

advocated murder. When a man was accused in such a manner, it was not open to him to put the accusation aside with the copious use of the

ELEGANT VOCABULARY.

his friends had introduced into the House of Commons. He was bound to enter the witness box and deny the charge against him most solemnly. How could Gladstone go before the country associated with men who refused to submit such a question to the judgment of an English jury? The speaker did not believe in the Gladstone horoscope. The victory Gladstone obtained in 1880 was won by the flood of misrepresentation that could not be repeated. The conservatives were now organized. The condition of the party was largely due to the work of the Primrose League. The present government would, when it left office, hand down unimpaired to their successors the great trust the empire had committed to their care. [Cheer]

WASHINGTON, April 20.—W. W. Danenbower, father of the lieutenant, said in a conversation to-night that his son was treated for melancholy some fifteen years ago and speedily recovered. Since then there has never been to his knowledge any appearance or apprehension of any mental unsoundness of him until to-day. The remains of Danenbower will be taken to Washington to-morrow for burial.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Chief Justice McAdam, of the city court, to-day overruled the demurrer interposed by Alice Richards to the answer of Chas. Crocker, the California millionaire, whom she sued as one of the stockholders of the American Opera Company, on the ground that the capital stock had not all been paid in, and as a director because the annual report by the corporation signed by him was false in several particulars. Judge McAdam says: "The fact that the defendant is a creditor of the company for an amount greater than the value of his stock is a

COMPLETE DEFENSE.

to his liability as a stockholder, but no answer to his liability as a director. Plaintiff has grouped these grounds together. She may fail as to one and succeed as to the other. As she has, figuratively speaking, attempted a double-barreled remedy, she cannot complain that the defendant has interposed a legal barrier to one and a denial of frauds in defense of the other." The demurrer was overruled with the privilege of withdrawing by paying costs.

Judge Donahue, in the Supreme Court chamber to-day, listened to an argument relative to the troubles and complications of the American Opera Company.

THE QUESTION.

being as to the continuance of the dissolution of the injunction granted last week restraining Wm. Badger, counsel for some of the chorus girls, from proceeding with their suits in the city court, which are on the calendar for Friday. M. H. Kinsey, of the firm of Eaton & Lewis, and the holder of eighty shares in the company, contended that the injunction should be continued, as a receiver had been appointed, and these suits and claims could be determined upon his final accounting. In opposition, it was argued by Colonel Badger that the chorus girls had waited long enough. They were entitled to.

A SETTLEMENT.

and could not afford to delay. Judge Donahue said: "This court is not going to erect a wall to prevent these poor chorus girls, who are in need of and want money, from having their rights determined immediately. Courts are for justice and not for injustice." In taking the papers, he intimated that he would dissolve the injunction and permit the cases to be tried Friday.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—The steamer while coming up the harbor was boarded by a representative of port collector Hager's office, who welcomed the Queen to this country on behalf of the United States government. Her majesty replied: "I thank you for your courtesy. I have always been anxious to visit this great country, and I have no doubt that my stay here will be a pleasant one." As the Australia steamed slowly past Fort Point, she announced her arrival by the firing of a single gun. Immediately the guns of the fort thundered out a

ROYAL SALUTE.

of 21 guns. In passing Alcatraz the royal salute was repeated, and as the vessel swept down the bay and passed the British corvette Conquest the British flag was dipped, the port holes opened and another royal salute of twenty-one guns answered the thunder of Alcatraz. Queen Kapoian appeared on deck in a black dress plainly trimmed, with a dark serge overcoat and a beaded velvet bonnet, set off with many-colored feather tips. Her eyes are black, and her complexion is a dark olive. Her face is of the distinct Hawaiian type. She is fifty-two years of age, in stature is

SHORT AND STOUT.

and has a pleasant countenance. Effluence Lihokolani, who accompanies her majesty, is the king's sister and herself apparent to the Hawaiian throne. The royal party has secured a suite of six apartments at the Palace Hotel. Her majesty will visit her nephews at St. Matthew's College, San Mateo, Cal., where they are being edu-

cated, and on her return to this city will proceed east, her trip being for health and change of scene. She does not travel in-state.

LONDON, April 18.—The Globe of this evening said that Biggar will sue the Times for libel and make that paper's article on "Parnellism and Crime," and the series of which Parnell's letter was the culminating part, the basis of action.

The managers of the Press Association assert that they have seen the signatures written by Parnell in 1873, and others in 1883, showing some of the characteristics noticeable in the signature in the Times, but all differing from one another somewhat, so that a definite opinion cannot be formed from a comparison of them.

LONDON, April 20.—Gladstone writes as follows:

"I attach very high value and importance to the manifestation now incessant to American as well as colonial sympathy with the Irish people in the crisis created by the causeless, insulting and insidious bill at present before Parliament. Apart from the particular and more or less formal acknowledgements, I am not of the opinion that it will be proper or expedient for me to take it upon myself to address any general communication to America on this subject, which, however, I noticed and may again notice in Parliament. Still, I am very anxious that the people of this country should have the means of understanding how much beyond the range of any national impulses, and how truly national the movement in the United States has become, and in this view I would recommend that an endeavor be made to present some estimate of the aggregate number of persons by which the recent meetings in America have been attended; likewise, especially the estimate of the number of governors, mayors, senators, representatives, clergymen and other officials or highly respectable persons by whom such meetings were countenanced or supported."

CHICAGO, April 20.—The Daily News to-morrow will say: A letter from Rudolph Schnaubelt, the much looked-for anarchist, and the alleged thrower of the Haymarket bomb, has been received in Chicago, and those who are in a position to know do not for a moment doubt its authenticity. The letter is dated "Christiana, Norway, March, 1887," and reached here through the means of an anarchist sheet issued in London by an Austrian socialist named Joseph Paikert, who is an old friend of Schnaubelt's. He denies throwing the bomb, but intimates he is sorry he did not do it, and that he is only left because he knew it was not safe for him here. He deferred giving any account of his travels until he can write again, but it is understood by his friends here that he was on the Pacific Coast until the Anarchists' trial ended in Chicago, and then worked his way to Canton, thence going to Sydney, later to Bombay and finally to Norway, being now on one of the galleys in the Northern Sea, fishing for herrings.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The London Times says Salisbury's offer to the United States government, looking to a settlement of the fisheries dispute, contained in his dispatch of March 24th, is generous and almost quixotic. "To do more," says the Times, "would be weakness, and we are slow to believe that America will refuse to take advantage of what will cost her nothing at all."

BERLIN, April 21.—The official report upon emigration has been presented to the Reichstag. It shows that the number of emigrants from Germany who passed through Hamburg, Bremer and Stettin during the year 1886 was 67,000, or a decrease of 22,000 from the previous year, when 89,000 persons left the empire. The report says: On the other hand, emigration from Austro-Hungary, Russia, Sweden and Norway, through the same ports in 1886, was largely in excess of that of 1885.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following telegram has been received by the inter-state commerce commission:

SAN JOSE, Cal., April 21.—The New Alameda is the largest quicksilver producing mine in the United States. Its principal works are in New York, where its product comes into competition with Spanish quicksilver shipped at low rates of freight from London. The present trans-continental rates shut us out of the New York market entirely and will have consequently a disastrous effect on this industry. (Signed) J. B. RANDOL, Manager.

WACO, Texas, April 21.—The rains of western Texas, which have filled the heretofore dry channel of the Brazos River, have brought with the current a mass of polluted cattle carcasses that offset the advantages of the rain and give promise of disease. The carcasses are evidently from the alkali country, as they are entirely devoid of hair.

PARIS, April 21.—M. Schnaebles, special French commissary at Dupagny-sur-Moselle depot, has been arrested by the Germans. He had received several letters from the German police commissioner at Ars, asking him to come to that place and confer with him regarding the frontier service. He finally agreed to do so. While on his way to Ars he was roughly seized by German police and taken to Noveant, from which place he was sent to Metz.

The Metzger Zeitung says Schnaebles' arrest is due to his connection with the anti-German agitation conducted by the patriotic league, but the people of Dupagny-sur-Moselle declare this

to be entirely untrue and say he had nothing to do with the agitation. The incident has thrown the inhabitants into the wildest state of excitement.

OZARK, Mo., April 21.—The Bald Knobbers' situation is becoming more serious each day. Yesterday, Charley Graves, a prominent member of the midnight raiders, related the story of raids he had attended, giving the names of the men who had accompanied him; he fixed the murder of George Edens on John Matthews. On the first assault on Edens' house, George was shot down, but not killed. After ransacking the house, the masked men retired and George's mother was holding his head while he lay on the floor; a man appeared at the door, took deliberate aim at the wounded man and put a ball through his head.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The Times this morning states that the Atchisou, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway is buying one million dollars worth of steel in England. Prominent iron men are given as authority for the statement.

LONDON, April 21.—Gladstone writes that he does not desire a general election to Parliament till the English mind is ripe on the Irish question, as the Welch and Scotch minds are, but that the time is rapidly advancing. "Anyhow," he says, "I am prepared to face anything to defeat coercion. I continue to hope for much from vigorous action on the part of constituents whose representatives in Parliament have decisive votes on the issue."

GIBRALTAR, April 21.—It is reported here that two Englishmen displaying the American flag recently imprisoned a Hebrew merchant of Allagar, Morocco, for debt, took him in chains to Tangiers, parading him through three towns on the way, the outrage being aggravated by the fact that it was inflicted during the period of the Passover; the principal Hebrews of Tangiers have joined in an appeal to the French, Portuguese and British consuls for assistance, in the attempt to have all the governments unite in efforts to suppress the system of consular abuses under which these outrages are perpetrated.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY APRIL 23.

Released.—Elder Charles D. Goastland, of the Newcastle Conference, is released to return home with the April 16th company.—Millennial Star, April 4.

The Third Rail.—The work of widening the gauge of the U. & N. from Pocatello to Silver Bow is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Superintendent Bickensderfer has nine work trains engaged in hauling material, widening the road bed and other preparatory work connected with the changing of the gauges.—New Northwest.

The Triple Whistle.—The third whistle is becoming popular in locomotives. Such whistles have been used on steamboats and large factories in the shape of three or more bells in the same supply pipe; but it has been discovered that by diskling or cutting out the chime of a single bell, in three consecutive segments but at different depths, all the features of the triple whistle can be produced. Some of the Union Pacific's new engines have this whistle and the D. & R. G. W. has one.

Provo Points.—Our correspondent, writing under date of April 23, says: The Stake meeting house was filled with mourners and friends this morning, to pay their last respects to Sister Electa Smoot. Bishop O. F. Whitney delivered the funeral sermon in a most impressive and effective manner, relating the many good qualities of the deceased and the sweet rest enjoyed by the faithful, and of the Gospel pertaining to such occasions, and after the service the remains were interred in the cemetery. It is a day of mourning in Provo, for the grief over the departed is quite universal.

The evidence is about concluded, and the case against Indian Joe will go to the jury this evening.

Probate Court.—Proceedings in the Salt Lake County Probate Court yesterday:

In the matter of the estate of Ah Jack, deceased; order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and for distribution and proof of posting notices.

In the matter of the estate of Ezra W. Cummings; bond of W. B. Tripp, as administrator, approved.

Bond of George Chandler, administrator of the estate of A. F. Guiwitz, deceased, approved.

In the matter of the estate of Charles A. Needham, deceased; order appointing May 3 for hearing the petition of John Needham, praying for the issuance to him of letters of administration.

In the matter of the guardianship of the estate of P. K. Pitts and W. H. Pitts, minors, an order has been made allowing and approving account of guardian.

In the matter of the estate of Wm. Ashman, deceased; order of publication of notice to creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Mary Ann Hooper, deceased; order made appointing Lewis S. Hills administrator, upon filing a bond in the sum of \$85,000.

Court Notes.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day:

Niles Jacobsen and Wm. H. Ricketts were admitted to citizenship.

The People vs. Louis Hansen and Andrew Jensen; dismissed.

The People vs. Joseph Hedges; set for May 3d.

Henry Wagner et al. vs. E. A. Wall; stricken from calendar.

W. S. Clays vs. E. W. Westcott; stricken from calendar.

Charles Smiley vs. D. & R. G. Ry. Co.; dismissed for want of prosecution.

James Woolfshon vs. J. W. Harker; stricken from calendar with leave to restate.

Ellas Asper vs. Eliza Saxton; stricken from calendar with leave to restate.

McCornick Harvester and Manufacturing Company vs. Isaac L. Lyon; dismissed.

George Thackrah vs. Emil Haas et al.; 60 days to answer.

C. K. Glichrist gave notice of his withdrawal from all the Meears cases pending in court.

Mary Wilkinson vs. R. M. Wilkinson; by consent, order of arrest vacated; motion to vacate decree for alimony submitted.

The Logan Fire.—The following additional particulars in relation to the destructive fire at Logan we copy from the Journal of the 20th:

The total loss is estimated at about \$26,000—\$19,000 in stock and \$7,000 in buildings. The place was insured for \$15,000, as follows: Liverpool, London & Globe Co., \$5,000; California, San Francisco, \$5,000; Home of Utah Co., \$2,500; Hartford, Conn. Co., \$2,500. These companies are represented by H. J. Grant & Co., in Utah, and the local agent is L. R. Martineau. Severin Jeppesen lost a set of saddle-maker's tools by the fire.

The loss is a severe one to Zion's Board of Trade Co., and to Logan generally. Much valuable machinery was destroyed, which would have found a ready sale the coming summer.

Yesterday morning the place presented a woful sight. Wares, the day before, was a line of large buildings, nothing was left but their smouldering remains. Two safes stood in the office, and these were dragged out of the ruins during the night. They were left to cool until the next morning, when they were opened. The contents were found to be in pretty good condition, although the books were damp, scorched and smeared. However, they can be used.

One of the features of the affair which served to irritate the men who were fighting the flames, was the difficulty experienced in getting water to the fire. About all the hose which could be found and brought to the fire was of very little use, being too short or too badly damaged to carry the water.

SALT LAKE LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOM.

Minutes of a special meeting, called for the purpose of laying plans, etc., in the interest of the Salt Lake Library and Free Reading Room, convened in the Social Hall, Saturday evening, April 16th, 1887, at 7:30 o'clock.

There were present all the Central Committee, and representatives from the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth wards.

Meeting was called to order by Chairman John M. Wiltaker.

Prayer was offered by Elder Thomas Howells, of the Fifteenth Ward.

The chairman said that the reason such a meeting was called, was to get a better understanding among the people, explain to the committees of the different wards the object of such an institution so that they might carry and explain the same to their constituents.

He desired the committees to understand that nothing should be attempted in any ward without the sanction of the Bishopric, so that all might unite in forwarding the movement, that it might meet with a hearty co-operation from every Latter-day Saint.

After reviewing briefly the origin of the movement, he said: "For many years past the need of a library and reading room had been keenly felt among the Latter-day Saints. An institution that would create a taste for learning the principles of truth, whether they be scientific or theological, and something that would fasten those impressions upon the minds of young men, especially those who are now assuming new duties in life, launching out in seas and regions yet unknown, and who will doubtless fathom depths yet unexplored; something that would have a tendency to promote the growth of the intellect, increase the powers of truth, and strengthen the institutions that have been established for the gaining of intelligence, the promotion of knowledge, and to awaken new ideas in the minds of the young."

An institution of this character he thought would find a welcome in the hearts of all interested.

It was stated that with the forty-one wards in the county, a little means from each, besides every rare and good work that people could spare, would start the library. Every ward in the city should have an active committee who have the interest of the institution at heart, and get what means and books people can consistently spare by the 25th of May next.

After other suggestions an expression was heard from all the above named wards. All were willing to do what they could and would lay the matter before the people of the respective wards.

Brother H. L. Hall, one of the Central Committee, spoke a short time in regard to the best method of gathering means and books. He thought a thor-

ough canvass of the wards would elicit a number of volumes which were of but little use to the family unless for reference, but would be of general use if in a place where all could get access to them. And should more than are necessary for use be gathered they would be given to the ward libraries.

Chairman Wiltaker spoke a few moments relative to what some people thought objections, viz: About the library being a resort for young people to gather and remain late away from home. He stated they would be subject to the constitutions which would prohibit them from remaining very late, and that only those who could get the proper recommendation from their respective Bishops would be permitted to enter the room.

Prest. A. M. Cannon was much pleased to see the movement assuming definite shape; cited instances of how the Prophet gained his intelligence, spoke of the great good that would accrue from the institution if properly conducted, and expressed his hearty approval of the action of the members of the Central Committee, and said: "No persons upon the face of the earth should possess greater intelligence than the Latter-day Saints. I well remember how the Prophet used to get information from every possible source, and though he was denominated illiterate was one of the brightest stars that ever shone in the firmament of human greatness. He deeply impressed all around him with the importance of learning." After reviewing how the movement came about and how it was brought up in the Priesthood meeting, he said he approved of the movement and would like to see the brethren take hold of it and accomplish the object in view, and not stop until a creditable library was established in the city that would be a credit to the community and a place of reference where any work desired might be found. He knew some lived a long way off, but they could get the benefit by taking the books home. He encouraged the movement, spoke of the great benefits that would result and hoped the community would do all they could to further it. He said he had books he would be willing to spare. After further deliberation, the meeting adjourned until some time, during Conference, to be further announced.

Every county ward should take the proper steps to form their committee and have them at work getting means and books, and each Bishop will receive a letter from the central committee.

Benediction by Willard Done. WILLARD DONE, Secretary.

THE ANARCHISTS.

The following dispatch, dated Springfield, Ill., April 16th, seems to foreshadow further trouble for Chicago and the regions round about:

Detectives who have been following up clues, looking for the person who attempted to assassinate Representative Bailey a few weeks ago, claim to have made a sensational discovery of nests of anarchists and nihilists in Chicago, who sent the assassin to Springfield to murder Bailey for introducing a resolution in the House condemning the action of labor members who acted as pall-bearers at Mrs. Neebe's funeral. They claim that this band are pledged, in case all other efforts fail, to rescue the condemned anarchists from the Cook County jail. A detective promises sensational developments soon.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be what a heaven this world would be.

DEATHS.

GALE.—In Carrizales, Canton Galeana, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, April 6, 1887, of scarlet fever, Walter, son of James Gale, aged 10 months and 6 days. He was buried in Juarez, 35 miles from Carrizales.

Also, in the same place, April 10, 1887, of scarlet fever, William Leroy, son of James Gale, aged 6 years, 6 months and 28 days. He was also buried in Juarez.

KELSEY.—At Smithfield, April 11th, of old age, Janet Arevlett Kelsey, wife of Samuel A. P. Kelsey, and daughter of John and Janet Gill Arevlett.

Decensed was born February 20th, 1804. She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in June, 1835, and was in Nauvoo during the persecutions of the Saints at that place and came to Utah among the first settlers. Underwent many trials for the sake of the Gospel, and died as she lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

She was married to S. A. P. Kelsey Dec. 24, 1824, with whom she lived until the time of her death. She was the mother of ten children, and had twenty-five grand-children, fifty-one great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

REESE.—At Spanish Fork, Utah, on the 16th inst., of old age, Sister Elizabeth L. Reese. Decensed was born in Wales in the year 1800, embraced the Gospel in 1849, and emigrated with the Saints in 1855. Her name will be forever coupled with the work of God in Wales as one of its firm supporters and defenders. She bore the many ills of life with heroic fortitude, battled error with the weapons of truth and yielded obedience to all the revealed laws of God now in practice.

Her mind was strong and active and her recollection remarkably clear to within a few hours of her death, and when the final moments arrived there was no sign of pain or sorrow, but with a sublime consciousness of having done right and that her work was accepted she passed away as quietly as the approach of dawn and with an assurance that the grave will yield her body up in the morning of the first resurrection.—[Com. Mill. Star, please copy.]

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