

law, took place in the Opera House on Saturday evening. Duncan McDonald and Herbert Slade met in a fight on the counter for \$100 a side and the door receipts, which latter must have been considerable, as there were fully 1,000 persons to the waist, the rest of their persons being covered with tight. Those who officiated otherwise than as participants were Prof. Reckhart as referee, Dr. Benedict and T. J. Kelly as timekeepers, and Charles Lang and S. A. Haller seconds for McDonald, and J. Hicks and Harry Kendall seconds for Slade. The fight commenced shortly after 9 o'clock, and for a while was comparatively unobjectionable, being in the main a display of agility and skill, the blows intermingled here and there being light and of no consequence. But this kind of thing was not what the audience expected and had been promised; and serious, not to say criminal business, soon began. It became evident from the hitting and general tactics that mischief was meant, that it was to be a fight with all that the term implies, that it was in short to be a violation of the laws of the Territory and of humanity.

Slade, the Maori, is a powerful fellow, six feet in height and weighing something over 200 pounds, being very brawny; McDonald is the same height, about 25 pounds lighter, and quite lithe and active. The advantages seemed to be about even till the slugging began, and the Maori, in guarding a low blow, exposed the upper part of his person, and McDonald, taking advantage of it, sent in a terrific blow on Slade's neck, which staggered him, and before he could recover, blows were rained upon him so thick and fast that he fell on his hands and knees; after making one or two ineffectual attempts to rise, he succumbed completely, and stretched out at full length on his back, being carried off the stage as limp and apparently as lifeless as a bag of meal.

This is "knocking out," it is also fighting for a prize, and being conducted in a ring was a ring fight, all of which the law of the Territory strictly forbids. Yet this exhibition was advertised to be exactly what it was; there were a number of officers in the building, yet not a move was made toward either preventing or stopping it. If one class of crimes is to be winked at, the question arises as to why the immunity should not be extended to others.

DROWNS HIMSELF.

AN EX-SOLDIER COMMITTS SUICIDE IN THE CANAL.

An ex-soldier named Ned Kenyon left his room over Manning's trunk factory on Second South Street, last Tuesday morning and started, in company with a man named Ball, for Jordan river. Ball left him in the vicinity of what is called the second canal, west of the D. & R. G. shops. Kenyon remarking that he would stop there and take a wash. He made the remark to Ball: "Here you had better take this money; I've

NO FURTHER USE FOR IT."

at the same time offering him some money, which, however, Ball refused to take. This is the last seen of Kenyon alive.

Yesterday, at about one o'clock, two men in a very small boat, were trying to wash themselves up the canal. They had started from First South Street, and when they had reached a point a little north of Second South Street, they saw an object in the water which they at first supposed to be a hog. On approaching and examining it, they discovered that it was the

NAKED BODY OF A MAN.

being face downward in the water. They left their boat and ran to the house of Wm. Yates, near the D. & R. G. depot, he being the father of one of the boys. Officer Wm. Calder, just at this juncture, happened to be passing Mr. Yates' house, when he was halted, and a statement of the discovery made by the boys was given to him. In company with several other men Officer Calder repaired to the spot where the body was. It was entirely nude, and was covered with a coating of mud. Some of those present began to wash the mud from the body, but a process of corrosion had taken place to such an extent that the skin came off in the effort to wash it clean, and the attempt to remove the mud was abandoned.

About two and a half rods from where the body was found, on the bank of the canal, lay

THE DEAD MAN'S CLOTHES.

His socks had been stuffed into his shoes, which lay close together, and all the other articles of clothing were placed neatly together, giving evidence that deceased was sober when he undressed himself. When the body was found the hands and feet were stuck in the mud, thus anchoring it. It had moved but a short distance from where deceased must have stepped into the water.

Undoubtedly it is a case of DELIBERATE AND DETERMINED SUICIDE.

The water is so shallow that deceased must have laid down upon his face in it, and thus have suffocated himself.

When the attempt to wash the body was abandoned, a wagon was procured into which the remains were placed; they were then conveyed to the office of City Sexton Taylor.

After parting with Kenyon as above stated, Mr. Ball saw deputy marshal Gleason, to whom he narrated the circumstance. Mr. Gleason scouted the idea that Kenyon would commit suicide, although he knew the latter had been for a long time

SOMEWHAT DEMENTED.

Deceased had been in the employ of the D. & R. G. W., working with the bridge gang, and at Lake Park, but latterly he had worked at Peacock's saloon cleaning up, etc. Officer Calder found in his clothing \$1.10. Peacock gave him the dollar and it is known that besides this, on the morning of the day on which he drowned himself, he had thirty cents. Deceased was aged about 32 or 33 years.

An inquest was held this afternoon before Justice Pyper, resulting in a verdict of suicide.

THE CRUSADE.

Opening of Another Chapter in Persecuting the "Mormons."

Four Defendants Admit Living with their Wives—Two Sentences Imposed.

The first case called for trial in the Third District Court to-day was that of the United States vs.

RICHARD WARBURTON,

of Tooele. The indictment in this case contained but one count, and charged the defendant with unlawful cohabitation, in having lived with his two wives contrary to section 2 of the Edmunds law.

The privilege having been refused the defendants in these cases of testifying against themselves, Mr. Warburton came forward and stated to the Court that he wished to withdraw his plea of not guilty, formerly made. This was allowed, and a plea of guilty was entered. In response to a question of the Court, the defendant said he was prepared for the judgment.

Court.—Have you anything further to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you?

Mr. Warburton.—Nothing further, sir.

Court.—I give you an opportunity of making a statement, that you may say whether it is your intention to obey the laws against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation in the future. What have you to say as to that?

Mr. Warburton.—Without any disrespect to your honor, I will say that the future will have to take care of itself.

Court.—You have no answer to give, then?

Mr. Warburton.—No, sir; none.

Court.—Well, you will be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for the term of six months, and to pay a fine of \$300 and the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

The case of the United States vs.

JAMES DUNN,

also of Tooele County, came next. There were three counts in the indictment for unlawful cohabitation. Mr. Dunn withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and entered one of guilty.

By request of F. S. Richards, of counsel for the defense, the sentence in this case was deferred until Thursday, the 23d inst., at 2 p. m.

The case following this was that of the United States vs.

ANDREW HANSEN,

of Salt Lake County. The indictment in this case was also "segregated" into three counts, charging the defendant with living with more than one wife contrary to the Edmunds law. A plea of not guilty had been made when the defendant was arraigned on a former occasion. To day this was changed to one of guilty, and judgment will be pronounced at 2 p. m. on Monday, the 27th inst.

The next case, and the last one set for to-day was that of the United States vs.

JONAS LINDBERG.

The indictment against this defendant, who also resides in Tooele County, contains three counts, alleging unlawful cohabitation. The plea of not guilty was changed to guilty, and 2 o'clock this afternoon was the hour fixed for passing sentence.

At that time F. S. Richards arose and stated to the court that the defendant was a man of excellent character. He had a family of nine small children to provide for, and was possessed of but limited means, his labor being their only support. He further had conscientious scruples against making any promise as to his future conduct. Under these circumstances Mr. Richards considered that the defendant was entitled to leniency, and asked that the Court inflict less than the full penalty incurred by the segregating of the offense into three counts.

District Attorney Dickson replied in a speech which displayed the

BITTERNESS

with which his heart is filled toward the "Mormons." He declared that Mr. Lindberg, notwithstanding his exemplary life, was not entitled to any leniency whatever unless he would promise obedience to the law as construed by the courts. Unless the defendant did this the District Attorney wanted the full penalty inflicted to see whether the much-

desired promise could not be extorted in that way.

The Court took the same position as that occupied by the prosecutor, of course, and as Mr. Lindberg positively declined to violate his conscience, he was sentenced on each count to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$100 and costs, making in all eighteen months in the penitentiary and \$300 and costs.

Both of those sentenced—Brothers Lindberg and Warburton—were taken to prison this afternoon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 19.—The following crop review will appear in this week's review of the *Farmer's Review*: The corn crop is maturing rapidly and correspondents this week indicate the approximately probable yield per acre in bushels. Frosts occurred in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, during the week, and some injury is reported to late grain in low lands, but in the main, no general injury occurred owing to the maturity of grain. In 21 counties in Illinois, the average ranged from 10 to forty bushels with an apparent average of about 25 bushels to the acre. The same general average is indicated in Iowa. The average in Minnesota in 14 counties is placed at 28 bushels. In Indiana, 12 counties report a general average of 20 bushels. In Kansas the report from 12 counties reduces the average to 22 bushels. In Ohio the average of counties reporting this week place the general average at 32 bushels. In Wisconsin there is an average crop of 26 bushels. In Missouri the general average is placed at 24 bushels. Reports from Nebraska indicate an unusually large yield in some counties.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 19.—Four Mile Run, in the Fourteenth Ward, was the scene of a bloody race riot at noon to-day, in which two of the participants received fatal injuries. The fight was the result of bad feelings existing among the Irish and Italian laborers, who have their abode in that neighborhood. On Saturday night, while Joseph Vernard, an Italian, was on his way home, he was attacked by a gang of Irishmen. There were six in the assaulting party and it is said they were under the leadership of two brothers named Daly. Vernard was terribly beaten, but managed to escape to his home. No more trouble occurred until noon to-day, when a gang of twenty Irishmen called at Vernard's house and demanded admittance. A number of Italian boarders were in the house at the time and the doors were quickly barred. The assailants, however, battered the doors down and rushed into the house. A free fight followed, in the progress of which "Paddy" Rocco, an Italian, had his skull crushed with a chair and Patrick Constantine, an Irishman, was shot in the abdomen. The sight of the prostrate men seemed to frighten the others, and a general stampede took place, so that by the time the police arrived all had escaped. The wounded men were removed to the hospital, where Constantine died a few hours later. Rocco is still living, but his recovery is considered doubtful.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—It was after midnight when the last special train discharged its load of visitors to the triennial convocation last night, and day had not broken this morning when the procession of arriving commanderies was renewed. At an early hour bands were playing and commanderies were marching, and the history of the forenoon has been a repetition of the night on a much more extensive scale. At the Union depot the tracks are crowded with extra trains, and no sooner is one emptied than another takes its place. Along the wharves on the river front a similar scene of activity is witnessed, many commanderies from along the river having chartered steamers which will be used as combined hotels and headquarters during the week.

At noon the rush of visitors was still unabated, and if anything increasing. Fully 10,000 Knights had arrived by 12 and more than an equal number are expected this afternoon and to-night. All trains are more or less delayed by the immense traffic, and the train from Kansas City is many hours late owing to freight wrecks.

An incident of this morning causing much amusement and some temporary annoyance was the strike by waiters at several of the hotels and restaurants.

ST. LOUIS, 20.—Freight trains Nos. 157 and 1,604 on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas division of the Missouri Pacific, collided south of St. Clayton, in Vernon County, to-day. Both engines were completely demoralized, with many cars. The engineers and firemen jumped before their engines collided, and no one was injured. One of the trains was loaded with cattle, 140 of which were killed. The loss was placed at \$50,000.

FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, 18.—The *Freeman's Journal* urges the citizens of Dublin to refrain from all manifestations of welcome to the Marquis of Londonderry when he arrives in Dublin to-morrow to assume the office of Lord Lieutenant. "He bears Castlereagh's hated name," says the *Journal*, and it adds, "Let the troops parade, that represent eviction and coercion. A cheer from a single

citizen would be a great humiliation."

PARIS, 18.—The Duc de Cazes, whose serious illness was reported yesterday, is dead.

At the French army manoeuvres, the Russian general congratulated the commander of the twelfth army corps upon the splendid appearance of the men, saying: "With such troops you have nothing to fear from anyone."

BUCHAREST, 17.—Britano, the Roumanian Prime Minister, was shot at last evening by an assassin. He perceived the man's intention in time to spring out of the path of his aim. The bullet struck Robesco, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and wounded him. The assassin was arrested and locked up. He confessed that for political reasons he intended to kill Britano. The weapon used was a pistol.

The attempt to assassinate Britano has produced great excitement among the people. Crowds surrounded the building occupied by the only newspaper here which has been opposing the Prime Minister, and blamed the editor for inflaming the hostile feeling against him, and smashed all the furniture and fittings belonging to the concern. They savagely attacked and wounded two members of the staff, and were proceeding to destroy the edifice when the police became masters of the situation and dispersed the mob. Afterwards the crowd attempted to lynch the prisoner, but were tolled by the police.

LONDON, 17.—The Marquis of Londonderry will leave London to-night for Ireland. He will take the Irish mail train at Euston Square station, and reach Dublin early to-morrow morning.

The Cabinet met to-day and discussed the Parnell land bill.

MADRID, 17.—Three officers belonging to the Spanish army at Barcelona have been arrested and imprisoned for

leading a band of soldiers to join the Carlists.

ROME, 18.—Succi, the faster, has successfully accomplished his task of living 30 days without ordinary food on mineral waters and an extract from an African root. He finished his task without being at all exhausted.

GALWAY, 18.—Father Fahy, the Catholic Priest, undergoing six months' imprisonment here for alleged threats against a landlord for having evicted one of the priest's parishioners at Woodford, in an interview to-day with an associated press reporter, said: "I never mentioned dynamite to Lewes. I never threatened him. I never urged the people to groan against him. I did not give bail, because such a compliance would have been a tacit admission that my defense was false, and if I made a false defense I would prove myself unworthy of the priesthood."

BELFAST, 19.—There was desperate rioting on Davis Street to-day. The policemen arrested two drunken men for fighting; the mob immediately gathered around the police and threatened them with violence, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the prisoners were secured. As soon as the barrack doors were closed behind the prisoners, a fearful attack was made upon the building by the mob. The outside shutters were torn down and the windows smashed. There were only four constables within the barracks; they fired 11 rounds, killing one man and wounding several others. It is stated that a woman was wounded and has since died in her own house. The mob was scattered by reinforcements.

PARIS, 18.—The *Republique Francaise* urges the French Government to take advantage of the fact that England has her hands full, to enforce the French protectorate over Madagascar, "otherwise" observes the paper, "England, when she becomes disengaged, will become mistress of the situation."

60 MILLION.

Sixty million people in the United States are daily consumers of bread artificially raised and lightened, yet statistics show that one-half the baking powders on the market are criminally impure. The Massachusetts official State Chemist, Professor James Babcock, says that the amount of ammonia secretly entering into a baking powder advertised under the smiling pretense of absolute purity makes its sale a crime.

The following heads of the *Great Universities* and *National Food Analysts* recommend for use in every family DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, which is free from ammonia, lime, alum or any drug taint whatever, and in the scientific honesty of its composition is a credit to our civilization.

Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., L. L. D., Bellevue Medical College, New York.

Prof. H. C. WHITE, State Chemist, University Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.

Prof. H. M. SCHEFFER, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. CHARLES E. DWIGHT, Analytical Chemist, Wheeling, W. Va.

Prof. JAMES F. BABCOCK, State Assayer, Boston, Mass.

Dr. ELIAS H. BARTLEY, B. S., Chemist to the Dep't of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. CURTIS C. HOWARD, M. Sc., Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.

Prof. M. DELFONTE, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. R. S. G. PATON, Late Chemist Health Department, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston.

Prof. R. A. WITTHAUS, A. M., M. D., University of Buffalo, N. Y.

Prof. A. H. SABIN, State Chemist, Burlington, Vt.

Prof. JOHN BOHLANDER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, College Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, O.

Prof. AUSTIN & WILBER, Profs. Chemistry, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.

Prof. GEORGE E. BARKER, Prof. Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. PETER COLLIER, Chief Chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Prof. HEYS & RICE, Profs. Chemistry, Ontario School Pharmacy, Toronto, Canada.

Dr. JAMES ALBRECHT, Chemist at the United States Mint, New Orleans, La.

Prof. EDGAR EVERHART, Prof. Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Prof. E. W. HILGARD, Prof. Chemistry, University California, Berkeley, Cal.

Prof. S. W. McKEOWN, Analytical Chemistry, Youngstown, Ohio.

Dr. HEINRICH DETTMER, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. C. GILBERT WHEELER, late Professor Chemistry, Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. J. H. LONG, Professor Chemistry, Chicago Medical College and Chicago College of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.

Prof. G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.