THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896. NUMBER 160

HAS GONE TO WORK FOR JUDD

Among the Recent Arrivals at Washington is H. J. Dinniny.

THE AGE OF MR. MERRITT.

Appears to Have Lost Ten Years En Route.

Pleads Guilty to Fifty-Eight, But His Opponents Say He is Sixty-Eight—"Too Old," Says Harmon—Williams, Letcher and Allen Pulling For John A. Marshall—Prominent Men Who Are Said to Have Strongly Opposed Statehood—Use of the Industrial Home Building.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—The latest Utah arrival is H. J. Dinniny, of Salt Lake, who registered at the Riggs house tonight. He is here to work for Judd. Friends of the rival candidates have said that almost the entire bar of Salt Lake is opposed to Judd's appointment, except Dinniny and one or two others. Dinniny is grateful to Judd because the latter supported him for probate judge against McNally.

It is alleged that the protest against West's appointment was pushed by Judd's friends, and that Dinniny, upon receipt of a letter from Representative Washington, of Tennessee, (suggesting it) became active and circulated the petition against West.

GOODWIN IN IT.

It seems that one of Judd's principal supporters is C. C. Goodwin, who has signed Judd's petition. This leaked out today.

Parley Williams, Letcher and Representative Allen called on Attorney General Harmon today, to urge Marshall for judge. They believe that of all candidates Marshall is esteemed most highly by the department of justice. Harmon asked how old Merritt was, and was told sixty-eight. "Too old," said Harmon.

Merritt afterwards met Williams and said to him (not knowing of Parley's visit), "I am going to see Harmon this afternoon, and state my age and ask him if I am debarred." "I can save you the trouble, judge," said Williams, "for he told me this afternoon that you had passed the age limit." Williams, Letcher and Allen say that Harmon complimented the constitution, especially that part limiting state and municipal debts and the part declaring against bounties or class legislation.

PROTESTS MADE.

The attorney general remarked casually, "You would be surprised to know the character and number of protests against statehood that we received."

It is understood that among those who opposed statehood were Mackintosh and Banker Dooly, of Salt Lake, and Fred J. Kiesel, of Ogden.

On recommendation of Commissioner Letcher, Frank Harris, receiver of the land office, has been appointed by the secretary of the interior as custodian of the public building on Fifth East street, heretofore used by the territorial officers and the Utah commission. The records of the commission will be turned over to the secretary of state. All old papers of the Industrial Home association will be ordered sent to the interior department here. The new state officers are granted ninety days' free use of the rooms in the government building and further use on terms to be arranged hereafter.

Rooms for the United States district court, also for land offices, will be reserved, and on the return of Mr. Letcher, at present in charge of the building, changes will be made.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Discuss the Advisability of Amending the House Tariff Bill By a Free Coinage Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The feature of the Republican senatorial caucus held today was a discussion of the advisability of amending the house tariff bill by adding a free coinage amendment to it in the senate. This discussion was confined largely to the free coinage wing of the party. The result of the meeting was the adoption of Senator Quay's resolution, introduced yesterday, expressing the sense of the senate caucus to be that the finance committee should report the bill as it came from the house with a few verbal changes which will not alter the meaning of the measure in any essential feature. There seems to be a call upon this but there were a few dissenting voices. There was no formal effort to bind the senators to support the bill when it should come back to the senate and it is believed that amendments at that stage of the proceedings will be made the advisability of attempting to secure a pledge of support was under consideration that the silver question came up. It was sprung by a question as to what the silver Republicans would do in case a free silver amendment should be offered to the tariff bill in the senate.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon was the first to respond to this inquiry. He stated that he should join the silver forces in the effort to secure the adoption of the free coinage substitute for the house bond bill, but that with the silver question disposed of in that connection, he would advise that the silver Republicans refrain from participating in any effort that might be made to amend the tariff bill by adding a free coinage provision.

Senator Carter followed the same line of argument, advising united action on the part of the silver Republicans in opposition to such an amendment in the event of the previous passage of the silver substitute for the bond bill. He said that he thought their action on the bond bill would be a sufficient indication to the country of their attitude. He did not say that he would oppose such an amendment by his vote in case of failure to secure concerted and unanimous action by his silver colleagues, but urged them strenuously to agree to this line of action.

Senator Teller announced his intention to vote for a silver amendment if offered from any source, without announcing any purpose of presenting such an amendment himself. He talked very earnestly on the subject, saying that he had, when the McKinley bill was before Congress in 1890, foregone the opportunity to amend that measure with a free coinage provision on the representation that the bill with such an amendment would be vetoed, only to be told afterwards by the friends of that bill that the Sherman silver bill was passed as the only hope of defeating free coinage. He declared he would not again be placed in that predicament.

Brief speeches were also made on this feature of the question by Senators Dubois, Mantle, Shoup and others.

There was a sufficiently general expression of opinion among the silver senators to show that there were not to exceed a half dozen that would hold out against unanimous agreement to refrain from voting for a silver amendment, and this showing was such as to lead the anti-silver men in the caucus to conclude that if those who had expressed themselves against the policy of amendment could be induced to vote against these amendments, regardless of the action of their colleagues, they could defeat a silver amendment when offered.

Senator Baker announced himself as friendly to the proposition to coin the American silver product, and said he would offer an amendment to this effect to both the bond and the tariff bills.

Mr. Baker also reiterated his declaration of yesterday to disregard the instructions of the caucus and vote against the bill unless amended on protection lines.

There was a general expression of opinion that the bill, whether amended or not amended, the senate never would vote it to become a law. Several senators expressed the opinion that it could not receive executive sanction.

After the conclusion of the tariff bill, an effort was made to proceed to the consideration of the reorganization of the senate by the election of general officers, but the effort met with resistance, without taking up this proposition. Immediately after adjournment a call was circulated for a caucus tomorrow to consider this question, and it is understood that a sufficient number of signatures will be secured to insure a caucus for that purpose at the time specified.

AMERICAN SHOWMEN.

Annual League Meeting Now on in New York.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—The annual convention of the Protective League of American Showmen assembled at the Emery hotel here today with one hundred and twenty members present. The feature of the meetings was the action taken regarding excessive licenses especially in southern states.

In opposing this extortion, the railroads and traffic associations are cooperating with the league of showmen to contest these high licenses in the United States Supreme court, as a violation of the inter-state commerce law. The following committee was appointed to secure counsel and make all other arrangements for contesting these licenses in the supreme court: W. H. Donalson, chairman; Cincinnati; George M. Leonard, Grand Rapids; Harry E. Stoops, Chattanooga; P. F. Shaffer, Chicago; Michael Breslauer, Minneapolis; Julius Garlich, New Orleans; James A. Curran, Denver; George P. McClain, Los Angeles, Cal.; Martin Dooley, Atlanta; Edward Hevering, Louisville.

The following officers were elected: President, John F. Robinson, Cincinnati; vice-presidents, George M. Leonard, Grand Rapids and B. E. Wallace, Peru, Ind.; secretary, W. H. Donalson, Cincinnati; treasurer, W. H. Walker, Detroit.

FOREIGN FINANCES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Evening Post's London cable says:

The stock market here has ben dull today, but closed generally better on cable reports that President Kruger has handed over Dr. Jameson and his officers to England. The bears hurriedly covered, hence the sharp improvements. There was no general business. The recovery in Americans was in sympathy with other markets and no business in them beyond covering. It is reported here that the financial syndicate will yet be asked to send in subscriptions for the new United States loans, but in that case the syndicate will probably tender a price below their original offer. Considerable gold is expected to go from here soon to the Cape and South America.

The Paris bourse was steady all day, and the closing firm, as was the case in Berlin. The general outlook as reflected by the continental bourses is a trifle better.

THE TURF

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—J. Naglee Burke's great colt Crescendo picked up 121 pounds today and won the Palo Alto stakes in a common canter. Crescendo was in sixth position when the flag fell, and after the light weighted Mt. McGregor and Miss Maxim made their run, Sloan called on Crescendo who came through the bunch as though the others were standing still, winning by two lengths from Mt. McGregor, who lasted long enough to beat "Lucky" Baldwin's Argentina half a length. Crescendo's time was 1:11½, half a second slower than the coast record for the short six furlongs. W. G. R. McDonough's chestnut filly Imx, Miss Brummel, captured the mile and a sixteenth handicap rather easily from the "iron horse" Logan, who ran a game race considering his impost.

This was the last day at Bay District track and racing will be resumed at Ingleside tomorrow for a period of two weeks, at the expiration of which time the sport will be transferred to Bay District again.

Two favorites, two second choices and two outsiders landed the money today. Weather fine, track very fast, attendance good. Summaries:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Lamasco, 102 (H. Martin), 4 to 1, won; Pearsan, 105 (Thorn), 2 to 1, second; Myrtle B., 103 (Bisson), 20 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Don Pedro, Governor Budd, Jack Atkins, Kelso, Tagwan, San Marcus, Colleen Bawn, El Primero also ran.

Second race, seven furlongs, selling—Dutto, 109 (Garner), 6 to 5, won; Hanford, 105 (Ballard), 20 to 1, second; Adam, 107 (Thorn), 20 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Regan, Gussie, Raindrop, Two Cheers, Monterey, Tortoni, Bic L., Miss Ruth also ran.

Third race, about six furlongs, 2-year-old stakes (to 1896), Palo Alto stakes, value $1,900—Crescendo, 121 (T. Sloan), 7 to 10, won; Mt. McGregor II, 96 (Donnelly), 15 to 1, second; Argentina, 110 (Thorn), 15 to 1, third. Time—1:11½.

Ferris Hartman, Miss Maxim, Kamsin, Joe K. Grady also ran.

Fourth race, about one and one-half miles, handicap, short steeplechase course—Gold Dust, 122 (Cairns), 25 to 1, won; Colonel Weightman, 136 (Sloan), 20 to 1, second; Nestor, 127 (Hennessy), 8 to 5, third. Time—3:29½. Rob Roy, Bonnie B., Special, The Lark also ran.

Fifth race, mile and sixteenth, handicap—Imx, Miss Brummel, 86 (Garner), 20 to 1, won; Logan, 112 (Ballard), 6 to 5, second; Fred Gardner, 112 (T. Sloan), 12 to 2, third. Time—1:47½. Del Norte, Claudius, Uncle Giles also ran.

Sixth race, seven six furlongs, selling—Hylton, 111 (Lyne), 10 to 1, won; Hiram Argo, 114 (Thorn), 10 to 1, second; Emma D., 107 (T. Sloan), 6 to 5, third. Time—1:18. Ginger, Empress of Norfolk, Peru, Last Chance, Don Cuara, Rey Alta, Modal also ran.

BOSH!

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 8.—The municipal authorities of Little Rock today refused Col. Robert G. Ingersoll permission to lecture in this city on Sunday evening. Ingersoll desired to deliver a non-religious lecture on Sunday, February 2.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL

Serious Difference Between England and Germany.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHT

The Varying Shapes of Britain's Policy.

Cincinnati's German Papers Believe the Present Attitude of England and Germany is Decidedly Hostile; But It Does Not Necessarily Portend War—The Right to Exercise a Protectorate Over the South American Republic.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Staats Zeitung tomorrow will say editorially in regard to the Transvaal situation:

As the Venezuelan question has resolved itself into a conflict between England and the United States, the Transvaal affair has developed to serious differences between England and Germany. The terms and portent of that much discussed convention of February 27, 1884, between England and the Transvaal, of which these differences have taken issue, shall be dilated upon at some other time; today we only wish to take due notice of the childish outbreaks of fury over the war threats indulged in by the London mob and the London press, and throw some light upon the question whether or not England can afford to materialize these threats.

Mr. Cleveland's message upon Venezuela was answered by the British press, but their torrent of abuse only lasted a day or so. Very soon the precious "sober second thought" gained laudable ascendency in the British mind. They suddenly found out that the Venezuela trifle "was not worth half the excitement it had stirred up and it would amount to criminal culpability to make war on account of such a trifle. A similar change of mind will undoubtedly take place as regards the dispute with Germany."

The editorial goes on explaining in detail the reasons of the set back given to British influence in the course of the last decade and the progress made by the marines of other countries, including the United States.

"But while the people at large," it concludes, "continued enjoying the prestige of older times, the men at the helm became gradually aware of the enormous changes wrought by time with respect to the position and influence of the powers and of England's retrogression. This knowledge of the true state of affairs accounts largely for the varying shapes of British policy: tardy and vacillating in some instances, but in every case relying upon the "kind assistance" of other powers. This last mentioned speculation, however, has very frequently proved a failure. The powers have looked through England's little game and they have grown tired of 'fetching England's chestnuts from the grate' and more especially to England's unceasing colonial transgressions and African raids no sensible power is apt to lend assistance."

German Papers Talk.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8.—What the two German dailies here will say editorially tomorrow in reference to the German and English quarrel is as follows:

The Volks Blatt (Rep.) says:

The present attitude of England and Germany is hostile. There is no gainsaying this fact. This, however, does not portend war. There will be an adjustment of the differences that are stirring up both countries at this present hour by England quietly pocketing the slap it has received at the hands of the Germans. That it was deserved, no one but Englishmen will dispute. English aggressions have of late been so frequent and tended so much to create uneasiness that the world owes a debt of gratitude to the German emperor for checking the British insolence and rapacity.

The Volks Freund (Rep.) says:

In spite of all the noise about war which disturbs peaceful citizens, we do not believe there will be war between England and Germany. We are of the opinion that England has no more right to exercise a protectorate over the South African republic than Germany. If the emperor of Germany sees fit to help that republic nobody can forbid it. The stronger should always be on the side of the weaker. Our sympathy is entirely with Germany, as in the quarrel with Venezuela it is with the United States of America.

War Fury.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8.—The Milwaukee Herald says:

The position taken by Germany in the Transvaal affair has thrown England into a state bordering on almost war fury. We need, however, not fear that it will result in an explosion. England, by herself, cannot afford to pick a row with the whole world.

Member of the Press Club.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8.—The Milwaukee Press club, at its annual meeting tonight, adopted the following resolution, electing Emperor William an honorary member:

"Whereas, It is reported that Kaiser Wilhelm is threatened with expulsion from several English clubs for conduct which meets with our approval.

"Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship as fellow sovereigns and elect him an honorary member of the Milwaukee Press club, and that the secretary be instructed to notify him at once."

Gravity is Growing.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The gravity of the political crisis here is increasing instead of diminishing. The attitude of Emperor William towards Great Britain in the matter of Dr. Jameson's freebooting expedition into the Transvaal, upon close study, seems to have been deliberate and long and carefully planned. The Transvaal incident, it would appear, was only the pretext seized upon by the emperor in order to enter the field as an active opponent of Great Britain's policy of aggrandizement in Africa, and her little misunderstanding with King Prempeh of Ashantee, and her support of Italy's warfare against Abyssinnia are believed to have been the irritating features which finally induced his majesty to show his hand.

Of course this is only a sample of the rumors in circulation here, but it shows the drift of the wind, and has served to incense the British to a degree not witnessed since the war with Russia was threatened some years ago.

To make matters worse, it is now reported that the Transvaal republic will demand an indemnity of $2,500,000 from Great Britain as one of the results of Dr. Jameson's invasion of the little Dutch republic. If this turns out to be the case, no doubt will be entertained that Emperor William in his recent interviews with Dr. W. J. Leyds, the secretary of state for the Transvaal, prompted this demand, and may also have announced his intention of supporting it.

Dispatches from Berlin announce that Emperor William held an important conference this morning with Dr. Kaiser, chief of the German colonial office, and that further dispatches have been exchanged between Berlin and Pretoria.

The report that orders have been sent to Portsmouth, Davenport and Chatham for the immediate commissioning of a flying squadron of war ships is confirmed this afternoon and has caused a profound sensation in all circles. The flying squadron is ordered to be ready for sea by January 14, Tuesday next.

An Alleged Ending.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday and just made public, says the Uitlanders of Johannesburg have surrendered unconditionally and given up their arms to the representatives of President Kruger. In addition, the latter has intimated his intention of handing over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners captured by the Boers to the British high commissioner on the borders of Natal. Sir Hercules Robinson, in the dispatch, adds: "You may, therefore, be satisfied the crisis is over and all danger of further hostilities ended."

The dispatch is regarded by Chamberlain as practically settling the crisis in the affairs of Transvaal, so far as the Boers are concerned, and is also looked upon as disposing of the report that Jameson has been sentenced to be shot, current at Cape Town recently.

Most bitter contempt is felt at Cape Town, says a dispatch dated January 5, for the Rand Uitlanders who are branded as cowards for abandoning Jameson and the hope is expressed that President Kruger will reject their demands. This dispatch also says Sir Hercules Robinson was petitioned to pray for the release of Jameson before dealing with the demands of the so-called nation of Johannesburg.

A dispatch from Berlin says Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, was present at a conference this morning between Emperor William and D. Kayser, the chief of the German colonial office.

Exile and Fine Demanded.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch, received from Cape Town this evening, dated January 7, says it is reported at Pretoria that the Transvaal government demands the banishment of Cecil Rhodes, ex-premier of Cape Colony, and Dr. Jameson from Africa, and that an enormous fine is demanded from the British Chartered company. It is supposed here that this may refer to $2,500,000 indemnity, which, according to a dispatch from Berlin, the Transvaal government will demand of Great Britain.

Merely a Scheme.

PRETORIA, Transvaal, Jan. 8.—The authorities here hold documentary evidence showing that the whole affair of the Jameson raid and the uprising in Johannesburg has been a plot to annex the Transvaal to British South Africa.

DOMESTIC DOTS.

Telegraph News From All Parts of the Land Over Which the Stars and Stripes Wave.

The "Burned District."

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 8.—A courier arrived at Turon, Kan., at noon today from Ituaka and the burned district, who says that nothing was burned but weeds and some personal property.

Special Sub-Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Chairman Hepburn of the committee on inter-state and foreign commerce, will appoint a special sub-committee to take charge of the Nicaragua canal question.

Oregon Improvement Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The November earnings of the Oregon Improvement company were $271,928, decrease $42,311. Net $26,287, decrease $89,772.

Governor Jones Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Governor John E. Jones, of Nevada, is dangerously ill at a hotel in this city whither he came for medical treatment two months ago. A recent relapse has left him in a critical condition and his recovery is uncertain. He is suffering from a complication of stomach troubles.

He Denies It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—James L. Flood, the San Francisco millionaire, denies the statement in a dispatch from Philadelphia today that the suicide J. A. Fritz was his brother-in-law.

ANTI-SILVER MEN.

They Hold a Meeting or Conference at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The anti-silver Democrats of the Senate held a meeting or conference today while the Republican senators were in caucus. The object of the conference was to count how many men could be mustered against the free coinage amendment of the Senate finance committee to the bond bill. It was found that there are fourteen sure votes on the Democratic side and the silver proposition and the Democrats were assured there were twenty-six Republicans who could be counted against the Jones amendment. This would make forty in all. Four more votes would be necessary to a majority of the Senate. Both Democratic and Republican anti-silver men are now making an effort to see if these four votes can be obtained. Among the Republicans who are not counted in the silver list and upon whom an effort may be made are Senators McBride, of Oregon, and Wilson, of Washington. On the Democratic side are Senators Bacon and Gorman, of Georgia, and Martin, of Virginia. It is not known what hope the anti-silver men are working, but they say that the vote will be close and that perhaps free coinage may be defeated. The Democrats counted against the bill are Brice, Caffery, Faulkner, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hill, Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell, Murphy, Palmer, Smith and Vilas.

WILL GET A DIVORCE.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—The Star, this evening, under an Oklahoma City, Ok., date, prints the following:

A woman supposed to be Mrs. Colt, wife of Samuel P. Colt, a wealthy Rhode Islander, and a leading officer in the rubber trust, who attached considerable notoriety recently through the scandal connecting her name with that of James J. Van Alen, a millionaire, arrived at El Reno, accompanied by her daughter and Mr. McCowan and J. H. McGill and wife, all of New Jersey. She has engaged John I. Dills, register of the land office at Guthrie, as her attorney, and it is to be her intention to live at El Reno the required ninety days and then get a divorce. The party has taken every precaution to keep out of the newspapers.

TENNESSEE TOUGHS.

The Law Once More Defied and Outraged.

LEXINGTON, Tenn., Jan. 8.—The trial of Frank Simpson and Harrison Fuller, colored, charged with having outraged Mrs. Pomeroy, a widow, and her 15-year-old daughter, in this county last August, was to have occurred here today and for this purpose the two negroes were brought in on the noon train from Nashville, where the sheriff had placed them for safe keeping, but they were met by a mob of some four or five hundred men who at once proceeded to administer the law of Judge Lynch by suspending the two negroes to a railroad trestle about a mile from town. When this was done, at a signal from the leader, the mob fired a volley of some two of three hundred shots into the negroes, after which the mob quietly dispersed. Simpson confessed his guilt before he was hanged, while Fuller maintained that he was innocent until the last. The mob made no attempts at disguise.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

How Speedily Monitors Now Under Construction Could Be Equipped.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The navy department took steps today to learn how speedily all the monitors now under construction could be equipped for service in case of emergency. The various bureau chiefs were consulted and reports made as to the length of time each branch of work required. From this it appears that the low free board monitor Monadnock, now at Mare Island, can be ready for service in fourteen days. The testing of her pneumatic steering apparatus is about the only feature requiring time.

The low free board monitor Terror, now at New York will require sixty days to be made ready for service.

These three crafts will make a powerful acquisition to the available naval vessels. They are fully equipped with armor and the few days required for making them ready for sea will be spent on minor finishing touches.

It is expected also that the ram Kahtadin will be ready for service at an early day. The department is in communication with the Bath iron works as to certain minor changes in the vessel, and General Hyde, of the Bath company, will be here tomorrow to make necessary arrangements.

THE WHEEL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—L. D. Cabanne, the St. Louis bicycle rider, who was suspended from the amateur ranks for alleged participation in a crooked race last summer, is in this city. He comes here to consult Fred Gerlach, local member of the racing board, and to go through the evidence with his attorney in order to get an idea as to just what he was convicted on. He would like to secure reinstatement in order that he might compete in some of the races at St. Louis next summer. He expresses no surprise at Fred Titus' statement that he (Titus) asked Murphy to allow Cabanne to win the mile open at St. Louis last fall, but denies that he was a party to such a scheme. Cabanne will remain here several days.

MORTON'S CANDIDACY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Post tomorrow will say:

Ex-Senator Platt was in Washington for a short time today and was seen by several members of the New York delegation in Congress who were anxious to learn from him just what the official announcements of the candidacy of Governor Morton for the presidency meant.

Mr. Platt assured them that it meant business and there would be seventy-two delegates from New York for the governor. It is now said that Governor Morton will be put forward as the representative of the gold sentiment in the party.

TAILORS' STRIKE BROKEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A local paper says:

Nearly 500 of the locked out tailors have been taken back by the contractors, and the backbone of the strike is broken. The Clothing Contractors' Mutual Protective association has been beaten. After repudiating the yearly agreement which the members of the association made with the Brotherhood of Tailors, the contractors hoped to precipitate a general strike by locking up a few of their shops. By this they hoped to gain the support of the large clothing manufacturers. The tailors frustrated the plans of the contractors and then the latter tried to make the lock-out extend not only to all shops in this city, but other cities as well. There was great rejoicing at the mass meeting of the tailors held in Walhalla hall last night.

STEAM REVENUE CUTTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Cullom today introduced two bills, one for the construction of two steam revenue cutters for service on the great lakes, and the other for two similar vessels for service on the Pacific coast. The cost of the cutters for the lakes is limited to $200,000 each and the others to $400,000 each. In presenting the bills, Mr. Cullom had read a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin recommending the building of such additional vessels.

WARSHIPS' MOVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The navy department is advised of the departure of the cruiser Minneapolis from Alexandretta for Smyrna. She will arrive at Smyrna probably tomorrow. The San Francisco is already there and the Marblehead is at Mersine, 340 miles distant. This doubtless gave rise to the overdrawn reports that a naval demonstration is about to occur at Smyrna as a means of forcing the Turkish government to yield to the demands of the United States for an indemnity for recent depredations on missionary property. Acting Secretary McAdoo said today that there was no significance in the movements of the ships toward Smyrna. These movements were not directed from Washington, but were brought about by the admiral in command of the fleet in Turkish waters.

IN SIGHT OF THE CAPITAL

Cubans Are Rapidly Closing in Around Havana.

ATTACK EXPECTED SOON

Cubans Believe That the End Is Close at Hand.

A Sugar Planter Passes Five Days With the Insurgents and Tells of His Unique Experiences—Spaniards in New York Discredit the Report That the Cubans Are at the Gates of Havana.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A special to the Herald from Tampa, Fla., says: A private telegram received from Havana says that the whole force of the insurgents is in sight of the capital.

The message says that apprehensions exist of an attack on the city, and that every effort is being made to protect the suburban approaches, especially the waterworks and electric light station. Sympathy with the insurgents, it is reported, is known to exist in Havana outside of official circles, and there is said to be fears of an uprising in conjunction with the insurgent advance.

The Cubans believe that the end of the revolution is rapidly approaching, and say Campos is defeated without an attack on Havana.

Consul General Solis discredits all news from Havana and says he is satisfied that the report of the insurgents being at the gates of the city is a canard. He scouts the idea of an attack on the capital in the face of Campos' force of 100,000 men, including the volunteer force under arms.

Gomez' Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—The Globe-Democrat of this morning publishes a letter from Havana under date of January 1, as follows:

Hon. S. F. Laney, a sugar planter, whose place is near Narajas, arrived here today after the unusual experience of five days with the insurgents.

Gomez's army approached his place and was about to burn his cane when he protested and started to look for Brigadier General Zayas, with whom he was acquainted. He was promptly made prisoner and taken before Maceo, who turned him over to Gomez. The rebel commander took him as a guest, but for military reasons would not let him go home at once. The general questioned him and was questioned by him. During the five days of Laney's stay with the insurgents Gomez's army swung in a big circle, first along the line of the railroad, passing Pedroso, Torriente, Claudio, and coming around south of Murga. They crossed over the east, crossed another railroad line north of Aquada, and recrossed it on the western arc near Calimete. This is where the big fight occurred, but Mr. Laney gives a very different account of it than that published. According to official reports, the insurgents lost 100 or more men, while the losses of the Spanish were put down as 18 killed and 64 wounded.

"I saw some of Maceo's men fall dead, and there were other casualties," says Mr. Laney, "but no more than eight men were killed. I saw seventeen dead Spanish soldiers on the field after the fight when the Spaniards retreated.

THE BATTLE.

"The battle started just as Gomez's men were hanging a negro, also of the command. He had assaulted a negress, and was condemned by court martial. They were hanging him back of the buildings of a sugar plantation when a volley was fired, and one of the execution squad was killed. The rebel infantry dropped into the grass and began to answer the fire with great effect, while cavalry came and charged the Spaniards, who had formed in two squares. The first square was having a pretty hard time with the infantry, who crawled into the cane and poured shots into it. I heard Gomez order a machete charge on the other square, and under that charge the square melted away, the soldiers finding shelter and protection in the cane. After the battle, when the insurgents had mustered up quite a number of mausers, they came back to the buildings where their wounded were. Later, as the column moved away, the Spaniards opened fire with cannon, but did little damage. General Navarro came up with more forces in our rear and fired. The insurgents did not fire after leaving the plantation.

GOMEZ'S FORCES.

"Later on in the march the rebel column was fired on by a train load of troops. Another man was killed, and there was a third engagement. This did little damage. From Calemete the march was northwest. The troops crossed the railroad just west of Baro and recrossed it at Corralitos. Thence they marched to Nevajas, where I was released near home. There are, I should estimate, about 8,000 men with Gomez and Maceo. I understand there are a couple of thousand more to the north under Lacre, and perhaps an equal number in the south under Bandera."

There was a story that Gomez was going to avenge the execution of Cabacilo Acebo on certain prisoners he had, and of this Mr. Laney said:

"Nothing could be wider from the truth. Prisoners are nearly always released at once."

"Now, Mr. Laney, there are, according to your account, ten or twelve thousand insurgents in the Matanzas. We know there are 30,000 or 40,000 Spanish soldiers in the province. Now how can such armies, if they are in earnest, maneuvre around in the way you describe and not have a battle? How is it that the insurgents hide so well? The insurgent column is over a league long. How can you hide such an army?"

And that is all the answer he made.

Insurgents Routed.

HAVANA, Jan. 8.—It was announced last night that the sound of cannonading and rifle firing was heard yesterday in the neighborhood of Guanaja, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, the province of Pinar del Rio, forty-five miles south of this city.

Details of the engagement just received show that General Navarro between Guanajs and Caiba de Agua overtook a numerous insurgent force under Zayas and other leaders. During three hours' fighting the Spanish artillery was called into play. The insurgents were routed with a loss of twenty-three killed and forty-three wounded left on the field. The insurgents are said to have carried away many more wounded.

General Navarro pursued the insurgents, overtook their rear guard at Ceiba de Aguade Arcus and in a skirmish four insurgents were killed and three taken prisoners. On the government side it is announced only four officers and thirty privates were wounded in both engagements.

A dispatch from Matanzas says 400 insurgents recently tried to compel the garrison at Itabo, Cardenas district, to surrender. Upon the refusal of the troops to surrender, the fort was attacked, but the insurgents were repulsed with a loss of six killed.

After the engagement between the insurgents and General Navarro the column of troops commanded by General Suarez Valdes overtook the insurgents, who were in retreat, and, opening fire upon them with small arms and artillery, inflicted heavy loss in killed and wounded. The insurgents lost 261 men.

It is reported one of the Nunez brothers, insurgent leaders, was so seriously wounded, that he subsequently died.

A column of Spanish troops, commanded by Major Sedano has had a skirmish in the Colon district with a band of insurgents commanded by Mendenza. The insurgents left seven killed and three wounded on the field.

It is judged from the movements of the insurgents along the north coast in Pinar del Rio that they are now endeavoring to penetrate the rich district of the sugar plantations about Canasas by way of the Bares and Guanajay roads. The authorities again announce they have hopes of bringing on a general engagement, and that the troops are so placed at strategic points that the insurgents find their position badly compromised and will find it difficult to avoid a battle.

Along the line of the railway running south from Havana, it is learned the insurgents have destroyed sixteen culverts, thus effectively cutting off communication for the time being.

Word received from Matanzas shows that the insurgents are still active in that province. The bands led by Clotilde, Garcia and Roban attacked the town of Recreo, which is southeast of Cardenas, on the railroad. The garrison of the fort repelled the attack, but the insurgents returned to it, and the marine batallion made a defensive stand in the streets; meanwhile the insurgents burned and plundered several stores. The troops finally repelled the insurgents with loss.

Jose Maceo and Rabi are reported to be moving in the Trinidad district of Santa Clara and an insurgent loss of seventeen is reported in the skirmishes that have taken place.

In the Cardenas district the insurgents also destroyed the station at Altamisal and tore up the railway at Yagaura.

Conflict Imminent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says an important conflict seems to be impending.

The overpowering Spanish columns everywhere in the vicinity of the small bands of insurgents that have been hurrying over the country north of the railways have been called in. Gomez evidently is consolidating his forces.

The insurgents are in two large bodies. One under Maceo, is near Ceiba Delagua, on the boundary line between Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces. The other under Gomez is west and south of Guanaja over the border in Pinar del Rio province.

There appears to be no probability that Gomez has intentions on the Vueltabajao tobacco district.

Havana is perfectly quiet. The volunteers have not been called out, although a general order issued gives full details of what is to be done in case of necessity.

No Fear of Mob Violence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Consul-General Williams has cabled to the state department that there is no fear of mob violence against General Julio Sanguilly, the insurgent suspect imprisoned for life in Moros castle, Havana.

Secretary Olney has granted an informal hearing to President Palma and the officials of the Cuban Revolutionary society, who have re-established headquarters here. So far as is known, the secretary received them as he would any other callers, but with a special understanding that the visit was to be considered informal and was not to be regarded as any official recognition of the visitors in their capacity as representatives of the Cuban revolutionary party.

Senator Call, of Florida, called on Mr. Olney today for the purpose of urging the secretary to extend to Mr. Palma and the other Cubans such courtesies of a hearing as were expedient. The secretary, however, had already granted the informal meeting.

Mr. Call says everything indicates the success of the insurgent cause and that he will urge support by the United States, in a resolution introduced sometime ago, for a recognition of the insurgents as belligerents. The resolution is before the Senate committee on foreign relations.

The Advance Column.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—A special to the Republic from Key West, Fla., says: A cipher dispatch from Havana received here tonight says the advance column of Gomez's army is camped in the mountainous country in the province of Pinar del Rio, thirty-five miles west of the capital. The main body of insurgent troops is in sight of Havana and skirmishes with the Spanish regulars are constantly going on. It is not believed, however, that Gomez will attack Havana. He is too wary for that. There are in the insurgent army all told less than 11,000 men. The Spanish in Havana number at least 20,000. Marshal Campos would welcome an attack under these conditions, and General Gomez is too shrewd to accommodate him. He has sent couriers to the eastern provinces for reinforcements and will scarcely push the campaign until the recruits arrive and until the insurgent sympathizers in Havana have perfected their plans.

General Campos is partly afraid to engage the insurgent army outside the city. Gomez has attempted several times to draw the enemy out, but thus far without avail. He will continue to harrass Campos until definite understanding with the people at Havana has been reached. Then the decisive battle will be fought. General Gomez is counting upon an uprising in the capital and has plans an attack on the city simultaneously with this outbreak.

In the meantime Gomez will cover Havana, both from the east and west and prevent the exodus of any considerable body of Spanish troops, while the advance column in Pinar del Rio will subjugate that province.

Havana, to all intents and purposes, is in a state of seige. Martial law has been proclaimed and a strict censorship is maintained over all avenues of communication with the outside world. Correspondents of American papers send word to Key West that it is impossible to forward accurate information by cable except at rare intervals and by resorting to novel devices.

GOV. WELLS' FIRST MESSAGE

Read to the Legislature in Joint Session Yesterday.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

He Says an Issue of Bonds Is Necessary.

Favors "Reasonable Bounties to Infant Industries"—United States Senators — Educational Institutions of the State—An Intermountain Fair Recommended For 1897 Instead of a State Fair This Year—On Irrigation and the Reclamation of Arid Lands—The Restoration of Silver—Fire and Police Commission—Railway Legislation is Urged—The National Guard Complimented—Australian Ballot System Recommended—Board of Arbitration to Settle Labor Disputes.

Both houses of the legislature convened in joint session yesterday afternoon, and President Cannon announced that the purpose was to listen to a message from the governor.

Senator Candland moved the appointment of a committee of two to wait upon the governor and inform him that the legislature was in session awaiting his pleasure, which was agreed to.

Governor Wells Appears.

Senator Candland and Representative A. N. Taylor were appointed as such committee. They returned in a few moments, accompanied by the executive, who thereupon read the message which appears below.

The reading was listened to with great attention. It was noted that the Democratic members were on the qui vive when the bounty question was touched upon. At its conclusion there was considerable applause from the members. Senator Booth of Salt Lake moved that the message be spread upon the minutes of the joint session and that 3,000 copies be printed. Representative Condon amended by making the number 5,000. Senator Snow and Representative Critchlow raised objections, but on a statement by Senator Glen Miller that 5,000 would cost but little more than 3,000 the amendment prevailed. The journal was then read after which, on motion of Representative Critchlow, the joint session dissolved.

The Message.

Following is the full text of the governor's message:

The constitution of Utah, in defining the duties of the governor, provides that he shall communicate by message the condition of the state to the legislature at every regular session, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

Congress has conferred upon Utah constitutional government, and it is the proud privilege of her citizens, for the first time, to assume entire control of their own affairs. To you has been delegated the law making power, and it is expected that you will proceed promptly and wisely to enact such legislation as will successfully complete the organization of the new state government, and provide the necessary machinery to put the same in motion. Having the fullest confidence in your ability to rise to the occasion, and assured of your patriotic desire to serve your country well and faithfully, I promise you my active and cordial cooperation.

Finances of the State.

I beg leave to call your attention to our financial condition. Owing to the fact that the reports of outgoing territorial officers have not yet been submitted, and owing further to the limited time intervening between the installation of the present state officers and the meeting of the legislature, it is impossible to prepare such a statement of the financial condition of