

and unlawful cohabitation, considering that it was his duty to do so in consequence of the position recently taken by the Church to which he belonged.

The Judge asked the District Attorney if he had anything to say on the subject. Mr. Varian replied to the effect that if the court believed the defendant was sincere in his promises it ought to be lenient to him.

Mr. Moyle—in behalf of the defendant, directed the attention of the court to the fact that the testimony given at the trial showed evidence of sincerity. The bulk of it indicated that the defendant had not visited his plural wife, but that the latter had—against defendant's wishes—visited his legal wife in a friendly or sociable way. No special acts of cohabitation were shown in his conduct.

Judge Zane said he was inclined to accept the statements of the defendant as genuine, and as the object of the law was to reform and not to inflict suffering, he would impose a fine of \$100 and costs. Judge Zane expressed the opinion that this course would better subserve the public interest than sending the defendant to prison. The latter's example, he thought, would have a salutary effect.

The fine and costs were paid and defendant discharged.

General Miles' Views.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 7.—Gen. Miles, commander of the division of the Missouri, is here on his return from his western tour. Regarding the causes and nature of the religious "craze" existing among the various Indian tribes, he says:

"I have been in the Utah, Montana and Cheyenne reservations, investigating this craze. You have no doubt heard that the Indian tribes are reported to believe that a Messiah has come, who is to restore them to their former glory and bring back the buffalo and drive the whites from the land. I have learned that this belief exists among various tribes—Sioux, Cheyennes, Blackfeet, Shoshones and other tribes. In all, the craze is extended to sixteen tribes, the Snake Indians being the only ones to repudiate it. There is no doubt that many Indians who are holding this belief in the Indian Messiah are sincere, and a few have certainly seen some person on whom they look to be

THAT MESSIAH.

Several small parties of Indians have gone westward from their tribes to some point, which, as near as I can locate it, is in Nevada. There they have been shown somebody disguised as Messiah and have spoken with him. I am inclined to believe that there are more than one person impersonating this Messiah, as when the Sioux have spoken with him he replied in the Sioux language, and to the Blackfeet he has spoken their tongue, and so on, with the representatives of each nation or tribe, speaking their own language to each."

"Who do you think responsible

for this imposition upon the Indians?"

"I cannot state positively, but it is my belief that the Mormons are the prime movers in it. This is not a hard statement to believe, for there are 200,000 Mormons and they themselves claim to believe in prophets and spiritual manifestations, and they even now claim to hold intercourse with the spirit of Joe Smith. Besides, they have had missionaries at work among the Indians for many years and have made many converts."

That Injunction Suit.

On Nov. 10th a News representative interviewed attorneys Stephens and Schroeder with reference to the Eleventh School District injunction suit, the object being to restrain the collection of a portion of the special school tax levied in the Eleventh district.

Asked by the reporter when he thought the matter would be decided by the court, Mr. Stephens said he had been informed that morning by County Attorney Murphy that a continuance was desired until Friday next. To this Mr. Stephens agreed, inasmuch as the suit could not possibly be reached before that time, the Ferguson-Allen contest case being now before the court.

As regards the probable outcome, continued Attorney Stephens, it would not be proper for me to express any opinion, further than to say that we think it a case where in a court of equity could and should interfere to prevent an injustice, this tax having been voted for the sole purpose of paying a balance of \$5,500 indebtedness on a new school building, and, by error, \$11,000 more than necessary would be raised by the levy.

Reporter—What is your opinion. Mr. Stephens, as to the position taken by Messrs. Sutherland & Judd with regard to the injunction asked for by them?

Attorney Stephens—I do not think it would be proper for us to give you any expression of our opinion for publication. With reference to our own suit, you might say that County Attorney Murphy has agreed that no levy shall be made until the case has been heard by the court. Some of your readers may be interested to know, however, that no costs will be made on these taxes, the collection of which is sought to be enjoined, until the matter has been determined by the court. We should, of course, ask for a restraining order if Collector Hardy believed it to be his duty to levy at once; but it has been agreed by all the parties interested and their attorneys that no levy shall be made until the cases are heard.

Killed by a Bull.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock, while Frank Staples, son of the deceased, was passing through the corral, a large bull, which was loose, turned and ran after the boy, knocking him down and using him savagely.

Geo. Staples on seeing this imme-

diately ran into the corral to rescue the boy. The fierce bull seemed to recognize that his master had appeared, and accordingly turned and left the boy. The animal was now terribly enraged, and to prevent him from attacking any other person who might have occasion to enter the corral, Mr. Staples thought it safest to tie up the infuriated brute. Accordingly he obtained a rope and while in the act of placing it around the horns of the furious bull, it knocked him down and dragged him from the middle of the corral to the fence, where it thrust him through, notwithstanding two large poles had to be broken to accomplish it.

The wife and some of the children witnessing the terrible scene of the husband and father being dragged to death by a merciless brute, ran immediately to render any assistance that lay in their power, but in vain. The brute had done his horrible work, and, as if well satisfied, turned away quietly and began eating. We may imagine the condition of Brother Staples after having been thus treated.

One member of the family approaching him, he endeavored to arise, but could only move one arm and hand, which he placed on his breast, indicating that he was in great agony.

His daughter May, who was first to speak to him, said, "Father don't try to move. Lie quietly until some one comes to your assistance." She then raised his head and he exclaimed, as if in the greatest agony: "Don't raise my head too high. I cannot breathe." These were his last words. Before he could be carried to the house, he had expired.

The grief-stricken family, with cries of horror and distress, ran from the place, wilt with grief for the loss of a tender-hearted husband and parent, whom they loved so dearly.

The incident cast a gloom over the little town of Elsinore such as it has never before witnessed. The community feel they have lost a warm friend, and they all mourn his service.

The bereaved family have the tender sympathy of all their Elsinore friends, who feels to share the grief of wife and children.

JOHN JOHNSON.

ELSINORE, Oct. 30, 1890.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Judge Pratt this morning appointed receivers for the sugar trust: General Henry W. Slocum, Henry O. Havemeyer and I. V. White.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Bancroft, a retired actor and theatrical manager, has offered to donate £1,000 if ninety-nine others will each subscribe a like sum for the purpose of providing General Booth, the leader of the Salvation Army, with the money necessary to make a trial of his scheme for the improvement of the condition of the lower classes, as set forth in his book, "In Darkest England."