ZION TODAY AND YESTERDAY

The "Revelation" of Brigham Fulfilled by Gentile Energy.

THE OLD AND NEW SALT LAKE CITY

Marvelous Transformation Wrought in the Paradise of Shorn Saints—A Favored Region Fairly Sketched.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 27.—[Special Correspondence to THE BEE.]—Englishmen, as well as Americans, who have made the trip around the world—"the grand tour"—generally concede that the Mormon capital is the loveliest city on earth. It has been described time and again by writers whose very prose is poetry, but there is always a rising generation who like to hear of the features which make it distinct in character when compared with other municipalities in the nation.

To begin with, it is located in a valley of wondrous beauty and fertility, at the western base of the Wasatch range of mountains and eighteen miles from the shores of Great Salt Lake. Its elevation is 4,350 feet above sea level. Ensign peak stands sentinel over "Zion" on the north; on the east rises the precipitous slope of the Wasatch, whose summit in midsummer, with its gleaming white panoply formed by the eternal snows, seems literally to overhang the city; to the southward stretches the long valley with its rich farms and smelters; to the west loom up the bold and rugged sides of the Oquirrh range, yielding half of this boundary to the lake itself. The limits of the city proper are, speaking in round numbers, about six miles square. The "squares" originally laid out by Brigham Young on a plan revealed to him directly from the Lord, embrace ten acres each, and no mention was made in the divine message of any alleys, but the center of each block was utilized as a court, or walk, that was planted with trees and was free to all the residents on that block. Shade trees were set out along every street and on either side of every thoroughfare a ditch was cut through which, from spring until winter, flowed a stream of sparkling water from the mountains, coming down through "City Creek" canon. The surplus water, at one time of considerable volume, was, and still is, conducted to the lake by means of a canal, very wide and deep, the bottom and sides lined with granite boulders. This canal is eighteen miles in length and as straight as an arrow. After a spring freshet one may stand at its head and watch the tossing crystal waves until they unite with the waters of the lake—when the sun is shining a stream of molten silver that ends in a silver thread. At this season, too, one may stand at a slight elevation on the base of Ensign peak and the whole city is brought within his range of vision. Then it looks like a vast park, the dense foliage almost concealing the buildings in a mantle of bright emerald. The Almighty was, perhaps, never ashamed at being credited as the designer of this home of the Latter Day Saints.

A Walled City.

In the early days, when King Brigham's power was as absolute as that of the emperor of Morocco, he caused the city to be surrounded by a massive adobe wall, twenty feet high and correspondingly thick, sections of which may still be seen standing on the hillside northeast of town, and reminding one of the great wall of China. The squares on which were erected those structures designed exclusively for church purposes, and which are three in number, were similarly enclosed, and these walls have never been disturbed, nor ever should be.

The most remarkable street laid out under inspiration is State street, a broad driveway which, touching the base of Ensign Peak, runs "as the crow flies" clear down the valley to the mountains that form its southern boundary—thirty miles away. At the head of this magnificent avenue, barring the entrance to that portion passing between two of the church blocks, is one of the landmarks of Zion, an archway known as "Eagle Gate," familiar to and admired by everyone who has ever visited the city. The old wooden pillars rotted and were recently torn down, but in their place have been erected four massive columns of granite, above which the emblem of American freedom will hereafter stand with outstretched wings, as it preparing for flight from a place where American liberty was so long an unknown factor. Meantime the old bird, sadly demoralized by remaining in his uncomfortable position so long, has been sent east to be gilded and will scarcely recognize himself when he again gets on his perch.

Temple Block.

All the structures on the block referred to above are curious, old fashioned affairs, with the exception of the temple and assembley hall, and they are of a modern style of architecture. The three enclosures front on a street running due east and west and the buildings all face the south. In the first enclosure are the tabernacle, temple and assembly hall. The first named, called by the ungodly "the turtle back," is 283 feet long, 153 feet wide and 70 feet nigh, and possesses the enormous seating capacity of 12,000. Its acoustic powers are the marvel of the world and its organ has but one rival in America. On the occasion of the semi-annual conferences it is crowded to its utmost capacity and when the audience is dismissed a veritable army marches forth from its doors.

The temple is the most glorious work of the builders who have followed the designs of President Young, and it is doubtful if there is a more imposing mass of granite in the world. The corner stone was laid April 12, 1853, and at least two years more will be required for its completion. For nearly forty years the toilers have hewn and cut and squared the great blocks of stone, and with infinite patience and labor put them together. For thirty years the massive walls presented a homely, unsightly appearance, their only apparent merit being their marvelous thickness and strength. They will endure as long as the pyramids of Egypt. But the tale of "The Ugly Duckling," which developed into the graceful and stately swan, is illustrated in this temple. The towers, which rise at the north and south end of the building, have been completed and other ornamentation added, and so far as exterior appearance is concerned it is practically finished. Its beauty now is beyond description—"the end crowns the work." It is like an architect's dream and no Oriental mosque or temple, with dome and spire and minaret, is more delicate in its outlines, more imposing or more awe inspiring. A Gentile told me it was an exact reproduction of King Solomon's temple, minus the roof of gold. It might have had that if Brigham had turned the attention of his subjects more to mining than to "increasing, multiplying and replenishing the earth." This temple is not, as many suppose, a house of worship for the saints, but will be devoted to the celebration of the rites of the priesthood, which it is shrewdly suspected were stolen from a certain branch of the Masonic order that has its headquarters in Scotland. It is 200x100 feet in size, with walls 100 feet high. The middle towers on either end are 200 feet high. The total cost up to date is $3,500,000, which sum has been raised by constant levies of burdensome taxes on the people.

Bee Hive and Lion House.

The second enclosure devoted to church edifices is occupied by a row of adobe buildings remarkable chiefly as relics of the palmier days of the "Kingdom of Brigham," when the "State of Desert" was "Imperium in Imperio," and Uncle Sam's authority was nil. There is first the tithing house, or general depot for collecting the 10 per cent tax levied by the Mormon church on all its disciples, after the fashion of the Israelites of old, from whose customs, in fact, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is ostensibly modeled. Ten per cent of the saint's wages, his farm produce, every fruit of his industry and toil, is the tithe exacted from rich and poor alike.

Then comes the Bee Hive and Lion house, Brigham Young's residences, connected by a closed passageway between the upper stories. The Mormon chief really resided in the Bee Hive, and his wives in the Lion house.

Through this passage way he went at night to summon that spouse upon whom he desired for the time being to bestow his favors. The structures are surmounted respectively by a full sized bee hive and a lion in repose. From this enclosure to the third the street is barred by Eagle gate, the last block containing Brigham's private chapel and his tomb. The latter is enclosed by an iron railing and covered by a massive slab of granite which, with other devices, was designed to prevent grave robbers from carrying off the sacred remains of the prophet. One or two of the chieftain's wives sleep beside him and space is left for the balance.

The Palace of the Favorite.

The most striking of all the Mormon buildings, and the most modern in appearance is Amelia palace, otherwise known as the Gardo house, which occupies a beautiful corner exactly opposite the Bee Hive. Unlike the latter, its beauty is not concealed by mud walls, but two sides of the spacious lawn are enclosed by a neat iron fence. This is probably the finest residence in the west—a veritable palace—unique in its architecture, but stately in its proportions and very pleasing to the artistic eye. It was built by the prophet for his favorite wife, Amelia Folsom Young, but after his death she preferred to dwell in a less pretentious home and now occupies a smaller but still commodious and comfortable residence near the Union Pacific depot. After she removed it was utilized for a time by the chuch dignitaries as an office, but when this with other church property was escheated by the goverment the saints surrendered it forever. It seems like sacrilege, but it is today occupied by the "Salt Lake Keeley Institute," and in the gorgeous rooms where the all powerful leader of the church breathed tender words of love to his favorite, a doctor now deals in doses of bi-chloride of gold to the victims of King Alcohol.

Ye gods! What a transformation! From the temple of love to a hobo hospital!

A Romantic Spot.

In that portion of the city above described, magnificent trees line both sides of the streets. From the rear of the sacred squares the mountains rise abruptly toward the skies and close to the adobe walls, rushing and tumbling in their mad flight from the snow clad crest of the range, run the crystal waters of City creek. In April and May, when the earth is clothing herself in green; in midsummer when fleecy clouds hang over the mountains, their white forms scarcely distinguishable from the snowbanks in the gulches and among the peaks, or when a thunder storm gathers above Ensign peak and sends rolling down the slope and through the streets of the city an avalanche of somber mist; in autumn, when the snow flakes begin to cover the range with winter garb, or even in winter, while the thick white mantle cover the earth and the intertwined and leafless branches of the trees resemble the forest of horns of a wandering Korak's herd of reindeer on the steppes of Siberia—in any of the four seasons—one who has in him the slightest tinge of romance, the least imagination, the most scanty appreciation of such venerable gems, in so superb a setting, can walk for hours around these three blocks and disdaining the modern city that crowds close and more closely upon them every year, persuade himself that he is in the far east, walking in the streets of Teheran or Bagdad, or some of the famous oriental capitals.

A Marvelous Transformation.

I have already referred to the fact that modern civilization and innovations are crowding closely on the relics and reminiscences of the palmy days of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and that the priesthood is being shorn of both prestige and power. Zion has been invaded by fresh legions of the enemies of the faithful; the idols have been broken in the temple of Bael; the Gentiles have been defeating the Children of Israel of late—horse, foot and dragoons. Within the past few years the city has undergone a complete transformation. In 1887 it was still an overgrown village; in 1892 it is a magnificent metropolis. Its hotels will vie in size, beauty, luxurious appointments and every other respect with those of Chicago or St. Louis. Denver has nothing to compare with the Knutsford; neither has Omaha, so an Omaha architect says, and I know Kansas City has not.

In the way of business blocks, the same thing may almost be said; and these grand blocks are not "like angels' visits," but they are to be met with on every side. I never saw but one town that grew as Salt Lake has done, and that was Omaha—1884 to 1888. The pretty village from which President Young governed the arid state of Deseret with an iron hand has disappeared and in its stead has come a magnificent metropolis, from which there goes forth the influence, the capital and the motive power that are developing the marvelous resources of a territory whose resources are boundless. The single line of street railway, on which cars were run by mule power and formerly seemed to meet all the exigencies of the times, has been relegated to oblivion and now the city is traversed in every direction by electric railway lines, splendidly equipped and carrying passengers for three and four miles out into the suburbs. In the matter of steam railroad facilities, the change is equally marked. The Union Pacific now runs its solid passenger trains through the gates of Zion. The Rio Grande Western does the same. The Utah Central is the main artery of local commerce in the territory and fifty good towns recognize Salt Lake City as their metropolis and pay her tribute.

Some Statistics.

Salt Lake City claims a total wealth of $75,000,000 and a net city indebtedness of only $200,000, an inexhaustible water supply and unlimited water power, 100 miles of shaded streets and drives 132 feet wide, fifty miles of electric street railway, ten railroads with over fifty trains per day, twenty-three public and fifteen private schools, thirty-five churches, over 200 manufacturing concerns and fifteen banks with capital stock amounting to $4,000,000 and deposits $8,000,000.

It is truly a marvelous city, in the midst of an enchanted land—this old half oriental, half occidental metropolis of the mountain region; this capital whose founders would fain live after the patriarchal system, but whose conquerors have raised it to the pinnacle of commercial importance, established firmly the laws of the land and brought in an army of workers and millions of capital to develop the future great state of Utah. Oh, it is a wonderful city, this Zion! And yet it has scarcely started upon the glorious career marked out for it. W. H. KENT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Clarence Hamilton, representing the Bostonian Opera company, arrived in the city Saturday evening. The Bostonians, which is now considered the best of all English opera companies of the present day, will be the attraction at Boyd's new theater on the last four evenings of next week. They will present the following repertory: Wednesday and Thursday, "Robin Hood;" Friday, "Carmen;" Saturday matinee, "Robin Hood;" Saturday evening, "Dorothy."

Samuel Fletcher, the genial representative of Hanlon's "Fantasma," after having spent ten days in Omaha, leaves this morning for the northeast, to pave the way for the coming of his big show. Last week occurred the fortieth anniversary of Mr. Fletcher's entrance into the show business, and now he enters the second forty with as light a heart, as firm a hope and as active a mind as he did the first. There may be younger and handsomer theatrical agents than Sam Fletcher, but none who can achieve greater results and make more friends.

CLOSED DOWN.

Pennsylvania Iron Works Close Down for Want of Business.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—Following the suspension of work in the puddling department of Painter & Sons' iron mills yesterday, on account of the depressed condition of the iron trade, comes the announcement today that the managers of Jones & Loughlin's American iron works have closed down and discharged 200 men for the same reason.

In the current issue of the Iron Age the fact is cited that never before were prices on iron so low as at present, and it seems to be indicated that the manufacturers are steadily progressing to a cheaper basis.

Affairs in Egypt.

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CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—General Grenfell has left on an annual tour of inspection of the frontiers, but it is believed here he has also left with a view to examine the best measures to take for the eventual occupation of the Soudan by English troops. A number of English staff officers have also left to accompany him.

The khedive continues to reorganize his civil and military staff. A number of important changes in public officers are also announced.

[FROM YESTERDAY'S SECOND EDITION.]

KICKS BY THE FIFTH WARDERS

Reports of Committees That Will Make Interesting Reading.

INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY THE CLUB

Omaha's Assessment List Examined and the Conclusions Arrived At—The Board of Health and Other Departments of the City Kicked Against.

The heavy fall of moisture last night failed to dampen the ardor of the members of the Fifth Ward Taxpayers club. They were out in full force, and on hand at an early hour.

After pulling off their coats they went to work with all of the energy of a lot of harvest hands.

Tax shirkers and tax shirking was a subject that monopolized the attention of the members until the midnight oil burned low in the two lamps that illuminated the room and then after that other matters were discussed at some length.

The ball was opened as soon as President Kyner rapped for order.

F. Schnocka, chairman of the committee appointed to look up and report upon salaries of city officials, submitted the following:

"Mr. President, your committee appointed at the last meeting of this association, being adverse to an extra session of the legislature, but considering foresight the better policy, submit that we find that during the last five years the salaries and the number of our municipal officers have steadily increased and that the complaint of THE OMAHA BEE about too many tax eaters will be readily endorsed by every taxpayer. For the purpose of substantiating this assertion we submit the following list, showing the salaries of city officials during different periods in the history of the city.

Some Figures on Salaries.

	1873.	1887.	1891.
Mayor	$ 1,200	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
City clerk	1,800	2,000	2,000
Chief of police	1,800	1,800	2,000
Engineer	1,200	3,000	3,000
Assistant	.....	2,000	2,000
Treasurer	1,800	1,400	6,000
Street comaissioner	1,400	1,800	1,800
City attorney	.....	3,000	3,000
Assistant attorney	.....	1,500	2,000
Prosecuting attorney	.....	.....	1,500
Chairman Board Pub. Works	.....	2,500	2,500
Police judge	.....	2,000	2,500
Superintendent of buildings	.....	1,800	2,000
Boiler inspector	.....	1,500	1,500
Members of Fire and Police Commission	.....	600	600
Councilmen	.....	600	800
Comptroller	.....	2,000	2,500
Park commissioner	.....	.....	.....

"We recommend the abolishment of the office of commissioner of health, because we want no paternal government in our midst and no spies or intruders in official garb.

"We recommend that each member of the park commission be required to furnish bonds in the sum of $20,000 before being authorized to handle any of the money of the taxpayers.

"We recommend that the city of Omaha be considered one tax district in the county of Douglas, with one assessor, to be elected for a term of ten years, who shall give all of his time to the discharge of the duties of the of fice.

"We recommend that the salary of the assessor shall be paid in equal proportions by the county of Douglas and the city of Omaha.

"We recommend that the city council shall consist of nine members, to be elected at large, they shall each receive a salary of $400 per year and be under bonds of $10,000. They shall have a property qualification of real estate of the value of $5,000."

The report was adopted, after which Chairman Sauer, of the committee appointed to look up the tax shirkers, read the following report, which will be discussed at the next meeting which will be held next Tuesday night:

Tax Shirkers Reported On.

"Your committee, to which was referred the matter of unequal assessments, submits the following partial report:

"We have selected at random prices of property in various parts of the city with a view of ascertaining if there are any unequal assessments on contiguous properties, or a relative inequality between the several localities.

"Beginning on lower Farnam street we find lots 5, 6 and 7, block F, on which stands the Union Pacific railroad headquarters, assessed at $33,000, about 22 per cent of the real value. Lot 8, in the same block, owned by Du Frane, assessed at $1,400, or about 8 per cent of the real value.

"The Burlington & Missouri River railroad headquarters, corner of Tenth and Farnam streets, occupying one and one-third lots, assessed at $29,600, or 22 per cent of the real value.

"The Nebraska National bank, one-third of a lot, assessed at $17,100, or 17 per cent of the real value.

"The Omaha National bank, $35,000, or 19 per cent of its value.

"The balance of the property in this block is assessed at from 18 to 33 per cent of its value.

"The World-Herald building is assessed at $7,600, about 18 per cent of its real value.

"What is known as the Wabash corner is assessed at $20,000, or 12 per cent of the real value.

"The New York Life building and the two lots are assessed at $100,000, about 11 per cent of the real value.

"We find instances where vacant lots are assessed at a higher valuation than adjoining improved lots, and other instances where the improvements are assessed five times as high as the real estate.

"There seems to be no uniformity or justice in the assessments. In the matter of personal property assessments your committee wishes to state that the members do not wish to be the judges as to what percentage the assessed value is of the actual valuation of personal estates of the different individuals and corporations.

Examples of Personal Assessment.

"We give a partial list of personal assessments and leave the public to judge of the fairness:

American Express company	$ 125
Arctic ice company	50
American Hand Sewed Shoe company	10,000
Anglo-American Mortgage company	605
Amer can Biscuit company	3,460
E. J. Andreson	125
Olive Branch, household furniture	1,800
James Bonner, merchandise	1,025
Samuel Burns, merchandise	3,000
Bishop Oil company	750
Bradford Lumber company	6,195
W. J. Broatch, merchandise	6,050
Bradstreet & Co.	253
Consolidated Tank Line company	10,040
Dowey & Stone, merchandise	6,000
Darrow, Lozan & Co., merchandise	2,100
Paxton hotel, furniture	6,340
Nebraska Telephone company	8,450
Omaha Grant smelter	86,475
Omaha and Council Bluffs bridge	20,000
Postal Telegraph company	155
Pacific Express company	50
Byron Reed company	707
W. A. Paxton	2,300
American water works	63,000
Barber Asphalt company	125
B. B. Wood	430
George H. Bozes	365
Bozes & Hill	50
A. J. Poppleton	4,520
J. J. Brown	9 0
F., E. & M. V. R. R.	99,100
Missouri Pacific and Belt Line	84,954
J. A. Creighton	17,035
J. D. Creighton	1,875
A. J. Hanscom	27,075
J. H. Millard	1,625
Gas company	60,055
Electric light company	15,445
Street railway	53,060
Union Pacific Railroad company	381,180
H. T. Clark	700
Herman Kountze	8,000
National Bank of Commerce	86,506
Nebraska Savings bank	7,480
Union National bank	18,725
American National bank	34,460
American Savings bank	12,500
Commercial National bank	74,924
First National bank	59,992
Merchants National bank	67,264
Omaha National bank	156,649
Nebraska National bank	34,832
United States National bank	69,207

"This list comprises only a fraction, and is given so that the well informed may judge whether there is an unequal assessment or not.

"Your committee wishes to call attention to the matter of no assessment, as well as unequal assessment. There are some tracts outside the city being missed by the assessors, for which there can be no possible excuse. In the list of prominent persons selected, we fail to find any personal taxes assessed against C. W. Hamilton, W. B. Millard, Frank Murphy, and the Cudahy Packing company interests in this city.

"We first made a list of fifty names and out of that number we failed to find the four above mentioned. Now if this average would hold good it would mean that 8 per cent of the property owners were not on the list. This, however, we are not prepared to state is a fair average, but while making its investigation the county treasurer's office several parties came in to pay their taxes but their names were not on the books.

"The old reliable First National bank, which for a number of years has been giving the Omaha National a close race for first place, modestly accepts seventh place on the assessment rolls.

"The Burlington railroad is assessed at less than the smelting works.

"The gas company is assessed at a low value, but by comparison with the street car company, the water works and other corporations, it is assessed too high. The gas company is assessed at 4 per cent of its value while the other companies are assessed at but 1 per cent on their bonded value.

"The assessment of the smelter's property is low, but compared with the other corporations it is bearing an unjust share of the burden.

"The smelter is in no way a drain on the community, but furnishes employment to hundreds of the citizens, without oppressing any. On the other hand such corporations as the railroads, water works, gas works, etc., are daily levying a tax on this community and then evade nine-tenths of their share of the burden.

Railroads Assessed Too Low.

"The railroads are assessed too low; for instance, the Union Pacific pays on 5 per cent of its valuation, the B. & M. 3½ per cent, the Belt Line 1 per cent, the street railway 1½ per cent, and the water works 1½ per cent, while the merchants pay on at least 5 per cent.

"The coal department of the Union Pacific is assessed at $35, but we have been too busy to figure out what rate of assessment this may be. This will suffice to show that the corporations are the great tax shirkers. But we have individual instances which are surprisingly amusing. The firm of Boggs & Hill, which carries mortgages aggregating tens of thousands of dollars, are assessed at $850. H. T. Clark and Sam Brown, who are reputed to be two of the largest individual depositors at our banks, are assessed, respectively at $700 and $800.

"As your committee understands the law, all foreign corporations doing business or loaning money are subject to assessment on the interest represented by their agents. If these interests were assessed they would help to swell our assessment in the aggregate.

"The law is clear on this point, that all property, real and personal, shall be assessed on the same basis. Now we find that the assessment may vary from 1 per cent to over 30 per cent. This must work an injustice to some. Now we suggest that all properties be assessed at about 15 per cent of the actual value. This would in many cases reduce the assessed value nearly one-half. While it brings these assessed below this figure to an equal share and in thus equalizing the present assessment, it would increase the aggregate above $5,000,000, and if the tax shirkers and those missed by the assessors were added it would increase the aggregate another $5,000,000. With these additions the rate could be lowered and the honest taxpayer be relieved of a great share of this present burden. We believe that the speculative and business property owned by charitable and religious societies should be taxed the same as other property."

Handled Them Without Gloves.

Then the members of the club handled the members of the Board of Education and the handling was not with soft gloves. They stated that there was something dead wrong. Some time ago the board appointed an architect, who wanted to prepare the plans for the ten new school houses that are to be erected. Although that architect was the highest bidder for doing the work he got the contract. It was intimated that some person was getting a rake off and that at least $20,000 of boodle had become mixed up in the deal. The architect had no property; he was not a taxpayer in the city of Omaha and if he had not secured the contract he would have packed his grip and emigrated.

Mr. Schnocka suggested that there was a grand jury in session and that some good and wholesome results might be secured by laying the Board of Education matter before that body.

For the purpose of investigating the matter J. H. Kyner and Joe Redman were appointed a committee to take such action as to them might seem fit and proper.

Just before adjournment President Kyner administered a parting kick by stating that it cost more to run the corrupt and weak kneed city of Omaha than to run the balance of the state.

Three-Handed Tie.

Yesterday's games should have ended the tournament of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender series. But, as THE BEE intimated there might be, a three-handed tie resulted, and must be played off this week between Arrasmith, Symes and Keniston. The games yesterday were:

Arrasmith—0, 8, 6, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 0, 1, 6, 11, 0, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4, 0, 3, 0, 16, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 4, 2, 0, 0, 4, 4, 2, 5, 3, 14, 2, 11, 1, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 0, 10, 0, 2, 4, 4, 6, 1, 0, 10, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 6, 1, 2, 0, 0, 3, 20, 2, 1, 21, 3, 13, 6, 2—300. Best runs: 26, 21, 21. Average: 3.2.

Hayes—1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 6, 3, 3, 2, 0, 7, 0, 1, 4, 0, 0, 1, 10, 12, 1, 0, 0, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 7, 0, 8, 22, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 7, 3, 0, 0, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 14, 2, 5, 1, 5, 7, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 8, 5, 1, 5, 2, 12, 3, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 0, 0,—219. Best runs: 22, 14, 12. Average: 2.3.

Symes—0, 0, 0, 4, 2, 10, 1, 5, 0, 14, 4, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 3, 3, 2, 0, 7, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 7, 4, 0, 2, 18, 0, 0, 2, 3, 2, 7, 3, 1, 3, 0, 2, 12, 11, 1, 0, 6, 4, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 17, 2, 1, 2, 2, 5, 1, 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 8, 1, 2, 0, 1, 4, 3, 3, 1, 17, 3, 2, 4, 3—209. Best run, 17.

Keniston—3, 4, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 5, 1, 0, 10, 0, 9, 0, 4, 0, 2, 4, 0, 4, 0, 0, 8, 0, 4, 6, 2, 5, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 9, 7, 0, 1, 7, 3, 4, 5, 0, 0, 10, 0, 1, 0, 6, 0, 0, 3, 0, 8, 2, 15, 1, 0, 6, 3, 1, 3, 2, 12, 5, 0, 4, 17, 1, 11, 12, 13, 0, 8, 0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 4, 2, 3—320. Best run, 16.

At present the games stand:

	Played.	Won.	Lost
Symes	8	6	2
Keniston	8	6	2
Arrasmith	8	6	2
Cahn	8	2	6
Hayes	8	0	8

Moore Won It.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Dick Moore and Paddy Cummings had a sixteen-round contest in the opera house here tonight. The fight was for $500 a side, and at the expiration of fifteen rounds the contest was so close that the referee couldnot decide it, and had the men fight one round more, at the end of which the contest was awarded to Moore. About 500 sports witnessed the fight, and all agreed it was one of the best battles ever fought in this city.

NEW ROAD CONTEMPLATED.

Black Hills People Would Prefer a Direct Line to Omaha.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Feb. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A proposition was submitted tonight at a meeting of the stockholders of the Rapid City, Missouri River & St. Paul Railroad company offering to take the road off the hands of its present stockholders, to pay them back the money already invested and to complete the road. Up to the present time Rapid City has have furnished all the money required and the company, which was organized here last summer, owns valuable terminal facilities in Fort Pierre and Rapid City, a survey and right of way from this city to Pierre and twenty miles of completed roadbed eastwardly from this city. Rapid City is determined to have a more direct road to the east than either of the roads now built into the Hills—the Elkhorn and the B. & M.—and is determined that it shall be built during the present year. With this road built to Pierre, and no more direct line than at present exists from the southwest, St. Paul and Minneapolis will be practically as near and be strong competitors of Omaha for the rapidly growing trade of the Black Hills country. At present the Twin Cities have no trade at all in this section on account of the lack of railroad facilities. It is thought here that there is good foundation for the report that another road besides the Rapid City, Missouri River & St. Paul will be built into this city from the east during the present year.

WOOL YIELD FOR 1892.

Estimates of What the Coming Crop Will Be—Sheep in the United States.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—The Boston Commercial Bulletin of Saturday will give official figures showing the number of sheep in the country, by which the clip of 1892 can be forecast with some exactness. The official figures show that the total increase in sheep is 1,519,229, an increase which is very generally distributed.

The decline is mostly in the southern states, though the heaviest shortage is in Colorado, where 109,174 sheep have disappeared, and in New Mexico, where there are 166,183 loss than last year. The states showing the largest increase are: Texas, 40,993; Illinois, 77,060; Michigan, 89,530; Iowa, 113,036; the Dakotas, 215,681; California, 371,231, and Ohio, 406,180.

Expert estimates from these figures show that the total yield of the United States in 1892 will be 316,053,731 pounds, or, estimating the shrinkage of pulled wools at 40 per cent, a scoured yield of 141,096,987 pounds. This is an increase of 12,652,224 pounds; and an increase of 7,000,000 pounds of scoured wool.

STILL A FRUITFUL THEME.

Deacon-Abeille Tragedy Furnishes Sweet Food For Parisian Gossips.

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PARIS, Feb. 27.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—During Mrs. Deacon's stay in Paris she ordered mourning dresses at Doucet's. A banker who is familiar with Mrs. Deacon's financial affairs said today it was quite impossible that she could have received money from Abeille, as he knew she could pay her expenses from her own income.

The Deacon and Abeille tragedy is still the social topic of discussion. There is not a woman in Paris who does not condemn Mrs. Deacon. Even those who a few weeks ago enjoyed her hospitality now are among the first to cast a stone at her. On the other hand, most of the men take up her defence and say Deacon acted brutally and cowardly.

Deacon's mother is in a lunatic asylum near at hand.

An interview with Mrs. Deacon which the London Daily Telegraph published the other day was simply a Dalziel fake. While in Paris she never saw any one except her lawyer and banker.

CANNES, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Deacon, who yesterday underwent a searching examination before the judge d'instruction at Grasse, was today confronted with her husband before the judge, and was again examined as to the details of her relations with Abeille, who was shot and killed by Mr. Deacon, who found him in Mrs. Deacon's room at the Hotel Splendide here. The examination lasted four hours, and even then was not concluded.

Mrs. Deacon placed herself at the disposal of the authorities and she will be examined again on Monday. Mr. Deacon remains confident of a favorable issue.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE.

Chilian Government Laying in Much Expensive War Material.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), Feb. 27.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—As I cabled you some time ago, Chili has bought two new warships in Europe. The fact was publicly announced today. They were purchased from the Armstrongs. One is of a similar type to the Captain Pratt. Siege guns are now on route for the forts here and at Talcahuano, and also for the new fort at Quintero bay. New guns have likewise been ordered for forts at Iquique, Coquimbo, Autofagasta, Caldera and Pisagua, some forty in all.

Augusta Matta has been appointed minister to England and will hold that office conjointly with the minister to France, Senor Rossi returning to Chili.

I hear that the United States government has instructed Minister Egan to have the bodies of the Baltimore's murdered sailors, Charles W. Riggin and William Turnbull, brought home. The Chilian law requires the lapse of a year before disinterment is allowed, but it is probable that exceptions will be made in these two cases. Minister Egan is now taking a vacation at Coronel.

The bark Nikaria of Yarmouth, N. S., Captain Carrizal, to Europe with a cargo of manganese, foundered on February 15. The captain and crew were landed at Autofagasta.

STORY OF HER CAPTAIN.

How the Forest Queen Was Cut in Two in a Collision.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—When seen today Captain Lawson of the Forest Queen reports that it was at 9:30 Wednesday night when the Loughbrow, which was loaded with coal, crashed into the Forest Queen's starboard quarter, cutting her in two. The Forest Queen immediately filled. Attempts were made to clear away the boats, but the steamer went down before the davits could be swung out. Captain Lawson was carried down with the vessel. He says he felt her strike on the bottom and then rebound. He bame entangled in the rigging and thought he would drown before he could free himself. After a short, desperate struggle, however, he managed to disengage himself and at once arose to the surface. He swam to some floating wreckage in which he supported himself and shouted for help. He was heard by those on the Loughbrow who rescued him. A rope was thrown to him and he was hauled on board after being afloat a half hour. Two boats of the Loughbrow cruised around the spot where the Forest Queen had sunk until morning. They saw nothing of others who were on board the ill-fated steamer.

The Loughbrow is seriously damaged. Owing to a heavy fog she lost her bearings and only arrived at Grimsby at noon Friday.

GARZA'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

He is Arrested for Violating the Neutrality Laws and Gives Bail.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 27.—Antonio Gonzales, the father-in-law of Caterina Garza, the revolutionary leader, arrived here this morning from his ranch in Neuces county. He was accompanied by Thomas Garza, brother of the revolutionist. Both were immediately arrested. They were charged with violation of the United States neutrality laws.

Senor Ajelandro Gonzales, who is quite wealthy, readily gave the required bond of $3,000 and in turn filed formal charges against Captain Bourke. Gonzales alleges that on several occasions his ranch had been overhauled without the process of law, and that he had been subjected to unwarranted surveillance and molestation. Gonzales says many other citizens of Neuces and Duval counties have like grievances against the troops which will be prosecuted. He declines to be interviewed as to Garza's whereabouts.

ORGANIZED THE CABINET.

M. Loubet Succeeds in Forming a New French Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—M. Loubet, who was summoned yesterday to undertake the formation of a cabinet, has succeeded in organizing a cabinet which is made up as follows:

M. Loubet, president of the council and minister of the interior; M. de Freycinet, minister of war; M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs; M. Bourgeois, minister of public instruction and fine arts; M. Rouvier, minister of finance; M. de Velle, minister of agriculture; M. Roche, minister of commerce; M. Ricard, minister of justice and public worship; M. Viette, minister of public works; M. Cavagnac, minister of marine.

MM. de Freycinet, Ribot, Bourgeois, Rouvier, de Velle and Roche were members of the former cabinet, in which they held the same portfolios which they will hold in the new ministry. The new prime minister is a staunch, moderate republican.

The members of the new ministry waited upon President Carnot at the palace Elysee this evening.

STRIKERS STIR UP STRIFE

Bloody Battles With Staves and Clubs in the Streets of Indianapolis.

POLICEMEN ROUGHLY HANDLED BY A MOB

Futile Attempt to Run the Street Cars—Scenes of Wild Confusion—The People Sympathizing With the Strikers—An Exciting Day.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—Today has seen some rather riotous demonstrations in connection with the street railway strike, but the casualties have been limited to a few cracked heads and a slightly larger number of black eyes. Tonight both sides to the controversy appear as determined as ever, and express and baggage wagons, hastily filled with rough seats, are furnishing the popular means of rapid transit at 10 cents a trip. The victory of today's battle seems to rest with the strikers, for they have succeeded in preventing the running of cars and demonstrated that there were no deserters from their ranks. They have also convinced nearly everybody that the company's claim to have sufficient men to run its cars was false.

The first attempt to move cars was made at the New Jersey street barns, in the outskirts of the city. Mayor Sullivan, with Chief of Police Colbert and thirty-six patrolmen, appeared there shortly before 7 o'clock this morning. The mayor addressed the assembled strikers, telling them that they must do no violence.

Took Out the First Car.

Soon the big doors of the barn were opened and a car was driven out. At the Grand opera house 100 strikers met it with a shout. They stopped the car and unhitched the mules, but the policemen drove them away, hitched the mules again, and the car proceeded on its way.

Not far behind it was car No. 32, escorted also by police. By the time it reached the spot where the strikers had congregated, the mob had become a surging mass and completely blockaded the streets. The police were too few to overcome the odds and the strikers unhitched the mules and turned the car crosswise upon the track, where it remained for a half hour.

Finally police reinforcements arrived and the car was forced through the mob, despite the struggles of the strikers against it.

Then another car appeared, but the strikers unhitched the mules, captured the car and ran it back to the stables.

At the corner of Georgia and Illinois streets another mob contested the progress of car 47, guarded by four policemen. The strikers derailed it, but the police replaced it upon the rails, and again it started on its journey.

Struggle with the Strikers.

Then was heard the cry, "Here comes another," and the police were powerless to prevent the grand rush that was made for the mule-chariot rounding the Georgia street corner heading north on Illinois. A determined stand was made by the strikers. In vain did Superintendent Colbert shout and try to beat the crowd back. In vain did his men try to follow his example. They flattened them up against the car and in a trice had it crosswise on the tracks, where it stood for fifteen minut