

and it was quite evident that the grease-soaked structure was doomed to total destruction. It was surrounded by a number of frame buildings and it was to save them that the firemen turned their attention.

The department did good service considering the water pressure, which became so light that the steamer had to be sent for and brought into active play. The flames, however, had been assisted by the wind to such an extent, that a barn close by became ignited, the timbers of which were soon crackling in the flames.

The barn was owned by Carl G. Anderson and contained three cows at the time of its ignition, but the door was thrown open and one of them allowed to escape, while the other two remained, and were subjects of inclination.

The flames were confined to these two structures, and they were soon lying in ashes, the burnt embers being all that remained to mark the spot where once stood the Z. C. M. I. Tannery.

The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss will amount to \$2,000, with no insurance.

The building has not been used for a long time, it having been abandoned at the time of the building of the new tannery by Rowe, Morris, Summerhays company just across the street. The structure has been considered a nuisance by the people living in the vicinity and frequently have they petitioned the City Council that it might be razed to the ground.

Another shocking fatality on the street car tracks has been added to the long list of such happenings in this city. This time little Claude Massey, a homeless and almost friendless lad of 13, is the victim and Saturday his mangled remains lie in the morgue awaiting burial.

The little chap was accompanying Ed. Shurtliff, a postman on his rounds last night collecting mail, and rode in a cart at his side. When the Knutsford was reached Shurtliff went into the hotel to gather the mail from the box there and left Claude in the cart holding the horse outside. On coming out of the hotel Shurtliff crossed the street to the southwest to gather the mail from the box on that corner. The boy followed, driving the horse and cart, when the animal took fright, broke into a run, dashed up against a telephone pole and threw him out across the track directly in front of an approaching street car.

An effort was made by the motorman to stop the car, but it was ineffectual and the wheels passed over his legs, crushing them very badly. He was extricated from his perilous position as speedily as possible and removed to a neighboring drug store where Doctors Mayo and Bowers applied temporary bandages and did all in their power to relieve him from pain. Later he was removed to St. Mark's hospital where his mangled limbs were amputated and where he soon after died, passing away about midnight, two hours and a half after the accident.

Little Claude was a rough, bright, good-natured and good-hearted child of the street, who earned his own liveli-

hood as a supernumerary about Wonderland, running errands, singing songs and doing whatever came in his way. It is learned that his father, Edward Massey, who is somewhere in Oregon has been sent for. His mother lives on Second South between West Temple and First west streets.

There was an extraordinary episode in the county court Monday afternoon shortly before three o'clock. All the members were present and each wore an expression of unusual earnestness on his face which was manifestly increased by Judge C. C. Dey who took the floor and spoke substantially as follows:

"One week ago I appeared before this honorable body and promised in good faith, as the legal representative of Andrews & Company, Chicago, that I would have Martin Hayken here to testify before you. But he is not here, and you will readily understand that the fault is not mine. This morning he was arrested under the strangest possible circumstances, and as a result is now under detention elsewhere and therefore cannot appear. He is charged with attempting on Mar. 1, 1894, to bribe Ex-selectmen Morris and Bamberger. It is a rule that is as old as the law itself that a witness from a neighboring state cannot be arrested and it is most astonishing that that custom should have been violated. I would now like to know if you want to go on with this hearing or whether you will let the case as now under way, proceed. I don't ask you to make a hasty determination. You might take it under advisement and let me know tomorrow. For myself I cannot in view of the unexpected proceedings in respect to Mr. Hayken see the necessity of going on.

"I want to say also that Mr. Whittemore has acted in very bad faith. I am very sorry that this body has such a legal adviser. His conduct has been such that no lawyer can be proud of it. Selectman Roberts—I think we might take this matter under advisement until tomorrow.

Selectman Geddes—Until 10 o'clock?  
Judge Dey—I hope you will make it 2 o'clock as I will be otherwise engaged at ten.

Two o'clock was the time finally fixed.

Ex-Selectman Morris (Interrupting)—I would like to know if there is to be any further investigation this afternoon.

Judge McNally—I think not.  
Geddes—Well, Mr. Whittemore might come in yet.

Judge McNally—He certainly can't be here at ten tomorrow for the reason that he has been cited to appear before Judge Merritt at that hour for contempt.

In the Third district court this afternoon the case of Caroline Chapman vs Joseph Chapman was taken up. The parties were married in 1873 and have had eleven children, eight of whom are now living. Mrs. Chapman alleges as a reason why she should be granted a divorce that the defendant is a habitual drunkard and has treated her in a cruel and inhuman manner. Mr. Chapman has real estate worth \$1,000 and has nearly \$2,000 in the bank, it is alleged by the plaintiff. An order forbidding him to get rid of his property was issued by the

court. The defendant denies that he is a habitual drunkard, or that he has treated his wife in a cruel and inhuman manner; he also denies the statement about having money in the bank, and all other charges made against him in the complaint. He admits that both parties have infirmities of temper, but he has condoned them on her part, and believed she had done so with regard to him. He says she has been induced to bring the suit by meddling third parties.

George M. Cannon, cashier of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company, was the first witness, and was required to produce the account with the defendant, which he did. They show that August 2, 1895, the defendant withdrew \$2,198.82, all he had, from the bank; on July 31, \$50 had been withdrawn by Mr. Chapman.

Col. Kaighn said he had drawn the answer in the case in good faith, and the testimony about the money in the bank was a surprise to him. He had no idea from his client, the plaintiff, that it was there. Under the circumstances, he believed temporary alimony should be granted.

Mrs. Chapman's attorney, Walter Murphy, called the attention of the court to the fact that after the order of the court made July 25, the defendant had ignored that order. The answer made by Col. Kaighn was verified on August 2.

Judge Merritt said the next proceeding in order was to punish the defendant for contempt of court.

The defendant, Joseph Chapman, said he thought the real estate, and not the money was included in the order of the court.

Deputy Marshal Timmony said he had served the order July 25, and in reply to the defendant had told him he could not draw any money from the bank.

Judge Merritt said that if the defendant did not forthwith re-deposit the money in the bank, the court would see whether or not he would treat the court's order with contempt in that fashion.

Colonel Kaighn asked till tomorrow, as he would probably withdraw from the case; but the court said no blame was on the attorney, and Chapman must deposit the money at once or be punished for contempt. He must also pay \$100 attorneys fee, \$25 expenses and \$40 a month temporary alimony.

The El Paso, Texas, papers are jubilant over the reported building of a railroad from Juarez, through the Mormon colonies south to Corralitas and thence to the coast of Topolobampo, following practically the same route as that mapped out for the Deming-Mexico railroad. Valuable concessions are claimed to have been obtained from the Mexican government, providing that at least 125 miles of road be constructed within the next year and granting a subsidy of \$14,000 for each mile laid across the border. The matter has been kept very quiet and will be as to details for some time, at least until certain alleged claims against the concessions have been amicably disposed of. The railroad will be constructed and go out of Deming.