

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Not but what there is room for diversity of thought and policy in regard to open questions—questions which are not authoritatively settled even by the most profound mentality. But there is no room for division as to the propriety of reducing to a minimum in our famous city all the elements of uncleanness and crime, any more than there need be disputes that the capital of the State should practice economy, multiply factories for industry, protect the humble home of the laboring man, seeing that unity of interest shall bloom into unity of action, that Salt Lake City in its enterprise and order, in its government and finance, in its progress and advancement may be an ensample to the State, and the envy of all neighbors if not of the Union at large.

"Nominate your best men—and then elect them," said President Young; "be united, take good men to fill your official positions, irrespective of creed, political or religious, and you will be blessed of heaven," said President Woodruff. These were the words of the Pioneers, the founders of this State, the sages of Utah, the friends of the people. These words came from the heart; they were the counsels of experience and the outcome of observation. To have failed in saying this, they would have failed in friendship, in patriotism, in love to man and country and God. Time will vindicate the wisdom of these utterances. It has already done so. The transient stranger, the alien, the demagogue, the place-hunter and adventurer, have drawn by the ignis fatuus of politics the people into the quagmire of debt and near insolvency; and to throw off the exactions of fatal because false partisanship is to heed "the words of wisdom," and so begin to redeem ourselves and our posterity from the incubus under which we and the nation are groaning. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

## PLEASANT GROVE NEWS.

Pleasant Grove, Oct. 25, 1897.—Our city fathers are building a new fence around the city hall lot.

The district schools have become so crowded that more teachers have been employed and additional quarters secured.

Advices from Teton Basin, Idaho, are to the effect that Elder Brigham Young and Bishop Wm. B. Preston, with the Stake presidency, had held a two days' conference at Driggs, and laid off a townsite at that place.

The funeral over the remains of the late Miss Maggie Rushton, who died in the dance at American Fork Friday night, was held at that place yesterday and was largely attended.

The long continued wet "spell" has caused a great loss in fruit. Almost the entire late crop has been wasted. Dried fruit is in good demand and commands better prices than for several years past.

There will be two tickets in the field for city officers—Democratic and Non-Partisan.

Mrs. Mary Farnsworth, from Old Mexico, is here visiting relatives and friends.

Elder Isaac Carlson, who has been laboring in Sweden for the last eighteen months, has been cabled to return home an account of the serious illness of his wife.

Frank M. Driggs writes his parents from Washington, D. C., that the students from Utah who accompanied him East to attend the Gallaudet College for the deaf are getting along nicely and will soon return full-fledged professors, and a credit to the State.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The board of directors of the Catholic University assembled in annual session today at McMahon Hall. Cardinal Gibbons, chancellor of the university, wearing his robes of office, presided and there was almost a full representation of the members of the board. Unusual interest is attached to the meeting today in view of the presence of Archbishop Heane, who came recently from Rome to attend the session, and in view of reports that questions affecting the personnel of the university and of the status of Prof. Schroeder, the champion of the German element in the church, were to come up. The meeting was behind closed doors and secrecy was maintained by members of the directorate. The first question considered was the facilities of the university.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The case of Albert F. Holden, plaintiff in error, vs Harvey Hardy, sheriff of Salt Lake county, Utah, which involves the constitutionality of the Utah eight hour law for miners engaged in underground mines, was argued in the Supreme court today.

The case came up from the Supreme court of Utah. Holden was convicted for employing a man named Anderson, a miner, for ten hours a day, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and serve fifty-seven days in jail.

On the trial Holden, while admitting the employment of Anderson for ten hours a day, pleaded not guilty because Anderson voluntarily engaged in the service, because the facts charged did not constitute a crime, the statute being repugnant to the Constitution of the United States in that it deprived employer and employee from making contracts in a lawful way for lawful purposes; that it was class legislation and deprived the defendant of property and liberty without due process of law.

Upon conviction he filed a petition in the Supreme court of Utah for a writ of habeas corpus, which the court denied, whereupon it was brought to the Supreme court on a writ of error that the Utah Supreme court erred in holding the law constitutional.

Judge Jere M. Wilson appeared for the plaintiff.

Vienna, Oct. 20, 3 a. m.—The Unterhaus has been the scene tonight of an exciting tumult. The sitting began last evening at 6 o'clock and ever since the president took the chair the leftists have been pressing to divisions a long series of obstructive motions, and the wildest uproar and the incessant conflicts of members with the president of the chamber. The thirteenth vote by roll-call has just been taken.

At 2 o'clock this morning the confusion increased until the chamber became a perfect bedlam. Finally the leftists and rightists engaged in a hand-to-hand fight.

Dr. Kaberein, the president of the Unterhaus, then declared the sitting adjourned until 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

It is believed that the disgraceful proceedings can have no other result than the resignation of Count Badeni, and the formation of a neutral stop-gap ministry. To add to the perplexity the reading clerks went on a strike as a protest against the unwarrantable number of roll-calls in the voting.

Vienna, Oct. 20.—The Unterhaus will be called to order at 11 o'clock today and it is believed that if the members of the left continue their efforts to obstruct legislation Count Badeni will resign, in which event a new ministry will be formed. The riotous proceedings of the session are virtually a con-

tinuance of the hostile demonstrations which marked the opening of the Reichsrath on September 23rd.

These demonstrations as was the case with the former ones are directed against the cabinet and grew out of the ill-feeling between the Bohemian-Germans and the Young Czechs. On the reassembling of the Reichsrath last month a series of motions was offered, aiming at the impeachment of ministers. The German popular party wants Count Badeni, the premier, impeached because of the conduct of the representatives of the government at public meetings. The German opposition headed by Herr Schoenerer, demand his impeachment for prohibiting a meeting of German-Bohemians.

Chicago, Oct. 20.—The court room of Judge Tuthill, before whom the Luetgert case was tried, is the scene of vandalism that has no parallel in the annals of sensational trials. Certain of the spectators took advantage of the absence of the bailiffs and Clerk Knoch and seized on every portable article of stationery. Sections of the improvised desks used by the newspaper reporters during the tedious ordeal, were even carried off by the morbid crowd. Fearing that the relic hunters would grow desperate and demolish the fixtures, a policeman was detailed inside the bar. A few ornaments which remained after the chamber had been abandoned were hastily removed across the hallway.

The gavel which Judge Tuthill has wielded to keep the feminine section of the attendance seated, has disappeared. Clerk Knoch had hoped to secure the rosewood mallet with an autograph of the presiding judge on the handle for his club, and was sorely disappointed.

So bare was Judge Tuthill's desk of court materials that had the jury returned and he been summoned to receive their finding, he would have had to send to a neighboring drug store for paper and writing apparatus.

During a temporary absence of the judge and clerk the bailiffs at the door relaxed their vigilance and went into the room above the jury's quarters. While they were there sections of the long wooden writing benches were removed. These were cut in squares of a foot, so that they might be hidden under an overcoat without exciting suspicion should any of the wardens be encountered.

When Clerk Knoch returned he took means to discourage further attempts on the part of the souvenir hunters. The drawers of Judge Tuthill's desk were unlocked and the books and papers removed to Judge Horton's chambers. Electric light bulbs and globes were securely fastened, so that they could not be made away with by the morbidly inclined. A guard was instructed to watch the furniture and window sashes and arrest anybody who tried to leave his initials on the pillars.

Visitors to the court room are now closely watched by the bailiffs and special guard behind the rail of the court's bench. The top of that piece of furniture was as bare as if a hurricane had swept across the room. Any attempt to get inside the rail, except by persons known to the custodians of the place, is fruitless.

Judge Tuthill, in the course of his frequent communications with the court room by telephone, inquired after his gavel and inkstand. He said he was particularly anxious to keep both as mementoes for his wife. When he was told that all the small articles were gone, he expressed himself in