order withdrawing the land from settlement and entry in the vicinity of Shoshone Falls be rescinded and the establishment of a park under the original plan be abandoned.

The men in charge of the coming inaugural ceremonies in this city on March 4 next are of the opinion that, notwithstanding the fact that a new man is not to be made president, the crowd will be just as big and enthusiastic as if a new man were to be inducted into this great office.

The place-hunters are certain to be here in full force. They are, of course, hoping against hope that President McKinley will make many changes in this direction. It is possible he will do so. The results may prove, however, that the average office seeker who comes here from, for instance, Pennsylvania, Washington, Minnesota, California, Utah, Idaho or elsewhere may return home disappointed, as thousands upon thousands have been compelled to do in the past.

The conspicuous place Vice President Roosevelt will occupy on inauguration day, despite his repudiation by the senate, will at least add interest to the details of the day, which might otherwise prove dull to the average onlooker.

Senator Kearns has appointed as his private secretary Dr. J. E. Jones of this city, a former newspaper man, who has a wide acquaintance in Washington.

The report of the secretary of the interior, made public today, shows patents issued as follows: In Utah during the last fiscal year, 58, or one to every 5,443 population. In Idaho, 33.

Nellie C. Preshaw of Ogden, Utah, has been granted a pension of $8 monthly.

A postoffice has been established at Station, Idaho county, Idaho, with Henry H. Campbell as postmaster.

SUBSIDY GRAB LAID ASIDE.

Loses Favored Place in Senate—Light Asked on Deportation.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The senate today passed the district appropriation bill and partially considered the bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point military academy. During the day the ship subsidy bill, by a vote of the senate, was formally laid aside and superseded as the unfinished business.

Mr. Chandler (N. H.), presented the credentials of his successor, Henry E. Burnham.

Mr. Teller called up and spoke on his resolution calling upon the secretary of war for information concerning the reports of the deportation of George T. Rice, editor of a Manila newspaper to the United States by the general in charge of the American forces in the Philippine islands. He read the press reports concerning Mr. Rice's case, saying that he did not wonder that he was defiant, contending there was no law justifying expulsion. Mr. Teller said he did not know whether Rice's paper had been suppressed, but he had been credibly informed that four newspapers had been suppressed in Luzon by the military authorities.

Mr. Teller spoke of the proceeding as one of importance to all, for Mr. Rice was a citizen of the United States and an offense against him was against every citizen of the country.

Mr. Teller's resolution was agreed to.

The house continued discussion of controverted questions in connection with the postoffice appropriation bill.

Favor Exposition.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The special committee on the St. Louis exposition voted to report favorably the bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition. Two Democrats, Mr. Williams of Mississippi and Mr. Otey of Virginia, voted against the bill. They have not decided whether or not they will file a minority report and it was decided to give them two days in which to reach a decision.

MILES PROMOTED BY M'KINLEY

Continued from Page 1.

seniority of the general officers appointed today is determined by the dates in February, stated in the nominations, General Young, being nominated as of Feb. 2, Chaffee as of the 4th, and MacArthur of the 5th, will take precedence in that order wherever they meet. General Wood, being named for brigadier general as of the 4th, is ranked by Bates, Wheaton, Davis, and Schwan, and possibly by Sumner, the latter being nominated as of the same date. But it is pointed out at the department that one result of General Wood's nomination in this order would be, in the event that he follows the regular order of promotion hereafter to make him lieutenant general of the United States army for fourteen years. General Wood now stands number sixty, in the list of army captains. Captain J. Franklin Bell, who is number 585 in the list of captains, relative rank, was nominated to be a full brigadier general.

The appointment of General Chaffee to be major general of the regular army is the first instance of its kind in the history of the army. He began his career as a private in the Sixth cavalry and will be first officer promoted from the ranks to exercise command in the regular army as a general officer.

SMALL CHANCE FOR CIVILIANS.

Few Appointments to Be Made from Outside Army.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Feb. 5.—Discussing the provisions of the army reorganization bill, which was approved Feb. 2, Representative Kay of Virginia, a member of the military committee and one of the house confreres on the measure, today said in an interview with The Herald correspondent:

"The only civilian appointees provided for on the staff are in the judge advocate general's office, and these are not available until vacancies are created by promotion, death or something of that sort. In the quartermaster's department the bill provides for the appointment of officers of volunteers who have served in the quartermaster's department in the volunteer army, and no others are eligible. The same is true of the subsistence department.

"In the medical department there have been provided twenty majors and 150 captains of volunteers who can be appointed from civil life, but the preference will be given to surgeons already in the volunteers and to contract surgeons who have been serving in the army. The pay department is in the same category as the subsistence and quartermaster's departments, except that there are two places created by law which need not be filled by volunteer officers who have acted as paymasters in the new volunteer army as officers of the line.

"It is understood that preference would be given to officers now serving in the volunteers. The highest grade to which any volunteer officer can be appointed is that of first lieutenant."

CHINESE ENVOYS DISCUSS PENALTIES

Peking, Feb. 5.—The Chinese plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, had a protracted meeting this morning with the foreign envoys. Twelve names of prominent Chinese officials were submitted with the request that China keep faith with the powers and punish the persons named commensurately with their offenses. In certain cases the Chinese plenipotentiaries gave reasons why the punishment inflicted should be banishment and not death, asserting that in these cases they particularly desired banishment, because the persons in question were so closely related to the throne.

After a long conversation on the subject of punishment it was decided that the foreign envoys should draw up a full list of all accused officials, both national and provincial, with indictments specifying the guilt of each and a statement of the punishment required, which would then be presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries for definite action.

Li Hung Chang, who is very weak from his recent illness, has to be carried in and out of the British legation. He is unable to walk, but his head seems to be as clear as ever.

KAISER QUITS ENGLAND

Crowds Give Him an Enthusiastic Send-off.

KING BIDS FAREWELL

EXCHANGE EXPRESSIONS OF NATIONAL FRIENDSHIP.

London, Feb. 5.—Emperor William has returned on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, at Port Victoria, on his way home, after receiving from London crowds demonstrative expressions of their appreciation of his prolonged visit to England.

The emperor's passage through London was somewhat marred by bad weather. Unmistakable evidence of the place he has won in the hearts of the English people was seen in the affection with which he was bidden farewell by King Edward, the Duke of Connaught and other members of the royal family.

A naval parade greeted the emperor's arrival at Port Victoria, when all the war vessels dressed ship, this being further evidence of the exceptional official cordiality existing between the two countries.

Emperor William was accompanied by the crown prince, Frederick William, and the Duke of Sparta.

Ovation at Charing Cross.

It was at Charing Cross railroad station, subsequent to a luncheon at Marlborough house, that the chief ovation occurred.

The crowds, packed densely, cheered lustily as each state carriage, containing the members of the German suite, passed, and shouted themselves hoarse when, behind a brilliant escort of life guards, Emperor William, King Edward, Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Connaught drove up in the same carriage.

The Archbishop of York, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, the lord mayor and many distinguished people, including the members of the German embassy and a number of officers, gathered on the platform to bid farewell to Emperor William.

Laugh After the Funeral.

The latter was in the highest spirits. He talked, laughed and shook hands all around.

King Edward was equally cheerful. He appeared to be in better health than for weeks past.

After an affectionate farewell between the two monarchs the train started out, amid the playing of the national anthem by the band of the Coldstream guards and the cheers of the people. King Edward ran forward to take a final grip of Emperor William's hand, which was held out of a window. It was evident that no one was better pleased with the day's proceedings than the emperor himself.

A number of German detectives ceaselessly followed in the emperor's footsteps and boarded the imperial train before it started.

Emperor William wore a British field marshal's uniform and King Edward and the Duke of Connaught wore the German uniforms.

For the first time in many days the flags in the streets and on buildings floated at the flagstaff heads.

The German flag was prominently displayed.

Rulers Exchange Compliments.

Emperor William's speech at the Marlborough house luncheon dealt in the main with matters of purely family concern arising out of the death of Queen Victoria. There were only two speakers.

King Edward thanked the emperor in behalf of the British people and himself and bade him a cordial farewell. The kaiser replied in terms reciprocating the good wishes of the king. He is described as having spoken eloquently. Both monarchs alluded to the good understanding between the two peoples in furthering the cause of peace and civilization.

King Edward complimented the kaiser upon his speech.

Emperor William sat at the right of King Edward and Crown Prince Frederick William at his left. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, Sir Frank Lascelles, British ambassador to Germany, Baron von Eckhardstein, first secretary of the Germany embassy, and Count von Metternich were present.

At Charing Cross King Edward introduced the lord mayor, Frank Green, to Emperor William. The latter said he much appreciated the fact that the lord mayor, the head of the city of London, had come to bid him farewell. The lord mayor, in replying, declared the citizens of London warmly appreciated the visit of the emperor to England at a moment's notice upon the melancholy occasion of the queen's death, and would never forget his kindness.

The emperor then remarked that the attachment between himself and the late queen was a very close affection and he could not do less than to come to England at such a time. His majesty added that he had been deeply moved by the marvelous spectacle which he had witnessed Saturday, remarking that he had never seen anything which had so deeply impressed him.

The Hohenzollern anchored this evening in Sheerness harbor. She will sail at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, escorted by the German cruiser Nymphe and the British cruisers Niobe and Minerva.

Emperor William has conferred upon Earl Roberts the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest German decoration.

Professor Sir Felix Semon, president of the Laryngological society of London, asks the Associated Press to say there is no word of truth in the story published in the United States that King Edward is suffering from cancer of the throat.

PAUNCEFOTE SENDS THANKS.

Ambassador Replies to Senate Resolutions of Sympathy.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Through the secretary of state the senate today received from Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, an acknowledgment of the receipt of senate resolutions upon the death of Queen Victoria. The letter is dated Jan. 30 and is as follows:

"I have the honor to state that I have received your note of the 29th inst., in which you were good enough to transmit to me a copy of the resolutions of the senate of the United States on the 22d inst., in connection with the death of her late majesty. I should be obliged if you would convey to the president of the senate an expression of my sincere gratitude for this tribute to the queen's memory, the text of which I have already communicated to my government."

New Kansas Hymn.

(New York Sun.)

A Topeka correspondent sends us this curious "Kansas Hymn:"

"Alexander's body is a-burning in the fire,
Alexander's body is a-burning in the fire,
Alexander's body is a-burning in the fire,
As we go marching on.

"Mrs. Carrie Nation is destroying rum saloons,
Mrs. Carrie Nation is destroying rum saloons,
Mrs. Carrie Nation is destroying rum saloons,
As we go marching on.

Has One Drawback.

(Baltimore American.)

General Kitchener is perfecting a grand scheme for the final circumvention of the Boers which is sure to succeed—if Dewet does not interfere.

GALA SCENES BETOKEN APPROACH OF QUEEN WILHELMINA'S WEDDING

The Hague, Feb. 5.—Today was marked by further receptions in connection with the forthcoming marriage of Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Additional guests arrived at the palace, and there were more choral serenades. Everybody is wearing a rosette or other favor.

This evening a state banquet was given at the palace in honor of the foreign envoys. Earlier in the day there was a reception at the German legation.

The gala performance at the theatre presented a brilliant spectacle. At 9:30 two officials, bearing candles, ushered in Queen Wilhelmina, who was attired in white satin and lace and wore a diadem of brilliants, a pearl necklace, the grand cross of the Legion of The Netherlands, and the chain of the Mecklenburg order.

Duke Henry followed, wearing the uniform of a rear admiral and the grand cross of the Legion of The Netherlands. Then came the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Duke Adolph Frederic of Mecklenburg, Duchess Maria, Prince Albert of Prussia, the queen's mother, Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia and other princely personages.

The theatre was crowded with ministers, diplomatists and officers, all in full uniform. The programme consisted of music, recitations by artists in national costumes of the provinces in the seventh century, and tableaux. One actor, representing Joost Vander Vondel, the celebrated Dutch poet, recited a poem by Dr. Schaefman.

The city is again magnificently illuminated tonight and the streets are crowded.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and Schwerin is making the young couple a gift of a splendid service of tureens and candelabra of solid silver of enormous weight, wrought by hand by the best workmen in Schwerin. Each article bears the arms of Mecklenburg.

During the afternoon the queen and duke drove out to the neighboring villages.

A snowstorm last night gave a pretty effect to the festoons of spruce across the streets, but it worked destruction among the Chinese lanterns and necessitated the employment of an army of workmen to remove the damaged decorations and to replace them.

Stages are being erected along the line of march. The shops are exhibiting marble busts of the young couple, draped in orange velvet and satin. Free performances have been ordered in the theatres.

The similarity in the careers of the late queen of England and of Queen Wilhelmina is fully commented upon. Like Victoria, Wilhelmina, after ascending the throne, has waited three years, and is marrying a German prince. Unless all signs fail, this is also a genuine love marriage, and the wedding comes within three days of the sixty-first anniversary of the marriage of Victoria in the chapel royal of St. James. There have been the same legislative controversies over the naturalization status and annuities to the prince consort here which arose at Westminster in the time of Melbourne and Wellington, and doubtless there will be similar heartburnings and annoyances over points of precedence and etiquette.

Duke Hendrik of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is a German prince, and the queen's Dutch subjects are intensely jealous of their independence and in dread of the absorption of their dykes and canals by Germany. They have shown evidences of suspicion and prejudice and have not liked his swaggering military manners. The Dutch are thrifty and democratic, and they have not been favorably impressed with the prince, who is an enthusiastic sportsman. He has also been compelled to put up with legislative interference in his affairs since his betrothal and has been subjected to much annoyance. Since the marriage bans were proclaimed there has been a better feeling toward the bridegroom.

The earliest functions of the marriage carnival were deferred in consequence of the death of Queen Victoria, and a number of royal guests, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and other princes, will be kept away by reason of mourning.

The street scenes, with the rich effects of decorative color, offer a striking contrast to those in staid, sorrowful London, in mourning draperies of purple and black.

The holiday gayety is attuned to the fantastic mediaeval hymn "Wilhelmus," with a refrain solemn enough to serve as a dirge for a king, but is converted whimsically into an undertone for the joyous rout of a light-hearted populace.

The wedding ceremony will be performed Thursday in the white hall of the palace, and will be repeated in the quaint church where the queen has attended Sunday school services since her childhood.

MOUNTAIN STATES PREPARE FOR UTAH SOLONS

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Feb. 5.—Both houses of the legislature today took steps by the appointment of committees to receive and entertain the Utah legislature the last of the week.

The senate named Whitwell on arrangements and McBeth, Worthman and Donnelly on reception. The house committee is composed of Triesch of Nez Perce and Alley of Ada.

The feature of the day was the action of the house in forcing a liquor license bill from the committee on mines, of which Davis, author of the gambling bill, is chairman. The bill provides that a liquor license may issue only on the petition of two-thirds of the voters in the precinct. Davis denied that he had pigeon-holed the measure.

It is learned a bill will be presented by Davis' committee as a substitute to the measure to repeal the anti-gambling law. It will provide for local option on the gambling question by counties. On the petition of 100 voters, the commissioners are required to submit the question, and of a majority votes for gambling the commissioners will have to issue licenses. It is believed this bill will pass.

The senate resumed consideration of Moody's pharmacy bill, sending it up for passage with a further amendment confining the sales of medicine by county merchants to original packages.

Midnight Closing Bill Progresess.

Jones' bill to close saloons at midnight on week days and on Sundays was considered in committee of the whole and, although there was a good majority for it all along, it was recommended for the purpose of amendment along lines apparently acceptable to its friends. Had its author insisted on it the amendments could have been made at once and the bill sent on to final action.

Whitwell overlooked an opportunity to advance his bill, which provides that qualified electors may vote at school bond elections. He allowed it to be recommitted, which means it will have to be wrestled over in committee of the whole again, greatly retarding its progress. The present law is ambiguous on the question of qualification for school bond elections and his measure, which is in line with a recommendation of ex-Attorney General Hayes, is designed to remove all doubts.

A substitute was presented by the state affairs committee for the soldiers' home bill. It strikes out the provision giving the G. A. R. representation on the board and merely provides for reconstruction of the house home on the site of its former location.

Bills Passed by House.

The house passed these bills:

For an arbitration reducing interest on state warrants from 7 to 5 per cent, changing the time of poll taxes becoming delinquent to the first Monday in January.

Among the new measures presented were the following: A general irrigation bill; a bill giving the wife absolute control of her personal property; legalizing the incorporation of Post Falls; fixing mileage for sheriffs and constables in the service of summons at 25 cents a mile; increasing the pay of members of the legislature to $7 a day and of officers of the two bodies to $9 a day, with mileage at 5 cents.

The bill appropriating $13,000 for improvements for the Albion state normal school was passed to third reading after a heated discussion, during which it was stated the school should be abandoned. There has been some talk of an effort to move it to Pocatello.

BRYAN SENDS MESSAGE.

Replies by Letter to Idaho Legislature.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Feb. 5.—The following letter from W. J. Bryan was read in the house today:

"Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 30, 1901.

"Mr. Glen P. McKinlay, Boise, Ida.:

"My Dear Sir:—I find much to my annoyance that, in the pressure of work, I have failed to reply to your telegram of Jan. 17, and send greetings to your members and join with them in rejoicing that Mr. Dubois has been re-elected. Very truly yours,

"WM. J. BRYAN."

Would Stop Cheyenne Gambling.

(Special to The Herald.)

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 5.—A mass meeting was held at the First Methodist church for the purpose of inaugurating a crusade against gambling in Cheyenne. Committees were appointed to wait on the city authorities and call upon them to suppress the evil at once. Gambling has been permitted in Cheyenne ever since the first tent was pitched thirty-three years ago. Several attempts have been made at different times to put a stop to gaming, but the crusaders were always defeated, both at the polls and in the city council.

Idaho Bar Elects Officers.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Feb. 5.—The State Bar association today elected the following officers: President, James E. Babb of Lewiston; secretary, M. G. Gage of Boise; treasurer, S. B. Kingsbury of Boise. The association appointed a committee to confer with the joint judiciary committee on the codes which the lawyers do not like.

Fruit Growers Meet.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 5.—More than 100 fruit growers from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia attended the annual convention of the Northwest Fruit Growers' association, which opened in this city today. President N. G. Blalock of Walla Walla, presided. A memorial asking the legislature to make an appropriation for an exhibit at the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo was passed. A general discussion of the fruit industry of the northwest followed. The association will be in session three days.

Senator Wolcott's Mother Dies.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Samuel Wolcott, 79 years of age, mother of Senator E. O. Wolcott of Colorado, died in Long Meadow today.

MRS. NATION FIGHTS NEGRO

(Continued from Page 1.)

Also the following proclamation to the school children of Topeka:

"My Precious Little Children:

"I send you greeting and ask you to help me destroy that which is on the streets and protected by the police and city officials to destroy you, my darlings. I want every one of you little ones to grab up a rock and smash up the glass doors and windows of these hell holes. You will do your duty and enroll your names on the pages of undying fame and place yourself on the side of God and humanity. Your loving friend,

"CARRIE NATION."

A. Hadley, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., fought a negro named Jackson this afternoon over the merits of Mrs. Nation. He was punishing the negro badly when an officer arrested both for fighting. Numerous fights took place over the same topic.

Mrs. Nation was arrested tonight on a warant sworn out in the city court by Kelly and Lytle, who owned the Senate. She is charged with malicious destruction of property. Her bond was placed at $100 and she was released until Saturday, at which time her trial will take place.

A bill will be introduced in the legislature by Representative Richardson providing that no person destroying saloon property shall be arrested or held responsible for the act. The bill also provides that the presence of liquor in a place of business shall be evidence that the law is being violated.

NEW ORGAN DEDICATED.

Immense Audience Hears Christian Science Recital.

An audience that filled the Christian Science church and crowded the aisles and stairways turned out to hear the recital at the edifice on Third South street to dedicate the new pipe organ. The church was thronged to the doors and into the streets and hundreds came who could not get in, and were forced to go away disappointed.

Professor Radcliffe held his audience spellbound, and at the conclusion of each piece the auditorium rang with the applause. He was assisted by Mrs. Marie Gerrans, Fred Sands and A. H. Peabody, who played as accompanists for Miss Geneva Jennings.

The programme was as follows:

Toccata et Fuga (D minor).....F. S. Back
a. Gavotte and Dondo in e..F. S. Back
b. Spring Song.....Mendelssohn
"Abide With Me".....S. Liddle
(Words by Henry Francis Lyte.)
Mrs. Marie Gerrans.
Grand Affertoire.....Batiste
"Old Folks at Home".....Flagler
a. Allegretto in B flat.....Lemmens
b. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair"....
.....Handel
c. Narcissus.....Nevin
Aria, "O God Have Mercy"..Mendelssohn
(From "St. Paul.")
Mr. Fred Sands.
Prelude, theme, variations (unfinished)
.....Thomas Radcliffe
"In Dreams I've Heard the Seraphs Fair".....F. Faure
(Words translated from the French by J. Bertrand.)
Miss Geneva Jennings.
Hallelujah Chorus.....Handel

The whole interior of the sanctuary was decorated with palms and a huge vase of roses stood upon the reader's platform.

Mrs. Effie Dean Knappen was to have participated in the vocal part of the recital but she was necessarily absent, and her number was supplied by Mr. Radcliffe with "Old Folks at Home."

Mrs. Marie Gerrans, who sang feelingly "Abide With Me," elicited a burst of warm applause. Mr. Sands, Miss Jennings and Mr. Peabody also shared with Professor Radcliffe the plaudits of the audience.

One selection was composed by Professor Radcliffe himself, and although it is as yet unfinished, it brought out the soft, beautiful melody of which the new organ is capable.

Professor Radcliffe who, for many years, has been organist for the Fist Congregational church, is the designor of the organ. The instrument was built in Wilmington, Del., under the supervisior of John Brown. It comprises 1,380 pipes, the dimensions of the organ being twenty feet in width, twenty-six in height and eight and one-half in depth. The front is enclosed in a range of pipes, nicely ornamented in gold and colors. A feature is that, unlike most pipe organs, the key board box or "console," is removed five or six feet from the instrument itself and the organist faces the congregation.

The organ cost $3,500 and required four months in construction. It was designed with particular reference to a soft, melodious tone rather than for great volumes.

H. E. Giles, assistant organist at the tabernacle, is to act as organist for the Christian Science church. The entire cost of the organ was contributed by the congregation at two collections.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

REFUSED TO STRIKE

Scofield Expedition Meets Failure at Castle Gate.

PARADES AND MEETINGS

MINERS NOT IN SYMPATHY WITH STRIKE.

(Special to The Herald.)

Castle Gate, Feb. 5—About sixteen of the Scofield miners came down yesterday and last night about 150 more, accompanied by a band, arrived. At 5 a. m. a procession was formed, the starting point being the coke ovens, where the large majority camped, and to the strains of "Marching Through Georgia" the parade started and marched through the town, notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm was prevailing. Squads of the strikers were posted at different quarters of the town to induce the miners to stay at home. Their efforts proved futile, as but few failed to show up for work.

The strikers were peaceable and there was no sign of any trouble. Sheriff Wilcox with Detectives Shores and Ketchum and Joe Bush, with a force of deputies, are on the ground to look after the interests of the coal company. An effort was made to arouse enthusiasm by a parade last evening, but it proved a failure.

The strikers scattered over the town in small groups until 7 p. m., when it was announced that a meeting would be held at Willow Creek bridge. The miners of this town in the meantime had met and decided to remain at work, thus reaffirming the decision of the meeting held Sunday. John Eddy, the oldest miner in the town, was designated as spokesman, and in a few words made plain to them that the miners of this place were not in sympathy with Scofield, and that the miners of Castle Gate intended to keep on working. This statement was not what the Scofield men expected. The leader of the strikers attempted to explain their position, but was told by one of the Castle Gate crowd, which numbered about 200, that six years ago Scofield ignored the Castle Gate delegation when it went to gain sympathy from them. Some desultory talk ensued, but the miners here remained firm.

Free transportation was then offered to the Scofield men. The crowd broke up with the band playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

DISCUSSING NEW LAW.

Some Features of Proposed Arbitration Measure.

There were no developments in the strike at this end of the line yesterday. The representatives of the strikers held a consultation with Colonel Wall, the president of the board of arbitration, in regard to taking action in the matter of a new law. The members of the board agree that the present law is deficient and inadequate. Mr. Nicholson is looking up the laws of the other states on this subject, with a view of embodying the best features of all in the draft of a bill that is to be presented to the legislature. The main feature of the new law will be to make arbitration compulsory; to have five members instead of three, so that more of the industries of the state may be represented on the board, and to fix a salary for the members.

A letter was received by the committee from Sunnyside, stating that it was the feeling there that the men would join the strike if a delegation from Scofield visited the place and explained the matter to the men. The programme seems to be for the same delegation that went to Castle Gate to go to Sunnyside later.

Mr. Curtis, one of the miners, came in from Clear Creek yesterday and stated that the tie-up in that camp was complete; that there was no sign anywhere of anyone going back to work, and so far as he knew no one had applied for work. All was quiet and orderly.

The representatives of the miners are of the opinion that it will require a special law to do away with the 2,240-pound ton, and they will endeavor to have that kind of a law enacted also. As to the deduction of 5 per cent for slack, they think that matter can be adjusted with the company without the aid of legislation. One plan suggested was to screen the coal for one month to get an average, and to make that a basis for all deductions for slack to be made in the future.

VERDI MET MANY DISCOURAGEMENTS

(Kansas City Times.)

Early in the century when the combined armies of Europe were beating down the throne of Napoleon a party of Cossacks of the Russian army, detailed to fight Prince Eugene in Italy, entered the duchy of Parma. These rough riders of the czar were as wild and savage as the country they came from and galloped over the territory of Parma in search of blood and booty, not glory.

The Cossacks reached the little village of Le Roncole. They attacked this hamlet, shooting men and women and tossing children on the points of their lances. They took the valuables from the houses and set fire to the buildings. They made a massacre and ruin that would have delighted their Tartar ancestors. Some of the women and children fled to the great church, but the Cossacks respected not the shrine and slew them at the altar. One peasant woman, the wife of a poor innkeeper of Le Roncole, held an infant of a few months at her breast. She darted unobserved to the stairway leading to the roof. Up the stairs she ran and into the belfry. There she lay hidden while the slaughter went on, and when night came and the Cossacks had gone she crept to the ground with the infant calmly sleeping on her breast.

The woman of the belfry was Giuseppe Verdi's mother and the child was Guiseppe Verdi himself, of whose operas the whole world talks and whose death removed the last of the old school of Italian opera proper.

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When Verdi was 11 he achieved a triumph which probably gave him as much joy as any other he ever won in his life. He was selected as organist of the church of Le Roncole, and his pay was fixed at as much as 36 francs a year, which was raised afterward to 40 francs annually.

Sig. Barezzi, a wealthy wine merchant, assisted Verdi when the latter went some years later to Milan to study music. He paid his board and tuition, though Verdi subsequently married Sig. Barezzi's daughter, Margherita. This occurred in 1836, when Verdi was 22 years old, having been born Oct. 9, 1814.

Verdi's first great success as a musical composer was made at La Scala in Milan, the same theatre prepared nearly fifty-four years later for the production of his "Falstaff." This was in 1839 and the opera was "Oberto, Conte de Sun Bonifazeo." Its success was so great that the young composer's name extended throughout Italy. In the first flush of fame misfortune overtook Verdi. He fell ill and before he recovered, his wife and two children, attacked also by illness, died. Grief affected his mind so much that Verdi's next work, "Un Giorno di Regno," was a failure.

Ashamed of himself and finding no pleasure in his art, the young composer refused to work and insisted upon throwing up his contract with Merelle.

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Merelle was evidently a discerning man, and he did not lose sight of Verdi. One day he hunted up Verdi and asked him to go with him to the theatre. On the way the manager complained that Nicolai had refused to compose an opera for a libretto written by Solera, who had written the libretto for Verdi's first opera.

Verdi had previously done some work on a musical score, which he had left at the theatre. When they went there together Merelle came across it. He seized it, thrust it in Verdi's hand and told him to go home and finish it. Verdi rolled the manuscript up and went home, but with no intention of doing the work. He opened the manuscript and, looking it over, became deeply interested. But still he felt in no mood for work. He rolled the manuscript up and took it back to Merelle. Merelle would not receive it. He crammed it into Verdi's pocket, pushed him out of the office and locked the door.

Verdi went home again, took up the manuscript a second time, and at last went to work. At length he became absorbed in the task, toiled faithfully at it day after day, until he finished "Nabucco," which made his fame European and permanent.

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After the production of "Nabucco" Verdi worked rapidly. In 1843 he finished "I Lombardi," and in the following two years produced four grand operas, "Ernani," "I Duo Foscari," "Giovanna d'Arco" and "Alzira." For a time "Ernani" was his most popular work, but it has been overshadowed by the brilliancy of his later productions.

During this portion of his life Verdi wrote an opera almost every year. A number of them have shared the fate of "Attila" and "Macbeth," but in 1853 he produced at Rome "Il Trovatore," which has been the most popular of all his works, and abounds in dramatic situations and brilliant melody.

An odd circumstance in Verdi's musical career was the complete failure of "La Traviata" at its first production in Venice, in 1855. This, as most people know, is founded on Dumas' "La Dame Aux Camelias," and the part of Violetta—or Camille, as she is known in the familiar play on the same subject—was taken by Signor Donatelli, an enormously fat woman. This and the fact that all the remainder of the cast was lacking in talent spoiled the whole thing, and the failure was so evident that after the performance all of the singers offered him their condolences. He merely replied:

"Make them only to yourself, who have not understood my music."

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Now "La Traviata" has long been one of Verdi's most popular works. He wrote "Aida" for the khedive of Egypt, who gave him $20,000 to compose an opera for him, and it was produced at Cairo in 1871 with much magnificence, and made a great success.

When "Aida," marking the change and new development of Verdi's genius, was produced at Cairo in 1871, and received an instant and lasting success, it was thought that the composer's work had ended. He was nearing 60, and at that age the imaginative faculties usually are growing dim. But many years later came "Otello," which many able critics consider his masterpiece, though it has not achieved the popularity of "Trovatore" or "Aida."

And after "Aida" came "Falstaff," which the old man started to compose in 1890.

PATHETIC INCIDENT OF THE BOER WAR

(British Weekly.)

Near the battlefield of the Modder river stood a little farmhouse amid a clump of trees. Thither all day long the Boers had borne their wounded. When the battle was over a correspondent of the British Weekly went to the spot, curious to see whether the Boers had carried away all their wounded. The place was ruined by shot and shell and everything was still as death.

As the correspondent approached a woman's figure, tall, desolate-looking, appeared at the door. Speaking in a low voice and in the best of English, she said:

"There is no one in the house now, sir, but a dead man and a little child. You are an Englishman. You will respect a home which has been desecrated and destroyed."

Lifting his hat, the correspondent said: "Madam, if I can be of any help to you, I am ready—the more ready because you are a countrywoman of my own."

Restraining with an iron will her pent-up agony, she replied: "I want no help. There is no help for me and mine this side of time. You can come in if you like, if you wish further speech with me."

Entering, the correspondent saw a rude cradle with a babe in it, and a dead soldier lying on a bed, dressed in a Boer fighting garb. "That is my husband," she said. "I am fortunate, perhaps, that he has met death at his own door and that I am thus spared the suspense which has torn so many hearts in South Africa since the war began." Then she rocked the cradle with a passion of tenderness.

"You are not a soldier," she began. "Will you sit down? I should like to talk, if I may. I have been here all day and I have never spoken a word." Then she told how the day had been a horrible nightmare to her as she had tried to help relieve the wounded, and how she had refused to go away with the Boers and leave her dead husband.

Snatching a flickering candle and approaching the bed, she said: "Look at him well. He is one of those who have been traduced and lied about as cowards, breakers of faith, tyrants, extortionists. There he lies—one of God's noblest. A nobler never drew the breath of life."

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She then told the story of how she came to be there, saying, as she again rocked the cradle: "He has had no sleep today, poor lamb, and the guns frightened him. If those who are responsible for this war could only get a taste of its horrors, I think it would come more speedily to an end. It is only the glory they read and think of—the glory and the gain. Of the cost—my God! What do they care for cost? Boer or Briton, they are all alike. I came out to visit my sister in Durban seven years ago. I met my husband at her house, and I never went back. He had a little money and he bought this place just five years ago. We made it together, and we loved it. Now it is destroyed, and he is dead. He was forced to take part in a quarrel which interested him but little. My brother is a lieutenant in the Coldstreams, who were fighting today. Perhaps you know him; his name is Evershed. Perhaps it was his bullet that killed my husband. That is the horror of this war. It is a fight between those who are or ought to be brothers. My husband said God would never forgive it to England or South Africa."

"Would you like me to go back to camp and make some inquiries about Mr. Evershed?" I asked.

"Thank you," she said, "but that is needless trouble. If he is not killed or wounded he will come here. He knows the name of the place. Hark!"

"The little dog, shuddering on the hearth," the correspondent writes, "gave a shrill, uncertain bark; a heavy foot, the clank of a spur without, and some one came within the door."

"Emmie, oh, Emmie, are you there?" The speaker was an English lad, his features working convulsively, his arm in a sling, as he came limping into the room. At the first possible moment he had hurried painfully across the fields to try and find his sister.

"Oh, Jack!" she cried, as she fell upon his breast. The correspondent left them, went away, with a sadness of which he could not rid himself.

Such a scene as this needs no comment. How oft it is repeated in one way or another in every war! And yet people—are they still human beings?—shout for war and talk of its glory.

Modern Mother's Diary.

(Detroit Journal.)

I do not believe in telling a child ghost stories to frighten him when he is naughty.

When Clifford is naughty I explain the germ theory to him and have him look through a microscope at bacteria.

It frightens him terribly and at the same time inculcates scientific knowledge.

Today Clifford asked me if I believed in the efficacy of prayer. I promised to answer him tomorrow. I wonder if I dare say that prayer is antiseptic.

Cleaning the Platter.

(Chicago Record.)

Members of congress evidently fear that it will be construed as a reflection on their statesmanship if any of the surplus is left over for the next congress.

To Prevent the Grip.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

SALE OF AUERBACH STOCK

EXECUTORS RECOMMEND ACCEPTANCE OF WILSON'S BID.

Attorney for the Estate Will Oppose on Ground That Wilson Is Not an Acceptable Partner.

The matter of disposing of the half interest in the stock of merchandise and good will of Auerbach Bros. will come before Judge Hall in probate court today, and many people are looking for some interesting developments. The matter will come before Judge Hall in the form of a petition from the executors of the Fred Auerbach estate, Dr. Theo Meyer and Isadore Meyer, and this petition will recommend that the bid of R. G. Wilson for the property be accepted. When the bids were opened by the executors on Saturday it was found that they were two in number—one from Samuel Auerbach for $54,000 and one from R. G. Wilson for $56,269.35. As Mr. Wilson's was the highest bid, it became the duty of the executors, under the law, to recommend its acceptance without reference to other conditions.

But it is by no means certain that the court will accept the recommendations of the executors and confirm the sale of the goods to Mr. Wilson. Judge Thomas Marshall, the attorney for the Auerbach estate, is opposed to it unless it is agreeable to the remaining partner of the firm, Samuel Auerbach. Discussing the matter Judge Marshall said that the will of the late Fred Auerbach provides that the goods must be sold so as not to injure the surviving member of the firm; and Judge Marshall holds that to force upon Mr. Auerbach an unacceptable partner would be to injure him in a business way; and that he is protected against this very thing by the will of his brother, as well as by the statutes of Utah.

Pursuing the matter further, Judge Marshall said it was in the power of the court to set aside the R. G. Wilson bid and accept the Samuel Auerbach bid; or the court might throw out both bids and ask for open bids, or it could order that the merchandise be sold at auction under the hammer.

WORK ON SHORT LINE SURVEY

PROGRESS ON THE NEW MAIN LINE ROUTE.

Road Will Run Through the Center of Tooele—Line Located Through Rich Valley.

The Short Line surveyors are still at work in the vicinity of Tooele, and the main line, when it is changed, will run almost through the center of the town by that name. At present the road is two miles away from town. The party of engineers who struck out for the south some time ago have made good progress around Rush valley, but have, it is feared, started too low down on the grade and will have to run their line again in order to make the pass. Out by Tooele some rough ground has been encountered that may cause the company to change its plans somewhat, but there is as yet nothing serious enough to change the general lay of the proposition. It is intended to run from Stockton over to a point very near Ophir and south through Rush valley. Then the line will go on from Tintic to Leamington and this will be the main line of the road. The present line will be operated for local traffic only. As before stated in this column, the principal reason for the proposed change is to avoid heavy grades.

Railroad Notes.

Leslie's Weekly contains pictures of the first train ever run on the New York Central, contrasted with the Empire State Express of