

GLENDENNING FILES CHARGES

His Honor Gives His Reasons for Suspending Chief Devine.

NEGLECT OF DUTY ALLEGED

Several Specifications Are Given Under This Head.

The Mayor Says the Chief Neglected the Department in Order to Lobby for the Fire and Police Bill—Charge That Devine is Tyrannical and Arrogant to the Men Under Him—Trial Set for March 9—Matter of Reducing the Police Force Comes Up But No Action Is Taken

The charges against Chief Devine were forthcoming at last night's session of the board of fire and police commissioners. The first meeting of the board since the chief was suspended on the 13th inst. All members were present, Commissioner Empey occupying his usual seat pending the arrival and assumption of office of Mr. Cohn, while Mr. Varian, the newly appointed commissioner, occupied the seat of ex-Commissioner Stephens.

After reading the communications from the mayor notifying the board of the suspension of Chief Devine, Chairman Jennings inquired of the clerk whether the charges had been filed.

FROM THE MAYOR.
Clerk Felt looked over a stack of documents and produced the all-important ones, which were ordered read, the first being a letter as follows:

February 24, 1896.

To the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners:

Gentlemen—Being advised that there will be a meeting of your board this evening, the first to be held since the chief engineer of the fire department was suspended from duty, I take this opportunity to transmit herewith charges and specifications against that officer, for such action thereon as to your board may seem proper. Very respectfully,
JAMES GLENDENNING, Mayor.

THE CHARGES.

Appended to the above were the charges, which are in full as follows:

Charge First—Neglect of duty.

Specification 1—That on the 6th day of January, 1896, at said Salt Lake City the said James Devine, in violation of his duty as chief engineer of the fire department of said city, failed and neglected to promptly respond to a public alarm of fire in said city. The fire which occurred at a dwelling house at No. 549 South Ninth East street in said Salt Lake City.

Specification 2—That on the 10th day of January, 1896, at said Salt Lake City, the said James Devine, in violation of his duty as chief engineer of the fire department of said city, failed and neglected to respond to a public alarm of fire in said city. The fire which occurred at a dwelling house at No. 735 Third street in said Salt Lake City.

Specification 3—That on the 13th day of January, 1896, at said Salt Lake City, the said James Devine, in violation of his duty as chief engineer of the fire department of said city, failed and neglected to respond to a public alarm of fire in said city. The fire which occurred at a dwelling house at No. 27 South Main street in said Salt Lake City.

Specification 4—That on the 14th day of February, 1896, at said Salt Lake City, the said James Devine, in violation of his duty as chief engineer of the fire department of said city, failed and neglected to promptly respond to a public alarm of fire in said city. The fire which occurred at a dwelling house at No. 27 South Main street in said Salt Lake City.

Specification 5—That on divers days and times between the 7th day of January, 1896, and the 13th day of February, 1896, at Salt Lake City, Utah, the said James Devine, chief engineer of the fire department of said city, was guilty of neglecting his duties as such chief engineer, by mis-spending his time away from said department and to attendance upon the legislature of the state of Utah, in violation of the joint city and county building in said Salt Lake City, for the purpose of lobbying and soliciting and influencing the votes of members of said legislature in favor of a certain bill then and there pending, having relation to the police and fire departments of said Salt Lake City, and known as separate bill No. 8, to the manifest detriment of the said fire department, of which he is chief, and the evil and pernicious example to his subordinate officers and men.

TYRANNICAL AND ARROGANT.

Charge Second—Conduct prejudicial to the good order, discipline and efficiency of said fire department.

Specification—That on divers days and times between the 1st day of February, 1896, and the 13th day of February, 1896, at Salt Lake City, Utah, the said James Devine, in violation of his duty as chief engineer of the fire department of said city, was guilty of being habitually tyrannical, arrogant, disrespectful and ungentlemanly in his conduct, speech and behavior toward his subordinate officers and men, toward his subordinate officers and men, toward his subordinate officers and men, toward his subordinate officers and men.

JAMES GLENDENNING, Mayor.

THE TRIAL SET.

The reading of the charges was concluded without comment. Commissioner Noble was the first to speak and suggested that a copy be served on the

CUBAN DAY IN THE SENATE

Galleries of the Upper House Were Crowded in Consequence.

MORGAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

Atrocities of the Spanish in Controlling Cubans.

Based on Idle Rumor

Mr. Morgan Paused in Wonderment to Think That the United States Had Stood Silently by While the Awful Slaughter Had Been Going on, Instead of Moving, Sword in Hand, and Driving the Spaniards from the Island.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The public interest in the Cuban question was shown today by the crowds which came to the senate galleries in anticipation of a continuance of the Cuban debate.

The diplomatic gallery showed the largest representation since the session opened, the ministers of Brazil, Chili, Hawaii and several other countries being present.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, occupied almost the entire day in a narrative and historical speech. Mr. Morgan spoke three hours and had not concluded when the senate adjourned.

A significant vote on the resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues was taken during the day. Mr. Lodge's resolution for an investigation came up and Mr. Peffer offered an amendment for a special committee and a more comprehensive inquiry. Mr. Lodge sought to have the amendment laid on the table, but his motion to this effect was defeated 16 to 24. Final action was not secured at 2 o'clock.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) chairman of the committee on pensions, rose to a question of personal privilege when the senate assembled today and in vigorous language denounced a publication in the New York Sun, purporting to report the action of the senate passing a measure of private pension bills last Tuesday. It had been asserted that all bills were passed in an hour with little or no consideration, few members being present, etc.

Mr. Gallinger declared that this was a libelous and untrue statement. Sixty bills were passed in two and three-quarter hours and the total increase was \$12,972 a year. The senator was very caustic concerning the violation of journalistic privilege.

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A. P. A. IN THE HOUSE

No Appropriation for Sectarian Indian Schools Allowed.

LINTON'S BITTER FIGHT.

He Is an Openly Confessed Member of the A. P. A.

He Attributes the Defeat of Many Members Two Years Ago to Their Refusal to Abolish Sectarian Schools and Predicts Disaster to Those Who Still Stand Out Against Their Abolition.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The house today in committee of the whole, after a very interesting debate, by a vote of 93 to 64, decided that none of the appropriations on the Indian appropriation bill for Indian schools should go to sectarian schools.

The only sectarian schools to which money now goes are Roman Catholic in denomination, and the fight today was led by Mr. Linton, a Michigan republican, who is the most pronounced and openly avowed A. P. A. member on the floor.

In last year's bill the appropriation was cut down 28 per cent with the understanding it should be reduced 20 per cent each year until it ceased, at the end of five years. The committee amendment, while Messrs. Peffer and Linton moved an amendment that no portion of this appropriation should go to sectarian schools, in his speech in support of it he attributed the defeat of many members two years ago to their refusal to abolish sectarian schools, and predicted disaster to those who stood out against their abolition. He also referred, indignantly, to a statue of Pierre Marquette, robed in the gown of a Jesuit priest, and decorated with the paraphernalia of his church, which is shortly to be erected in statutory hall in the presence of high dignitaries of the Catholic church.

THE DEBATES.

In the debate that followed Messrs. Cooper (Rep. Wis.); Watson (Rep. O.); Halner (Rep. Neb.); McLaughlin, California and Grosvenor, supported the amendment, while Messrs. Peffer (Rep. Minn.); Gamble (Rep. S. D.); Walsh (Dem. N. J.) and Sherman (Rep. O.) argued in favor of carrying out the policy of reducing the appropriations 20 per cent each year.

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THE TRANSVAAL.

American Not Numerous But Sympathies are With the Uilanders.

AMERICANS NOT NUMEROUS BUT SYMPATHIES ARE WITH THE UILANDERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—E. F. Wilite of California is registered at the Waldorf hotel. He is assistant engineer of the famous May Consolidated and other mines in Africa, of which John Hayes Hammond, now under arrest, was the chief. Mr. Wilite is thoroughly posted in Transvaal affairs, having lived several years in and around Johannesburg, and his sympathies are all with the Uillanders.

"I presume," said Mr. Wilite last night, "that what you more particularly want to know is about the American element in the Transvaal. Well, the Americans are not numerous, but they are influential, and I may add, popular with the Boers, while the English are naturally unpopular. As a rule, and here I may remark that though many of the raiders might have entertained annexation ideas when they followed Dr. Jameson, the American element did not, and I believe—in fact, I know—that the movement was one in the direction of reform. I left the country before the raid, but I, as everyone else, knew that trouble of some kind was brewing, for the reason that the state of things was growing more and more intolerable to the Uillanders or foreigners.

"As for my friend, John Hayes Hammond, he is an American, born in Missouri, and would never think of having anything to do with a movement looking to the overthrow of the Boer government. He is of the same caliber as Dr. Jameson, and the men generally who are picking out of the Transvaal one of the richest and most prosperous regions on the earth's surface, with a splendid future. I could speak of Transvaal from inside knowledge, I possess, but prudence compels me to silence. The concessions lately granted by the Boer government to three companies go to show, were they inquired into, that this innocent administration of Paul Kruger has an eye to the main chance and is not lacking in the main chance.

"In conclusion I may say that the American element in South Africa is one of beneficence. It takes in the most liberal and progressive line of the population and has, in an engineering sense, control of the Rand mines, which mines are the richest in the world. Why they are not half developed, nor will they be until the Transvaal has a more liberal government. As for the future, no man knows what it will bring forth, though some all guess. There will be vast changes, certainly."

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