ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

The Serious Charge Thomas Walsh is Required to Face.

It "leaked" out last night that Thomas Walsh, an ex-collector for the Pacific Express company, who was arrested by the police on Saturday afternoon on a charge of embezzlement and who gives his occupation as a "Pinkerton detective," was being held for a much more serious offense.

It is alleged that he is guilty of embezzlement and that his peculations amount to between $2,000 and $3,000. The work of abstracting the company's funds dates back to August, 1892. Walsh is about thirty-five years of age, has a wife and two small children. He is generally he was regarded as a strictly honest and trustworthy. Drunkenness, association with gamesters and a lost and a general course of dissipation are given as the primary cause of his downfall and consequent disgrace.

COUZINS ON FINANCES.

The Eminent Lady Lawyer Will Lecture for the Benefit of the Associated Charities.

The Woman's club of this city has arranged for a lecture by Miss Phebe Couzins, to be given in this city on Friday evening next, in the Grand Opera house, at the corner of Second South and State streets. By arrangement with the club manager of the proceeds will go to the associated charities, in which the ladies of the club are doing a generous work of relief for the needy. The course begins at 8 o'clock and an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

Miss Couzins will take for her subject, "Finance," in which everybody is interested, and in connection with the charitable purpose of the lecture and the ability of the distinguished lady attorney who is to deliver it, should draw an immense audience.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Cost of Raising the Beet and Delivery at the Factory.

Editor Deseret News:

On Page 11, in your weekly issue of January 5th, 1895, I see that the management of the Lehi Sugar factory has announced its inability to operate longer unless there is a reduction in the price of sugar beets delivered at the factory. The same article also states that the cost of sugar beet culture in California is $5.07 per ton, but I have a report before me, given by Richard Gird, of Chino, San Bernardino, Cal., under date of August 5th, 1893, in which he gives the cost of raising beets for the Chino Valley Beet Sugar company in 1892, at a cost of $1.05 per ton delivered to the factory.

I herewith send expense statement of E. B. Gird:

Plowing and subsoiling 18 acres	[illegible]
Seed 6 lbs. per acre	[illegible]
Drilling	[illegible]
Thinning	[illegible]
Hoeing	[illegible]
Irrigating	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]
Total expense	[illegible]

By far we growing, harrowing and cultivating grain, it is a very good price for Utah rates. As to the rest I am not posted. But where farmers generally cannot afford to pay more than three bushels of wheat per acre for plowing and harrowing, which at 35 cents per bushel is $1.05 per acre. And is a general way if grain farmers say more than one bushel of wheat per day out of his chop for farm labor we will soon find that the wage worker will be raising the farmer. No there is no doubt but the beet raiser may be able to raise beets at profitable to him at say $4.00 per ton delivered at the factory as the farmer can raise wheat at from 35 to 45 cents per bushel, which is the present price, delivered at the mills.

In conclusion permit me to say it would indeed be a great calamity to Utah, and especially to Utah county, to close this large industry to college, for it is at present that 50 pounds of sugar per capita is used in the United States. (In 1891 it was estimated at 42 pounds per capita.) At the rate the Lehi factory is able to supply sweetness of Utah's consumption, and if it succeeds we may be assured that other will take a jump upward. For instance and our legislature gives a bounty I feel so proud to aid this conversion wage warfare against the monopoly sugar trusts who are trying to crush down the Utah industry. Indeed, better had those who have a domestic interest in Utah pay 1 cent per pound more for Utah sugar than for the imported article, for the Utah factory acts as a balance wheel to keep the imported article down. Yes, money saved and the best return work for small wages than have their children traveling around as cosmopolitans in our metropolitan cities.

YOURS, P. L.

MARSHVILLE, JAN. 7th, 1895.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THREE GUARDSMEN.—How strong a hold Salvini has on Salt Lake was well illustrated last night when, with a play by an means new, with prices advanced fifty per cent, and with a strong counter attraction at the popular priced theater, he opened to an audience that filled the greatest comfortably in all parts, the galleries being specially well occupied. The play always made a big hit when rendered by Salvini, and if anything, the hit was greater than usual last night. The production throughout is so wonderful and complete as an admirable com-

(Continued from Page One.)

BLAIR'S TURN NOW.

come out in court. So far as he knew, no such thing existed; the attention of any member of the Commission or any of the Commission's employes had not been drawn.

"Have such charges," further asked Mr. Williams, "been made, at any time, take you any knowledge of who said it, of when or where it was said?"

"None," answered Commissioner Norris, in a positive tone of voice.

Commissioner Thomas came to the stand, gave testimony like as to the reading and entirety of the docket and declared that for the first time he learned in the illegal circumstances and the writing of the word "Sampete" on the leaves and into was when he read the statement in the newspapers a day or two ago. At some of the meetings of the Commission he had never been in a physical condition of sobriety.

Mr. Rice—Were you ever first time that there were intoxicated in the business meeting?

"When we discussed them—never before."

Mr. Rice—You looked upon opening those cases, didn't you? You were the first man on the Commission to look upon it?

"I kept sitting about what the office of the Commissioner were, and I was the first man to suggest that we have the docket to direct us in this matter."

"Answer my question—Were you the first man to suggest or come upon sitting into the docket case?"

"That I cannot say. I do not know."

"Are you, so far as you know?"

"I do suggest that before we went into the docket cases we consult my and do the thing that we should and do the wrong thing."

"Did you receive any suggestion from Mr. A. H. Ryan or John T. Caine, from Sampete county, that there were discrepancies in the returns or irregularities in the election there?"

"No."

"When did you first suggest that there were irregularities in those returns?"

"Not until I had seen them."

"Did you not," continued Mr. Zane, "on November 20th, object to Mr. Sherman taking any figures of those returns?"

"Yes, and I can tell you the reason why I did so, if you like; but whether it was on the 20th or any other date I do not know. I, however, remember the situation all right."

"Mr. Sherman gave you the assurance that the figures were for his own use alone, didn't he?"

"Yes, he did so; but Mr. Leibbrandt stated that to me." Witness said he wanted to guard against their getting into the process of tampering.

Frank D. Richards, clerk to the territorial secretary, examined by Mr. Williams, testified that the secretary's room was on the first floor below those of the Commission. There was a large safe in the hall near to connection with the secretary's office, and the secretary and himself were, so far as he knew, the only persons who had the combination. The election returns as they came to my mind were placed in the office by witness and were taken up to the Commission's room afterwards by Messrs. Leibbrandt, Hiatt and Paine. The Sampete returns were subsequently placed in the safe. When they were deposited there the safe was locked and they were kept there until application was made for them by the Commission. The case was locked all the time, and he had no reason for believing that any one borrowed the returns while they were there.

To Mr. Zane witness said that the safe was used exclusively by the secretary's office. Witness and the secretary were, so far as he knew, the only persons who had a key to the safe.

George W. Paine, a clerk at the Utah Commission, examined by Mr. Williams, testified that he assisted in counting the votes and put being he also aided in carrying upstairs the returns from the secretary's safe. Witness delivered the Sampete returns to Mr. Dewey Richards, saw them placed in the safe, also returned them to the Commission after lapse of several days.

Mr. Williams asked the witness when his attention was first called to the alleged discrepancies or changes on the returns. He replied yesterday and declared that he knew nothing whatever of the matter.

To Mr. Zane, he said he had no previous suspicion of anything wrong, and no one had mentioned or suggested the contemplated fraud.

Mr. Sherman was recalled, and in answer to Attorney Williams said his attention was first directed to the alleged changes in the returns last night. He had no knowledge whatever of any such changes having been made.

Commissioner Sherman was recalled by Mr. Zane, and said he believed it was about November 22nd or 23rd that Mr. Thatcher objected to his taking any figures from the tally sheets. He objected after witness had told him that he wanted them for his own use.

In answer to Mr. Williams he said he took no notice of this objection as he felt that the information might reach the press, and thought he probably thought there might arise a contest as to the results of delegates from Sampete county.

It was hereupon that the defendants would now rest their case, it being understood, however, that if upon the arrival of territorial Secretary Richards from Ogden at a later stage of the day's proceedings counsel for the defense desired to call him they might exercise that privilege.

Court then adjourned till 2 p. m.

IN RESPITE.

Upon court reassembling this afternoon Judge Powers stated that as territorial secretary Richards had not arrived they would rest their case anyway. Testimony in rebuttal was then called by Mr. Zane, and Commissioner Taylor reappeared upon the stand.

Mr. Zane asked—When was the suggestion first made by Mr. Thatcher to go into the Sampete ballot boxes?

Witness believed it was when the subject of canvassing the Sampete returns was first brought up—about Nov. 20th, he believed.

Counsel announced that they had other witnesses to rebut. These had been subpoenaed, but were not yet present.

Mr. Williams asked what Mr. Zane intended to prove by these additional witnesses, and the latter answered that they were expert witnesses on the subject of hand writing.

"In reference to Mr. Blair's handwriting?" inquired Mr. Williams, and upon receiving an affirmative answer Mr. Williams objected to such testimony being now received, on the ground that it was not rebuttal.

Judge Zane said the petitioners intended to prove that these discrepancies complained of were, in reality, forgery, and he held that they had a right to introduce expert testimony to that end.

Judge Powers maintained, however, that if the petitioners were allowed to do so the defense also must be allowed, while they thought, after the testimony to rest in. It would be a class of testimony to let the petitioners now do what they sought, after the defendants had closed their case. "Expert evidence is for relief of the original order, at the last," added Judge Powers.

Mr. Williams said this was an attempt to try the case over anew. The gentlemen who were present now, ready to be called as experts, were here informally and could have been called before if necessary.

Judge Miner believed that the duty of the petitioners' counsel required that such testimony be now introduced.

Mr. Williams contended that Mr. Blair had already given his testimony in the witness-stand.

Judge Bartch sustained the objection, and Mr. Zane then read a list of local bankers whom he said he had proposed to call. He offered to show by their evidence that the word "voted" against certain names in the returns was in the same handwriting as that which appeared in the report of the Utah Commission, sent by Mr. Blair.

Judge Barton again ruled that such evidence was inadmissible and had adjourned every night process with the arguments.

It was agreed between counsel for the respective parties, and so stated by Mr. Zane, that the decision of the court in the Manderson and precinct cases from Sampete county should govern the decision in the cases from Weber and Box Elder counties.

Judge Miner then proceeded to address the court in reference to the power and authority of the Utah Commission. He was speaking when the News report closed.

The Third precinct case late yet to be gone into.

Pleasant Surprise.

A pleasant surprise party assembled at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Walsh, No. 663 Third street, last night, to celebrate the eighty-eighth birthday of that lady's father, Mr. William Jarvis. The old gentleman at the advanced age of eighty-seven years traveled alone from Arizona Ter. to this city that he might and his daughter, whom he had not seen for thirty-five years previously. He memory is wonderfully clear and last night after his friends had partaken of a bountiful supper he entertained them with several reminiscences and songs. May he live many more years to enjoy the society of his relatives and friends.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have left London for Cannes. A large crowd cheered the travelers heartily.

Paris advices from Madagascar say that there is no ground the Antsirabe insurrection near Diego Suarez.

Severe snow storms have impeded the traffic in different parts of Great Britain. In the West Riding there are three feet of snow.

It is semi-officially denied that Italian troops were massed near Kassel, Egypt, by the dervishes, as intimated in a Paris dispatch.

A cablegram was sent Secretary Grant, of the Royal Yacht squadron, by the chairman of the America's cup committee today, stating that the terms of settlement as modified by the committee of the 5th are accepted.

The court house at Decatur, Wise county, was burned this (Tuesday) morning. The county records were destroyed. The total loss is over $100,000.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Today's clearings were exchanges amounting to $237,[illegible]. Same day last year, $[illegible].

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 97c; lead, $3.00. London—Silver, 27 7-16d.

GRAIN AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Penn. bullion, $2,[illegible].

McCornick & Co. received today: Silver and lead ores, $2,[illegible].

E. R. Jones & Co. received today: Base bullion, $7,[illegible].

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers filed in the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County, Utah, for the period from January 5 to 7, 1895, inclusive.

Thomas Wilson et ux to Harriet Wilson, south half lot 3, block 61, [illegible]	[illegible]
Gustave C. Dwyer et ux to R. S. Ashton, part lot 3, block 2, Dwyer's subdivision, [illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Dwyer et ux to Gustave C. Dwyer, part of lot 3, block 2, Dwyer's subdivision, [illegible]	[illegible]
Gustave C. Dwyer et ux to Joseph Dwyer, part of lot 3, block 2, Dwyer's subdivision, [illegible]	[illegible]
A. C. Prentice et ux to Warren Hooper, part of lot 3, block 2, plat C, Salt Lake Building [illegible]	[illegible]
Jacob Gerber et ux to Martin Lundstrom, part of section [illegible], township 1 south, range 1 west, Salt Lake meridian, [illegible]	[illegible]
A. C. Prentice et ux to Warren Hooper, lot 3, block 2, plat C, Salt Lake Building [illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison Sharp et ux to Warren W. Sharp, lot 3, block 2, Sharp's subdivision [illegible]	[illegible]

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FRED J. MAY

Has opened a Meat Market at No. 4 Exch. First door West Street, and will be pleased to wait on his friends and the general public with a choice selection of prime meats at Bottom Prices. Free Delivery.

TRUSTEE'S SALE NOTICE.

WHEREAS, SARAH E. CARTER, AN Salt Lake County, of the [illegible] Utah, by her Deed of Trust [illegible] Mortgage, dated the 1st day of [illegible] 1891, and recorded in Book [illegible] of Mortgages, page [illegible] of the Records of Salt Lake County, Utah, [illegible] to secure the payment of [illegible] Mortgage, the sum of [illegible] Dollars, and interest thereon [illegible] and payable, and [illegible] default in the payment of said [illegible] and interest, and [illegible] the same, and [illegible] Mortgage, and [illegible] Trustee, [illegible] Mortgage, [illegible] Trustee, [illegible] Mortgage, [illegible] Trustee, [illegible] Mortgage,