

also A. McPharlin. My name in full is Louis C. Jackson of Friend, Neb., Sallene county.

Please dispose of goods and fixtures to pay expenses of funeral if you can; furniture is only part paid for and a little owing on fruit. L. C. JACKSON.

Thomas Mauck, a Rapid Transit street car conductor, came to his death suddenly and unexpectedly shortly before 6 o'clock on Saturday evening at the corner of State and Seventh South streets.

At that point it appears he got off the car for the purpose of pushing a trailer around the curve when he suddenly and without the slightest premonition or warning fell to the ground, his neck across one of the rails. Over this position of the body the car wheels passed killing him instantly.

Mauck had been in the employ of the company for four years and was much respected for his faithfulness and integrity. He was 23 years of age and unmarried. Of late he had been ill and under a physician's treatment. It is thought by some that he was seized with a fainting spell causing him to fall to the ground as he did. An inquest was held Monday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Solomon F. Kimball of this city requests the publication of the following regarding the ancestors of the late President Heber C. Kimball; it is from a communication from B. F. Cummings, who has been searching the Kimball genealogy, and will interest the many members of that family in the west:

ENOSBURG, Franklin County, Vermont, April 15, 1896.—I have been completely successful. James Kimball, born about 1735, became a member of a Quaker community at Enfield, N. H. All property was held in common. He gave the community two tracts of land containing 50 and 600 acres. In a short time he left the community. They gave him back the 50 acres, but kept the 600. He removed from Enfield to Sheldon in 1796, bringing wife "Mary-bee" and six sons, namely: James, went to Dunnham, Canada, and raised a family there; Moses remained in Sheldon and had small family; John settled in Swanton, near St. Albans, Vermont; Jesse; Stephen; Solomon F., father of Heber C. Kimball.

April 15 was observed as a legal holiday. The previous afternoon the students had had meetings by classes and determined to plant trees, with appropriate ceremonies. The students, therefore, with the faculty and a number of visitors, met in the audience room in the morning as usual; but instead of dispersing to lectures, and laboratories, after the usual opening exercises, they remained for an hour, listening to speeches, songs, readings and recitations appropriate to the occasion. Then they went out on the campus, to spots previously chosen, and planted their memorial graves.

The seniors planted half a dozen elms; the juniors as many sugar maples; the sophomores, white pines; the freshmen, larches, and the classes of the preparatory department planted groups of trees previously agreed upon. Some of the classes had further literary exercises while covering the roots of their trees. Six groups of trees on the slope in front of the college buildings, it is hoped will gradually grow to be a

worthy ornament to the premises, and a pleasant memorial of those who planted them.

The United States civil service commission has ordered that an examination be held by its local board in this city on Saturday, June 6, 1896, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., for the grades of clerk and carrier in the postal service. Only citizens of the United States can be examined. The age limitations for this examination are as follows: Clerks 18 and over, carriers over 21 and under 40 years. No application will be accepted for this examination unless filed with the undersigned, in complete form, on the proper blank, before the hour of closing business on Tuesday, May 19, 1896. Applications should be filed promptly, therefore, in order that time may remain for correction if necessary.

The commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all reputable citizens of the United States who may desire to enter the service, with no regard to race or to their political or religious affiliations. All such citizens are invited to apply. They may be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to any consideration save their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

For application blanks, full instructions, and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply to

ORR-ARWELL WILLIAMS,
Secretary Board of Examiners, Postal Service.

P. O. address: Salt Lake City, Utah.

Funeral services were held Tuesday at the Twentieth ward meeting house over the remains of Sister Mary Culmer who died last Saturday afternoon at the residence of her sons in this city. Mother Culmer, as she is affectionately called, was born at Lud-denham, Kent, England, June 18, 1824, and has been a member of the Church for forty-three years. In the early days in the Kentish conference, and later in the London conference, her hospitalities to the missionaries were such as to be held in grateful remembrance by many to this day. In 1868, she came to the valley with her husband and those of her children who had not been sent on before, and ever since has been an active and much respected member of the Twentieth ward, where she endeared herself to all by her ready sympathy and aid to the sick and afflicted.

From noon until half-past 1 o'clock the remains were on view at her late home, where many came to pay their last respects, after which the body was borne to the meeting house by her grandsons, followed by many of her descendants and loving friends, including the members of the Twentieth Ward Relief Society, who gathered in a body out of respect to one who had been among their most active co-workers.

At the funeral services, remarks were made by Bishop George Romney and John Nicholson, who dwelt on the virtues and loving labors of Sister Culmer, both for the living and the dead. Hymns that had been selected by her before her death were sung.

The will of Theophilus K. Williams was filed in the probate division of the

Third district court late Monday afternoon. The estate of the deceased consists of a \$2,000 insurance policy, money in the bank and personal property amounting in all to about \$20,000.

The estate is bequeathed to his son Albert B. Williams, aged 19, but it is provided in the will that the heir shall not succeed to the management of the estate until he becomes 28 years of age.

This portion of the will reads as follows:

It is my will that my son Alberto B. Williams shall not have any possession, control or management of my estate or be vested with any title or interest therein that could be inherited from him or be subject to be transferred by him or taken for his debts during the continuance of the trusteeship hereby created. I desire, however, that my said son be allowed by said trustee a reasonable sum monthly for his necessities, the same to be not less than \$25 nor more than \$40 per month, and never to exceed the latter amount, it not being my will to support my son in a manner different from that in which he is now supported unless he manifests a disposition to improve his condition by his own exertions.

If my son should desire to strike out for himself in a business way during the continuance of the trust, I give my trustee the discretion to aid him in such amounts, the total of which shall not exceed \$2,000, as said trustee may deem for the best interests of my son and consistent with the welfare of my estate, that it may not be crippled or greatly diminished.

Grabam F. Putnam is named executor under bonds in the sum of \$8,000. The petition for the probate of the will is set for hearing on May 1st.

The United States district and circuit courts held a busy session Monday. Judges Marshall and Adams sitting side by side on the bench, consulting with each other. The dispatch with which cases were disposed of was a matter of many commendatory remarks.

The first case of general interest to receive attention was that of Alma Hague, found guilty on nine counts for embezzling the funds of the Nephi bank, of which he was so long the trusted cashier. Hague was commended by the court to stand up and Judge Adams gradually led up to pronouncing the sentence which he said would be seven years, the lightest penalty that he could impose under the circumstances. That would make it possible for Hague to regain his liberty at the expiration of four years and four months, providing his behavior was satisfactory to the officers in charge of the State prison where his confinement will be spent.

Judge Adams said it was a painful thing for him to pronounce sentence upon any man. In this instance it was doubly so, but he must perform his duty nevertheless. The majesty of power of the law must be upheld. While this was true there were elements in the case that appealed to the side of mercy—and that would be shown in so far as it would not interfere with the operation of justice. It was possible to pronounce a sentence of ninety years which would mean that the accused would never again be a free man in his life. But the sentence on the different counts would be made to run concurrently which would give the prisoner his liberty again as indicated.