DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Tuesday, March 3, 1891.

Copy for advertisements which are expected to appear in the EVENING NEWS on the day when received should be handed in to the business department not later than 7 o'clock.

Rates of Advertising furnished upon application.

Cuts for advertisements must be on metal base.

FRAGMENTS.

DR. W. H. POLE, of Provo, was around in our sanctum today.

WHATever may be quality or character of the wind in our primary storms, the quantity is unanimously "liberal."

EMMA JOCH with her great company begins a three nights' engagement at the Theatre tomorrow evening.

THE funeral services of Brother Thos. Bailey will be held tomorrow afternoon in the Eleventh Ward assembly rooms at 1 o'clock.

THERE are messages at the Western Union Telegraph Office for A. S. Allred and A. J. Wilcox.

THE funeral of Martha S. Kimball will be conducted tomorrow (Wednesday) at 1 p. m., at 67 Plain Street, Nineteenth Ward.

THE Scandinavian Club will give a social party Friday night, at 7:30 o'clock, at Marks' Hall, opposite the Tabernacle. A good time is anticipated and a large attendance expected.

An express wagon was badly demolished on East Temple street this morning by running in contact with an electric light pole. The driver was thrown forward on to the horse, but was not injured.

THE Young Men's Mutual Improvement association of the seventeenth Ward will meet in regular session this evening. An interesting program has been prepared. The public are invited.

THE regular meeting of the officers of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement associations will be held in the Fourteenth Ward Relief Society Hall, on next Saturday, March 7, at 11 a. m. A full attendance is desired. The officers' conference of the same association will convene in the Assembly Hall on Saturday, March 14, Meetings at 2 and 7:30 p. m. All interested are invited to attend. Please notice the change of day for conference. MARY A. FOSTER, Stake president.

The Old Folks.

Our aged friends from the city and vicinity were out in goodly array today, their bright badges making them conspicuous wherever they went. Everything was free to them, and their enjoyment was, no doubt, as great as though the youngest in the number had paid the regular three-or-more-and-ten. The Theatre was well filled by the aged citizens this afternoon, who showed that they could appreciate the drama as well as those more juvenile. Long may they continue with us.

Mining in Sanpete.

Advices from Sanpete are to the effect that mining operations are retard.. somewhat by the unusual depth of snow in and near the West Mountains. In Cleveland district particularly, where much of the bonthron are situated, the impediment is marked. The mountain on which the "Lucky Boy," "Alexander" and other claims are situated is about covered over completely with snow as well as bonthrons. So that but little can be done, but the weather of the past few days is disipating the beautiful rapidly, and it is expected that in a few days at most the little bonthrons will present an active appearance.

President Gompers.

The President of the Federated Trades of Labor of the United States reached Salt Lake at an early hour this morning via the Denver & Rio Grande Western. A reception committee composed of local members met the gentleman at the depot and escorted him to the Templeton hotel, where he now is. He was shown about town during the day and apparently took keen interest in the situation. A meeting and banquet will be given this evening, the latter under the auspices of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters union. There will also be a parade, with music by Hale's band. We bid the official welcome within our gates.

A Disgusting Spectacle.

Two drunken men engaged in a quarrel last evening on the State Road near Tenth South Street. A scuffle ensued in which both fell to the ground. Each of the contending parties threatened to exterminate the other, but as they were without weapons, they failed to carry the threats into execution. The relief about to the street until they were so thoroughly covered with mud that it was difficult to tell one from the other. The rough and tumble was finally terminated by the interference of a number of pedestrians.

An Interesting Case.

In Commissioner Wolcott's court yesterday afternoon, a civil suit—G. F. Gleason vs. E. L. McCold—was taken up for trial. P. Loofbourow appearing for the plaintiff and Baldwin & Tarcott for the defendant. This is a controversy involving some insight into the sugar-beat with which some capitalists from elsewhere take advantage of an opportunity to come to Salt Lake and engage in business. It seems that one of the defendant's friends here wrote him that he could secure a half interest in a five year lease of the tenement of the St. Elmo hotel, and the defendant telegraphed his acceptance, following up the acceptance by appearing on the scene personally a few days later. He had no time to notify the plaintiff, made a hasty bargain, paid $100 cash and gave his note for $150 more. The Billing due, payment was demanded and refused on the ground that the plaintiff was not a tenant or co-tenant of the premises, but he (defendant) had gained nothing by the transaction and been defrauded out of $100 besides, which he demanded in his answer. The suit was to recover payment on the note, which was offset and crossed in the manner set out. The hearing occupied all the afternoon and was functioned this morning at 11 a. m., when it closed and was taken under advisement by the court.

THE OLD FORT SQUARE

Is the Property of The People and Cannot be Legally Sold.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S OPINION.

He Quotes a Long List of Authorities.

When the original proposition was made by Mr. Bacon in October last to the City Council, to lease the Old Fort Square, for a term of years for a railway depot, the matter was referred to the Board of Public Works, consisting of Messrs. James, Parsons and Cohn. The question arose as to whether or not the city could legally lease the property. A communication was accordingly sent to City Attorney Merritt by Mr. Parsons, asking him to give a written opinion on the subject. It is presented below in full:

SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 17, 1890.

Hon. M. K. Parsons, Chairman Committee Public Grounds:

DEAR SIR—Your note of the 10th inst., requesting a written opinion, as to the power of the City Council, to dispose of lease the Sixth Ward or Pioneer Square for a railroad depot, was received by me the same day, and I hereunto reply.

The property in question known as the Sixth Ward or Pioneer square, which comprises all of block 49, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, was part of the lands patented by the general government to Daniel H. Wells, as mayor of Salt Lake City, in trust for the use and benefit of said city, to be distributed as provided by the act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah. Under the terms of the act of the territorial legislature, an adjudication was made by the probate judge of Salt Lake County, in the case of Brigham Young, et al., and by virtue of such adjudication Mayor Wells executed a deed to Brigham Young, conveying to him all of said block 49, Ashcroft's survey, and upon which conveyance the title of said block was vested in said Brigham Young, subject to the legal claim of the city.

"On the 11th day of March, 1873, said B. Morris Young, in consideration of the sum of $400, paid to him by Salt Lake City, conveyed said block 49 to said Salt Lake City.

"A petition has been presented to the Council by James H. Bacon, asking the city authorities to lease said block 49 for the period of ninety-nine years, at the annual rate of $1, and to grant a right of way through the city from east to west, and along a street running north and south to said block 49, and that a corporation be formed, the stock of which shall be constituted from the city, entitled to a place called Deep Creek, within sixteen months, and that the right of way over said ground be granted by the city, and block 49 to be used as a depot for the railroad purposes, and to allow the said Mr. Bacon does not propose to build the railroad himself, and potentially it is to be built by a corporation organized for that purpose.

"Several questions arise:

"Lodtas book 48 was dedicated for public purposes and for a public square or park.

"From examination I have been unable to find any law authorizing or sanctioning the lease or present City Council delivering said block to public uses. But as we shall see, there are numerous decisions of authorities, that said block was a public square, dedicated to the use of the public, if filed in the records the following rules.

"A—That on the 25th of March, 1873, by resolution of the Council, the Mayor was directed to execute to the administrator of the Council, that they had accepted for plans for the improvement of public parks and squares, offering the following premiums to the successful bidders: For the plan of Liberty Park, $100, for the plan of Washington square, $50, for the plan of the Sixth Ward square, $50, for the plan of Pioneer square, $50. No proposal was presented for Pioneer square.

"B—On April 3, 1882, $100 was appropriated to pay the premiums offered for the best plans for the improvement of public parks, to the following successful competitors: Ron Carlos Young for the plan of Liberty Park, and W. I. Marston for the plan of Washington park, the Sixth Ward square, and Pioneer square, Mr. Charles A. Wilkes for the plan of Tenth Ward square, and William H. Jones for the plan of Fourth square, etc.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that the city authorities, since the adoption of block 49, that property as "Pioneer square," that premiums were offered for plans for the improvement of public parks and squares, and that Pioneer square was named as one of such public parks and squares, and that there also money was appropriated and paid on such plans, to the successful competitors, Robert—

"Such plans are on file in the city engineer's office. It is true that Pioneer square was leased to one Reading, but it is also true that Pioneer square, that was also filed upon the plan of the corporation, yet in that case Judge Reading, undertook to plant trees, etc., for the adornment and beautifying of said square.

"It would appear from the foregoing that the city authorities have always been very modest to the public use, a formal dedication is not required, but it may be inferred from acts and declarations. Here we have the naming of the square, the mention of it as a public park or square, and appropriations of money, and premiums, are here strongly in favor of dedication, and where the citizens dedicated is established, we see by the city authorities, that the public is necessary. See, 639, 2 Dillon, Mun. corporations. It, then, there is upon dedication of the property as a public park or square, it is not in the power of the city to sell or lease. Now give a few cases. A. Municipal corporation, even under valid legislative authority, disposes of the public squares, streets or commons, it holds the same in trust. 32 Ill. 448; 108 U. S. 422, 10 Barber, N. Y., 107; 104 U. S. 635.

"A case is asked for in this case, but a lease is a conveyance or grant, and is an alienation of property for a term, and dedicated will never be in the city, but it will be a direct violation of the trust.

"In Another question arises as to whether the city has the right submitting the block 49, Ashcroft's Survey, to a public square, and has not been dedicated to the public use, to lease said square for a number of years to a railroad company, thus giving it away, as it and one position is the project of constructing a railroad.

"By act of Congress passed July 26, 1866, it is provided: 'That no contract of the United States now or hereafter to be consummated, or any portion of the original corporation or authorization of any such territory, shall hereafter make any subscription to the capital stock of any corporation, or company or association having corporate powers, or in any manner lend their credit to, or aid in, for the benefit of any such company, or association, or borrow any money for the use of such company or association.'

"The evident intention of Congress in passing this act was to prevent a greater evil in the Territories, viz: To prevent Territories and cities therein from aiding railroad corporations by unions and land grants of money or credit, in many cases almost bankrupting Territories and counties and cities therein. While I do not contend that the proposed lease comes within the letter of the prohibitory act of Congress cited, at least a strong argument can be made to show that it comes within the spirit and intent of said act.

"It will be observed that the act of Congress was passed in 1866, and that and cities from 'in any manner lending its credit, or to any corporation or association.' Now, it would be strange indeed that the city could not take a share of stock or subscribe the dollar to aid in any such corporation or association, and yet it could virtually donate property worth over $100,000 to aid in the construction of a railroad by a corporation. If that be the construction of the act of Congress, then the intention intended to be prevented is not prevented at all, for by a very simple device, e. g., by giving away all its property, and not dollars, to the corporation, the city could almost bankrupt itself.

"In construing statutes they should be so construed as to prevent the mischief intended to be prevented.

"2—That it we admit for the sake of argument that the act of Congress does not prohibit the donation of property to corporations, but has not been dedicated to the public use, either formally or by fair implication, and that the proposed lease is not within the letter or spirit of the act of Congress, yet, I am fully convinced that the city has no power to sell or lease, or give away said square. In my judgment it would be ultra vires.

"The city holds this property in trust for the entire inhabitants of the city, and cannot dispose of it, either by virtue of a power expressly conferred by the legislature or necessarily implied from the grant of corporate powers, which would include such as are essential to the declared objects of the municipal corporation.

"The power granted by the legislature is to appropriate money for corporate purposes, and provide for the management or disposal of the property, sell, and purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, mortgage, pledge, or dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of the city, both within and without its corporate limits, and to do all other things in relation thereto, as natural persons may.

"It is conceded that powers conferred upon municipal corporations to acquire property and to dispose of such corporate property are public trusts, and the property held by the corporations is held by them in trust for the purpose specified or authorized in their grant of incorporation.

"The grant of power to Salt Lake City corporation by the legislature in respect to property, is to hold, manage, lease, sell, pledge, mortgage, and dispose of, and for the benefit of the city.

"The trust in the disposition of the property, etc., for the benefit of the city, is to dispose of it at the best possible price to the city, and not to dispose of it to any private or corporate purposes. It rarely should be said that subsidizing a proposed railroad company is a public purpose, and yet by the city, without compensation, is a corporate purpose. Nor can it be said that a grant of a right of way from east to west, and along a street running north and south to said block 49, and that a corporation be formed, the stock of which shall be constituted from the city, entitled to a place called Deep Creek, within sixteen months, and that the right of way over said ground be granted by the city, and block 49 to be used as a depot for the railroad purposes, and to allow the said Mr. Bacon does not propose to build the railroad himself, and potentially it is to be built by a corporation organized for that purpose.

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"The evident intention of Congress in passing this act was to prevent a greater evil in the Territories, viz: To prevent Territories and cities therein from aiding railroad corporations by unions and land grants of money or credit, in many

SNAKE CONFERENCE.

Continued From That Published Monday March the Second.

ELDER WILLARD YOUNG

said in substance: It was the first time he ever attempted to speak in such a capacity. His late official position had called him to labor in an entirely different sphere. It was therefore very hard for him to perform this new duty. A great many had asked him why it was that, associated as he had been with the people of the world, he still maintained his faith. The more he had seen the people of the world, the more he had understood their religious views. The difference between them and the principles of his own faith made the latter all the more precious to him. It was the beauty and truth of his religion which had caused him to believe in his faith while away from these valleys. He believed it was the beauty and truth that attracted men and women hither. They should not only attend their Scandinavian meetings on Sundays in the Social Hall, but also attend the Sacrament meetings in the Tabernacle.

BISHOP ELIAS MORRIS

spoke at some length upon the manifestation of faith. The enterprise has assumed definite shape. Buildings are being erected and the machinery will soon be in place, so that during the coming fall, sugar will be made at Lehi by our own people. It will save to our Territory $1,000,000 annually, besides giving our people employment, and he trusted that all the farmers would take an interest in raising all the beets possible.

PRESIDENT ANGUS M. CANNON

followed upon the principle of business manufactures, referred the conventions to the President Brigham Young, and said we should encourage the manufacture of everything to make us self sustaining.

The principle of Tithing, Brother Cannon said, was a standing law unto Zion. However little a man earns it is fair that he should pay the tenth thereof for the advancement of God's work he is entitled to the blessing predicted upon this principle. The same with the man who earns his thousands; he has the same privilege of paying the tithe of his earnings, and by so doing receive the blessing of the Almighty.

Brother Cannon gave some general instructions in regard to appeals from Bishops' Courts to the High Council, and also advised Bishops to avoid holding meetings in the Wards which will interfere with the sacrament meetings in the Tabernacle. All who can should be encouraged to attend these meetings and partake of the sacrament and renew their covenants.

Attention was again called to the necessity of the officers of the Stake occupying their proper positions in the Tabernacle. The High Councilors should sit on the right of the stand, and when there are vacancies, the Home Missionaries should occupy the vacant seats; the Bishops and Counselors should occupy the seats to the left of the stand.

Bro. Cannon invoked the blessings of heaven upon the whole people, and declared the officers of this stake to be alive and active in their duties.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON

spoke upon the necessity of providing labor and finding means of employment for the poor among us, and especially those who come among us from the nations of the earth. The lectures ever delivered have been by President Brigham Young and ourselves, and we should be within our own border manufactures and industries which will make us a self-sustaining people. There are needs starting up in the Territory, our people who have long been employed by corporations and companies which are now controlled by persons not of our faith are being turned off and left to walk the streets or seek elsewhere for employment, and the necessity now confronts us of furnishing employment for our young and others who are advanced in years among us.

There is now a corporation organized for the manufacture of sugar from beets by our own people. And it is a demonstrated fact that sugar can be made here. We as a people should unite and help to make this industry a success. We see means of furnishing employment for our young and also consumption to those who subscribe for the stock. This appeals to us in a very direct way. Let us unite and take stock in this company and be sure wholly the stock is diffused the better it is for us.

The education of our young people in skilled branches of labor is much neglected. We should make our young skilled in trades and arts. Not only should they be developed mentally, but the body and physical organs should be trained also, so they can be useful in society. The man educated mentally and also physically, and trained so that will make him useful in society is to be valued than the one who has mental training only. The arts and sciences are to be cultivated. We should be learned while young; for he who aspires each before he reaches eighteen years of age will not be learned in after life. We believe there are too many who get a school education and know not how to make a living.

Our politics of the families of our young people should not be cultivated at the expense of any other, but skill should be taught, so also science, intellectual, and our young will be prepared thereby for the battles of life upon which they are entering. They will be sought for on account of their ability and intelligence, and will not be afraid to sell their hands in barter not. It is too much the case in the world, and we should strive to avoid it, that a person who is educated will not work with his hands do anything that will sell them. Labor is honorable, and the man who is not afraid to engage in it will succeed.

The choir sang:

Let God arise.

Conference adjourned for six months, to meet at the same place.

Benediction by Elder R. W. Richards.

COUNTY COURT MATTERS.

Removal of the Proposed Joint Building to the Washington Square.

At a session of the County Court held yesterday afternoon, the following business was transacted:

The subpoenaed report from the joint city and county building committee was read by Judge Bartch:

SALT LAKE, Utah Territory, February 28, 1891.

To the Honorable Probate Court, Judge and Successors of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory:

Gentlemen—At a joint meeting of the city and county building committee, held at the Mayor's office, City Hall, on this date, February 28, 1891, the following motion was duly carried:

That the city and county commissions mentioned in the City Council and County Court that they consider the advisability of changing the site of the joint city and county building to the Eighth Ward Square, and of erecting the said building thereon, respectfully report.

GEO. M. MORRY, Chairman.

JAMES ANDERSON, Acting Secretary.

Judge Bartch made the following motion:

That it is the sense of the County Court that the joint city and county building be changed to the Eighth Ward Square, providing a good and sufficient title shall be given, and providing the satisfactory arrangements can be made with the city to the satisfaction of the court, the matter of title be referred to the city attorney.

The motion was put to a vote, resulting in the adoption of the report. Sessions Miller alone voted in the negative.

The petition of Waldo Potter and others protesting against the driving of sheep along the south boulevard was reported on by the thirteen, who said the county had no right to prevent the use of the road for such purpose, unless it be declared a finished highway. That, in regard to the work, it will not be done, because in such an event the county would be compelled to furnish drivers some other route through the county, and this was almost an utter impossibility.

The clerk was authorized to issue an order to the sheriff to bury the remains of Kristi Johnson, a pauper, at the expense of the county.

Gustave Kroeger was appointed judge of the teacher for the First precinct, vice J. W. Nell, who had failed to qualify.

The sheriff was ordered to buy a ticket to Denver for Patrick Finnell and furnish him $15 in cash.

The petition of Henry L. Bowden et al., for extension of the county road, was referred to Messrs. Howe and Cannon.

The claim of Edward Morgan was referred to Howe and Miller.

E. J. Smith was awarded the county printing, he being the lowest bidder.

The committee on the extension of the Twelfth South road running west from the White bridge reported that an angle should be made in the road, to avoid the building of Mr. Gass. The report was accepted.

The clerk reported the receipt of $25.50 for merchants' licenses, which he had paid over to the county treasurer and taken his receipt therefor.

The city attorney recommended that the resolution presented to the County Court by the Utah Central railway for a franchise, be referred back to the city council company with a request that an accurate description of the right of way desired be set out, and that the county shall give only what they own.

The coumnt's reports for February were received and filed.

Third District Court.

Geo. C. Kelder vs. J. N. Fisher et al. Trial continued from yesterday, motion for nonsuit overruled; case closed; jury charged and retired.

H. A. Haverstick vs. M. C. Fox, administrator; leave granted to file amended answer.

H. A. Neeley et al. vs. Edward L. Crane et al.; court finds for defendants and orders judgment.

Ang. Mayer vs. Frank Miller et al.; motion of defendant Miller, thirty days stay of proceedings allowed to file notice and statement for new trial.

Alice D. Washington vs. Mrs. R. R. Fullmer; by consent of parties, judgment for goods and chattels or $500 and costs.

James F. Lees was excused as a juror.

BRIGHAM CITY ELECTION.

The Full Returns of the Vote on Monday.—The People's Ticket Elected.

The NEWS correspondent at Brigham City sends us the following details of the municipal contest there yesterday, by which it will be seen that the peculiar tactics of the opposition to overcome the choice of the voters was unavailing:

There has been unusual enthusiasm today during our municipal election. A disconnected faction got up another ticket, and "labored" very earnestly during with them. They used the same type and had adjudicated the People's third ticket, only changing the names of the mayor and three councilmen. Otherwise the tickets were exactly the same save the American flag over the top of the latter, which very beneficially to making a distinguishable difference. Our brass band was not discouraging inspiring music, and carriages were running to and fro, carrying voters to the polls.

Through a misunderstanding, an injustice was waged against A. E. Snow and Andrew Kimball, of the original ticket, which caused them to run below the prevailing number.

The People's vote averaged about 300, as follows:

MAYOR—Joseph M. Jensen.
COUNCILMEN—James L. Sorenson, Jr., Benjamin F. Rich, Thomas Cottam, Lorenzo Snow, Andrew Kimball, Andrew Peterson.
MARSHAL—Robert L. Rogers.
RECORDER—Thomas E. Cowan.
TREASURER—Thomas Cottam.
ASSESSOR—Thomas Cottam.
SUPERVISOR OF STREETS—Andrew Kimball, Alma Eldredge, J. E. Snow, John P. Dow, John E. Peterson, Jos. Cottam, Jos. Rich, Robert Pate.
COMMISSIONER OF THE TEMPORALITIES OF THE CHURCH—Alma L. Eldredge.

Following is the vote apart from the regular People's ticket:

FOR COUNCILMEN:

Elias Jensen	13
William Gardner	2
M. M. Jensen	41
Hugh Jensen	2
Hate Larsen	41
Ole Larsen	2
J. C. McMaster	1

FOR MAYOR.

A. E. Snow	2
J. C. McMaster	1

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

ORDER.

The following business was transacted in the Ogden Division of the First District Court, before Judge Minor yesterday:

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company vs. J. A. Bacon, trustee; motion of W. VanCott, order granting plaintiff to and including March 20, 1891, to serve and file statement on motion for a new trial.

Mellissa Smith vs. W. H. Smith et al.; order striking out answer; plaintiff to take judgment.

W. C. Parker et al. vs. C. H. Hank et al.; motion of H. H. Bishop, order granting permission to open and file depositions.

W. C. Parker et al. vs. C. H. Hank et al.; Brit Richards, Bishop and Barton for plaintiff, Kimball & Allison and Smith & Smith for defendants.

The above case is in relation to the sale of a lot of land by W. C. Parker and three sons residing just outside the city limits. Some time ago Mr. Hank negotiated with them for one hundred feet of land for the purpose of the proposition made between them is said to have been as follows: Mr. Hank wants the real estate business and was secured by Parker and sons to find a buyer for the property in question for at least $50 per acre or more if he could get it, and he (Hank) was to receive 5 per cent of the amount received for the property for making the sale. Hank sold the property to a Denver syndicate for fifty per acre, and succeeded in getting the property deeded to him on that figure, reserving the 5 per cent commission on the deal. He then deeded the property to the Denver people, and made a note for the sum of $2,500. Parker & Son brought suit to recover the $2,500. The case was submitted to the jury at 4 p. m., with orders to return a verdict for plaintiff.

Hyrum S. Smith vs. John F. Smith et al.; motion dismissed as plaintiff is dead.

The people, etc., vs. Frank Daily, Frank Stover and J. Brown, bonds forfeited; defendants did not come to and plead, so entered.

A. H. Nelson vs. John Harris; trial pending.

TRIAL.

In the First District Court at Provo yesterday before Judge Blackburn, J. T. Williams was arraigned on a charge of assault with intent to commit murder, to which he plead not guilty. He was unable to procure an attorney, and A. S. Blackham was appointed to defend him.

Don H. Corey was sworn as a grand jury vice M. M. Ridge, excused.

The grand jury came into court and reported five indictments, the following being ignored: The People vs. Moses Allison, forged larceny; People vs. Samuel O'Connor, embezzling property with intent to fraud.

John M. Murdock was arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He took a plea of guilty to indictment.

John A. Moore came in upon a charge of unlawful cohabitation and took until this morning in which to plead.

The petit jurors were excused until today at 10 o'clock.

James Herrington, of Tintic, was acquitted by reason of insanity.

Thomas Jones was arraigned on a charge of housebreaking, alleged to have been committed at Thistle station by entering Lancelot's store. He plead not guilty.

F. L. Trumbull was arraigned on a charge of embezzling funds to the amount of $40, in his capacity of the Eureka Life Insurance Company. He plead guilty and was sentenced to one year's confinement in the penitentiary.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CONGRESS.

The Senate Meets Again for Executive Talk Morning.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and immediately went into executive session.

The House resumed at 10:15 a.m. when the general deficiency appropriation bill was taken up and all amendments agreed to in the committee of the whole but which were referred to both by the Senate, except as to the fact that were reserved, including the Pacific railroad claims and the Pacific Railroad bill.

Plumb offered an amendment appropriating $75,000 for the relief of citizens of California who were rendered destitute by the drought. Agreed to.

Plumb desired to have an amendment offered and agreed to distributing among the various states of the government a number of census office clerks whose employment was about to cease, but Chairman Outhwaite objected on the ground that it was a purely legislative subject and interfered with the operation of the civil service rules, those so discharged had to go through the forms of the civil service examination.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the House met after recess, it was found that the year and nay of the heavy work of the last few days told heavily upon the reading clerks and their voices, as they read the various measures sent to them, were almost inaudible.

Cutcheon of Michigan, submitted the conference report on the bill to increase the number of board managers of the national home for disabled volunteers.

As agreed to, the bill provides for eleven members, and the names following, in addition to those already appointed, Edmund Morrill, Alfred Pearson, Wm. H. Franklin, John C. Black, George Steele, Jesse Burnell, J. H. Beatlaste and Francis Fessenden.

Bushyhead Not to be Removed from the Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, March 3.—Ex-Chief Bushyhead, who had a lease upon the stone quarries in the Cherokee strip, today obtained a temporary restraining order from Judge Green, enjoining Lieutenant Golden from removing Bushyhead and his employes from the city, destroying his buildings, stale tracks, derricks and machinery. Jordan, the agent for Bushyhead, is now in possession and if the troops arrest him again, the case will undoubtedly be brought into the courts.

Burned to Death in the Absence of the Parents.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Hans Peter Jacobson, aged 12, and his little sister, aged 5, were partly burned and partly suffocated to death shortly before midnight last night. The house caught fire in the absence of the parents.

Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A morning paper says: Another important meeting of railroad presidents, it is said on good authority, is called and will be held in this city within a few days. President Manvel of the Atchison is now here and Vice-President Lane of the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific is expected. The presidents of nearly all other large systems are either already here or are said to be on their way. It is asserted that one will be taken at the meeting to make the recently adopted rate permanent.

Jay Gould is understood to be working for a more binding agreement than that which now stands. All the western roads, according to the story, have agreed to enter into a new and stronger contract, except the Burlington & Rock Island, which refuse to join any association. Parties identified with Gould say that considerable has been said since President Manvel's arrival, looking to a consummation of his scheme to consolidate the Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Southwestern and Texas Pacific into a new company and that the scheme is very close to being carried out. It is also said it is intended to take in the Rock Island.

DEATHS.

BAYLES—At Salt Lake City, March 2, 1891, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Thomas Bayles, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Eleventh Ward meeting-house Wednesday, March 4, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m.

ATTWOOD—At Salt Lake City, March 2nd, of cerebro-spinal meningitis, Hyrum S. Attwood, aged 19 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held in the Seventeenth Ward meeting-house Wednesday, March 4th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends invited.

BURTON—At Bergman, Garfield County, of typhoid pneumonia, on the 26th, Sarah Ann Burton, wife of Robert Burton, aged 40 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Ward meeting-house Wednesday, March 4th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Friends invited to attend.

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