The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 221. MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVI

NEWS WIRED TODAY

Rumors Afloat on Early Adjournment of the Extra Session.

SUGAR REFINERY RESUMES WORK

Exhibition of Live Stock at the Fair.—Receiver Appointed.—Bearer Banks Open.—Stock Market.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Although the Senate committee's bill to the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act will not be formally taken up in the Senate today, the general subject will be discussed by Senator Gallinger of Vermont, who brings to his aid a mind that has penetrated all the mysteries of finance and that has been refined by the experience in the House and outside cultivating a generation of statesmen. Morrill has revealed to many congressmen the possession of shrewdness of the committee on finance and is now one of the leading Republican members of that committee. He has shown for text of his speech, the sentiment, "honest money should nobly," and it is understood he will show himself a friend of repeal, while plainly voting for the repeal of the Sherman act.

Inasmuch as a vote will be taken this morning on the admission of senators appointed by the governors of states, after the legislatures have failed to elect, it is not improbable that much, if any, prosperous will be made on the bill to allow the national banks to increase their circulation. The impression is growing about the capital that the present extraordinary session of Congress may come to an end about the middle of September. This appears to be based on the confidence in the possibilities of a compromise being entered into within that period upon the financial question. Nearly all important legislation accomplished in recent years has been the result of compromise and the outcome of a conference of the committees. Those persons who hold to the opinion that adjournment is possible next month say that Mr. Voorhees' propositions to provide for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1 will be passed by the Senate and ultimately will become part of the bill for unconditional repeal which is expected to be passed by the House. The likelihood of a veto by President Cleveland of such a measure, has been discounted by the believers in the reported early adjournment. They argue that it would be impossible to rally two-thirds vote in either house to pass it over his veto, and that nothing could be accomplished so far as the financial situation is concerned by Congress remaining in session after such a veto had been received. More experienced watchers of political events place no confidence in these early adjournment theories.

The Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The bears were again forced to cover this morning on the strength of the bank statement and the bulls had it much their own way. The advance in the leading stocks early ranged from 1½ to 3 per cent; later a reaction of ½ to 1 per cent occurred, followed by a strong market at noon again.

Money 4@5 per cent; the sterling exchange was strong with posted rates at $4.86½@.87. Bar silver, 78.

More Gold Coming.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—$25,000 in gold was drawn from the Bank of England for shipment to the United States today.

Receiver Appointed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—James K. O. Sherwood has been appointed receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England railway company, owners of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, Old Central and New England railroad, and also the lessee of the Harlem and Connecticut Western railroad. The relations will continue friendly with the Reading railroad.

An Indian Powwow.

(Special Dispatch to the News.)

LANDER, Wyo., Aug. 21.—The Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians are holding a pow-wow on the reservation in the vicinity of Fort Washakie. The subject under consideration is the sale of a part of the reservation belonging to the Indians. It is understood that the Indians have been notified by the secretary of the Interior that a part of their reservation must be thrown open to settlement. They are understood to inform the department that the price for which they will sell. If their proposition is a fair one a commissioner will be sent to the agency to treat with them.

Banks Resume.

DENVER, Aug. 21.—The People's National and Union National banks resumed this morning. The three other national banks, which are still closed, are expected to resume some time this week.

Elections in France.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The returns from yesterday's elections have been received from 501 districts out of 576. The returns show the election of 329 republicans, 14 conservative rallies and 34 conservatives. Results are necessary in 145 districts. The republicans have gained 15 seats and have lost nine.

AT THE FAIR.

Exhibition of Live Stock Opened Today.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 21.—The exhibition of the stock opened this morning at the stock pavilion in the presence of 20,000 people. It is said to be the largest and most complete exhibition ever held on the American continent. It will remain open until October 28th. There are 1617 horses, 1600 head of sheep, 1200 cattle, 1000 hogs. They are housed in fully stables, each 200 feet long and 42 wide at the south end of the grounds. The list of Russia has twenty-one horses on exhibition, some with pedigrees running back 150 years. The stallions of this group are valued at $10,000 each. The horses are housed in standard Gould buildings, heavy and light, Gould hall does inside of Wright pavilion for heavy draught horses. The imperial stocks of Germany are represented. Six exhibitions will be given in the pavilion each day.

Wyoming's Snowstorm.

(Special Dispatch to the News.)

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Aug. 21.—A number of letters have been received from prominent Democrats in northern Wyoming, urging Governor Osborn to fill the vacant senatorship. The governor and Mr. Thompson have not been on good terms since the latter gentleman ignored the governor's claims and appointed Mr. Beckwith, as it seems to say that Governor Osborn will not listen to the requests of the northern constituents.

THE INDIGNATION IN ITALY

Armed Mobs Fight with Soldiers about the French Embassy.

Riots in Several Parts of the Country —The Police Powerless —Many Arrests.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The trouble growing out of the fighting between the French and Italian workmen at Aigues Mortes, France, threatens to become grave international complications. The popular indignation of the Italians is finding vent in demonstrations that are evidently intended to coerce the government into demanding an apology from France for the attack upon the Italians and the payment of indemnity to compensate the families of those Italians killed. Riots directed against the Frenchmen have occurred in many provincial towns and the situation is considered exceedingly grave. The most serious outbreak of popular feeling against the French occurred in this city last fortnight, when about thousand people had gathered after the funeral of the victims of the massacre in Aigues Mortes, Italy, and attempted to burn the French embassy. Some rioters carried out their purpose and did not hesitate to openly declare their intention to use it in destroying the embassy. The authorities, however, had anticipated that an attack might be attempted on the embassy and a strong force of troops was detailed to guard the building. The mobs, however, attempted to carry out their threats and burn the embassy notwithstanding the presence of the soldiers. The soldiers charged upon them. But the mob held its grounds for a time and fought desperately, and it was not until several charges were made that they began to retreat, fighting all the time. Forty-five rioters were arrested, among whom were many of the mob who were wounded by sabers. Rioting in provincial towns was only quelled by the use of troops, the police being utterly powerless to handle the mob. Further developments are anxiously awaited.

CONGRESS.

Senator Morrill Speaks for Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senator Morrill spoke this morning in favor of the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act. He said he had not yet abandoned all hope of bimetallism and for that reason he would gladly vote for the repeal of so much of the act of 1890 as required the purchase of silver, in order to remove the wide distrust which it has caused. The country would continue to be deprived of as paper as well as silver and gold, and as the silver dollar would not be demonetized thereby, whenever more silver could be coined and utilized without crowding gold to a premium, it would be done by universal consent. But the treasury should be relieved from the embarrassment of furnishing gold to pay for silver bullion. The substitute which the silver mine owners demanded for the repeal of the purchase clause, he said, was the very measure most feared by the country as it would bring with it a single silver standard.

There had been, he said, from 1878 to 1890, some 400,000,000 silver dollars coined with a difference between the face value and the present market value of $170,000,000, a depreciation of over 40 per cent. Much better our silver dollars now on hand, if placed in the hands of a receiver, would exhibit a melancholy row. The delusive efforts made by all the power and prestige of the national government to enhance the value of silver, showed that the universal law of supply and demand was still active even in spite of legal tender laws. Every milestone along the dreary track of the commercial experiment marked a step downward in the depreciation of silver. The foreign nations had not had to be persuaded to adopt any measure of relief in favor of silver, by the fact that it might afford a sine relief to the United States, but they would do much for their own relief.

The repeal of the silver purchasing clause in the act of 1890 would give us the practical force, as long manifestly disregarded, to the final determination of the silver problem, and Europe, after all, to provide for the international bimetallic conference was not likely to reach the conclusion that silver should not remain obsolete and useless stand as a commodity.

He was not in favor of bimetallism without the increase of silver in the silver coinage, or without indicating it would be impossible to maintain the parity between gold and silver even with the cooperation of money nations. Nor would he favor the free coinage of silver at the United States alone, were the ratio between the two metals to be advanced from 16 to 1 to 1, or even to 20 to 1, for the reason that the present annual output of silver could not be annually absorbed by any single nation and a presentation attempt to absorb it on our part might sink the single from the government of Colorado, and it would provoke to ridicule of the commercial world and immeasurably enhance the further depreciation. No patriot would have a prosperous and growing whose fate we quickly and fairly recognize the obvious advantages which would result from a new market in the United States should free coinage of silver that act to all nations France and other nations to join the gold monometallists of Europe. There was now little of the monometallist in the East when the United States was depleted and in the other country, where silver, palaces and pastures would not be twenty or adjustment relations place as in the United States. There is, therefore, no practicality of circumstances that could give this country of the force and indeed appeal to the world's gold, value by change it must closely to a silver standard and unless the revenue laws were so bound as to make the dollar equal in the world's gold, and that was not the case, the silver dollar would take.

With a single nation to be forced gold coins would flow into our country to subsist on investment, but with any chance of the silver dollar being paid in with foreign nations would demand prompt relation on an investment.

As international agreement is the basis of a new monetary system, the silver dollar, after a brief period, would take rank with the standard of the world. The first nation will take up the silver dollar and make it legal tender, it will be followed quickly by other nations, and the movement will spread throughout the world. If this law is adopted, it is all the world for silver, and the only permanent remedy for the price, the deeper and broader it is, the more the change would permanently change its value as its salary and population in our nation has always sufficiently demonstrated.

THE HOUSE.

Chairmen of House Committees Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Speaker this morning announced the appointment of the following committees of House committees:

Elections—Wheeler, Virginia.

Ways and Means—Mills, West Virginia.

Appropriations—Sayers, Texas.

Judiciary—Culberson, Texas.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Missouri.

Banking and Currency—Springer, Illinois.

Foreign Affairs—McCreary, Kentucky.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Wise, Virginia.

Rivers and harbors—Blanchard, Louisiana.

Merchant marine and fisheries—Pitney, Illinois.

Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri.

Military affairs—Outhwaite, Ohio.

Naval affairs—Cummings, New York.

Postoffices and post roads—Henderson, North Carolina.

Public lands—Miller, Arkansas.

Indian affairs—Holman, Indiana.

Territories—Wheeler, Alabama.

Railroads and canals—Catchings, Miss.

Private land claims—Pendleton, West Va.

Manufactures—Page, Rhode Island.

Mines and mining—Woodson, Michigan.

Public buildings and grounds—Buckland, Alabama.

Pacific railroads—Dolly, Pennsylvania.

Levees and improvements of rivers—Allen, Mississippi.

Education—Rider, Tennessee.

Labor—McGann, Illinois.

Militia—Stevens, Illinois.

Patents—Lewis, New York.

Invalid pensions—Martin, Indiana.

Pensions—Moses, Georgia.

Claims—Bunn, N. C.

War claims—Bellinger, Pennsylvania.

District of Columbia — Heard, Missouri.

Expenditures in the departments as follows:

State department—Lester, Virginia.

Treasury department—Harwig, Wisconsin.

War department — Montgomery, Kentucky.

Navy department—McMillin, Tennessee.

Postoffice department—Oates, Alabama.

Interior department — Turner, Georgia.

Department of Justice, Dunphy, New York.

Department of Agriculture—Kerr, Pennsylvania.

Public Buildings—Crain, Texas.

Library—Fellows, New York.

Printing—Richardson, Tennessee.

Civil Service—Dubose, Connecticut.

Election of President and Vice President—Fitch, New York.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Shell, South Carolina.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—English, New Jersey.

Irrigation of Arid Lands—Cooper, Indiana.

Immigration and Naturalization—Gorman, New Jersey.

RAWLINS ON THE COINAGE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The membership of the coinage committee is as follows: Bland, Mo.; Towne, Minn.; Bryan, Neb.; Hager, Iowa; Allgood, Ala.; Bowers, Cal.; Allen, Miss.; Bankhead, Ala.; Bayne, Mo.; Cutler, Utah; Griffin, Wyo.; McGraham, Neb.; Shoup, Penn.; H. Johnson, N. D.; Dingley, Maine; Sweet, Idaho; Hager, Iowa; Aldrich, Ill.; Rawlins, Utah.

Ways and means committee: Wilson, W. Va.; McMillin, Tenn.; Russell, Ga.; Montgomery Whiting, Miss.; Cockran, N. Y.; Stevens, Mass.; Bryan, Neb.; Breckenridge, Ark.; Bynum, Ind.; Tracey, Mo.; Reed, Maine; Burrows, Mich.; Payne, N. Y.; Dalzell, Penn.; Hepburn, Ill.; Grow, Iowa.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—Hoar, Democrat, Miss., spoke against the repeal of the silver purchase clause, believing that its repeal would come from the repeal. The lack of confidence was not with the masses, but with the money institutions looking up the currency.

India's Money.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—In the house of commons today Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, replying to a question said that the government had found nothing in the course of events in India that would induce it to interfere with the single monetary standard.

BUSINESS AND MINES

Testing on the Subject of Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Act.

DISBURSING CITY WARRANTS.

They are Bought for Regular Taxes.—Lead Ores.—Contract's Ely-Gin Plant.—Notes.

Notwithstanding the hopeful tone of the Associated Press dispatches for the week, on the silver question, practical men are returning from Washington and New York do not feel greatly encouraged at the outlook for the white metal, and speak not quite of the possibility but the probability of the unconditional repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. Notable among those who entertain these views are Senator Jones of Nevada, and James E. Grant of Colorado. The former says there is no reason to be bright as it appears to few days ago, and that there is reason to fear that Senator Voorhees may carry almost all his bill in the selection.

Senator Grant, who is also one of the chief men concerned with the Colorado Grant smelting company of Denver, says: "If Voorhees votes for unconditional repeal when the question comes up in the Senate, it looks now as if the proposition would carry with a good majority. Whether he will fail to vote to pass the House, despite the proposition to restore free coinage at 20 to 1, is a very close one. The issue now will not greatly modify the vote in either house of Congress which has time to consider the question. It is evident that the Voorhees bill which is now the chief issue, may be carried with some modifications, and perhaps provisions of bullion, and perhaps an further exchange of silver, will be added. But such there is no hope of unconditional repeal is remote. There in the East see no hope in Colorado. There are few people driving on the cars, very few at the watering places, and in the big Fifth Avenue hotel, New York city, only sixty persons were registered the day I was there. The prevalence of business in all the cities, towns and manufacturing centers, East, West and South, makes sentiment against in the silver question. The manufacturers, the best papers and the heads of trade are devoted together, and these have led the masses to believe that the Sherman act is responsible for everything, and so committees go to Congress from such cities as Houston, Tex., and Savannah, Ga., to favor its repeal. If repeal is carried all business will drop in a good twin. A temporary revival in New York may be looked for, largely the result of local sentiment, but in the end we may expect more failures, plenty of troubles and a general collapse in present values of all kinds. With the exception of gold and bullion. It is impossible to predict how soon a vote will be reached in the Senate. The fight may last sixty days. It is the general belief, however, that some kind of a compromise vote will be reached during the extra session. The silver senators are ready for a long test of endurance, as unconditional repeal, at this time, would cut off all hope of silver legislation during Cleveland's term."

WARRANTS DISCOUNTED.

"Hoarding the city's obligations" is something the present municipal administration has succeeded in not quite to be guilty of. By their wholesale issue as a result of what Mayor Baskin himself describes as the "tremendous extravagance" of the City Council, the warrants now go begging at figures far below their face value. Today sales of warrants were made for cash as low as 80 cents on the dollar, and at no price can they be changed for cash at anything near what their actual value should be, and at which workmen engaged on city contracts have to take them.

In this regard their payment to the workingmen is actually a reduction of wages of from ten to fifty per cent. The laboring man who can get 75 to 80 cents cash on each dollar that he is compelled to receive in warrants for its full value of labor, is luckier than the majority of his class.

Thus it is that the city's extravagance is beginning to throw burdens on the working classes, the profit on this depreciation of warrants are to be gathered in by speculators. That is one way the scheme is working.

There is another feature to be considered. City warrants are refused by city officers in payment of regular taxes. The municipality does not owe its own paper. Collector Leonard is the representative of the city in collecting its taxes, and he has in a number of instances absolutely refused to receive these warrants in payment of regular taxes, holding for action on the fact that the City Council has not authorized him to accept anything but cash.

LAND OFFICE.

A court land entry has been filed in the land office by Edwin J. Mellor of Sanpete county, Utah, in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 27, township 17 south, range 1 west, comprising eighty acres.

Final proof has been filed by James Wier of Weber county in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 26, township 5 north, range 2 west, containing forty acres.

Isabella Edwards has filed homestead entry on the southwest quarter of section 15, township 12 south, range 4 east.

Homestead entry has been filed by William H. Triplett on lots 3 and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 4, township 14 south, range 4 east.

NOTES.

Selden I. Clawson of this city has purchased the Gold Mountain mining claim in Coyote, Coeville, in which to erect an electric light plant to illuminate the capital of Summit county.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railway is called for Thursday, September 28, to elect officers and attend to other business.

W. J. Sullivan, general manager of the great Comstock lode of Nevada, returned to Carsonville, Nevada, last evening from England after a nine months' absence. That he has taken notes duly "English, you know," may be well interpreted from the fact that he announces that if the miners would come to him and offer to work for $2 per day he would give several hundred of them work, and might raise wages later on. He says, "I cannot go to them and ask them to do this, but if they would come to me I would put 300 or 400 of them to work, low as the price of silver is."

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $93,784.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 74c, lead, $4.25. London—Silver, 35d.

ORE AND BULLION.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ore, 2000; bullion, $4000. Total, $6000.

Neslen Fings & Co. received today: Mines bullion, $6100.

McCornick & Co. received today: Mammoth bullion, $2000; silver and lead ore, $700. Total, $2700.

Dr. Baldwin's Farewell.

The News was most gratified to receive a visit this afternoon from Dr. Baldwin, whose admirable work at Provo during the past fortnight has been reported in these columns, and whose services in the Tabernacle yesterday is mentioned elsewhere in this issue. He leaves in Utah having established with an edifice in the Summer Normal in this city this morning, the reform school therein leave of use this evening, going to join his family in Chicago. He has left a praise for the people of the Territory and anticipates great results from the interest manifested and the good foundations laid in the great cause of temperance. The good wishes of the community go with him.

Bee Meeting.

The bankers' association of Salt Lake county held their regular monthly meeting at Mill Creek Saturday, Aug. 19th. Among the subjects discussed were foul brood, the auto winintering, and the best hive for general use.

It was demonstrated by Messrs Lassen, Waller, Lovery and others that there are two kinds of foul brood, the foul brood proper, or foul brood in its most virulent form, and that which seems to be caused by foul or rotten honey, which spreads rapidly if it is not checked at once. Mr. Lovery says that he found foul brood in nine different places, in cases in all, four of them being of the yellowish virulent type peculiar to the bacillus alvei.

A long and interesting discussion was participated in by the Messrs Harwood, Gill, Longmore, Alexander and others on the winter problem, which causes so much loss to our beekeepers. An abundance of evidence was introduced to prove that a great many of the bees die in winter from the lack of sufficient ventilation. It was decided by the meeting that when packing under and around the hive to insure reasonable success was desirable, they must have free ventilation from the top of the hive.

Brief remarks were made by the members as to the care of the honey crop, and the meeting adjourned for one month.

PAYMENT OF WARRANTS.

County Attorney Murphy Presented an Opinion Thereon This Morning.

It was in Response to the Recent Request of the County Board of Equalization.

A written opinion on the subject of the payment of county warrants was handed to the county board of equalization at this morning's session by the county attorney.

Mr. Murphy says therein that the statutory provision that county warrants shall be paid in the order of their presentation to the treasurer has no application to warrants delivered to and received by the collector in payment of county taxes.

It applies only to warrants presented to the treasurer for payment in cash out of the county treasury. The right of a taxpayer to pay his county tax with a county warrant was not made dependent upon the existence of cash in the treasury sufficient to pay it at the time of such tax payment. If the writ so, a taxpayer could act as pay his tax with such time as he could pay it to the treasury and have his warrant paid in cash, which might not be anticipated his tax became delinquent, and if he could get his money from the treasury, there would be very slight use, it would seem, in the provision which enabled payment to be made in warrants.

He was of opinion that any county warrant must be received by the collector in payment of any county tax of an equal amount, or in part payment of a county tax of a greater amount, irrespective of the date of issue or presentation of the warrant; that when the warrants were delivered by the collector to the treasurer they should be cancelled as paid and the collector credited and the treasurer charged with the amount. The charge against the treasurer was, of course, balanced by the immediate or indirect payment of the warrant.

U. P. EXCURSION.

It Will be Run to Garfield on Saturday Next From Cache and Box Elder Counties.

The Union Pacific officials say they are arranging for what promises to be their banner excursion of the season. It will be run from all points in Cache valley and Box Elder to Salt Lake and Garfield on Saturday next the 26th. This will probably be the only excursion from points north during the season, which in connection with the low rates, could train service and long time of the train, will likely result in inducing a great number to take advantage of the opportunity to visit the popular resort and bracing the capital.

The following rates have been made in conformity with the general land: From Preston $2.50, Franklin $2.25, Richmond $2.00, Smithfield $1.75, Logan, Mendon, and Cache Junction $1.50, Collinston $1.25, Brigham $1.00, Willard $1.25. All tickets will be good for return until Tuesday August 29.

The special train will leave Preston at 7:15 a. m., Franklin 7:30, Richmond 7:45, Smithfield 7:55, Logan 8:15, Mendon 8:25, Cache Junction 8:30, Collinston 8:35, Brigham 8:50, Willard 8:55. All tickets will be good for return until Tuesday August 29.

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THE DISTRICT COURT.

Banker G. C. Whitmore Gets Off with a Fine of $75 and Costs.

THAT IRRIGATION DISPUTE.

The Wasatch Mineral Springs Injunction Suit Continued for a Day.—Miscellaneous.

Both divisions of the third district court have been in full swing today. Chief Justice Zane, however, sat in chambers by special arrangement, and turned his sole attention to the Whitmore contempt matter. It had been entered that Judge Barber would hear the case of the Wasatch Mineral Springs Co. vs. Theodore Cook and others, on injunction proceedings, the complaint in which appeared at length in the evidence of the News about two weeks ago, but it was continued for a short time to give way to other business.

WHITMORE FINDS GUILTY.

The case of the People ex rel vs George C. Whitmore, set for hearing today, coming before Judge Zane this morning, in chambers, Attorney Varian appearing for the chief novel in the matter, L. S. Scott Elliott, and Attorney Arthur Brown for the defendant. By this time the local newspaper meeting public must be pretty familiar with the circumstances which have periodically arisen in this suit, which has been holding up continually in the Third district court the last few months. Reference upon the defendant for contempt was pending, and this morning the evidence of experts was taken in regard to the King of the mourning-sex which was twenty feet placed upon the land in controversy by the defendant. Among the witnesses were Professors Brooks and Owen.

Judge Zane pointed out that the defendant disobeyed the injunction order of this court, when he should have respected it and said that every court should enforce its decrees. In view of the fact, however, that the defendant appeared to have put the tax back upon the property, he knew how, it his honor would only impose a penalty of $75 and costs.

DEFENDER OVERRULED.

G. R. Foster vs Josiah Nichols, the demurrer was overruled and ten days allowed to answer.

BEFORE JUDGE BARBER.

In the contested cases Hazzard vs Hazzard, which have been before the courts in one shape and another time and time again, the decision remittitur was submitted.

W. W. Gee vs W. F. O'Meara and John Wagener. On motion of Attorney Tolbock, the default of the defendant Wagener was entered.

In the suit of Mattie Gunning vs John A. Groesbeck et al. the question of the appointment of a receiver was committed.

Martha A. Cornale vs the Utah Oil and Paint company. Motion to file complaint in intervention. Hearing continued, the stay heretofore made to continue in force pending same.

Fritz Reiger vs A. G. Nuttall (U. S. Commissioner,) et al. Hearing on writ of certiorari continued by consent.

McClure vs Little et al. Order to show cause continued temporarily.

The hearing of the case of Hiram Yenger vs Emma S. Woodruff et al.—an order to show cause for an injunction—was then taken up. Honorable Arthur Brown appeared for the plaintiff, and Richards & Richards and Le Grande Young are counsel for the defendants.

A Happy Home.

There is general rejoicing in the home of ex-Mayor Francis Armstrong of this city today, occasioned by another numerical addition to the family. The pleasing event occurred yesterday afternoon. The latest arrival is a boy and a half pound boy, with all the proverbial boasting propensities. The little stranger was received with hearty welcome by seven sisters—the youngest four years old—in direct succession, and these, together with three grandchildren, were all at home when he joined the family circle. Mr. Armstrong is as happy as a lark, and has spent the greater part of the day in shaking hands with his friends and receiving their congratulations. His estimable wife is progressing nicely.

Notarial Commissions.

The following notarial commissions were issued today by acting Governor Richards:

Thos. Wallace of North Ogden, for Weber county.

Leonard G. Long, of Kosharem, for Piute county.

DEATH ON THE RAILS.

Jean Davier, a Wandering Frenchman Accidentally Killed.

HIS LETTERS FROM HOME.

The Jury Returns a Verdict of Accidental Death and Exonerates the Company From Blame.

There was a shocking and fatal accident on the Great Salt Lake & Ogden Railway yesterday forenoon at 11:40 o'clock, midway between this city and the bathing resort. The victim was an unknown Frenchman whose name is believed, from letters found on his person, to be Jean Davier.

An inquest was held over the remains at the west undertaking parlors by Coroner Taylor today. The testimony showed that the train was loaded with passengers and going north at a speed of about twelve miles an hour. Engineer Gibbs was at the throttle and says he saw two men walking away from the main track on the track about fifteen hundred or two thousand feet ahead. One of them was probably one hundred yards in advance of the other. As soon as the men were sighted, the engineer discovered that the whistle was blown and the bell rung. As the train gradually approached them the first pedestrian, who proved to be an employee of the gravity water canon, stepped off the track and the train passed on. It was believed the second man was on the same. But it appeared on after of heading the warning of the frame were applied and the train checked up as quickly as possible, but not in time to prevent the man being run down. When the engine was within six or eight feet of him he noticed quickly and seeing his danger attempted to jump from the track, but was struck across the left hip and in the back and thrown over the rails.

The train was then stopped and Mr. M. H. McCartney, one of the officers of the road, took charge of the injured man and had him brought to this city for treatment, but his injuries were so serious that he died at 12:30 without recovering consciousness. Besides the injuries referred to he was badly cut and bruised about the head, a portion of the scalp being almost torn off.

The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, neatly shod, probably five feet seven inches in height, of medium build and had dark hair and beard, well kept whiskers.

On his person were found two and three dollars in cash, a pipe and pocket knife and two letters to the French language, one of which was addressed to "Hunter Jean, Salt Lake City, Utah." They were both translated by a member of the News staff and are herewith presented:

ALTA-LA-BAIN, Feb. 21, 1893.

Dear Brother:

I reply to your letter of the 15th of January, 1893, which gave us much pleasure to hear news of you, though it was not agreeable to hear what you say about your health. Do not, dear, allow nothing but think of you, that you will not be able to live. You speak of father and mother, you not know that they are both dead. I had written to them. All your brothers and your sisters will be glad to hear whether you are living or not. I send you four hundred francs by postoffice to come back to your own country. Accept immediately when you receive the money. All your brothers join me in sending you greeting. Awaiting your arrival, I extend you the hand.

Your brother,

FRANCOIS DAVIER.

ALTA-LA-BAIN, June 11, 1893.

Dear Brother:

In reply to your letter of the 15th of May, which I have received, you ask me the news from home. I have already written two letters that you have received and I have authorization to make a division of the house, and according to what you say in your letter I see that they have not reached you.

Dear Brother, you know that nothing can be done without your authorization power of attorney. Seek means to come, or send it to us as soon as possible. As to the house, all is well.

I have two children, Lenal and Marie as well as Peter and Paul. All the family join me in sending greeting. Let me have a reply from you as soon as I send to you the hand in expectation of some receiving news from you.

DAVIER, Fils.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and exonerated the company and the employes from all responsibility in the premises. It is hoped by the counsel that the publication of the letters found on the deceased will more clearly establish the identity and that it the man has any friends here they will come forward and see to the burial of his body which will otherwise be interred at the expense of the county.

"Duty of the Hour."

Tomorrow, Tuesday, evening, at 8 o'clock, Dr. E. E. White will deliver his great lecture on "The Duty of the Hour," at Odd Fellows' Hall, Market street. Dr. White's able address at the Tabernacle last evening elicited the most favorable comment, and those who avail themselves of the opportunity that will be afforded tomorrow evening to listen to him on an equally interesting topic are sure to enjoy a rich intellectual treat. A low price of admission is charged to cover necessary expenses. The lecturer is recognized as one of the ablest speakers now on the lecture platform. In religion, the doctor is a Presbyterian, being an elder in one of the churches of that denomination in Ohio. He is also a member of that assembly's committee on revision of the confession of faith.

The Ohio River Very Low.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 21.—The Ohio River is lower than ever known in its history, people being able to cross the river with horses and vehicles.