THOSE DENVER TICKETS.

A Secret Conference Being Held Over Them Today.

THREAT BY THE RIO GRANDE.

The Sale of U. P. Passenger Tickets to Denver for $5 Arouses the Little Giant's Ire.

The Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western officials were holding a long and important meeting in Mr. Bennett's office in the Board of Trade building today. There were present at the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, General Manager Dodge and General Passenger Agent Bennett, of the Rio Grande Western, and General Passenger and Ticket Agent Lomax and General Passenger Agent Burley, of the Union Pacific. General Passenger Agent George Ady, of the latter road, with headquarters at Denver, is also in attendance. H imself and Mr. Lomax arrived here on the flyer at 8 o'clock this morning. Their mission is to look into the passenger rate war that has lately been indulged in between the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western.

Colonel Dodge came to Salt Lake several days ago to examine into the same question. As the cutest he was loth to take any decisive action, but when he learned that local ticket brokers had untold numbers of Union Pacific tickets which they were selling to Denver at $5, he became alarmed, excited in fact, and determined if possible to stop it. Lomax is also uneasy. He is pleased to think that his road is doing nearly all of the passenger business between here and Colorado's capital, but he is displeased that they are doing so at a loss to themselves.

Dodge, after looking over the situation thoroughly, is reported to have wired Lomax that unless the rates were adjusted forthwith he would declare a cut rate which should continue to exist until the Union Pacific would gladly come to terms. Whether this is correct or not it is certain that Lomax has made a sudden and unexpected visit to this section and today's secret conference is the result.

The tickets over which the trouble has arisen between the two roads are issued on a rate made by the Union Pacific from Helena to Kansas City in opposition to the Great Northern. First class tickets are sold at Helena for $40. The rate from Helena to this city is $25. The Helena brokers, under this arrangement, send passengers to Salt Lake for as low as $15, giving them a rebate on local brokers. Tickets from here to Kansas City via Denver are $40 each. So the local brokers can make money at selling these tickets for $5 to Denver.

Lacon Takes a Turn.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Lacon is now having a return shot at Ex-Sheriff Burt, his former employer, as will be seen by the filing of the following suit in the Third district court last evening. Lacon, as plaintiff, asks for judgment against Burt for $199.08 for alleged services rendered in insane and pauper cases; for $705.40 alleged to be due to plaintiff as his share of an appropriation of $1,000 per year made the sheriff by Salt Lake County, under an agreement to that effect with Burt; for $253.40 alleged to be due for keeping a certain lot of household goods which had been attached in the possession of Hettie Wilson, late of Franklin avenue celebrity; and for $250 which he alleges Burt agreed to pay him for watching his wife after their separation." The sum of $1,588.53 and costs is demanded in all.

Committed for Contempt.

Commissioner Norrell has given his decision in the case of Denton & McNally vs. Barney Morgan, in which the plaintiffs had recovered a judgment against Morgan about a year ago and the latter had been cited to appear on supplementary proceedings. Morgan is a well known mining man. In answer to the questions propounded he stated that he had $25 in his pocket, and that he also had a gold watch which he had carried for ten years. The plaintiffs wanted the cash paid over in satisfaction of the judgment, but as Morgan proved that he had no other funds and that he had been working for his board for some time past, the court refused to make such an order. He did order the watch turned over, however, but Morgan pointedly refused to deliver it, and was committed for contempt of court and turned over to Sheriff McQueen. D.N. Stroup, Morgan's attorney, said he would next try a writ of habeas corpus to get Morgan free.

Four Short Orders.

Judge Bartch made the following short orders before adjourning yesterday afternoon:

John J. Hynes vs. the Utah Title Insurance and Trust company; referred to Judge Zane.

A. Burch et al. vs. J. H. McChrystal, seven cases; referred to S. A. Merritt.

P. W. Madsen vs. Charles E. Aiken et al.; argued and submitted.

Sidney Stevens et al. vs. Nephi Sargent et al.; it was ordered that certain money attached in the hands of the Middlesex Banking company be released at plaintiff's cost; the attachment to be in force.

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING.

List of Books Ordered by the Board of Education.—Other School Matters.

The city school board met in regular session last night, President William Nelson presiding.

Conway & Donnellan, insurance agents, reported that they had carried an insurance policy in the sum of $10,000 on the Franklin school building in favor of J. W. Telfer, the contractor, and asked to carry the same for the board. Committee on sites and buildings.

William Johnson, a World's Fair panorama showman, was denied the privilege of exhibiting in the school buildings.

C. W. Reynolds, Chris Robinson, William Colton and J. B. Clark applied for position as janitors. Committee on furniture and supplies.

Clara Newton rendered a statement showing the account of books purchased from various agencies, as follows:

Sheldon & Co.	$ [illegible]
Atlantic Book company	[illegible]
Ginn & Co.	[illegible]
D. Heath & Co.	[illegible]
Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	[illegible]
Silver Burdett	[illegible]
Ginn, Heath & Co.	[illegible]
Ginn & Co.	[illegible]
Silver, Burdett & Co.	[illegible]
Scribner Publishing company	[illegible]
Charles Scribner's sons	[illegible]

Filed.

The committee on teachers and school work reported that they had ordered the following books and asked that their action be approved: For high school Hyde's Language Lessons, No. 2; 400 Common Sense Arithmetic, No. 1; 300 Steddler's Complete Arithmetic, 100 Lincoln's Hygiene, 100 Whitney & Lockwood's Grammar, 12 Stockton's United States History, 200 Modern Readers, 300 Franklin Reader, No. 4; 100 Franklin Reader, No. 5; 100 Sickney Reader, No. 4; 100 Sickney Reader, No. 5; 100 Nature Reader, No. 2; 100 Nature Reader, No. 3; 100 Nature Reader, No. 4; 100 Anderson's United States History; 100 Eggleston's United States History; 100 Kingsley's Water Babies; 100 Tales of a Grandfather, and 100 Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare. The committee also reported that the books were ordered without consulting the board in order to take advantage of the introductory prices made by the publishers. Adopted, all members voting in the affirmative except Mr. Pike.

The committee on finance reported in the matter of the claim of Henry Grimes for services in the sum of $76.52 for the trustee of the sixty-sixth district, and recommended that it be paid after the approval by the said trustees. Adopted.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations were made as follows:

Salaries due for December, 1892	$14 00
Teachers' pay roll for month ending Jan. 27, 1893	18,831 [illegible]
Janitors' pay roll for month ending Jan. 27, 1893	1,[illegible]
Rent rolls for the month ending Jan. 27, 1893	1,[illegible]
H. G. Lawrence, for insurance on the Fremont school building	[illegible]
Whitmore, Combs & Co., insurance on school furniture at Bryant school building	[illegible]
A. L. Jacobs & Co., insurance on Bryant school building	[illegible]
Conway & Donnellan, insurance on Hamilton school building	[illegible]
A. L. Jacobs & Co., insurance on Franklin school building	[illegible]
Hays Anderson, insurance on Lincoln school building	[illegible]
H. J. Grant & Co., insurance on Lincoln school building	[illegible]
H. J. Grant & Co., insurance on Lincoln school furniture	[illegible]
Fisher & Young, insurance on Lincoln school furniture	[illegible]
Tribune Job Printing company, printing	[illegible]
Frank H. Hall, rent of room of Sixty-sixth district	[illegible]
Thomas Keough, taking census of Sixty-sixth district	[illegible]
Sears & Eddie company, repairing window glass	[illegible]
Rudger Ross, coal at Franklin and High schools	[illegible]
J. Judd, services as fireman Jackson school, month of January	[illegible]
James Devine, services as fireman Bonneville school, month of January	[illegible]
H. Grant, services as fireman Washington school, month of January	[illegible]
W. H. Fenton, services as fireman Franklin school, month of January	[illegible]
Mookers, Bird & Proudfoot, sewer pipe, services at Lincoln school	[illegible]
Sheldon & Co., books	1,[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

On motion of Young it was decided that the committee on sites and buildings visit the Lowell school building at 2 o'clock this afternoon to inspect the heating plant and accept the same for the board if found according to the plans and specifications. The same committee will visit the Lincoln building on Tuesday next for a similar purpose.

Young moved that a committee, consisting of the president and the members of the board from the Fourth precinct, be appointed to arrange for the formal opening of the Lowell school building, with authority to arrange the program, appoint the day, and on behalf of the board to issue invitations to the United States, Territorial, county and city officials, other interested parties and the public generally, giving two days' notice thereof. Carried.

Mrs. Hammond Succeeds.

It was quite five o'clock yesterday afternoon before the divorce case of Mary Ann Hammond vs. William Hammond was submitted to the court, without argument by counsel. Some fourteen witnesses had been examined, and the testimony was overwhelming in favor of the plaintiff, to whom Judge Zane granted a decree of divorce as prayed, on the ground of extreme cruelty. His honor also gave Mrs. Hammond the custody of the minor children, and stated that he would pass upon the question of property and alimony at a later date.

The facts of this strange case were given in yesterday's NEWS.

AFTER MUCH CONTROVERSY.

The Case of Young vs. Schroeder et al. has been Amicably Settled.

After nearly a week of hard fighting by eminent counsel and the examination of a number of witnesses, the case of John M. Young vs. A. T. Schroeder has been settled amicably without Judge Bartch being required to rule upon it. Mr. Van Cott during the close of his argument yesterday afternoon repeated the offer that had been made to Mr. Schroeder, whereby Young offered to refund all money paid out with a bonus of $500, if Schroeder would reconvey the property. Mr. Van Cott said his side were still of the same mind.

Mr. Schroeder—It is not a question as to whether Mr. Young or myself gets the property, but the fight is whether Messrs. Dickson and Van Cott or I will get it or not.

Mr. Van Cott renewed the offer, and Mr. Schroeder replied that he would make a better offer than that, adding "If Mr. Dickson and Mr. Van Cott will join me in the transfer I will convey all the property to the minor children of Mr. Young, if he will return the money that I have paid out, without any bonus, and will pay my own attorney's fee."

The attorneys of the plaintiff fell in with this proposition and the case thus terminated so far as the court was concerned.

THE LA PLATA CASE DECIDED.

An Interesting Opinion by the Receiver and Registrar of the Local Land Office.

The registrar and receiver of the Land Office in this city have rendered their opinion in the La Plata contest case, the hearing of which was a prolonged one. It is as follows:

In the matter of the application for mineral patent for the Sun Rise Lode claim, lot No. 38, Paradise mining district, Cache county, Utah, and for the Consolidated Mountain Boy and Lorette Lode claim, lot No. 39, in the same mining district and county, both applications filed January 14th, 1892. Also in regard to the character of the land in section No. 11, township 8 north of range 2 east.

On January 14th, 1892, Fred W. Tuckwell, John T. Rich, John Y. Hunt, W. H. Boehm, Jr., and Willis H. Boehm, Sr., and Ada Odell, filed application for mineral patent for the Sun Rise Lode mining claim, lot No. 38, Paradise mining district, Cache county, Utah.

On the same date William M. Cattle, George H. Notson, Joseph M. Cohen, M. C. Harrington and Fred W. Tuckwell, filed application for mineral patent for the Consolidated Mountain Boy and Lorette Lode mining claims, lot No. 39, Paradise mining district, Cache county.

These mining claims being situated upon section 11, township 8 north of range 2 east, which section is within the boundaries of the grant to the Central Pacific Railway company, and which section had prior thereto been selected by the said railway company as per their list No. 27, all papers were forwarded to the General Land office, with the request for instructions.

The hon. commissioner by letter "S" of February 25, 1892, instructed as follows: "Should the mineral claimant, however, then present to you his petition under oath and duly corroborated, alleging that the land embraced within his mineral application is valuable mineral land, and more valuable for mineral than agricultural purposes, you will forward the petition to this office," etc. Also, in the same letter, "Notify the mineral claimants of the contents of this letter."

Such mineral claimants having been notified of the above, they, upon March 11, 1892, filed an affidavit alleging the mineral character, not only of the ground included in the applications, but of the entire section (which affidavit was corroborated by more than sixty persons), and asked for a hearing to establish the character of the ground. These papers were transmitted to the hon. commissioner, who by letter "S" of April 8, 1892, directed this office to order a hearing, "to determine the character, mineral or non-mineral, of each smallest legal subdivision in said section."

Upon receipt of the last above-named letter all parties in interest were notified and the hearing set for June 8, 1892, on which date the case was called and, for various reasons, continued from time to time until September 19, 1892, when it was again called, and, with one or two short intermissions, was on trial until November 29, 1892, on which date it was submitted.

DECISION OF THE REGISTER AND RECEIVER.

A very careful reading of all the testimony in this case and examination of the exhibits introduced, convinces us that the east half of the section and the east half of the northwest quarter of the section is essentially mineral land. The testimony, conflicting as it is, is certainly in preponderance to the effect that this portion of the section is almost worthless for ordinary agricultural purposes. The evidence is also clear that very much prospecting and development was done on this part of the section, which certainly resulted in the discovery, production and sale of ore.

It is also in evidence that other work, production and sale of ore might have been made and it not been for the intervention of the injunction suit instituted in the Fourth judicial district court of Utah.

It is held by the hon. secretary in Casey et al. vs. Northern Pacific, L. D. 15, page 28, that "land is mineral in character, and as such excepted from the grant to the company, where the development and its results display such promise that a prudent and reasonable man would be justified in expending money and labor in legitimate mining operations."

We are of the opinion that the testimony is strongly conclusive that reasonable and prudent men have expended time and money on this portion of the section; that such expenditures were induced by the results displayed from such development work, and that this was done in the face of a dispute as to title and injunction proceedings.

Our decision is that the east half of the section and the east one-half of the northwest quarter of the section should be segregated from the grant to the railroad company and declared mineral land. Also, that the application for the ground embraced in the Sun Rise lot No. 38 and the Consolidated Mountain Boy and Lorette, lot No. 39, being within the limits of the ground so segregated, should be received and made of record.

We farther decide that the testimony given in regard to the west one-half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the section is not sufficient to warrant a recommendation forwarding the return to the surveyor general that it is agricultural land.

JUNCTION CITY NEWS.

An Escaped Murderer Arrested After the Lapse of Six Years.—Reform School, etc.

[Special Correspondence.]

Only one trial jury case was on for hearing in the Fourth District court yesterday before Judge Miner, that of J. T. McIntosh vs. A. H. Johnson. The hearing occupied the entire day and was given to the jury at 5 o'clock with instructions to return a sealed verdict. The suit was brought to recover $900 on a bond for a deed. McIntosh purchased a piece of property from the defendant, giving in exchange a horse valued at $1,400. The title to the property was not perfect and Johnson gave a bond for a deed. Being unable to perfect the title the sale fell through. Some $400 of the purchase price has already been paid back. The Anderson Pressed Brick company secured a verdict of $2,223.15 against Dubois & Williams, for brick furnished the Parley's canyon committee Salt Lake City. A stay of execution was granted.

The board of directors of the Reform school met yesterday afternoon. Geo. Malin of Ogden, who escaped from the institution about six years ago and was captured again through the strategy of Superintendent Allison, was discharged upon his promise to reform. Charles Simson of Five Points was released on parole. He has been an inmate of the institution three years and one month. The school was found in the very best of shape, the inmates being all healthy and doing well in their studies. The new building is completed and when the heating apparatus has been put in will be ready for occupancy. It is a handsome structure. John Gardner of Springville was placed in the school last evening, having been sentenced by Judge Blackburn of Provo. The youth was convicted of housebreaking. It is claimed he is a kleptomaniac.

Considerable excitement was caused in official circles yesterday by the rumor that Young and Evans, the Southern Pacific train robbers, had been captured at Tuscarora, Nevada, by a posse of officers and citizens, but not before they had shot down to death three of their pursuers. The informant who came in from the west last evening stated they had heard the same story out on the road, but had been unable to verify it. The line between Elko and Tuscarora was not in working order yesterday afternoon, and the operator at the latter town could not be raised. At Carlin, however, the people are all excitement on account of the rumor, which reached there early in the day, and every effort was made to establish communication between that point and the alleged scene of the capture and killing. Tuscarora is fifty miles from the railroad and therefore hard to get at.

Sheriff Wilson, of Lawrence county, Missouri, and a deputy, arrived from the west last evening, having in charge Charles Carter, a murderer who escaped nine years ago and went to the coast, where he was captured last week. The prisoner was heavily ironed and maintained a profound silence when addressed. Carter was tried and found guilty of murder six years ago and sentenced to be hung. A few days prior to the day set for the execution he escaped by overpowering the guard, the deputy who now has him in custody. He went west to Salem, Oregon, where he worked at his trade, carpentering, and so ingratiated himself into the good graces of the church people that they made him a teacher in the Sunday school. His arrest was due to a former acquaintance who recognized him and informed the officers. The murderer will scratch lemp this month.

OBITUARY.

DIXSON.—At his residence in Bloomington, Idaho, on the 6th of December, 1892, after a short illness, Mrs. Leah Dixson, senior wife of the Bishop of Bloomington, died in the 66th year of her age. Deceased was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, and was married to the Bishop in the 16th year of her age. She crossed the plains with the early pioneers in 1847, and lived in the Salt Lake Valley until 1863, when she moved with her husband to Bloomington, Idaho, where she resided ever since. She was a faithful mother to the Church school house, and president of the Relief society of Bloomington. Sister Dixson was the mother of twelve children, three of whom are now living. She was a faithful mother in