

evil and avoid the road which leads to destruction—to set examples worthy of emulation by our children or others? The speaker believed that if the Saints all observed the principle of temperance, there would be few among their children who would be marked for destruction by the use of intoxicating drinks; that it would be very rarely that a drunken person would be seen on our streets, because the influence of a temperate example among the Saints would operate against the debasing habit of drunkenness. How frequently are sons and daughters led from the paths of virtue by the demon drink? The speaker believed some good could be done by restraining human viciousness, but he did not believe that legal enactments were completely effectual in enforcing lives of moral rectitude. That was a work of the home, of the father and the mother, and of those who give instruction at the fireside. The Saints have been called to declare that the dispensation of the fullness of times had been ushered in, and that the command had gone forth, Come out of her, my people, that ye partake not of her sins and receive not of her plagues. Yet hundreds and thousands of them disregard this sacred call, and by their example cause many to lead intemperate lives.

The speaker pleaded with the people to be fully temperate in their habits. Many were strict as they could be, but many also were given to slight variances from the strict rule, and though in little ways that might not appear harmful to themselves, yet in those small departures they were setting examples that led others to do worse. He exhorted the Saints to set their faces firmly against the use of intoxicants in any degree, that their lives might be a perfect example for others to do likewise. Then would they fulfil the obligations placed on them in this respect by the Lord. The Almighty has designed them to be a light to the world, and they should make themselves worthy to occupy that exalted position. They should arouse themselves and by their purity, their consistency, their faithfulness, fulfil the holy mission placed upon them, that all men should love them for their good deeds and glorify God. They have received the Gospel of peace, in a dispensation opened up by the great God Himself, who introduced His Son to the boy Prophet, and chose the Saints to accomplish mighty purposes in the salvation of men. May they be awakened to a sense of this position and fully meet its responsibilities.

The choir sang the anthem:

O come, let us sing unto the Lord.

Benediction was offered by Elder Heber J. Grant.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

There was a most sanguinary tragedy enacted in Parley's canyon yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. As a result the body of Guiseppe Murano, an Italian stone cutter of this city, lies cold and lifeless at Skewes's undertaking establishment, while the whereabouts of Modesto Sicher, his slayer, are unknown, the latter having apparently realized the enormity of his crime and

made a determined and so far successful attempt to elude the officers of the law.

It appears that about 12:30 o'clock yesterday the men met on the dump of a prospect hole in which they were joint owners. Joseph Figliulo, an experienced miner and a friend of Murano was at the bottom of the shaft at the time, at the instance of Murano, making an examination and securing specimens of mineral for assay. He had gone up the canyon in the morning with Murano, little suspecting that his visit would be attended with such dire consequences. While engaged in his task he was startled by curses, a scramble and a fusillade of pistol shots on the dump above. Looking up the twenty-two-foot shaft, Figliulo saw Siker with a smoking revolver in his right hand and a murderous look on his face. The men were close together, and Murano grappled with his assailant and a hand-to-hand battle ensued. The struggle was short but terrific. Another shot was fired and Murano fell to the ground mortally wounded, at the same time exclaiming, "I am killed."

Figliulo in the meantime was attempting to get to the surface, but as Siker turned the muzzle of the revolver towards him he sought safety under a sheltering ledge in the bottom of the shaft. He did not have to wait there very long, however, for Siker started down the mountain side at a lively gait, seemingly anxious to get away from the presence of the man whom he had shot down in so cowardly a manner and whose groans were filling the air.

As soon as Sicher was out of the way Signiolo climbed to the top by means of a rope which hung from the windlass. Murano was not unconscious, but it was plain to see that the pall of death had fallen upon him and that he had but a short time to live. He was, however, assisted to his feet by Figliulo and led down the trail for a hundred yards or so. Then his strength gave way and he sank to the ground, where he lay suffering agony until 2:15, at which time his heart ceased to beat.

But before he expired Signiolo ran down the canyon to the waterworks station, where he reported briefly the particulars of the shooting. From there word was sent to the penitentiary and Dr. Witcher, with a corps of assistants, started for the scene of the shooting. But Murano was dead before he reached there. An examination of the body showed that Murano had received an ugly wound on the side of the head. The fatal wound, however, was in the right side, below the point of the lower ribs. The coroner was notified and brought the remains to this city. The deceased leaves a wife, three children and a brother, who runs a shoe store at 217 south West Temple street, and was known here as a quiet and respectable man.

The particulars that led up to the killing are briefly related as follows: About two years ago, Modesto Sicher, located what is now known as the Black Roe mine, about a mile and a half above the city water tanks in Parley's canyon. A small cabin was erected there. Sicher is an Austrian who speaks English indifferently but Italian

very well. Murano secured a half interest in the claim by furnishing Siker grub and tools to develop the mine with. A shaft was sunk to the depth of 22 feet but the returns were very small and Murano yesterday took Figliulo up there as stated to examine the mine and secure assay samples to ascertain whether he would be justified in going to any further expense. Sicher, who is said to be of a very suspicious and vindictive nature, took offense at his partner's course, with the result that he came from his cabin and suddenly confronted him with the avowed object of killing him.

After the tragedy it was ascertained that Sicher returned to his cabin, got a roll of blankets and grub enough to last some days and started into the mountains. His trail was followed by Captain Donovan, Deputy United States Marshal A. O. Dyer and others for a short distance and lost, and up to this afternoon no tidings have reached here of its again being found.

Sicher is said to weigh about 170 pounds; his height is given as 5 feet 8 inches, complexion ruddy, scanty light mustache, stoops while walking. He wore a drab coat and vest, blue trousers and dark felt hat.

An inquest was held at Coroner Taylor's office this afternoon. The witnesses examined were Dr. Plummer, who with Dr. Witcher had previously conducted a post mortem examination, John Clark, Ferry Decker, Joseph Pitt and Figliulo. Their testimony was substantially the same as related in the narrative above. The jury at 4 o'clock this afternoon returned a verdict as follows:

"We find from the evidence that Guiseppe Murano, the deceased, came to his death from a gun shot wound inflicted by one Modesto Sicher, causing internal hemorrhage from which he died."

FOOD FOR PIGS.

Bulletin No. 34 of the Utah Experiment station discusses a subject of much importance to the farmers of Utah at the present time. Those who are discussing the question as to what to do with their wheat will be very much profited by a study of this bulletin. The subject of the bulletin is the "Relative Value of Wheat, Peas, Corn and Barley in the Production of Pork." It is a record of a feeding experiment with Berkshire hogs during the winter of 1893-4. There were four sets of hogs fed; one was fed wheat and bran in equal proportions by weight; one peas and bran; another corn and bran; and a fourth barley and bran. In other respects the conditions were equal. The striking result of the trial is the great superiority of peas over the grains.

The experiment extended from December 5th, 1893, to May 15th, 1894. During this time the pigs in the set which were fed peas made a gain of 1.09 pounds per pig per day. Those fed wheat gained .69 pounds per day; those fed corn .63; those fed barley .56; or, during the whole period, the three pigs fed peas gained 528 pounds, and those fed on wheat 383 pounds. Wheat ranked next to peas in making growth.

It will be noticed that a bushel of