DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE - EDITOR

Monday, - January 20, 1890.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

On the 23rd of last December, Charles Gilmor, notoriously known as the "North Point Terror," shot and killed Joseph Walkey, a lad not quite seventeen years old. There were no witnesses to the bloody deed except the perpetrator and members of his family. After the homicide Gilmor came to town and surrendered, and subsequently returned to the scene of the tragedy accompanied by a couple of U. S. deputy marshals and a *Tribune* reporter.

Gilmor was committed to the penitentiary pending an investigation, and in the meantime the paper whose reporter proceeded to the scene of the homicide kept advancing defensive assertions in his behalf. Later the same journal—the leading anti-"Mormon" "Liberal" organ—was so short-sighted as to say that the North Point people intended to mob the slayer of young Walkey, as if the writer of the groundless statement knew in advance that he would be discharged by the Commissioner who conducted the examination. He was subsequently discharged, and as the testimony was conflicting, we took occasion to point out that he ought to have been held to answer, and that the Commissioner committed a grave error in dismissing the defendant.

Now that Gilmor has been at large for several weeks and the good people of North Point have shown no disposition to mob him, the malicious and unfounded character of the statement that they proposed doing so is thus far proved.

There appears at this juncture another phase of the nature of ignorance and venom exhibited by the journal referred to simply because the man who killed Joseph Walkey is a notorious and bitter anti-"Mormon." Its issue of yesterday contains the following low-lived and disgusting statement:

"The Lord's anointed are reported to have done their prettiest to have the grand jury override Commissioner Greenman's turning Charles Gilmor loose and indict Gilmor. But the game didn't work."

The baseleness of this venomous sputter is proved beyond the possibility of doubt on the following grounds:

The last grand jury was dismissed on the 14th day of last December.

Charles Gilmor shot and killed Joseph Walkey on the 23rd day of December.

There has been no grand jury in existence in this District since December 14th, and will not be until the 3rd day of February.

Logical conclusion from the foregoing premises: The writer of the statement quoted from the chief anti-"Mormon" "Liberal" organ is an ass.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

The finest harbor on the east coast of Africa opens into Delagoa Bay. Portugal has claimed this harbor for some years, and up to a short time ago her claim was generally recognized and respected. But a few weeks since a British man-of-war, on some pretense, the precise nature of which has not been set forth in the press dispatches, took possession of the harbor in the name of that government.

It seems that there were Portuguese troops in a certain district in Africa which England claimed, that the British government had demanded the withdrawal of those troops, and that the Portuguese government had promised to order them away. They had not, however, been removed as promptly as the British desired or expected, which is the only ground, so far as yet explained in the press telegrams, for England's action in taking possession of the harbor. Several European governments are much interested in Africa. Among them England leads in the area of her African possessions, and the finest harbor on the east coast of that continent is a prize which she might be expected to seize with eagerness at the first opportunity, even if the pretext for so doing were rather flimsy.

Portugal is greatly incensed against England. English merchants in Lisbon are being boycotted, and the Portuguese are severing their commercial and social relations with Englishmen at a rate which, if continued, will soon render the two nations strangers to each other. The Portuguese government has issued a note to the Powers, asking their friendly interference to prevent the consummation of the wrong threatened by England in permanently claiming the harbor in dispute. The tone of advices from the different countries that have been thus appealed to is to the effect that, while the justice of Portugal's cause is recognized, none of the Powers care to enter into a contest with England in her behalf, for she is too poor, small and weak to repay such a service.

Portugal has the earnest sympathy of Spain. Indeed, the French statesman, Zorilla, predicted only a few days ago that the two would ultimately unite as a republic. But Spain is utterly effete, and is powerless to aid her friend. Owing to the precarious condition of European affairs, none of the stronger governments are likely to take sides against England in this dispute, and the latter will probably be permitted to deal in her own way with Portugal, unless she should go too far in the direction of menacing German, French or Italian interests in Africa, when one of these governments might call a halt.

This incident may not result seriously, that is, in an open clash of arms; but it adds another element of complication to the already perturbed and perplexing state of European affairs.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PRIMARIES.

The work of framing the People's ticket will begin tonight. That is, its architects and builders will be chosen at the primaries which are to be held this evening, in all the school districts of the city. At those gatherings the voters of the party may all have a voice in forming the ticket, for they will have an opportunity to send men of like views and preferences with themselves to the municipal convention.

The majority should rule in matters of this kind, but in order to rule it must show itself and speak. In other words, the majority must attend the primaries, or the minority will have everything its own way. But there is little danger that the latter will happen. The interest of the entire party, rank and file, in the campaign, its issues and result, is too intense to let the primaries be slightingly attended. It is safe to expect that they will be crowded and that the voice of the people, and not the minority only, will be heard in them.

Care and deliberation should be exercised in choosing delegates. It is by no means essential that they should be elected in the order in which they are nominated, until the complement of the district is filled. On the contrary, in many instances it will be better not to do this, but to let a number of names for each vacancy be placed in nomination, all of them to be well canvassed and the best to be finally chosen.

The men selected at the People's primaries tonight may exert a marked influence over the destiny of our fair city for an indefinite period of the future. They will have the naming of the officers to be voted for. If they shall formulate a ticket which a majority at the polls can and will support, good government will be assured to our citizens for another two years at least. But should the names they fix upon be opposed by a majority of the voters, the element of transients, speculators and adventurers will occupy the seats in which none but tried and true citizens ought to sit.

These are among the reasons why the primaries should be well attended, and conducted with intelligent deliberation, that the municipal convention may be made to consist of wise and true members of the party, fully competent for the responsible duty of framing its ticket.

FROM UNSPLIT FABRIC.

The falsehood factory is now in full running order, having been supplied with new and improved spindles at the opening of the present municipal election campaign. The following, in unwashable colors, was turned out on Saturday morning:

Editor Tribune:

From a very reliable source I have been informed that Dr. Isaacson has on Wednesday last married another wife, and I went to his residence yesterday morning and saw enough there. I found him with both his wives just as happy as happy can be. I expressed my astonishment to him, and he said to me without hesitation, "I believe in the laws of God more than in any law of man." I told him I would not keep it to myself, and he did not seem to care much.

Now, I have nothing personal against Dr. Isaacson, but believing myself to be a loyal citizen of my beloved country, I denounce this outrage on the laws and on society.

Speak about polygamy abandoned in our Territory! I call upon Dr. Isaacson, in the name of truth, either to deny or admit that he has been married on Wednesday last, the 7th of January, 1890, in the Temple at Manti, to Annie Bart. In the first instance, I will prove to him that he was in Manti and in the Temple there on Wednesday with Miss Bart, and since then lived with her as man and wife.

I have no fear of my name, either, for I know I speak the truth.

The United States marshal's attention is called to this fact, and I am ready to aid him with all proof necessary.

Respectfully,

ALMA CHIPMAN.

AMERICAN FORK, January 13, 1890.

This unmitigated anti-"Mormon" untruth has brought out the following refutation from the gentleman referred to.

AMERICAN FORK, Jan. 19, 1890.

Editor Deseret News.

The malicious *Tribune*, in its Saturday's issue, publishes what it claims to be a correspondence from American Fork. It purports to be signed by Alma Chipman, who is here unknown. It is to the effect that on Wednesday, the 7th of January last, I married, in the Temple at Manti, a second wife giving her name as Annie Bart.

Now, I have never been to Manti since 1885, and have not been out of American Fork since the 16th of December, 1889; neither do I know who Annie Bart is.

In the face of such gross falsehoods, and in consideration that they may do much harm, I appeal to you and respectfully ask that you would be kind enough to state in Monday evening's News that there is no truth whatever in the whole *Tribune* fabrication.

ED. ISAACSON.

Every once in a while the chief organ of the "Liberals" concocts something that reminds one of the "Bishop West Red Hot Address" forgery, the circulation of which in the Southern States caused the massacre, by a mob, of four innocent men and the serious wounding of a helpless woman.

A BASE DEFAMER.

A NOTABLE omission has occurred in connection with the falling from a balcony of the celebrated Emin Pasha. That widely known gentleman is in a precarious condition as a result of the injuries he thus received. The marked feature of the incident is that the "Mormons" have not been accused of procuring it. This failure ought to be remedied at once, in case there should be a shadow of suspicion that any evil exists on this terrestrial ball that they have not perpetrated. These reflections are superinduced by the following dispatch:

"DENVER, Jan. 18.—A telegram from Fort Duchesne, Utah, brings the information that William Whitney Seymore, a prominent Gentile ranchman in Ashley Valley, was found dead in his bed, where he had evidently been shot while asleep. It is believed the murder was committed by Danites. Seymore went to Utah in 1882 and was post trader at old Fort Thornburg. J. C. W. Seymore, father of the murdered man, is now living here, but for many years was cashier of the old Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Detroit."

There is no such class as Danites; neither is there any belief that "Mormons" committed the crime. We do not mean to state that the wretch who penned that scandalous dispatch committed the murder, but the fact that he has no scruples about defaming an abused community whose character is as high above their reputation as the heavens above the earth, gives some ground for the belief that he is capable of a good deal of infamy.

The members of the Eleventh Ward marching club and drum corps will assemble at the meeting-house, Tuesday evening next at 7 o'clock sharp. Hereafter the regular weekly drill will take place every Wednesday night at 7:30.

F. M. ATKINS, Captain.

SAMOAN TREATY.

At length the treaty agreed upon by the Berlin conference in regard to Samoa has been made public. The following dispatch dated New York, January 18, is contained in the special service of the *Standard*, and gives its main points:

"Many alleged synopses of the Samoan treaty have been published, but today for the first time the true treaty is made public. The *Herald* prints it in extenso, and following is a full outline of its provisions: In article one it is declared that the islands of Samoa are neutral territory, in which the citizens and subjects of the three signatory powers have an equal right of residence, trade and personal protection. The three powers recognize the independence of the Samoan government and the free right of the natives to elect their king or chief, and to choose their own form of government according to their own laws and custom. Neither of the powers shall exercise a separate control over the islands or the government itself. It is further declared with a view to the prompt restoration of peace and good order in these islands, and in view of the difficulties which would surround an election in the present disordered condition of their government, that Malietoa Laupepa, who was formerly made and declared king on the 12th day of July, 1881, and was so recognized by the three powers, shall again be so recognized hereafter in the exercise of such authority unless the three powers shall by common accord otherwise declare, and his successors shall be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa.

"Article 2 provides that this act shall supercede all new existing treaties between the powers and Samoa, but that Samoa shall give consent to all provisions before going into effect.

"Article three provides for the establishment of a supreme court in Samoa consisting of one judge, who shall be appointed by the three signatory powers in common accord, or, these failing, he is to be named by the King of Norway and Sweden. His decisions shall be final, and his salary shall be $6,000 a year, payable the first year by the three powers in equal proportion and afterwards by the Samoan government. He is made removable at the request of the three treaty powers. On his jurisdiction the treaty says: The supreme court shall have jurisdiction of all questions arising under the provisions of this general act. The court shall also have appellate jurisdiction over all municipal magistracies and officers. Provision is made for the appointment of all assistants. The question of the right to the throne shall be settled by the chief justice, but he shall have no power to settle disputes between the treaty powers, any such differences not being considered a cause for war. The chief justice shall have the right to suggest the passage of laws to the Samoan government which he thinks advisable. To his court shall be transferred all civil suits concerning real property in Samoa and all rights affecting the same; civil suits between natives and foreigners, and crimes committed by Samoans against foreigners or foreigners against Samoans where the consuls have not jurisdiction. The practice and procedure of the English courts shall guide.

"Article 4, respecting titles to lands in Samoa and restraining the disposition thereof by the natives, provides that all future alienation of lands in the islands of Samoa to citizens or subjects of any foreign country shall be prohibited, subject to the following conditions: Town lots or lands may be sold or leased by the owner for a just consideration when approved in writing by the chief justice; agricultural lands leased for a term not exceeding forty years, when the lease is approved in writing by the chief executive authority of Samoa and by the chief justice. A court of claims to settle on the validity of existing land titles is provided for, with three commissioners at $300 a month each during the necessary term of service. The court shall make provision for the complete registry of valid titles in Samoa owned by foreigners. All lands acquired before the 28th day of August, 1879, being the date of the Anglo-Samoan treaty, shall be held as a valid prescriptive title by ten years' continuous holding.

"Article 5 describes the municipal district of Apia and provides for a local administration, which shall consist of six members of the municipal council and a president with a vote. This council shall enforce the treaty as far as necessary over Apia and shall regulate port charges. The councilmen are to be property holders and elected by popular vote. The president of the council shall be agreed upon by the three powers. He may act under joint instructions of the three powers, but shall receive no separate instructions from either, and his salary shall be $5000. He shall be the receiver and custodian of the revenues accruing under this act, and shall render quarterly reports to the King and municipal council. The chief justice shall make the proper order for the election of the local government of the municipal district.

"Article 6 treats of the regulations for the levying of import duos and taxes. The port of Apia shall be the port of entry for all dutiable goods arriving in the Samoan islands. It is provided that heavy dues shall be levied for revenue purposes, on wine per gallon $1, on spirits $3.50. The statistical duty on goods in general is two per cent *ad valorem*. Export duties on coffee, copper, or cotton is provided for. The other taxes shall be a yearly capitation tax on all the pacific islanders of $100 for colored, not islanders $200; also taxes on dwelling houses, boats and firearms; license taxes on lawyers, doctors and all classes of tradesmen and carriers, varying from $50 on lawyers to $30 on blacksmiths, $3 on locksmiths and $1 on coppersmiths. The importation of firearms is hedged about in many restrictions, and their sale by foreigners to the Samoans is strictly prohibited. Prohibition is established by the following section: No spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors or intoxicating drinks whatever shall be sold, given or offered to any native Samoan or south sea islander resident in Samoa, to be taken as a beverage. Adequate penalties, including imprisonment, for the violation of the provisions of this article shall be established by the municipal council for application within its jurisdiction and by the Samoan government for all the islands."

SENTIMENT.

Its Various Degrees and the Extent to Which It Should Go.

AMERICAN FORK, Jan. 13, 1890.

[Special correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—What a charming quality of the human mind is sentiment! How it illuminates the prosaic gloom that envelopes the lives of most of us! How it refines our natures and squeezes out to the last drop the milk of human kindness! How it enlarges our mental vision and develops our compassionate traits! And how it polishes off the rough surface and brings out all the inner virtues by its magic touch!

I deeply pity that man or woman who has been born without this gracious possession. They are not perfect human beings, because it is sentiment alone that gives to existence its chief charm. You might rob the rose of its exquisite fragrance and then hope to get it a imitation for color and form alone. The rose is a beautiful flower, but its true is not so striking as its fragrance. The dahlia is a queenly flower, but it has no fragrance; and who would compare the dahlia to the rose? If there is any such, his nose is devoid of smell and he judges by the eye alone. It is so with sentiment. The woman without sentiment cuts a sorry figure in this world, because she lacks all those finer phases of womanly character which give to the sex its principal charm. A woman without sentiment is outside the pale of womanhood. There are men without sentiment, because this lovely quality is more of a feminine than a masculine attribute. But the man without sentiment lives in a shell as hard as that of a turtle. It may not be so to the eye, but the shell encloses him quite as effectually.

There are degrees of sentiment; and it must be confessed that beyond certain lines sentiment becomes a disintegrating trait. Maudlin sentimentality is sickening. The sentimentality which leads women to forget themselves so far as to shower favors upon a murderer, and which prompts men to raise a brute to the proportions of a hero, is not healthy sentiment, but a disease. It has its origin in the workings of a mind that is not evenly balanced. There is no man so obsequiously polite as one who is a little tipsy. He will outrival a French dancing master in his bowings and scrapings. Yet that same man, in his sober hours, may be so rough that his conduct becomes boorish. Maudlin sentimentality has no more claim upon the term "healthy sentiment" than has this drunken gallantry upon the term "true politeness." The politeness of the bacchanalian reveler is not accepted as the genuine article, because those who see the man also understand the secret springs of his action. It is not so with unhealthy sentiment, because there is no outward sign, in the case of the maudlin sentimentalist, of the diseased condition of the imagination. That this maudlin sentimentalism is a disease, a mild form of dementia, there can be little doubt.

Observation and experience prove it. There have been murders of peculiar atrocity committed by both sexes; some of them really repulsive in their hideousness. Not that every murder is not hideous; but there are degrees of enormity in crime; and wherever there is a murderer, there you will generally find an apparently refined woman carrying to the criminal in his cell, flowers, books, bon-bons, and delicacies to tempt his palate; in fact, doing everything for him that kindness can suggest. There is some lurking disease in the minds of these persons. In everything else there may be a reasonable and rational working of the mental organism, but here is a weakness unaccountable and inexplicable. Such sentimentality—but call it not by its euphuistic name; call it morbidity or anything else. Whatever it is, it excites not only the surprise but the disgust of those whose moral perception is not so blunted that they cannot distinguish the right from the wrong. This diseased condition of the intellect takes diverse forms. Ultra-sentimentalism is weakening, just as this morbid sentimentalism is absurd and wicked. Ultra-sentimentalism destroys the fabric of the character and converts many a man and a woman into hysterical and whining creatures.

There is a wide difference between healthy and unhealthy sentiment. A true sign that the imagination is diseased is the sentimentalism which is followed by foolish ends. The mind may become ill as well as the body, and the evidence of that sickness is as marked in one as in the other. The mind that is in its normal condition shows no eccentricities. Its operations are as regular as the ebb and flow of the sea. There are no shadows to penetrate. While we cannot see the cause, we realize that the effect is natural and logical, and that the relation between the two is as transparent as crystal. When the mind is in this condition we know that it is healthy, but let its operations become turgid, muddy and opaque—which is a rhetorical way of saying that one cannot see far enough into the mind to comprehend its phenomena—and then we know that the brain is diseased and not responsible for the eccentric conduct to which it prompts. The brain is the centre of life; it is the engine-room of the body; it moves every member. It is not one's legs alone that are suddenly seized with a desire to take strides and carry one hither and thither. It is the brain, the seat of volition, which quietly sets them going and points out the place to which their movements all tend. Healthy sentiment is the product of a healthy mind. Morbid sentiment is the outcome of a morbid mind.

So, let us leave this morbid sentimentality behind us and deal only with the sentiment that is sound and sensible. There is no more delightful trait in the mind than sentiment. Sentiment and sensibility are almost interchangeable terms; for the sentimental man is ever the possessor of fine sensibilities, and the owner of fine sensibilities in turn is always the man of sentiment. It is not an easy matter to get through the world and enjoy life if one is wholly devoid of sentiment. There is enough of the practical in life without seeking for it and raising it above all else. Sentiment is not the child of the intellect. It is the offspring of the imagination. It is the rose tint of the mind that tinges everything, no matter how barren otherwise, with a pretty and a charming color. One might as well try to live without sunshine as to live without sentiment. I write this looking at the subject from a purely intellectual point of view. One could not be happy if he were to go through life with a rule and square, measuring every object, every thought, by the same inflexible standard. One does not like to look at the flowers and analyze them with the cold science of the botanist, each into its component parts—merely the pistil and the stamen and the petals.—There is more to the flower than that. There is a subtle essence in which lies the great charm. One does not want to look into the depths of the firmament of heaven and see the planets and only compute their distances from the earth and their relation to the sun, which we live. Is not this thought subservient to that greater and higher thought that there is a mighty hand and an omnipotent power in the creation of the universe? Cannot the imagination under the influence of these speculations carry us onward and upward until we feel the greatness of the human mind and the ennobling influence of the imagination? When one reads an epic he does not want to confine himself to the analytical art of the critic. He should do more than to discover the feet and investigate the rhetorical finish. If the idea is great he should give himself up to it and let his soul seek pastures where it may find joy and satisfaction and conceive images independently and for itself.]

The very best part of man's organism is his imagination. It is that which marks man as a creative being; it is that which lifts him up and brings him almost to the gates of heaven; it is that from which he draws all the inspiration of life; it is the fountain which keeps us all young—that elixir which preserves the mind fresh and the body buoyant. The mental nature is fed by this quality. It is a fact that the man whose mind is refreshed by a healthy sentimentality will last longer than the one from whose life it is scrupulously banished. The sentimental man will keep young long after the other has become parched and has withered away. I have particularly noticed this fact: that the bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked maturity is not very far removed from a sentimental disposition. Not that the one is the cause and the other the effect. But for some reason nature, which works incomprehensibly, yet intelligently, generally directs that the two characteristics shall go together.

This is the relation between sentiment and the intellect. The connection between sentiment and the emotions is more direct and close. No man lives, the possessor of an emotional nature, who has not sentiment as well. The two are as nearly allied as the fountain of laughter and the source of tears. It is the custom of practical people to laugh at sentimentality as if it were not worthy of praise or possession, and as if the sentimental man were a helpless and a hopeless being. But there is reason in folly in this ridiculous view of the subject. I have already alluded to the fact that healthy sentiment keeps the mind fresh. It oils the springs of our mental machinery, and as for its effect upon the physical nature, it is the difference between the troglodyte and the lark, or, to draw a plainer comparison, between the bat and the mole and the eagle and the lark. No man can soar into the empyrean of the imagination with strong wings unless he is the man of sentiment; for sentiment is the beloved child of fancy. If he has not sentiment he cannot fly into the realms of thought, that is, fanciful thought, at all; but he must grope among the more material things of life as the mole burrows through the earth. Too much sentiment is not good for the body or the soul, but a proper amount is a help to the body and a tonic to the spirit.

But alas! Nature, with its marked compensations, does not give all the best gifts of life to any one person. With love it mixes jealousy, so that even in our joy we sometimes feel a poignant anguish. Grace is often accompanied by indolence, strength with cruelty, brilliancy of intellect with selfishness; and so we find that the sentimental man and woman have highly wrought and refined natures. They suffer more as they enjoy more.

Schiller, the greatest of German poets, in an excellent arabesque of versification, has emphasized the same idea:

On! life is a waste of wearisome hours,
Which seldom the rose of enjoyment adorns;
And the heart that is soonest awake to the flowers
Is always the first to be touched by the thorns.

But who would sacrifice the sweets of sentiment, even if they are accompanied by extreme sensitiveness, to the dull, prosaic, owl-like life of the man who has it not? For what purpose does the sun shine to the owl? For what purpose are the beautiful things in life to the man without sentiment?

DR. ED. ISAACSON.

LOST HIS LIFE.

Remarkable Occurrence Through the Sagging of an Electric Light Wire.

ONE MAN KILLED ON THE SPOT.

A Father and Daughter Agree to Poison Themselves. — An Ecclesiastical Crusade.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Extraordinary Affair.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 20.—This morning a man stopped his horse at Parson's shoe store in Water Street, tied the animal to an awning post, and went away. A few minutes later the horse touched his nose against the iron post and fell into the gutter like a log. Thos. Dawson ran to help the horse, but no sooner did he place his hands on the animal than he (Dawson) fell dead. Thomas Salteen, who saw Dawson fall, hastened to his assistance and took hold of him to lift him up, but received a terrible shock, and he, too, dropped to the ground as if dead. He subsequently recovered, as did the horse. An arc electric light wire had sagged and lay upon the iron rod extending from the awning post to the building, and the full force of the current was passing down the iron post into the ground. The insulating material of the wire had become thoroughly saturated by the rain. The body of Dawson was carried into a store and laid upon the floor, where it still lies awaiting the action of the coroner.

Wholesale Counterfeiting.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *Evening Sun* publishes a sensational article purporting to give the details of a gigantic counterfeiting business said to have been carried on by certain citizens of Mexico. It states that these individuals have within the past two years coined $5,000,000 of our silver dollars, and after shipping them across the border have disposed of them with a profit to themselves of 20 cents on each dollar.

World's Fair Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Speaker appointed the World's Fair committee as follows: Chandler, Massachusetts; Hett, Illinois; Bowden, Virginia; Belden, New York; Frank, Missouri; Springer, Illinois; Hatch, Missouri; Wilson, West Virginia; Flower, New York. On location for the fair committee there stand for Chicago, Hett and Springer; St. Louis, Hatch and Frank; New York, Belden and Flower; Washington, Bowden and Artson. The chairman is satisfactory to all the contending parties as one not committed to the interests of any particular city.

The Cronin Jury Bribing.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Cronin jury bribing case was called in Judge Horton's court this morning, but was postponed till February 10th, on account of the illness of defendant John Graham.

Proceeding.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—When the special House committee investigating the ballot-box forgery met this morning Mayor Moseby, of Cincinnati, was placed upon the stand.

Tired of Life.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Frank Feirley, a German shoemaker, 74 years old, living with his daughter, Mrs. Myers, a widow, and her ten-year-old daughter, this morning becoming despondent proposed to his daughter that they end all their troubles by poisoning themselves. Feirley, having some oxalic acid in the house, drugged his coffee and drank it. His chances of recovery are small. The woman's case is apparently the most serious. It is thought the little girl will recover.

An Ecclesiastical Crusade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 20.—The pulpits of this city united yesterday in a grand attack upon the Sunday paper. It is the beginning of an ecclesiastical crusade which it is said will be waged unremittingly.

ESTRAY NOTICES.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red and white spotted STEER, about 3 or 4 years old, brand resembling D L on left hip, square crop and under and upper bit in left ear and square crop off right ear.

One red and white spotted HEIFER, about 2 or 3 years old, brand resembling T on left hip, square crop off right ear.

If damages and costs on said animals be not paid within 10 days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest bidder, at Mount Pleasant county pound, at 10 o'clock, January 31st, 1890.

NEILS MADSEN,
City Poundkeeper.

Dated at Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete Co., Utah, January 18, 1890.

One black and white mulley two year old STEER, upper bit in left, and slight ear perforated horizontally in left shoulder.

One red two year old STEER, crop off left and upper bit in right ear; no brands visible.

One red yearling old STEER, left ear frayed; no brands visible.

One red and white BULL, crop and small under slit in left ear; no brands visible.

One red COW, about four years old, two small holes in left ear, small slit in right; brand on left rib [illegible] and on right shoulder [illegible].

One roan two-year-old STEER, crop off left ear, brand on right rib [illegible] and on right hip [illegible].

If not claimed and taken away, will be sold to the highest bidder, at the estray pound in Mount Pleasant, on the first day of January, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m.

GEO. REINER,
Poundkeeper.

Mount City, Sanpete Co., Utah, Jan. 18th, 1890.

THE . . FAIR'S

REDUCTION SALE!

WE LEAD IN LOW PRICES.

	This Week.	Last Week.
Ladies' All Wool Hose,	19c. pair,	35c.
Ladies' All Wool Hose,	25c. "	45c.
Gent's Fine All Wool 1-2 Hose,	19c. "	35c.
Gent's Merino 1-2 Hose,	23c. "	45c.
Tapestry Table Covers,	49c.	75c.
Tapestry Table Covers,	84c.	1.25
Fancy Table Scarfs,	74c.	1.25
Fancy Table Scarfs,	65c.	1.00
Six Glass Goblets,	35c.	50c.
Six Glass Engraved Tumblers,	49c.	75c.
Domel Water Pails,	23c.	35c.
Horse Pails,	30c.	50c.
Set Plain Knives and Forks,	59c.	90c.
Set Extra Knives and Forks,	89c.	1.25
Set White Celuloid Handled K. & F.	3.75	7.00
Set Rogers' Triple-plated Sil. Fks.	1.99	3.00

OIL . . PAINTINGS,

GILT FRAMES,

22 x 36 inches, $1.79; former price, $3.00

13 W. First South St.

Fraser & Chalmers,
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