are the essence and substance of Republican policy, a scheme so cold-blooded and diabolical that it is surpassed by nothing except the coolness and persistency with which it was carried out.

"The first step that was taken by the Republican party in the way of developing its policy was to depreciate the money of the people in order that bond purchasers should reap a harvest. The war continued some four years at an average expense of over three millions of dollars per day, making an aggregate expenditure on the part of the government of over six billions of dollars, not reckoning direct losses of individuals. Gold and silver there were none, under the control of the government, and recourse was had to legal tender paper, which served the purpose, notwithstanding the machinations of the money classes. It is important in this connection to know the amount and character of the paper money that was issued during the war, certain issues being used to take up other issues. The aggregate volume of paper money at any one time was about two billions of dollars, and the following comprise all the treasury notes, legal tender and other species of money issued by the United States during the war from 1861 to 1865:

	Amount Issued
Treasury Notes of 1861:—	
March 2, 1861	$ 35,364,450
Demand Notes:—	
July 17, 1861, Feb. 12, 1862	60,000,000
Seven Thirties of 1861:—	
July 17, 1861	140,094,750
Legal Tender Notes:—	
Feb. 25, 1862, July 11, 1862, March 3, 1863	995,420,051
Certificates of Indebtedness:—	
March 1, 1862, May 17, 1862	651,753,241
Fractional Currency:—	
Total amount authorized	50,000,000
One Year Notes:—	
March 3, 1863	44,339,000
Two Year Notes:—	
March 3, 1863	166,400,000
Coin Certificates:—	
March 3, 1863	562,776,490
Compound Interest Notes:—	
March 3, 1863	263,535,440
Seven Thirties of 1864 and 1865:—	
June 30, 1864, March 3, 1865	829,902,500
Total	$3,629,016,812

The first war money was issued under the acts of July 17, 1861, and February, 1862, $60,000,000 treasury notes not bearing interest, and legal tender for all debts public and private. These demand notes, unlike all subsequent issues, did not contain the exception clause, consequently they have always been on a par with gold, showing that had it not been for the exception clause on the greenback, they would always have been on a par with gold. But the money classes were furious. They saw no chance for plunder. The money of the people must be depreciated, and now commences the evolution of Republican financial policy.

When Congress met in December, 1861, Thaddeus Stevens and E. G. Spalding, the first as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the other as chairman of the sub-committee, both of them able and honest men, framed the legal tender act on principles such as had been in a large degree endorsed by Jefferson and Jackson. Their purpose was to put the forthcoming national debt partly into the form of small circulating notes, without interest, for a currency, and partly in the form of interest bearing bonds payable in coin at the end of twenty years. The bonds were to be on sale as a means of investment and in order to take up and fund any inflation of the currency that might exist at any time.

The money power organized an opposition. On January 11, 1862, they presented a series of demands upon the Finance committee of Congress, which, if they had been accepted, would have bound the nation hand and foot. But Stevens and Spalding were working for the people. Their bill passed the House by a vote of 93 to 59, and the "gold bugs" of that day applied their machinations exclusively to the Senate. Thaddeus Stevens himself, referring to the passage of the bill in the House, says, February 20, 1862:

"A doleful sound came up from the caverns of bullion brokers and the saloons of the associated banks. Their cashiers and agents were soon on the ground, and persuaded the Senate, with but little deliberation, to mangle and destroy what it had cost the House months to digest, consider and pass."

The late William D. Kelley, known as "Pig Iron Kelley," says of Thaddeus Stevens, when his bill was mutilated by the Senate:

"I remember the grand old commoner, with his hat in his hand and his cane under his arm, when he returned to the House from the final conference, shedding bitter tears over the result. Yes, said he, 'we have had to yield. The Senate was stubborn. We did not yield until we found that the country must be lost or the banks be gratified; and we have sought to save the country in spite of the cupidity of its wealthiest citizens.'"

The bill came back to the House, and these honest men fought for the rights of the people; but the money power was too strong, and on February 25, 1862, the legal tender act passed the Senate for the last time and became a law. But it was the law of the banks, of Wall street, not of the people. The Senate had deprived United States currency of the power to pay interest on the United States bonded debt. It must be gold coin, and as a consequence, in order to get the coin, the United States notes were deprived of the power to pay tariff duties; these must be paid in coin. Thus the money of the United States was dishonored in its creation. It was the purpose of the leaders to depreciate United States money; this was the deliberate policy of the men who controlled the Republican party. Says John Sherman, a year later, in his report as chairman of the Finance committee: "It became necessary to depreciate the notes in order to create a market for the bonds." Says Samuel Hooper, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, in his speech in the House, February 19, 1862.

"I am opposed to the amendment of the Senate which requires the interest of government notes and bonds to be paid absolutely in coin, because its effect will be to depreciate these notes, as compared with coin, by declaring them in advance to be so depreciated. It creates a necessity for the government to obtain a large amount of coin by purchase which holds out an inducement to speculate on the necessity of the government, by collecting and hoarding the coin against the time that it will be required by the government to pay its interest."

And what was the effect of the policy of depreciation? The money of the United States went forth with a brand of infamy upon its face. It might pay soldiers and patriots for their service on the field of battle, but it was not good enough for the bankers and the bondholder, nor for custom duties. Soon it depreciated, as compared with gold, to less than half its face value. This was what was wanted by those who sought to serve the money changers. This was pure Hamiltonianism. It was the subsidizing of the rich, the impoverishment and subjection of the people. It was the enslavement of the masses to the speculators of the gold exchange, who for years kept gold up that they might buy greenbacks cheap; to invest in bonds at par; and below is the result, showing the year, the amount of greenbacks exchanged for bonds, and the amount in gold, for which the greenbacks were purchased from 1862 to 1868:

Year.	Bonds.	Cost in Gold.
1862	$60,982,450	$44,020,649
1863	199,387,450	161,890,859
1864	281,292,250	189,697,636
1865	279,646,150	208,214,090
1866	124,314,400	88,501,773
1867	421,469,550	302,215,303
1868	435,443,800	312,836,323
	$1,854,736,150	$1,248,466,624
Here is a net profit of		606,269,526
Add interest to 1889		1,430,000,000
		$2,036,269,526

The above figures are taken from the public record and may be relied upon.

"The bondholders have received back more than twice the value they loaned, and still (1889) hold the bonds to draw more every year, until they mature; when they expect to receive their face in gold, or keep the blister drawing until it is paid." See Money Wars, page 143.

Here are over $600,000,000 sacrificed to the greed of the speculators, and the indirect effects were far greater. Moreover, this whole nefarious scheme of depreciation was in opposition to the conscience of the Republican party, so far as it retained any conscience in financial affairs. Judge Wm. D. Kelley, one of the ablest and truest men that has ever been identified with the Republican party, said in his speech in 1875, relative to the policy of depreciation inaugurated by the Republican Senate in 1862:

"That crime perpetrated by the Senate of the United States has cost the American people more than all the war would have cost, had the House bill been adopted as originally passed. That crime or blunder called into existence the gold-room of New York; it invited from all the money-centres of the world their most voracious vampires to come and fatten upon the life-blood of the American people. It converted commerce into a mere system of gambling, and made such creatures as Jay Gould and Jim Fisk possible in American history."

The American money power that engineered this gigantic scheme of depreciation and spoliation is well characterized by Senator Voorhees: See Berkley on the "Money Question," page 261, as follows:

"Not a patriotic act can be found in its history. It neither volunteered its services nor submitted to a draft. Its support of the government was purchased at the highest price ever paid by a bleeding people. It was in truth a traitor to the existence of the Union—a baser traitor than he who fought to destroy it on the field of battle. It hid itself from danger, and sold its assistance only for enormous pay, while the rebel soldier offered his life on the field of battle for nothing, except his devotion to an erroneous principle. While the soldiers of the north, too, were freely going to the front by the million, the capitalists, who now trample upon them and their children, were allured from their safe retreats, in the midst of their hoarded treasures, only by vast golden bribes. Neither in law nor in equity, neither in the sight of human courts nor courts divine, have they any claim upon the forbearance or gratitude of the American people."

"Depreciation of the money of the United States is a deep chapter, but it is only one strand of the seven-fold cord that makes up the policy of infamy that has grown up into that so-called "Sound Financial System" of the Republican party. All the other chapters of the Republican story are even darker and more infamous.

EMILY S. RICHARDS.

PROBATE COURT.

Orders Made in the Various Estates Before Judge McNally.

At yesterday's session of the probate court the petition of Ella Dyer Searles for an additional family allowance in the estate of F. H. Dyer, deceased, was argued at some length.

This matter came before the court several days ago and the hearing was fixed for yesterday. The petitioner prayed for an allowance of $150 per month with which to support the children at school and this was contested. The arguments yesterday were very lengthy and were not concluded at the time of adjournment.

Other business in probate was as follows:

Estate of Thomas M. Dickson; petition of Jessie M. Dickson came on for hearing and after showing made she was appointed administratrix as prayed.

Estate and guardianship of Vina Eldredge: This is the case of the insane woman who was sent to Provo some time ago, who has since been the subject of a discussion on the part of the asylum board as to whether she should not be sent back to Wyoming. She has an estate consisting of some jewelry which amounts to about $200. William O. Eldrege was appointed guardian with bonds in the sum of $400.

The petition of the executor in the estate of Andrew Rabbitt was granted permission to convey real estate as prayed for in a petition filed some days ago.

Fred J. Hill was appointed administor of the estate of Eliza Bowring.

THE ENGLISH SOCIALIST.

J. KIER HARDIE IN THE CITY TODAY.

He Will Probably Deliver an Open Air Address This Evening.

J. Kier Hardie, member of parliament and leader of the English Socialists, who is touring the west for information and incidentally giving addresses on socialism, will be in town today, and it is presumed will make an open air talk this evening.

He has just come from Denver, where he had a tilt with "Blood to the Bridles" Waite and is en route to the coast.

Kier Hardie, as described by a London writer, is a small man, with a curly red beard, big brown eyes and heavy eyebrows, and invariable wears a Tam O'Shanter cap. He has been the propagandist of trade unionism in England, and publishes the Labor Leader, which is admitted to be a great power among the large number among whom it circulates. He predicts a bloody revolution to arise from the existing relations of capital and labor. While his views are ridiculed and he is scoffed at by his fellow-members in parliament, no one has ever charged that he led the labor movement for "what there was in it." He is a poor man, yet he constantly gives from his own small store to the cause of united labor. Speaking of the independent labor party of England, which he represents, he is reported as saying:

"The party is socialistic. We shall be satisfied with nothing but socialism, municipal socialism, industrial socialism. We do not want to fight for it; but if we cannot get it in any other way we will fight for it, and when we fight we shall fight with determination. The avowed object of the party is to bring about an industrial commonwealth founded on the socialism of land and industrial capital."

On the Qui Vive.

Rumor has it that several of the most elegible young men of the city are on the qui vive with regard to Prof. Alexander's lecture on "Love, Courtship and Marriage" on Thursday evening. The professor is announced to match couples on the stage at the close of the lecture, selecting them from among the audience, and as he is said to be responsible for more than one happy marriage during the course of his travels, a lively ripple of excitement has been created in certain circles. His subject tonight will be "Crime and Criminals," or is crime an inherited tendency?

HUNTINGTON DENIES.

CENTRAL PACIFIC WILL NOT ABANDON ITS TRAIN SERVICE.

Receiver Coudert, of the Union Pacific, Ignorant of the Rumored Move—Rate to Dallas for the Prize Fight—Latest by Wire—General Notes.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—C. P. Huntington, in an interview, denied the statement that the Central Pacific Railroad company had given notice to the Union Pacific Railroad company that in November it would abandon its principal trains, which connected with those of the Missouri Pacific at Ogden. Mr. Huntington said: "I have been telling our people for the last thirty years that we had nothing to gain by any such or similar action, and we would at the best get only a small part of the traffic. Our relations with the Union Pacific have been friendly and remain so. There is no truth whatever in the report."

Frederick R. Coudert, one of the Union Pacific receivers, said that the statement was news to him.

Another Denial.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—J. Edward Simmons says that the public statement that the Panama Railroad company and the Pacific Steamship company had agreed to divide up their traffic with the isthmus as a dividing line was false. Mr. Huntington corroborated this, saying that the situation remained unchanged.

THE PINTSCH LIGHT.

Secretary Howard Got Coast Orders—Additional Ones Will Follow.

Clarence H. Howard, secretary for the Pintsch Light and Heating company, with headquarters at St. Louis, has returned from the coast, and since leaving here some months ago has secured considerable business and much more prospective.

To The Herald man he said: "When I left here a couple of weeks ago, I went to San Francisco and there found the Oakland Pintsch gas plant in excellent shape. While there I arranged to put our Pintsch light in the Oakland pier, depot and offices.

"I also arranged to equip all sleepers on the Frisco & Portland trains; the Alemeda & Berkley locals as well. This makes it necessary to increase the plant, which will be done at once, and to twice its present capacity. When completed it will have a capacity of 50,000 feet per day.

"So far as equipping the cable companies' lines in San Francisco, the matter has been laid over until the beginning of the year, and for financial reasons, no doubt, as corporations are averse to large expenditures at the close of the year.

"I went up to Portland and found our plant there in excellent shape, and while there arranged to put in Pintsch light for the O. R. & N. on all their through cars, as well as our system of steam heating from the engine. That company is now putting their passenger equipment through the Portland shops under the direct supervision of J. F. Graham, superintendent of motive power and machinery. They are also fitting them with Barrs' vestibule scarritt high backed seats, and will be models of beauty."

Mr. Howard and wife have left for St. Louis, and both are loud in their praise of the west, especially all that contiguous to Salt Lake.

Too Much Liver.

Never before a certain trip to Utah, did John R. Keane of the Milwaukee, at Denver, have his monthly expense account returned to him for explanation.

And now the fraternity are telling how it came to pass. They tell how he came to Utah and went down into the famed Sanpete valley to drag out business, necessitating two whole days driving about those primitive vales. At the end of the month he made out and sent in to his road an expense account, one item reading, "for liver, $10." His road returned the bill with a notation in red ink that the Milwaukee wasn't buying liver in $10 hunks, and would he explain.

It is said that John R. fainted when he tumbled to the omission of an all important "y" he had left out, and lost no time in annexing it to liver—livery made him square.

Will Fight for California Business.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The action which it is alleged it is proposed by the Southern Pacific in lessening its through service from Ogden to San Francisco, with a view to forcing as much traffic as possible over the Sunset route will, if persisted in, result in the liveliest kind of a fight for the California business. The Rock Island and the Burlington, both of whom would be shut out by the action of the Southern Pacific, say they have no intention of going out of the through business to California, no matter what the Southern Pacific may attempt.

If they are shut out of their connections with Ogden they will in all probability not only reduce rates, but make an allowance with the Atchison and deliver business to it at Kansas City. The Atchison road would be a distinct gainer by any trouble that would cause the Rock Island and Burlington to deliver passengers to it and it would be more than glad to see some such arrangement go into effect.

The railroad officials quote Vice-President Stubbs as their authority for the assertion that the Southern Pacific is contemplating the reduction in train service and the strong denial of President Huntington telegraphed from New York leaves them in a fog as to what the intentions of the Southern Pacific really are.

THE ESTEDDFOD.

Colorado Midland Will Bring the Denver Choir Here.

Denver News: The Colorado Midland yesterday signed a contract to convey the Denver choir of 125 singers from Denver to Salt Lake at the time of the great musical festival early next month. The choir will travel in a special train both ways. A party of fifty or seventy-five will also attend the festival from Leadville, taking the same route.

Rates to Dallas.

The Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western yesterday announced a rate of $42.50 for the round trip from Salt Lake to Dallas for the prize fight.

Senator Thurston.

Senator John M. Thurston and wife arrived from Idaho yesterday morning in special car "96" and left for Omaha on last night's Union Pacific train. The Herald man called upon the senator last evening and found him reclining in an easy chair in his car, looking much the worse for his sick spell. He said: "I presume I am getting along fairly well and gaining strength as rapidly as could be expected after my seige of it up north. I attribute the attack to my taking the hot baths at Hailey immediately after breakfast and bringing on what the physicians termed acute indigestion. It might have come on without taking the baths, perhaps, though I lay it to that. On all previous occasions I have been benefited by my trips out to this country and hope to be in the future. We go direct home from here, and I anticipate that but a few days will elapse until I am endowed with all my accustomed vigor."

Music and Railroading.

A railroad man thus describes a grand operatic production he recently heard: "The general musical traffic was bad; heavy enough, but not first-class. One bad condition was caused by the tenor, who cut notes indiscriminately. Other voices tried to meet the cuts, and demoralization spread to all common points of the chorus. Some strong lines continued to maintain the melody tariff even after the pool of octaves dissolved, but lost the orchestra's patronage. Whole shipments of strings and reds were carried for nothing. Carloads of overtures and andante, c. l., were refused. The main strain line was blockaded with dead freight, and tons of good music had to be side-tracked. Unless the general tone officials get together and adjust their differences soon, I'm afraid the company's music department will show red figures."

Base Ingratitude.

In the last issue of the Railway News Reporter, "Colonel" Dan B. Honin has something to say that is pertinent to the occasion and to those parties who figured in a recent coal story, and to their ultimate discomfiture, as time will prove. The wise Daniel puts it in these words:

"In all ages and in all climes, history tells us of men who have been guilty of the basest ingratitude. Such men are found at the present day—who have been elevated to high positions by the friendship of some particular person and who have later struck the hand that raised them from the gutter. We regret to state that many such men can be found in the railroad ranks of our country today. History also tells us that sooner or later men who forget the friendships of earlier days are overtaken by a just retribution.

We have in mind now several men who have been elevated to positions which are a strain on the abilities, and who are almost hourly abusing the good friends who fed them on the "Caesar meats." When the many changes, which almost yearly take place in the management of some of the largest railroads is taken into consideration, we cannot believe that success will long stand emblazoned upon the banner of any man who, when opportunity offers, strikes down the hand that nursed him into official life.

The clouds are gathering, and when they have blotted out of official life the vile traitors to whom we refer, the public will recognize them from the howl which they will set up, that they had been loyal always to the men responsible for their elevation.

Passenger and Ticket Agents.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Representatives from every section of the United States assembled in the large banquet hall at the Hotel Vendome today to attend the opening of the fourth semi-annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents. President William Davidson called the convention to order. After the reading of the minutes by Secretary Smith and the transaction of routine business, it was voted to hold the next convention in Richmond, Va., on the third Tuesday of March, 1896. A short recess was taken.

Railway Notes.

A French railroad has ordered clocks to be placed on the outside of every locomotive.

The roads are now considering rates for the fall festival at Denver.

The Union Pacific last evening loaded a train of cattle at Oasis for the Kansas City market.

It is said that ten millions dollars is to be expended on the Santa Fe system in the near future.

Immense stock shipments are down on the boards, but cannot be reported until the "cinch" is secured.

Passenger business is rather light with the local offices, but freight traffic is very satisfactory.

General Superintendent Bancroft, accompanied by S. W. Eccles, leaves in car "014" this morning for the south.

A new rule on force on the Panhandle requires that when trains part on the road the trainmen must report the kind of coupling that caused the accident.

The Hocking Valley recently received a car that had been out of the company's hands for a whole year. During this time the car had traveled thousands of miles and been used by a score or more of roads.

The Colorado Midland annual report shows an increase of 100 per cent this year. It's a pretty good showing for any railroad to double its business, and is another evidence of the return of prosperity.

President Ingalls, of the Big Four, has given instructions that, wherever possible, if a married man is killed in the company's employ, his wife or children, if old enough, should be given employment to aid in supporting the family. A number of wives of deceased employees, under the order, are now in the company's service.

Mr. Richard Gentry, chief engineer of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road, has resigned, and Mr. Robert Gillham, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway company, of Kansas City, has been appointed in Mr. Gentry's place. Mr. Gentry has been with the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf since it was organized. He was formerly second vice-president and general manager of the company.

The superintendent who believes that his conductors have the moral courage to collect fare from a brother conductor (from another road) or one out of a job, is "the biggest fooled man on earth," according to the statement made in the discussion of a paper by C. A. Wilson, general superintendent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, telling how he has devised a plan for permitting his conductors to exercise individual discretion under restriction, when a railroad man asks to be passed.

AT THE THEATRE.

"Too Much Johnson" Closes to another Big House.

Another big house greeted "Too Much Johnson" last night at the final performance of this very successful piece. There are pecks of fun in it, and the strain of high-comedy reserved by the author for his own part, stands out in marked contrast to the excitable and rip-roaring roles of the Frenchman, the planter, the mother-in-law and most of the rest. Mr. Gillette is very skillful in the dramatic art, both as an author and actor and knows so well how to manage such effects that he is becoming one of the most popular comedians of the American stage. Under the management of Charles Frohman, the supporting company was sure to be a good one, and this did much to ensure a profitable engagement.

UNPAID SOLDIERS.

Good News for All the Army Officers Received.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The paymaster general has been directed by Secretary Lamont to notify all army officers that on receipt of their unpaid salary accounts for the month of June, properly certified and receipted, checks on the National City bank of No. 52 Wall street, will be forwarded for the amounts in full. The amounts necessary has been provided for by the transfer of certain unexpected balances. The deficiencies arose from the requirements of legislation enacted after the appropriation bill for the last fiscal year was passed and for which sufficient provision was not made.

Saltair is not yet closed.

FRANK P. M'DONALD FIRED.

THE FINDING OF THE POLICE COMMISSION YESTERDAY.

The Assailant of Emil Sackerson Fails to Put in an Appearance or Make a Single Plea in His Defense.

The police commission met on their second water haul in the McDonald trial yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The absence of the defendant officer was not a surprise even to Mr. Straup, his disgusted counsel. There was the usual crowd of curiosity seekers who had watched the movements from the beginning and were bound to be in at the finish. Commissioner Empey had been called in from his summer outing, more because McDonald had so strongly insisted that he "wanted a square deal," and seemed to think that he could not, or would not get it, unless that commissioner was present. Mr. Empey declared he would much rather have forfeited $50 than to have broken his pleasure trip, and McDonald's actions disgusted him fully as deeply as it did Attorney Straup. It was 9:15 when Mr. Stephens arrived in haste and excused himself by admitting that he had gotten so wrapped up in the sensations in the morning papers that he took no note of time.

"Is Mr. McDonald here?" asked Chairman Jennings, impatiently.

"I haven't seen him," replied Chief Pratt.

Mr. Straup—No, he is not here; I haven't seen him. He has not been at my office. I would like very much to present only one side of the case—that at Saltair. I wanted to show the truth of what really did happen at Saltair.

Chief Pratt—I do not want to be unfair with Mr. Straup, but my witnesses are all gone and I cannot well bring them back.

Mr. Straup—O, I did not want to introduce anything that would change the phase of the case; I want no new phases. I only want to show McDonald's actual condition.

Chief Pratt—The commission wants the truth, that's all.

Mr. Straup—I have seen Mr. Greenwald as to what occurred at the lake. I should like to have time to be heard on that point.

Mr. Jennings—Greenwald could have been here last night.

Chief Pratt—McDonald was seen on the street last night before, during and after the trial, or hearing, and he could have been here; so could Greenwald.

Mr. Straup—I felt last night like walking out in disgust. McDonald has not treated me nor the board right. It is not for him that I have any feeling; it is only as the matter reflects on another case (the Donovan) that I want to show up clearly, so that there will be no mistakes made.

Mr. Jennings—You need have no fear that the McDonald evidence will in any way affect the interests of any future case. This case is settled as far as it can be settled and the evidence in the case can cut no figure in any subsequent case.

Mr. Straup—Well, that is all I wanted to know. I am done.

The commission then went into executive session for about two minutes and returned the following verdict:

"The charges against Officer Frank P. McDonald were sustained, except as to being intoxicated at Salt Lake City, upon which no testimony was taken, and we therefore hereby remove the said F. P. McDonald from the said police department."

And thus the first chapter of a series of police sensations was brought to a close.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

All Cream Tartar tested and found pure, before it is used in the making of the new High Grade Three Crown Baking Powder.

UTAH SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Utah School of Physical Culture and Elocution will re-open for the season of 1895-6 at the Social Hall, 41 State street, on Wednesday, Sept. 25. Junior and senior courses in physical culture and elocution will be added this year. For further information address Maud May Babcock, 41 State street.

MISS M'GUINNESS' DAY OFF.

It's th' foine, illizant toime we hod t' Cooney's Oiland lasht Sunday, mesilf an' Mary Ann McNulty an' Kate Wathers, thot wud hove bin along if it hod hove bin her Sunday afthernoon out.

We wor near bein' smashed be th' crowd t' th' dock, but foor b'ys from th' county Tyrone stood behoind us wid their fate planted under them, an' th' divil himself cudn't thrup 'em up. Faith, yez cud hove danced Garryowen in th' shpace bechune us.

We'd some cooker eggs an' sangwiches along wid us, an' whin we got t' an atin'-shtand we'd some clam chowther thot wor made av tomatteis an' droied sage, an' some beer thot ye cud turn upside down an' the frot, wud howld it up.

Mary Ann wor fer roldin' in all th' merry-git-roun's an' shotin'-jutes, fer which rayson her head hoven'e come untwisted yit.

Whin we come t' shwim Mary Ann wudn't go along th' conduroy walk into th' say; so we wor foorced t' sit in th' dure av th' bat'-house wid our fate in th' sand, an' shtick our hids under th' fountain—which, afther all, wor refrishin', but not wort' th' twinty-foive cints we paid fer our bat' suits.

A respichtable Oirish family give us a sup av th' craythur on th' train comin' home, an' Mary Ann sung "O'er th' Hills av Oireland," till some fella in th' rayle av th' car hollered "Otee!"

Mary Ann an' me hod a sloight unpleasintess about th' car fare comin' home, but be th' same tokin' O'd go iv-ry Sunday durin' th' sayson t' Cooney's Oiland ef it wasn't fer th' washin' av a Monday.—Judge.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

Urgent.

"Now, Jack, if you should want any money write."
"Wouldn't a wire do, dad?"

—Pick Me Up.

The Latest Thing Out.

—Life.

His Secret.

The Waiter: "I didn't always do this.
Sympathetic Guest: "Ah, no"—
Waiter: "My folks don't know where I am."
Sympathetic Guest (with a tear in his eye): "Ah, your mother"—
Waiter: "Yes, mother thinks I'm a burglar."

—Truth.