

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 106.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

GEN. FRENCH IS FIGHTING AGAIN.

East of Bloemfontein, Engages Boer Troops Going North.

COL. PLUMER MOVES BACK.

Retreat to Crocodile Pools—Relief of Making Further On—Warning Against Free State's Submission.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] London, March 23, 6:55 p. m.—According to a special dispatch from Cape Town, dated today, Gen. French's cavalry brigade is fighting eastward of Bloemfontein.

It was announced in a dispatch to the Associated Press from Bloemfontein last night that Gen. French with a brigade of cavalry and mounted infantry had arrived at Thabanchu, east of Bloemfontein, and about half-way between that place and Ladybrand, and that the front of the Boer command had been broken up.

It was added that he reported all well. But the position taken by Gen. French would indicate that his instructions have been operating against the Boer forces under Gen. Gatacre, and which are understood to be in retreat from Beaufort, Rouxville and other places in the southern part of the Orange Free State.

Col. Plumer apparently has retired to Crocodile Pools, and is making further off than ever from Beaufort.

The news was contained in a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, March 23, and published in the second edition of the Times.

These advices add that the base hospital has been brought back to Gabe, though the correspondent further says it is thought the object of the Boer demonstration of March 15 and 16 was to cover the removal of the Boer forces from the Orange Free State may well be preliminary to a forward movement by Lord Roberts with the main army.

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, March 23, says President Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation declaring that Great Britain in a dire stress and that the Boers have occupied London.

A second edition of the Times, says: "The apparent submission attitude of the Free State, should be accepted with caution. The large proportion of Boer forces being turned back by the British is giving the impression that large stores of modern weapons are being concealed."

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leading experts of the United States and Great Britain was opened today on the subject of a flagrant violation of the exchange of friendly messages. Sir George Newman invited the players to be seated and read out the names of the competitors. Interest in the match is almost entirely caused by the Pillsbury-Blackburne games. It is the general impression that the teams are well matched, though Showalter is regarded as stronger than Lee.

RESTRICT INJUNCTIONS.

Labor Leaders Appear in Advocacy of a Bill Therefor.

Washington, March 23.—President Gompers of the Federation of Labor, C. S. Darrow of Chicago and others identified with organized labor appeared today before the judiciary committee of the House in advocacy of the bill restricting the issuance of injunctions in time of labor disturbance.

Mr. Darrow stated that the working people considered a resort to injunction a flagrant infringement of their rights which had grown to an alarming extent of late. Commencing with the great Chicago strike, he said, when Debs was arrested, down to the present time, the first act in the case of a strike was to rush to the courts for an injunction. He cited the "Debs case" as typical, and related how a "blanket injunction" was issued against a large number of those connected with the American Railway union.

Mr. Gompers urged that the labor interests wanted to retain the time honored trial by jury. They insisted, he said, that there should be no injunction in a labor dispute, for labor had no remedy when the injunction was once issued.

The committee will continue the hearing Monday.

WILL GO TO HIGHER COURT.

Prominent Kentucky Republicans See the President.

Contest in the State Will Not Be Settled Short of a Supreme Court Decision.

Washington, March 23.—Col. Andrew Cowan, a merchant of Louisville, Ky., Samuel J. Roberts, editor of the Lexington Leader, and John Marshall, Republican lieutenant governor of the State, all prominent Republicans, and friends of Gov. Taylor, called at the White House today and had half hour's conversation with the President on the situation in Kentucky.

On leaving the White House they stated that they called on Mr. McKinley for the sole purpose of explaining to him the exact situation in the State and what had led up to the present conditions of affairs.

They said that they assured the President that they did not want federal troops to be sent into the State or federal interference whatever. They had not asked for a congressional investigation, they said, nor would they ask for one, as they did not want it. On February 21, the principal parties in interest had signed an agreement by which each party agreed to submit the questions involved to the courts for a final determination and to abide by their decision. This agreement, it is said, stipulated that each party feeling aggrieved might appeal from the lower court to the court of appeals and then to the Supreme court of the United States. This part of the agreement, it is said, was read and approved by all the parties.

Should any party after the final determination of the causes by the court of appeals desire a writ of error to the Supreme court of the United States to review such determination, it is agreed that each party should immediately apply for and diligently prosecute, if secured, and that all parties to said causes will unite in an application to said federal Supreme court to docket and advance said cause and to give them the earliest hearing and determination possible.

Cowan and his associates claim the Goebel partisans have done a number of things which indicated that they were not acting in good faith. Nevertheless they did not expect any serious clash, but on the contrary believed that all of the interests involved would abide by the decision of the Supreme court of the United States. It was not at all probable that either party would be satisfied with anything short of a decision by the highest court in the land.

HURT BY A BEAR.

Duke of Orleans Has a Narrow Escape With His Life.

Seville, Spain, March 23.—The duke of Orleans, who is traveling in the south of Spain participated in a wild bear hunt near here yesterday. He had a narrow escape. A bear attacked him, inflicting a wound in his leg, but the duke killed him before he could do further injury. The duke's wound is slight.

The foregoing dispatch recalls the fact that the duke of Orleans, while hunting near Seville, April 25, 1895, was thrown from his horse and sustained a fracture of the leg. For a time his condition was serious.

WILL COME ON MONDAY.

Official Announcement Regarding the Delago Award.

London, March 23.—It is officially announced that the Delago Bay award will be given Monday next, March 26.

Netherlands Trial April 3.

New York, March 23.—Justice Furman in the criminal branch of the supreme court today set the trial of Miss Olga Netherlands and the other parties defendant in the indictment returned yesterday by the grand jury for April 3.

The postponement of the trial was due to the fact that Miss Netherlands' counsel stated that she was too ill to appear in court. A new panel of one hundred talesmen will be drawn from which a jury will be selected.

Carnegie-Frick Settlement.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 23.—It is expected that all the details of the re-organization of the Carnegie interests under the agreement by which the difficulties between H. C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie were wiped out, will be settled today. The final papers are being signed by the thirty odd partners in the Carnegie steel company, limited.

Establishing the business in the new form will be delayed only by the requirements of law.

One of the principal features of the Carnegie company plan will be the disposal of the stockholder wishes to dispose of his interests he will be known the fact to a board of appraisers, consisting of three stockholders, who will declare its value, and the company will buy the stock at the price thus fixed.

TO PASS THE HOUSE BILL.

Program of Republican Senate Caucus on Puerto Rican Measure.

CUT OFF TARIFF FEATURE.

Opponents Will Seek Delay—Puerto Rico Appropriation Bill Taken Up.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Washington, March 23.—The Republican caucus committee of the Senate today authorized Senator Foraker in definite terms to propose the separation of the tariff feature from the Puerto Rican governmental bill, and to attempt to pass the House tariff bill without amendment.

The program is to vote down all, if possible to do so, and pass the bill as it came from the House without any changes whatever.

The committee went over the situation in detail, considering all the points at issue. There were suggestions as to the necessity of amending the bill so as to suit the demands of the Republican free trade element, but they were considered as more than offset by the situation in the House, and the necessity of maintaining the party tariff principle.

The opinion was strongly expressed that any changes whatever in the House bill would endanger its acceptance by that body, and in the end this fact controlled the committee's decision.

There was, however, disposition manifested to placate the free traders by making various amendments to the governmental bill. The tariff advocates have gone so far as to draft amendments to that measure which are intended both to correct administrative defects in the House bill and also to meet many of the objections to the House tariff measure. One of these amendments looks to the enlargement of the free trade list so as to include most of the articles of export in which the constituents of the free traders are interested. There is also a proposition looking to the entire removal of the duty on articles from the United States going into Puerto Rico.

The action of the committee room, which was attended by about ten senators. These included only the iron-bound free traders, but others who were not yet taken a decided position against all Puerto Rican legislation. They did not enter into any detailed discussion of the proposition of the steering committee, but contented themselves with a decision to oppose the proposition looking to the fixing of a tariff on commodities from Puerto Rico. It was stated explicitly that the proposition made yesterday for a vote next Wednesday by Senator Proctor on a half of the free trade list would not be taken.

The element in the Republican ranks in the Senate favoring free trade with Puerto Rico decided at a conference today to oppose any action looking to an early vote and to ask for further time in case the question should come up.

The Senate today agreed to the conference asked for by the House on the diplomatic and consular bill.

Mr. Pettibone's resolution coming over from yesterday requesting the President if not incompatible with the public interest to send to the Senate an itemized statement of the expenses of the Philippine commission together with the amount due to each commissioner was agreed to.

The conference report on the Puerto Rico appropriation bill was then called up by Mr. Allison.

Mr. Tamm (R. C.) who voted for the bill as it passed the Senate, and as a member of the committee on appropriations, voted favorably to report it, vigorously opposing the conference report. He expressed his regret that the Senate conferees had yielded to the contention of the House conferees, particularly in agreeing to enlarge the purpose of the measure by providing "for the aid and relief of the people" of Puerto Rico.

The Senate has adopted the conference report on the Puerto Rican bill. The vote stood 35 to 15.

France Extends the Time.

Paris, March 23, 1:45 p. m.—At a cabinet council today the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, announced the signature of the protocol delaying the ratification of the Franco-American treaty until March 24, 1901.

American Complaints in South Africa.

Washington, March 23.—This was pension day in the House. Previous to proceeding with the regular order a bill to establish a light and signal station at Brown's Point, Puget Sound, was passed.

The House adopted a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for copies of letters on file in the department from citizens of the United States complaining of ill treatment while in the South African republics.

Upon the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider pension legislation only 167 members voted, and Mr. Talbert (R. C.) made the point of no quorum.

The speaker counted 152 present and the House proceeded with the pension bills.

1700 MEN ON STRIKE.

Besides These, Others Have Had to Stop Work in Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., March 23.—A largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the striking machinists was held early today.

According to the reports received, more men were out than on yesterday. It was claimed that not less than 1,700 men had joined the movement. In addition to these it was pointed out that in many cases a large number of molders and pattern makers had necessarily been compelled to cease work owing to the machinists' strike.

UNDER GUARD OF ARMED MEN.

Preliminary Hearing of Goebel Suspects at Frankfurt, Ky.

SHOT THAT KILLED GOEBEL.

One Witness Thinks It Came from Powers' Office, but Other Shots Did Not—Further Testimony.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Frankfort, Ky., March 23.—Seventy-five extra police officers and deputy sheriffs guarded the outer entrance to the court house today while a file of soldiers stood at the doors and passed on the credentials of persons entering the room. The cause of this display of force was the opening of the preliminary hearing of the Goebel suspects.

The general public was excluded by an order of Judge Moore, only attorneys, relatives of the deceased, witnesses and officers of the court being admitted.

Those admitted, however, soon filled the court room, which is on the second floor of the building.

The Lexington and Winchester militia companies, armed with Winchester rifles, were scattered through various rooms. Only the usual crowd of spectators, the servants and there was no excitement.

Col. L. Campbell and Arthur Goebel appeared at the court house at 9:05 o'clock. A few minutes later ex-Gov. John Young Brown, Jr., A. Ramsey, R. C. Knecht and J. C. Sims, attorneys for the defense, arrived.

Judge Moore convened court at 10 o'clock. The prisoners, Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers, W. H. Culton and John Davis, were brought into the court room and took seats by their counsel. The commonwealth witnesses were called, numbering forty. The name of Sergeant Golden was not in the list.

At the conclusion of the call of the commonwealth witnesses, County Attorney Polsgrove announced that he was ready for the trial to proceed.

Ex-Gov. Brown read the warrant against Powers, which charged him with being accessory to the murder of William Goebel. Gov. Brown asked for dismissal of defendant on the ground that the warrant was defective in not stating that the crime was committed in Franklin county, and did not show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky. County Attorney Polsgrove said that the warrant was correct, and that the crime was committed in Franklin county, and did not show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky. County Attorney Polsgrove said that the warrant was correct, and that the crime was committed in Franklin county, and did not show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky.

August Maitland, a Lexington undertaker, was called as the first witness. He did not answer, and an attachment for him was issued by the court. The witnesses present were ordered to retire, and were admonished not to talk to the jury.

Judge George Denny and W. G. Dunlap of Lexington, who had been added to the list of attorneys for the defense, took seats with their associate counsel.

Eph Lillard, warden of the Frankfort penitentiary, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was with Senator Goebel when the latter was shot. He walked ahead of Senator Goebel and was just entering the State house when the shot was fired. He turned back from the State house steps and saw what had happened. He looked toward the executive building and saw the second window of the corner room was slightly raised. This was the office of the secretary of state. He thought the shot had been fired from this room. There were several other men, but he said they did not come from the same place. A posse was evidently from a rifle while the others seemed to be with pistols.

Cross examined by ex-Gov. Brown, Col. Lillard said he saw nobody in the room from which the shot seemed to have been fired, and he did not see any one in the main door or on the steps of the building at the time of the shooting.

There was a long wrangle between the attorneys over the question whether witnesses who had been examined might remain in the court room. The attorneys for the defense objected to allowing witnesses to remain because many of them would be witnesses in the trials of Davis and Culton later in which practically the same issues were involved.

Judge Moore, however, ruled that witnesses who had testified might remain. Policeman Wingate Thompson was the next witness introduced. He was not in the State house yard when the shooting occurred but arrived as the crowd was crying and shouting out of the yard. He saw armed men enter the entrance to the executive building and recognized John Davis and Berry Howard among them.

Detective Dave Armstrong, of Louisville, said that after the military authorities allowed the detectives to enter the executive building, several days after the shooting, he visited the various State officers for the purpose of securing the names of persons who were in the building at the time of the shooting. He said Secretary Powers refused to tell him who were in the office of the secretary of state at the time of the shooting, and declined to say who was in charge, but said that he (Powers) was out of the city that day.

Sergeant F. Wharton Golden, who it is alleged will be the chief witness for the commonwealth in the Goebel assassination case, is said to be in the city but his whereabouts are being kept a secret. It is not known when he will be placed on the stand.

SCARED THE JUDGE.

He Called for Troops to Prevent a Lynching in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., March 23.—The negro who, with a white man, killed Justice Saunders and Mr. Walton in Greensville county yesterday, has been captured at Stony Creek, Sussex. A posse from Emporia has gone after him. Citizens of Greensville are gathering and a lynching is imminent. Gov. Tyler ordered the militia to the scene to protect the prisoner and prevent a riot.

Soon after the receipt of the first news here, Gov. Tyler received a telegram from the judge of the Greensville county court, saying threats had been made against his (the judge's) life in case soldiers are sent. The governor cannot send the troops except at the request of the civil authorities, and he has wired the judge to know if his telegram is a threat or a request for troops. The governor is holding a train pending a reply.

GOV. STEUNENBERG RESPONSIBLE.

Does Not Shirk Anything Done in Suppressing Idaho Riots.

WHY "BULLPEN" WAS USED.

Congressmen Sulzer and Hull Get Into Another Controversy to Make the Investigation Spicy.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Washington, March 23.—Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho continued his testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation today, being cross-examined by F. C. Robertson, attorney for those prosecuting the charges. The governor stated that if any arrests were made prior to the issuance of his proclamation it was with his authorization and approval and because of his general authority as chief executive of the State. Before Gov. Merriam went to the scene of disorder the governor had a talk with him and told him to take such steps as were necessary to maintain order.

When further questioned as to just who was responsible for arrests, Gov. Steunenberg said: "I assume responsibility for every arrest in Shoshone county by Gen. Merriam or any one else."

He was asked if he assumed this responsibility in the case of a man brought from Montana and amounting, it is alleged, to "kidnapping."

Gov. Steunenberg answered that if it amounted to that he assumed responsibility for it.

Chairman Hull at this point stated that he had received a letter from Adjt. Gen. Corbin saying that the war department was not in possession of the official rolls of prisoners.

The governor went on to testify that he assumed responsibility for any arrests made by deputies outside the State, although he did not claim authority beyond the State. He did not know that his deputies made these arrests, but if they did, he was the responsible official.

Mr. Robertson asked if the regular prison in which the federal prisoners were confined was not at Moscow, Ida. The governor did not know this. The use of the stockade or "bullpen" was not the result of any specific orders but was due to the requirements of the occasion.

A spirited controversy among members of the committee occurred when Mr. Cheney, an attorney for the defense, introduced an objection to one of Mr. Robertson's questions.

Representative Sulzer interposed a vigorous protest against objections from private counsel. He asserted that it had become apparent that the majority of the committee through an attorney was trying to shift responsibility. He declared this was an "outrage on the minority."

Chairman Hull replied that he resented the insinuation that the majority represented one side or the other, and he denied that the majority had taken any such attitude as that suggested by Mr. Sulzer.

When asked if he was consulted as to instituting the "permit system" Gov. Steunenberg said Attorney General Hays reported to him that after consulting with mine owners and citizens in the Coeur d'Alene district he had found evidence of a conspiracy dating back several years and that he had accordingly written out a proclamation forbidding mine owners from employing men belonging to organizations believed to be criminal.

The previous testimony had shown that the governor approved the course of Lieut. Lyons in putting union men to work at the Tiger-Poorman mine. The governor said he did not consider this a violation of his own proclamation as the case was exceptional and the mine was in danger of being flooded. He reserved the right to act as circumstances required.

SILVER REPUBLICAN CALL.

National Convention to Meet in Kansas City July 4.

Address Issued Today by Mr. Towne, Chairman of the National Committee.

Duluth, Minn., March 23.—Chairman Charles A. Towne, of the national committee of the Silver Republican party, has issued the following call for a national convention:

"Pursuant to a resolution of the national committee of the Silver Republican party at its meeting in the city of Chicago on the 23rd day of November, 1899, a national convention of said party is hereby called to meet in the Coates Opera house at Kansas City, Mo., at 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 4th day of July, 1900, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for President and Vice President of the United States and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said convention."

"A cordial invitation to attend or to be represented at this convention is hereby extended to all electors in the United States who, in 1896, left the Republican party and opposed its platform and ticket because of the abandonment by that party of its traditional policy of bimetalism; and also to all present members of that organization who, by their retirement of the greenbacks, by its surrender to banks of the government function of issuing money and its other numerous acts of recreancy to the principles and traditions of the best days of the Republican party, have been convinced that the party of Lincoln no longer exists and who are prepared to recognize the duties of patriotism as superior to all party obligations."

"Instructions and suggestions will immediately be sent to the various State and Territorial organizations respecting the method of selecting delegates to the national convention."

(Signed) CHARLES A. TOWNE, Chairman National Committee Silver Republican Party.

Killed Boatwain's Mate.

Galveston, Tex., March 23.—In a fracas between two men, one of whom was a boatwain's mate, the latter was killed and Edward Neilligan, first class

fireman, of the New York, slightly wounded. The commanding officer of the Machias has been directed to investigate and report and to have an officer present at the inquest.

The affair is a source of deep regret to the officials here but they are under the necessity of relying entirely upon the civil authorities of Galveston for the punishment of the guilty parties.

Brutal Treatment by British.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 23.—Dispatches from Surinam, Dutch Guiana, received here today say the feeling of the Dutch there is strongly antagonistic to the British and that British subjects in prison have been of brutally treated that they recently revolted and shot one of the keepers. The British residents of Surinam are said to be suffering from the same grievances as complained of by the outlanders of South Africa.

Lynched a Negro.

Ripley, Tenn., March 23.—The body of a negro, Louis Rice, was found dangling from a limb of a tree this morning in the center of the town. The lynching grew out of a trial in the circuit court of Lauderdale county, at which Rice testified in favor of one of his color who was charged with the murder of a white man named Goodrich.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Brazilian Minister to London Passes Away Suddenly.

London, March 23.—The Brazilian minister, Chevalier de Sousa Correa, was found dead in bed this morning. He was an intimate associate of the prince of Wales and was quite well yesterday.

STABBED CHIEF OF POLICE.

Rioters at Sydney, Cape Breton, Fatally Wound Two Officers.

Trouble was Started Among Employees by an Italian Insulting the Foreman.

Boston, March 23.—A special to the Globe from Halifax says: "A serious riot occurred at the works of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, C. B., yesterday among Italian employees. James Beckham, a newly appointed chief of police, was fatally stabbed and one of his subordinates named Schurman was shot and may die."

"The trouble was started by an Italian, who insulted the foreman of the works."

Senator Berry Ahead.

Little Rock, Ark., March 23.—Governor Jones today announced his withdrawal from the senatorial race, leaving the field clear to Senator Berry, who is seeking re-election.

MRS. MATTHEW NOALL DEAD.

Demise of a Young Mother—Her Funeral on Sunday.

Mrs. Rosa Hillier Noall, wife of Matthew Noall of Asper, Noall & Company, the well known contractors and builders, died suddenly at her residence in the Twenty-second ward today after an illness of ten days.

On the 14th inst. Mrs. Noall gave birth to a daughter, which survives her. Her condition was not as favorable as her family and friends hoped for and she came today as indicated, a fact that will cause pain and sorrow to the relatives and friends of the bereaved family.

The deceased was a woman of fine character and not a few accomplishments. She was born at Montpellier, Idaho, and was the daughter of Judge and Mrs. George C. Hillier, and was but 25 years of age. She became the wife of Mr. Noall on April 6th, 1898, a little more than a year after the death of Mr. Noall's former wife, which sad event occurred soon after their return from the Sandwich Islands, where they were engaged in missionary work for a considerable period. Mr. Noall was thus left to care for his motherless children as best he could and the wife who was also now deceased entered his household with all the devotion of a mother and by her kindness, sympathy and unselfishness endeavored herself to the unfortunate little ones who had been left behind.

Her death will be universally mourned in her native town where she was Church organist for several years and where she served as president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement association, besides being identified with the Bear Lake Stake superintendency of the Primary associations. By profession the deceased was a school teacher in which calling she was very successful. Her funeral will probably occur from the Twenty-second ward meeting house on Sunday, at an hour yet to be decided upon.

CONDITION IS CRITICAL.

Charles Larsen of Murray Not Expected to Recover.

The condition of Charles Larsen of Murray, who is lying at the hospital of the Holy Cross in this city, is now regarded as being very critical. In fact it was stated this afternoon that his recovery is despaired of. Mr. Larsen was operated upon for appendicitis several weeks ago, but inasmuch as he had other physical