THE VERDICT.

The Jury in the Big Mining Suit Finish Their Labors.

It was eleven o'clock on Saturday night when the jury in the trial of the Northland-Mayflower suit rendered their verdict, the twelve men having been deliberating about three hours.

The names of the jurors were: Carrel S. Hardy, John Tom, Samuel Davis, Thomas Pells, James D. Cross, Henry Wright, John H. Calmder, Hans Peterson, William Mayne, W. F. Conner, J. J. O'Reilly and George Hurble.

They settled down to work directly after Judge Zane had delivered his charge, and it is understood that the first ballot stood nine for the defendants and three for the plaintiffs. As soon as it was ascertained that the twelve men had been the right of the plaintiffs to receive for the ore extracted from the triangle apex they retired to think, for the jurors sent for the court and asked to be instructed in that matter. The information was given, and the twelve men were more prepared to consult. As before stated, it was eleven o'clock when the verdict was reached. The judge, attorneys and parties to the suit were notified and at once entered the court room, and the result was awaited with profound interest.

The clerk called the roll, and his honor said: "Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," said the foreman.

The document in question was passed up to the clerk, who read it.

It was to the effect that the jurors found the issues for the plaintiffs and assessed their damages at $1,000. Thus came the most important part of the verdict, which was that the plaintiffs had no rights beyond the side lines of the Northland claim, down vertically.

Judge Boyle, on the part of the plaintiffs, filed the following objections:

First—Because the verdict is a general verdict, and no issues were set up or submitted to the jury.

Second—Because the jury in this case have not passed upon the issues and have not given the rights of the parties upon the ground designated upon.

Third—Because the jury have attempted to find upon the rights of the parties outside of the ground designated upon.

Fourth—Because if it is the law that we are to be governed upon by the jury, our rights to the extent claimed have been adjudged to be in the plaintiffs, and we have not had our day in court.

Fifth—Because more than a year has elapsed since the trial of this case, and we are entitled to a decision upon the issues, and not only to a decision upon the issues in the pleadings, but upon the evidence.

There is some talk of an appeal to the Supreme court.

Dr. Faust Answers Mr. Davis.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of April 8th there is what purports to be a letter from K. A. Davis in reply to one of mine in the News. My letter was on the subject of the Territory, and what did one in industry bring in now in cash—not what he owes done. Now, I pay a man who has lived in Utah any length of time and who will try to say something money about me on the home question. Who has liberal better than I? Who has imported more gold bonus than I? The occupation of the small trade is gone. Let us see what it brings. John Calmer, of Nevada, took five hundred horses out last year, and they were the same kind of Bates to carry. When he came back he asked him what he did them for. And he replied, some $15 to $20 each. The extra, and other reasons were for, "and," said he, "I got out of them." I make the assertion that the eighty-four thousand horses which we have did not bring in the Territory ten per cent in cash. I don't know Mr. Davis, but when he says that he sacrifices himself—I take all, he gets millions. My resources are big, and I have always said the state interest as well as the general good of the Territory at home. Mr. Davis, you agree it does that you can sell and get money in. That is the big index, as the saying is, and a few of the millions we want. Go and report to mark the day and it will come. Be not in your fellow-men, and trust time you can take care of him, but as something you have done, rather than fall back with your neighbors. As to Mr. Davis' trouble about the cattle, I assured that they had not brought in quite so far (the printer by a mistake making it read "600"). I saw that Wells & Sons Co. shipped out $1,800,000 worth last year, and we hope to see the August shipment for the reason that they will then small cattle here and send the large animals to the East, and not for wishing of any other, I now think that I am right, but right or wrong, what does it matter? The money is not here. Mr. Davis, with a few cases "Hist" at his just because I say that the steady country brought in the money. Mr. Crain the president of the silver association stated that there were invested nine million dollars, that the sales from wool and wethers amounted to three million dollars last year, Mr. Davis, who ought to know, says that the income is sheep amounts to about seven million; the wool may last year was ten million twice, and the sale of wethers realized six hundred thousand dollars; and these brought in three million dollars. Yet there men want the silver stricken out of the country. The remainder of Mr. Davis' letter speaks for itself. Now, I want to say to others who take exception to my letter of would and read it aright, "go thou and do likewise."

H. J. FAUST.

Alleged False Pretenses.

S. A. Miller, formerly connected with the Novelty theatre at Ogden, has been arrested in Joe Junction city on a charge of obtaining money by false and false pretenses. The defendant is well known in Salt Lake. The allegation is that some time ago Miller sold to John A. Anderson, a saloon man of this city, a piece of property here, assuring the purchaser that it was unencumbered. Anderson alleges that he recently made the discovery that Miller had mortgaged the property, and he swore out a complaint before Commissioner Greenman charging the defendant with obtaining money under false pretenses. The examination of the defendant before Commissioner Greenman has been set for Saturday next, a plea of not guilty having been entered to the charge.

ONE MARRIED MAN.

A Disappointed Groom Was About to Secure His Sweetheart in Spite of Her Fears.

In the old Colonial day, when a will to do means second one side then, were it for a Colonial and then [illegible] it will in good condition before Oldtime, the lady of our [illegible] parents, and the lady of her choice, [illegible] her mother's affect to bag of the [illegible] was consulted of age to pass the [illegible] and secure [illegible] forth in R to fall young betrothed.

Given a Scarcity girl should [illegible] their mills will follow or [illegible] to select the bride to the [illegible] Lepscomb.

Often a Scarcity girl should [illegible] with fellow or [illegible] to select the bride to the [illegible] Lepscomb.

Often, in the [illegible] was [illegible] to marry, and she was [illegible] with the young man of her choice and the couple [illegible] at the [illegible] family [illegible] and the wedding [illegible] the bride.

It is pleasant to think of the [illegible] delight and [illegible] of such a pair of old time lovers, not skipping together, but [illegible] to [illegible] at least to [illegible] where the [illegible] then called in discord.

A young man and maiden from old Newbury had [illegible] in Boston on journey of forty miles, on horseback, the prospective bride [illegible] to lend her [illegible] upon a pillion. They had [illegible] in the city with whom they [illegible] night, and were [illegible] for their [illegible] with [illegible] accumulation for [illegible].

At length everything was [illegible] or [illegible] and the [illegible] recently [illegible] and [illegible] for the return journey. But when the [illegible] arrived for the [illegible] to [illegible] upon the pillion she [illegible] some difficulty in accomplishing the feat, and to make it easier for her the horse was brought close to the side of a large mounted, standing in which a side door opens. Below.

With the aid of a few she mounted to the top and [illegible] about to step down to the [illegible] when the heading gave way beneath her feet and she was precipitated with a shriek and a [illegible] to the floor of the hogshead, which was filled to the brim with good West India molasses.

Flushed, [illegible] and spluttering, the unfortunate young woman stood for long and struggled vainly to [illegible] the sticky [illegible] which covered the [illegible] and [illegible] her eyes sufficiently to look for her [illegible] to behold that [illegible] [illegible] who had [illegible] her [illegible] in the act of riding away and leaving her to her fate.

"Joseph!" she screamed disappointed [illegible] "Joseph! Joseph! You come back with me out of this hog's sweet [illegible] or I'll [illegible] you!"

Joseph returned. The deserted bride, who most certainly have proved as unsympathetic [illegible] the position, [illegible] and [illegible] the story of Cupid misfortune has been handed down among their descendants to the present day.—Youth's Companion.

A Force Worked Into Gold Law.

There is a rule of a mountain local Pickard's store, Second South street, which came from a member recently. It mentions a fellow who [illegible] up of the [illegible] [illegible] and it shows that the animal had a [illegible] which would open seven or eight inches. The men are from one [illegible] having a [illegible] of five inches wide and eight inches long, which [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] the animal was killed by one of Mr. Thompson's deep herders, who brought the hide in to be dressed and mounted for a rule. This lion has probably killed enough deep during its life to make a pretty good [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to have been quite old, while [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]