

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 21, 1888.

WANT THE SALARY.**The Governor's Appointees Looking for Cash.**

N. W. Clayton, Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts, and James Jack, Treasurer, have been ordered to show cause, on March 30th, why they have not paid the salaries for the offices they hold to Arthur Pratt and Bolivar Roberts, who were appointed by the Governor, but who never have acted in the offices. The writ of mandamus in each case is made returnable before Judge Zane. Both documents are the same, with the exception of the change of names, that of Mr. Roberts being as follows:

Bolivar Roberts, treasurer of the Territory of Utah, plaintiff, vs. Nephi W. Clayton, *de facto* auditor of public accounts, of Utah Territory, defendant.

Alternative writ of mandamus.

The People of the Territory of Utah, to Nephi W. Clayton, *de facto* auditor of public accounts of Utah Territory, send greeting:

Whereas, It appears by the affidavit of Bolivar Roberts in his own behalf, the party beneficially interested, that he said Roberts, on the 13th day of March, 1886, was, according to law, appointed Treasurer in and for said Territory, by the Governor thereof, and afterwards, on the 16th day of March, 1886, took the oath of office and executed an official bond as such officer, sufficient as to sureties and in amount, and then and there qualified to enter upon the discharge of the duties of said office, and that said defendant, on March 13, 1886, until the present time still is the legally constituted treasurer as aforesaid; that during all the period aforesaid the defendant was and still is the *de facto* auditor of public accounts, for said Territory; that heretofore, on the 7th day of February, 1888, the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, at its twenty-eighth session, passed an act making appropriations of the public moneys of said Territory for divers purposes, and the same became and is valid law; that among other things, the act appropriated for the salary for Territorial treasurer for the years 1886 and 1887, \$1500; that said defendant, by virtue of the facts aforesaid, is entitled to receive the said sum of money so appropriated, and it was and is the duty of said defendant as such *de facto* auditor to issue and deliver to said defendant an order or warrant in his favor upon the Territorial Treasurer, for said sum of money; that after the enactment of said law, making said appropriation, and on the 8th day of February, said defendant demanded of said defendant, as such *de facto* officer, that he issue and deliver to said defendant such warrant, but the defendant then and there refused, and does still refuse to do so, and inasmuch as plaintiff has not a plain, speedy and adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law;

Therefore, we do command you that immediately after the receipt of this writ, you do issue and deliver to said plaintiff the warrant or order upon the Territorial Treasurer for said sum of \$1500, so alleged to be due him, or that you show cause before this court at the court room thereof, in the city and county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, on the 30th day of March, 1888, at the opening of court on that day at 10 o'clock a.m., why you have not done so.

THE LIBEL SUIT.

Witnesses Corroborating the "Herald's" Account.

The trial of the suit of Charles L. Lowe vs. the Salt Lake Herald Publishing Company commenced in the Third District Court today. In this case the plaintiff demands \$25,000 damages for a publication of a certain article in the Salt Lake Herald, of Nov. 1st, 1887, which was uncomplimentary to Lowe.

The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. O. W. Powers and C. W. Bennett, while Judge Sutherland and Le Grand Young conduct the case for the defendant. The following were sworn as jurors:

Wm. F. Carlisle, Frank Shelton,
F. D. Olt, Wm. F. James,
Samuel M. Barlow, Benj. Howells,
N. Bowthorpe, H. J. Rivers,
John Beers, F. J. Fabian,
John Rydalen, Wm. Crim.

Mr. Powers made the opening statement to the jury for the plaintiff. He started out by saying that the law should protect a man's character equally with his property. The man causing an injury to character should make amends for that damage. A person could not legally take a bludgeon and inflict punishment on those who slandered him, and this plaintiff had not sought any such remedy, but had come to the law for redress. The defendant's paper, the plaintiff believed, had a circulation of over 10,000. Mr. Lowe was not of the same political and religious belief as the defendant's employees, but was an old resident of Wellsville, Cache County. The Herald, Mr. Powers said, had published a slanderous article regarding the plaintiff, and had brought against him the charge of rape. The publication, he thought, was malicious. Judge Sutherland stated to the Court that the case was one of a class the details of which were such that the trial should be with closed doors.

Mr. Powers united with Judge Sutherland, and said the evidence would be such as would not be conducive to public morals.

The Court granted the order asked for, and the room was cleared of all spectators.

R. W. Sloan was the first witness. He testified—I am business manager of the Salt Lake Herald; (identifying the paper containing the alleged libel) that is a copy of the Herald of Nov. 1, 1887, I believe.

The copy of the paper was offered in evidence. The article in question was an account of the arrest of Chas. L. Lowe, of Wellsville, on the charge of adultery, and gave details of what was claimed to be a case of rape on a demoted woman. It also stated that Lowe claimed the accusation to be false.

The defense admitted the circulation of the paper to be 12,000.

The plaintiff rested his case with this showing.

Mr. Young stated the case of the defendant. He admitted that the article in question was published as alleged, saying that the defendant would prove that no libel had been committed. The Herald would in this case show that its action was justifiable. They expected to prove the truth of the charge made against the plaintiff; and also that the plaintiff's character was not damaged—that with the reputation he bears his character could not be injured.

Judge Sutherland then conducted two ladies forward, and explained that one of them, the real witness, was an imbecile.

Mr. Powers objected to the witness being sworn, alleging that she was an idiot.

Judge Sutherland denied this, and said she was capable of intelligent action, but was rather stupid.

The witness, "Lizzie," was then questioned by Judge Sutherland. She identified several persons with whom she was acquainted.

Mr. Powers then asked a number of questions, some of which were answered. Judge Zane made a number of inquiries of the witness with a view to ascertaining her competency to testify.

Witness said she would tell the truth, and was sworn. She then identified the plaintiff in the case and gave his name as Charlie Lowe. It was a long time before she could be induced to answer, but finally did so and gave testimony corroborating the Herald's charge of rape against the plaintiff. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Powers, but the witness maintained the truth of her original story. At the close of her evidence, recess was taken till this afternoon, when other witnesses were called by the defendant.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 22, 1888.

Released.

Yesterday afternoon arrangements were made for the release from the penitentiary of Brother John Cottam, of the Sixteenth Ward, and he was taken to his home. He had served the six months' term imposed on him by Judge Zane, and was being held for the fine. His health is still precarious.

Liberated.

This morning James Smith, of Provo, was brought in from the penitentiary and taken before Commissioner Pierce, when, after examination, he was discharged from custody. He has served a six months' term for unlawful cohabitation, and thirty days additional for the fine imposed.

The Libel Suit.

The libel suit of C. L. Lowe against the Herald is still on trial in the Third District Court. The defendant today introduced a host of witnesses from Wellsville, Cache County, who testified that Lowe's reputation for chastity and morality was bad. The plaintiff introduced testimony this afternoon to show that in Ogden nothing had been said against his character.

Funeral of Elder Snow.

The funeral services over the remains of Elder E. W. Snow were held at noon today in the Eighteenth Ward Chapel, Bishop O. F. Whitney presiding. The singing was done by the choir of the ward named. Counselor Robert Patrick offered the opening prayer, and remarks were made by the following speakers: Elder J. P. Wells, President S. B. Young, President A. M. Cannon, President Jacob Gates, Counselor Wm. B. Barton and Bishop O. F. Whitney. The benediction was pronounced by Elder J. F. Wells.

Serious Accident.

We regret to have to state that Brother David Anderson, the well-known carpenter and builder, met with a serious accident yesterday. He was engaged in removing a barn from premises in the Twentieth Ward which he had lately sold. As he stepped upon the top of a door sill it broke in two, causing him to fall to the ground. He alighted upon his feet in an erect position, causing him to receive such a severe shock that he was unable to move, and had to be taken home by two men. The principal injury is to the spine, but the extent of it is at present somewhat difficult to determine. Dr. Richards was called in, and is rendering the needed medical assistance.

Conference Rates.

For the 58th Semi-Annual Conference to be opened in Salt Lake City April 5th, the Union Pacific Railway will make the following round trip rates:

Uintah,	1.75	Richmond,	3.80
Peterson,	2.05	Franklin,	4.00
Weber,	2.30	Battle Creek,	4.50
Echo,	2.75	Oxford,	4.90
Castle Rock,	3.35	McCammon,	6.10
Wasatch,	3.40	Pocatello,	7.05
Evans,	3.95	Ross Fork,	7.50
Coalville,	3.00	Blackfoot,	8.00
Hot Springs,	1.85	Eagle Rock,	9.10
Brigham,	2.25	Market Lake,	9.80
Collinston,	2.85	Squaw Creek,	6.25
Mendon,	3.15	Soda Springs,	6.85
Logan,	3.35	Montpelier,	7.90
Smithfield,	3.50	Cokeville,	8.95

Tickets at the above rates will be on sale from the above stations April 3rd to 8th, both inclusive, and will be good for return passage up to April 15th. Tickets from Montpelier and Cokeville will be good either going or returning on both ways, via McCammon or via Granger.

J. V. PARKER,

General Agent.

First District Court.

Provo, March 20th, 1888.

The following business was transacted on the 19th and 20th:

The jury could not agree in the case of People vs. Joseph Dailey, petty larceny, and were discharged.

Niels Jensen was made a citizen.

The following cases were dismissed at plaintiff's cost:

E. Chelevick et al vs. Martin Taylor et al; Alfred Dunkley vs. Frank McMuttie et al.

U. S. vs. Gilson Condey was continued for the term.

The People vs. P. P. Driggs et al; continued for the term.

The People vs. Thomas Nance; defendant was arraigned and took two days to plead.

The People vs. Henry Parish; continued for the term.

The People vs. Charles Allred; grand larceny; was tried.

The jury retired with the case at 3:30 p. m. today and are still out at this writing.

On Saturday U. S. vs. T. R. Cutler was tried, defendant making a statement in his own behalf; the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Defendant will appeal.

GLASS AND CHEMICAL WORKS

Two Important and Successful Local Industries.

Today Hugh Watron, Esq., Superintendent of the Salt Lake Glass Works, courteously conveyed, in a carriage, representatives of the city press, to inspect the works, which are situated in the northern outskirts of the city. On entering the building containing the "pots," furnaces, etc., a scene is presented which recalls features of the older manufacturing centres of the east. Blowers were dipping their tubes into the "pots," and on the end of each tube adhered a mass of glass, which in consistency resembled molasses candy in the proper state for "pulling." The blower blows into the tube, and the mass of molten glass fills out like a bladder. It is then, by a dextrous movement, enclosed in a mold, and a second later is released, having now the

DIMENSIONS AND FORM

of a soda water bottle, a beer bottle, or a demijohn, as the case may be.

The number of "pots" has lately been increased from four to six, and at each is two or three blowers. They are enclosed in a large brick structure, the interior of which is kept at a temperature hot enough to keep the melted glass in a suitable state for working. The blower passes his tube through an opening in the bricks, and down into the semi-liquid mass, a small quantity of which he so quickly and skillfully transforms into a glass vessel. When the blower has given the proper size and shape to a bottle, the latter is conveyed away by a boy, who uses a long, fork-like tool for the purpose, and laid in an annealing furnace, there to lie and be cooled by degrees. When cooled, the bottles are ready for shipment. The process of making glass is very interesting to persons who witness it for the first time.

Near the glass works is obtained an

ABUNDANCE OF SILICA

of a quality scarcely surpassed in the world, as it averages 98 per cent. It is laid down at merely what it costs to haul it a few miles. Soda ash made at the chemical works near by, will be used in future, so that the cost of raw material, though higher than in other places in the United States where glass is made, is not too high to prevent competition in prices between home-made and imported glass goods.

The works have contracted to furnish a vast number of bottles to the Natural Mineral Water Company at Soda Springs, Idaho, and a carload, containing 2,000 dozen, was shipped there today. Including all the various kinds and sizes of bottles made at the works, the capacity of the latter is about 550 dozen per day. Another carload of mineral water bottles will be shipped to Soda Springs next Monday. Vials, flasks and bottles of various sizes, for druggists' use, etc., are made; also fruit jars. We understand that the entire product of the works for some time to come will be required to fill orders already received, or existing contracts.

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES

is about 60, including boys, quite a number of whom are given lucrative employment and the privilege of learning a useful trade. The works are doing a very profitable business, though they have been but a short time in operation, and to all appearances the company have very flattering prospects.

It is such enterprises as these which are required to give permanency to the present boom, and the public of the Territory should make it a special point to sustain them. We understand that the company are about to put upon the market about \$15,000 more stock.

CHEMICAL WORKS.

A short distance beyond the glass works are the Salt Lake Chemical Works, another home enterprise of great importance, which is producing from raw material so abundant in this region, a great variety of products for which there is a large and growing demand at home and abroad.

The party of press representatives visited this establishment, of which Prof. Hirsching has immediate charge. In a manner which proclaimed him to be a thorough and practical chemist, he explained the processes by which the products of the institution were manufactured. Salt from the lake is the principal raw material now being used, and from it a number of chemicals are being produced in large quantities, among which are soda ash, used in glass works, woolen mills, paper mills, etc.; refined soda, used in cracker factories, breweries, and for pharmaceutical purposes; sal soda, for washing, etc.; bi-carbonate of soda, for baking powder, etc.; caustic soda, used in the manufacture of soap; hypo-sulphate of sodium, for bleaching silver ores. Portland cement is also made.

Operations were commenced last fall and conducted for a short time only; but were recommenced a short time ago. The machinery and appliances of the institution are being added to, as it is yet in an incomplete state. It is proposed to erect a soap factory near by, the tanks for which have arrived. A visit to the works will be found very interesting, especially to a person familiar with chemistry.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 24, 1888.

Another Suit.

Deputy Marshal H. F. Whetstone is the latest in the field in the libel line. He has commenced suit against the Salt Lake Herald Company and Eli H. Peirce, and asks for \$15,000 damages alleged to have been done to his character by the publication of a statement that he did some reckless shooting while acting in the capacity of an officer.

Sentenced.

Today, in the Third District Court, John Eckert and E. W. Maynes were called to receive sentence on a conviction of making counterfeit money. Eckert was questioned by the Judge, and as he had been once before sentenced on a similar charge, he was given two years in the penitentiary. With regard to Maynes, the court was convinced that he had been led into the scheme, and he got off with a much lighter sentence—six months' imprisonment. The indictments charging Eckert and Maynes with having counterfeit money in their possession were dismissed on motion of District Attorney Peters.

The Libel Case.

The libel suit, for \$25,000, of Charles L. Lowe, against the Herald, goes to the jury today. The evidence was closed this morning, and the attorneys opened their arguments, which will be closed today, and the case submitted. The plaintiff went on the stand and testified that he did not commit the gross crime with which he was charged, and other witnesses were called who said they would not believe him or his chief witness, Frank W. Price, under oath. Still others stated that they would believe them under such circumstances. From the whole of the testimony it does not appear likely at present that there will be any damages for libel.

Murdered for Money.

From a gentleman who arrived from the west this morning we learn of a most brutal murder at Hock Springs. The victim was a Chinaman, and the object was money. It is said the murdered man had in his possession, on the evening preceding the finding of the bleeding and mangled corpse, about \$800. His head had been literally chopped to pieces, evidently with a hatchet, and his right hand almost severed, while a huge dirk was found piercing the body, entering at the pit of the stomach. The bed upon which the murdered man was found was saturated with blood, while the floor, with its crimson pools, presented a most horrible sight. The teeth of the Chinaman had been knocked out and were strewn about the room. Four Chinese have been arrested upon suspicion of having committed the murder.—*Laramie Boomerang*, March 21.

A Babe Killed.

J. A. Rees, writing on the 22nd inst., from Spanish Fork, gives the following particulars of a sad fatality:

A sad and fatal accident occurred here on the 10th inst. Elias Gaw-

thorne Hayes, aged 16 months, a son of Wm. H. Hayes, was suddenly thrown out of its mother's arms while returning from seeing a dead child of Brother George Robertson.

It appears that some reckless boys swung their hats and frightened the team, causing it to run with considerable speed down a somewhat steep hill. Half way down the hill is a very narrow culvert, over one end of which the off wheels of the wagon descended, at the same time striking the opposite bank with great force, causing the child to leap from its mother's arms to the ground below, and resulting in death in thirty minutes. The parents' grief can be better imagined than described. Brother and Sister Hayes have the sympathy of the community and the confidence of the Saints.

First District Court.

Provo, March 22.

The labors of the grand jury are over for a while. They reported four indictments under United States laws and one under Territorial, ignored the cases of the People vs. E. A. Billington, Wm. Colenberg, John T. Sullivan et al., and Anna Marks, and are excused until the 16th of April, so then conclude cases where the witnesses were sentenced for contempt in not answering the questions put them.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the People vs. Charles Allred, and acquitted Pratt Allred and Calvert Allred, and the latter were discharged.

The People vs. Joseph Swazey was continued for the term.

The People vs. Nance; assault with a deadly weapon, was continued for the term, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

Arizona Killings.

Florence (A. T.), March 20.—W. A. Leo, a gambler and ex-convict, was shot and instantly killed at Silver King yesterday evening by T. B. Fox. Leo met Fox in Williams' saloon and applied foul epithets to him and reached for a pistol, when Fox drew his gun and shot Leo through the heart. Fox is peaceable and inoffensive, but Leo had killed several men, one a blond man in Globe. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, and the public regard the act as a good thing for the camp.

Phoenix (A. T.) March 20.—Cyrus Gribble, superintendent of the Vulture mine, and a companion named Johnson, have been killed by robbers at Nigger Wells. They were on their way to this place with a bar of bullion, valued at \$7000. It is supposed that the murderers were Mexicans. Wells Fargo & Co. were robbed at this same spot some three years ago and bullion valued at \$6000 stolen. The governor has offered a large reward for the capture of Gribble's murderers, and a posse is organizing for their pursuit. On account of the dangerous character of this route the express company had discontinued its office at Vulture. Since then the Vulture Company has been compelled to bring its bullion to Phoenix for shipment. Superintendent Gribble has been repeatedly cautioned not take such chances, and on the last trip prior to this he informed Wells Fargo & Co's agent here that he had discovered a dugout near Nigger Wells, made by Mexicans who were watching a chance to hold him up, but he refused to take other than the usual precautions. Gribble was sent here by Senator Tabor, of Denver, who purchased the mine two years ago, and was well known in Colorado, Australia and on the west coast of Africa. He returned from a trip to London a short time ago.

SHOT HIMSELF.

John E. A. Wing Sends a Bullet Into His Brain.

The latest victim of the self-destruction mania is a young man named John E. A. Wing, a compositor employed on the Tribune. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon a gentleman was driving up City Creek Canon. Just above the first tank of the city water-works, over on the side of the hill, he noticed the prostrate form of a man, but supposing that it was some drunken individual who had lain down, he drove on. On retruning a few minutes later, he observed that the man had not moved, and decided to investigate. On approaching the body he saw that the head was partially smeared with blood, which had come from a wound in the right temple, out of which brains were also oozing. The prostrate form was that of a young man, who was still alive. Notice was at once given to the officers who sent a wagon after him, and conveyed him to his mother's home. This was ascertained on inquiring of the wounded youth, for he is not quite sixteen years of age, though of large stature, who was willing to talk of anything except the manner and cause of his injury. It was, however, a deliberate attempt at suicide, as shown by the following note, found in his pocket:

SALT LAKE CITY,

March 22nd, 1888.

Dear Mother:—I am getting tired of life. I am going to commit suicide. Do not have any praying or singing over my remains. Find \$6 in my clothes and \$1.50 in the carpet upstairs.

Your son,

JOHN E. A. WING.

This was folded and addressed to "Mrs. G. E. Poage, Salt Lake City,