The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 106. THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

A STARTLING PLOT.

Intrigues for the Restoration of the Hawaiian Queen.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND FOR HELP.

The Presence of Mr. Davies at Washington Connected With the Plan Outlined.

CHICAGO, March 29.—A rather startling plot has been disclosed while Mr. Davies, the guardian of Princess Kaiulani, has been in Washington. This plan contemplates the restoration of the queen with the assistance of England and a British protectorate in the Hawaiian islands.

Mr. Davies is a thorough Englishman, his sympathies are entirely with Great Britain and he now goes to represent her fallen majesty at the court of St. James in the affair. The plan is to have the queen proclaim her sovereignty and then proceed at once to the British legation, which is immediately across the street from the palace in which she now resides, and there apply for protection on the pretense that her life is in danger. Mr. Woodhouse, the British minister, will recognize her as queen and give her the protection she desires. It is undoubtedly in connection with this affair that Mr. Davies has visited Washington and he has given due notice of the intentions of her majesty to the President and secretary of state.

GRIM HUMOR.

The C. P. Change to Pacify English Shareholders.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—T. H. Hubbard, who is attorney for Edward Searles, and who was the representative of the Hopkins interest in the Central and Southern Pacific companies, said yesterday that the significance in the recent change in the Central Pacific directorate was, more than anything else, a pacification of the English shareholders.

The *Examiner* says: "It is known that these gentlemen are violently protesting against the cutting off of their dividends, and something had to be done to quiet their nerves. They objected to a contract consummated by two boards of directors when the personnel of both was almost identical. They were surprised to learn that the directors of the Central and Southern Pacific companies had been making contracts with themselves that disastrously affected the interests of so many outsiders. These complaints being heard, the personnel of the Central Pacific was agreed on so that no man should be called on to serve both companies at the same time. Touching the settlement of the bond question, the indebtedness of the Central Pacific to the United States and the government's assumption of the first mortgage by issuing new bonds to run twenty-five years, Mr. Hubbard said that nothing effective could be done by the company. Isaac L. Requa, one of the new directors, the *Examiner* says, is a great personal friend of C. P. Huntington. J. C. B. Gunn, the other director, is not known to have a large interest in the Central Pacific. It is stated that both these directors are merely automata, elected to do the bidding of Huntington. The English shareholders have been making telegraphic demands for a more equitable consideration and in response to these demands C. P. Huntington has directed his agents in the new directorate to make another alteration in the lease between the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific. The Britishers, says the *Examiner*, asked that the provision for paying $1,300,000 in dividends to Central Pacific shareholders, be restored to the lease. This demand was not acceded to, but Mr. Huntington, who is fond of a joke, has ordered the insertion of a clause which says that the payment of the $1,300,000 in dividends shall be resumed as soon as the earnings of the Central Pacific company shall warrant such action. This is a sample of grim western humor that the Londoners are expected to appreciate and applaud."

Shot by an Officer.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 29.—A dispatch from Danville, Ill., says: W. H. Owens, city marshal of Paris, shot and killed James Gaines, a colored coal miner, at Grape creek, near that city, last evening. Gaines was under arrest for stealing an overcoat and some jewelry from Wallace Blackburn, of Paris. Gaines attempted to get his revolver away from Owens and the officer shot him to protect himself. Owens surrendered and is now in jail.

Charged With Stealing Timber.

HELENA, Wis., March 29.—United States Marshal Oakley, of Madison, brought William Saundry, the prominent Stillwater, Minn., lumberman here last night. He is charged with unlawfully cutting 384,000 feet of government timber in Douglass county. Saundry was given a hearing before United States Commissioner Helms and bound over in $1,000 bonds to appear at the April term of the district court at Madison. Saundry is the fourth lumberman who has been arrested on a like charge.

Singular Cause of Death.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 29.—Thomas H. Daley, cashier of the City National bank, and well known throughout northern Indiana, died suddenly last evening in a dental office from the effects of cocaine, administered to dull pain in extracting teeth. Deceased was fifty years of age, and has served two years as county clerk.

AN ELOPEMENT.

A Tender Youth and a Handsome Lady Go to California.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, March 29.—It is reported here that Mrs. Kingsbury, the handsome and popular young wife of F. E. Kingsbury, chief clerk of the Deere Wells Implement company, has eloped with Harry L. Nasson, 18 years old, and a pupil at the high school. He lived with his father, William Nasson, one of the prominent business men of this city. The couple left this city Monday evening over the Union Pacific. Young Nasson told a friend that their destination was Butte, Montana. Mrs. Kingsbury informed her the day before she was going to California to visit friends, but gave no hint that she would be accompanied on her journey by a gentleman. Whether Mr. Kingsbury had an idea that his wife intended to elope with Nasson is not known, but rumors of that sort soon reached him and he soon discovered that his wife and Nasson went away in company. Mrs. Kingsbury has always taken an active interest in church and society affairs and has gained a host of admiring acquaintances as well as many close friends. On this account the announcement that she and young Nasson had eloped has caused a sensation. Mr. Kingsbury, it is said, has placed the matter in the hands of his attorneys.

Escaped on a Bicycle.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 29.—A bicycle last night saved from capture Bill Cramer, the Albia desperado, who held the Albia officers at bay last week and escaped. The officers got wind of his presence here and started to make his capture. When they first caught sight of Cramer he was on foot and had a good start, being just beyond pistol range. Seeing that his pursuers were gaining on him, the desperado then seized a bicycle which was standing in front of a store and mounting it was soon off like the wind. Before the officers could get a vehicle it is supposed he succeeded in getting many miles away. They have not caught him yet.

BEWARE OF HOUSE PETS.

Cats and Dogs Known to Spread Infectious Diseases.

A Source of Danger to Suffering Humanity Well Worth Careful Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Household pets are, according to the German Veterinary association, frequent causes of infection to the public. The association sent a letter to the board of health on the subject. The letter called attention to the fact that dogs and cats are often permitted to remain by the bedside of persons suffering from infectious disease. The animals are allowed to wander in and out of sick chambers and consequently spread disease among other people. The German veterinary medical association petitions the health board to investigate this source of infection. They ask that in cases of contagious or infectious maladies a system of rigid quarantine be observed in connection with domestic pets and that the animals be put through a thorough process of disinfection.

Will Not Enforce the Law.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 29.—Mayor Fletcher, who is at the head of the police department, by virtue of his office, has said that the city administration here will not undertake to enforce the new liquor law known as the Martin law. The eighty saloons of the city will continue to run as of old, and the keepers will be fined $50 each month in the police court for disturbing the peace. In this decision he is sustained by practically the entire council and nearly all the citizens who declare the new law is impracticable and distasteful. Dispatches received here from Fort Dodge, Lemars, Creston, Council Bluffs and several other towns in western Iowa are to the effect that the new law does not answer the purpose and that the old fine system of regulating saloons will be continued.

Stricken with Paralysis.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—L. J. Morton, a pioneer merchant of Grand Rapids, Mich., who with his wife has been touring about the state for several weeks, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon as he was walking on the street. The shock seemed to affect his eyes only and Mr. Morton became totally blind. Doctors say the blindness is permanent.

A Musician Dead.

LONDON, March 29.—Hayden Parry, the musician, is dead.

Murdered in Africa.

PARIS, March 29.—Advices from Grand Bassam, Western Africa, are to the effect that Pollé, the administrator of that district, has been killed in an engagement with natives. It is reported that Donmy, the administrator of Casamance, Senegambia, has been murdered by natives.

THE COXEY ARMY.

Fourteen New Recruits This Morning.

SALEM, O., March 29.—Coxey's army passed a pleasant night in two halls set aside for their accommodation. They breakfasted on coffee, bread and jelly, while the officers had pies and meat. This causes grumbling among the rank and file, but they were quieted with promises. Snow has fallen all night making the roads between Salem and Columbia very uninviting. As Coxey did not arrive on the morning train, orders were given and the start was made at 10 with fourteen new recruits who joined at breakfast. Provision depots are being established along the route and surplus supplies are being shipped ahead. The snow continued to fall throughout the morning.

A Stormy Voyage.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The White Star steamer Teutonic arrived from Liverpool after an exceedingly stormy passage. She experienced a hurricane lasting Sunday and Monday, with very high seas. Several of the crew and passengers were severely hurt.

Smallpox in Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 29.—The state board of health is informed that there are more cases of smallpox in Chicago than ever before known. There were 221 cases reported from March 1 to March 28 in that city, 14 now over being reported yesterday. The pest [illegible] is full, over 400 patients being in them. One case is reported in Albion and the disease is reported as having appeared at Hoopeston, Vermilion county.

A Famous Scholar Dying.

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., March 29.—Prof. Robertson Smith, the famous Hebrew and Arabic scholar, librarian of the University of Cambridge and one of the editors of the last edition of Encyclopedia Britannica, is dying.

Medical Congress.

ROME, March 29.—The international medical congress opened here today.

Parnell's Judge Dead.

LONDON, March 29.—Baron Hannen, lord of appeal in ordinary, is dead. He was president of the commission which tried the charges against Parnell in 1889.

No Cause of Fear.

LONDON, March 29.—Ambassador Bayard, in an interview today in regard to the Behring sea negotiations, said there is perfect accord between the two governments in regard to the place and methods of enforcing award. He scouted the idea that there had been danger of complications since the award was made, saying, in conclusion, "No difficulty whatever need be feared between the United States and Great Britain on the subject."

Two Emperors Meet.

ABBAZIA, March 29.—Emperor Francis Joseph was met at the railway station this morning by Emperor William. Triumphal arches spanned the streets through which the two emperors passed and an enormous crowd cheered them as they rode by. After being conducted to the residence prepared for him, the emperor of Austria paid a visit to the empress of Germany and partook of luncheon. The emperors will take sail on the German emperor's yacht later, followed by a brilliant reception on board the German warship Moltke.

Thrown Out of Employment.

HAMMOND, Ind., March 29.—Lakeside nail mills here closed down last evening on account of lack of orders and over 200 men and boys are thrown out of employment. The works have been in operation only five weeks after an idleness of six months.

A Cold Wave On.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 29.—The mercury fell rapidly last night and an intense coldy wave is on. It is anticipated that much further damage will be done to fruit and crops.

THE MERCURY FALLING.

LUCAS, Iowa, March 29.—The heavy snow storm ceased late last night, six or eight inches having fallen on a level, considerably drifted. The mercury is falling very rapidly since the snow ceased.

Woman Suffrage.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29.—About twenty of the leading women of this city interested in church and benevolent work have organized a woman's suffrage association. Mrs. McLendon, a member of an aristocratic family, was elected president. The idea is to push the question of woman suffrage so as to have a good report to make to the national association which meets here next year.

THE THREE DAYS' GRACE.

Milwaukee Bankers Give Notice to the Public.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 29.—The last Wisconsin legislature enacted a law doing away with the three days' grace on promissory notes, the law to take effect April 5th of this year. There has been considerable doubt as to what effect the law would have on paper issued on or before April 5th. For this reason the bankers of Milwaukee issued the following:

"By the advice of counsel, in whom we have full confidence, the banks of Milwaukee have concluded that the law abolishing the days of grace in Wisconsin will take effect and be in force April 5th, 1894. We conclude that the act applies to negotiable paper issued on or after April 5, 1894, and not to paper executed prior to that date. We do not believe that the law can apply to negotiable paper in existence at the time it was passed because it would impair the obligation of the contract; nor to negotiable paper executed prior to April 5, 1894, because it does not take effect until that date, and there are no words evincing any intent of the legislature to make the act retroactive."

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Iron Pipe Destroyed by an Electric Current.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 29.—The water department was called on last night to repair a leak in a six-inch water main. When an excavation was made and the pipe exposed it was then discovered that a small section of it had been eaten away by the action of the electric current from the return wire of the St. Louis and Suburban railway. It has been known that these wires have been dangerous when placed in too close proximity to lead pipes, but this is the first instance in the experience of the department where the iron pipes have been attacked. It presents a serious problem as there is no telling how far this corruption has extended.

Why He Stole It.

Tom Sullivan, a down-at-the-heel individual, last night stole a hand satchel from a store and then went to the police station, confessed his offense and asked to be locked up. His request was granted and this morning he appeared before Justice Smith and stated that he had stolen the article because he was ill and needed a place to rest and keep from starving, and felt that it would be an easy and proper thing for the court to sentence him for petit larceny. This suggestion from the prisoner was quickly acted on and he was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the city jail.

The Same Old List.

Chief Justice Merritt is doing duty on the law and motion calendar this afternoon.

FIRE CHIEF DEVINE.

He Puts In His Answer to That Writ of Mandate.

MONTAGUE'S GRIEVOUS AILMENTS!

A Cruel Rap at Powers's Bill and the Last Legislature.—Today's Hearing in Court.

The "event" of the morning in Chief Justice Merritt's court was the hearing on the writ of mandate issued last week to Fire Chief Devine, at the instance of Charles H. Montague, a deposed pipeman of the fire department, calling upon the defendant to show cause why the petitioner should not be by him restored to his former position.

The substance of Montague's complaint was that he had been a member of the Salt Lake fire department since the year 1891, and that on March 5th of the present year he was discharged by the defendant without probable cause and without any charges having been preferred against him. The petition was lodged under the provisions of Powers's Fire and Police Commission bill, passed by the late territorial Legislature.

The parties to the proceedings were present, the petitioner being represented by Judge Powers and Attorney D. N. Straup and Fire Chief Devine by City Attorney Hoge.

The defendant this morning, just after the opening of court, filed his return and answer to the writ, setting forth the various reasons why he does not restore Montague to his former position of pipeman. He denies (1) that Montague was at any time discharged without cause or warrant of law; (2) that the discharge proceedings were ex parte, or that no charges had been preferred against him. He then alleges that Montague is "badly diseased and afflicted with catarrh in the head, which produces a constant and offensive smell, rendering the air in the room occupied by him disagreeable and unwholesome and almost unbearable;" that he was periodically afflicted with rheumatism and unable to perform his duties in the fire department, and that at such times the fire chief was compelled to, and did, appoint another person to take his place—all of which, says Mr. Devine, was "detrimental to and tended to lessen the efficiency of the department." That it was necessary in the business of the fire department where Montague had been heretofore employed for other employes to sleep on alternate nights in the same room occupied by Montague the previous night; that "the bed was rendered offensive from the smell of catarrh left by him to such an extent "that his confreres could not sleep there with any degree of comfort."

Montague, it is further averred, was a disagreeable, and discharged his duties in the department "in a churlish and reluctant manner, and by his conduct and manifest disposition to resent and disobey the lawful orders and directions of those placed over him tended to create contention and destroy discipline in the department." It therefore, on March 5th last, became necessary to suspend Montague from further service. The defendant asked under these circumstances that the application be dismissed, with reasonable costs.

Judge Powers, on behalf of the petitioner, said he took it that the only matter that could be properly brought before this court under the petition was a question of law. As to the answer filed, as he viewed it, it had no bearing whatever on this hearing. The petition was lodged for the purpose of obtaining the construction by this court of what was termed "an act to appoint a board of police and fire commissioners in [certain] cities and to place the police and fire departments of said cities upon a non-partisan basis," passed by the last legislature. If this law was not applicable to the chiefs of departments from the time of its approval, then this court would not review the discretion vested in those officers as regarded removal, on a question of mandamus. The whole question, then, before his Honor (and everything else was waived) was whether under this law, after its passage and approval, the fire chief had the right to remove any man under him; and that point came up properly under the demurrer. If the court held that he had that right, counsel for the petitioner were content. This, then, was the proposition: If this law was in force from the time of its approval, and prevented the removal of any man under its terms, and Montague had not been removed in accordance therewith, then the mandamus would lie; but if it were contended that the law did not take effect until the board of commission named under the act should have been appointed, then the mandamus would not lie.

[Sec. 2 of the act states that "within thirty days after the passage and approval of this act there shall be appointed in all cities [of 12,000 or more inhabitants] a board of police and fire commissioners," etc.]

Judge Merritt said as the act provided there should be a commission appointed, the question now was whether it went into effect from the time of its passage, or not until the commissioners were appointed.

Judge Hoge remarked that this act was signed on the 8th day of March and, in his opinion, it became law forthwith. If the position taken by the petitioner here was correct, then the city had been without any government of the fire department from March 8th down to the present time, as no commission had yet been named, and it would signify that however inefficient or derelict of duty the employes might be, the chief would be perfectly helpless and the citizens of Salt Lake would be at the simple mercy of any man who might be neglectful of or indifferent to duty—who might refuse to go with the department when called out. The question arose did the Legislature contemplate any such calamity as might arise under this act? He believed that the fire chief had a right to step in and suspend any member of the department until the board of commission came into existence; and when it did, then the presumption of law was that the chief would do exactly what that section of the law required of him, and report what he had done in this matter for its consideration. If that was not the proper construction of the statute, the calamities which he had merely hinted at might happen and the fire department would be substantially destroyed. Counsel denied that this was a dismissal of the petitioner without any cause, and contended that it was a case of suspension to be reported to the board of commission when appointed. A writ of mandamus would not reach this case.

Judge Powers, in his reply, said he did not desire to have this matter decided on any technicality, but simply to have the ruling of the court on the law as to whether the head of any department of the city of Salt Lake was supreme and above the Legislature of the Territory of Utah. No discretion had been vested in these chiefs of departments either in this city or Ogden, and they had no power, right or authority to suspend or discharge any man under them. He insisted that this act became law as soon as the governor signed the same, and suggestively remarked that there must have been a something which moved the Legislature of the Territory to the passage of such a law as this. Counsel took occasion to advert to the many heads which had fallen of late by the [illegible]; and both he and Judge Hoge quoted freely from the law bearing on the subject at issue. This act, said Judge Powers, from beginning to end, carefully protected the men who had been in office; it secured to them the rights they had already obtained, and gave them the reward of building up, here and in Ogden, departments which were the pride of the city, and which should not be subjected to the touch of the politician who might be rewarded by a departmental office. Montague, he contended, had no remedy except by mandamus. The intention of the legislature was to put an end to the rewarding of ward politicians and of the near friends of the chiefs of the different departments and build up here what the foundation had already been laid for—a better fire and police department than existed anywhere else within the United States.

Attorney Straup made some supplementary remarks, and

Judge Hoge made the closing argument, with several hits [illegible]. Powers, he said, was the father of this bill, but who was its mother? It was hard to imagine; at any rate the mother must have been a "scrub" to have produced such a bantling as had been now produced in court. (Laughter.) Whatever odium attached to this bill, Judge Powers, it would seem, was ready to tack it on to the recent Legislature. "It," continued counsel, warming up, "there ever has been a vicious piece of legislation, and one that if there is any possible show for the courts of this Territory to place the seal of condemnation, by judgment upon it should be condemned, this particular bill is one of the many measures that will come home to bother that last Legislature in the future and damn it almost to eternal infamy." (Laughter.)

Judge Powers had been temporarily absent from the court room while Judge Hoge was referring and reiterating to the bill as "this bastard bantling;" but upon his return took the first opportunity of remarking:—

"The mother was not a Salt Lake City office holder!"

Judge Hoge—The father, I understand, wants to be. (Laughter.)

Judge Powers—Not much; if he has to deal with some of those found about him. (Renewed laughter.)

Judge Merritt, at the close of the arguments, which consumed the entire forenoon, intimated that he would render his decision at some time between now and Monday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the case of Charles Roberts et al vs Salt Lake City et al the demurrer to complaint, argued yesterday, was sustained. An exception was taken and twenty days allowed to amend.

Martin Larsen vs the Tintic Iron Co. et al. Motion for new trial, also argued on Wednesday, overruled.

J. B. Pritchett et al vs the Bingham Canyon Mining Co. Plaintiff allowed till April 20th to file amended supplemental complaint.

Eighth Ward Entertainment.

The Young Ladies Association of the Eighth ward will give an entertainment on Friday evening, March 30th, in the Eighth ward meeting house commencing at 7:30. The first part of the program will consist of songs, recitations and vocal and instrumental music, in which Professors Horace [illegible], John P. Meakin, Thomas Ashworth and Mr. John Evans will appear. At 10 o'clock the floors will be cleared and dancing will begin. A fine band and caller are engaged. If you will come you can depend on having a good time. Proceeds for the benefit of the poor. Admission 25 cents.

LAW AND MOTION.

Orders Made On This Calendar By Judge Bartch.

In Judge Bartch's court today the following rulings were entered:

O. W. Moyle, assignee, vs H. S. Hepp. Demurrer to amended counter claim and cross-complaint sustained.

Utah Loan and Building association vs Isaac V. Buny et al. Demurrer to complaint sustained; ten days to answer.

Alfred Green et al vs Wm. Atwood. Demurrer to complaint overruled. Motion to strike out part of same sustained; ten days to amend complaint.

Hyrum Lindenmeyer et al vs Salt Lake Soap Co. Motion for a new trial overruled.

Board of Education vs Wm. Lisler et al. Demurrer to answer and cross-complaint of J. A. Smith & Son by defendant Thos. Mulloy, and demurrer of defendant Wm. Lisler to same overruled; fifteen days to answer.

Thos Cupit vs Park City bank. Motion to dissolve writ of attachment sustained. Plaintiff asked for a twenty days' stay to prepare and perfect appeal to the Supreme court. Leave granted to file, nunc pro tunc, amended answer and affidavit, the original having been lost.

De Wolfy vs Milgreen. Hearing on alternative writ of mandate set for Friday, March 30th.

James Johnson vs Robert T. Burns. Motion for a new trial passed.

Abner Brown vs Jno. M. Smith et al. Demurrer to complaint passed.

S. S. Gleason et al vs Hayden Hays. Demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

C. F. Walker vs the Salt Lake Driving Park association. Demurrer to complaint withdrawn by consent; ten days to answer.

Meyer Hennessey et al vs D. Abrams et al. Argued and submitted.

F. E. Gregg, etc., vs Wm. Glasmann et al. Motion to confirm report of referee passed.

Fred A. Hale vs E. S. De Golyer et al. Demurrer to complaint passed.

John Hamilton vs the Petro Mining company. Motion to dissolve attachment argued and submitted.

Marriage License.

County Clerk Maloy this afternoon issued a marriage license to Clinton J. Moss, 30, and Clara Hinman, 24, both of this city.

Judge Blair's Day Off.

No orders were in the probate court this morning, the sheet being a clean one for the day.

THE VAN PATTEN CASE.

Statement of the Defense.—More Testimony Taken.

Special to the NEWS.

PROVO, Utah, March 29.—W. H. King made the opening statement for the defense in the Van Patten case this morning. Mrs. Van Patten had gone to Ephraim to visit Uncle Soren Nielsen, for the purpose of borrowing money. He had first refused. When he became sick he told Mrs. Van Patten to have Mads Nielsen to write to Ammon Dibbs to let her have five hundred dollars and sign the name of the deceased. He also told her not to tell his wife. Mr. King stated that Mrs. Van Patten and the deceased had always been very friendly; that deceased and his wife had led a quarrelsome life; that Mrs. Nielsen had threatened to kill her husband and had better opportunity to administer the poison, if any were administered.

C. W. Peterson testified that Mrs. Nielsen had at one time threatened her husband with a hatchet. Ole Larsen testified that Mrs. Nielsen offered him $1,000 in 1891 if he would kill Nielsen. He was not sure she meant it. She said, however, she did.

Niels M. Thompson had borrowed $1,250 from Nielsen a short time before his death. This was to explain where part of the money drawn from the bank went to.

The sexton of Ephraim testified that Mrs. Nielsen, after the death of Nielsen, first told him that she had no money. Afterwards she went to a drawer and took a large package of bills.

Soren Jensen testified that when the doctor told Mrs. Nielsen and Mrs. Van Patten that Nielsen could not recover, Mrs. Van Patten cried and Mrs. Nielsen said it was nothing to "bawl" about, as all men had to die and that better men than Nielsen had died.

Mrs. Van Patten remarked that she wanted to send for a doctor but Mrs. Nielsen objected. She shook her head and said he had often been sick that way before.

WANT SALT LAKE PAPERS.

Collections of United States Journals to be Sent to Italy.

Ing. Ettore Patrizi, civil engineer and secretary of the Italian commission to the California Midwinter Fair and correspondent of *La Tribuna* of Rome, *Il Corriere della Sera* of Milan, *La Lombardia* and *L' Illustrazione Italiana* of the same city, has written to the Salt Lake Press club from San Francisco as follows:

Gentlemen:—I kindly notify you that a series of special expositions will be held next summer at Milan, the most prosperous and progressive city in Italy. Among them, a very noticeable one worthy of great interest, will be a memorial exposition of the different newspapers in the world. I have been appointed by my colleagues at Milan to interest myself in making a collection of all the papers published in the United States. For this aim I beg of you ardently to help me in collecting a few of the papers published in your city showing the progressive improvements of them.

[illegible]

Hoping that you will oblige me, I am, respectfully,

ETTORE PATRIZI,

Assistant General Commissioner for Italy.

Grice Rearrested for Burglary.

Samuel Grice, who was arrested a few weeks ago on the charge of grand larceny and who was released on bonds pending the action of the grand jury, been rearrested. This time he is charged with burglary, the complainant being H. K. Thomas, from whom it is alleged that Grice stole a set of harness some time ago.

Should Take Care of Chickens.

Joseph Haney, who lives at No. 775 east Fourth South street and whose chickens it is claimed have been the source of a great deal of annoyance to neighbors of late in scratching up gardens and flower seeds, was to have a hearing before Justice Smith this afternoon. The officers say that owners of chickens must take care of their fowls at this time of the year or take the consequences.

WATERWORKS TEST.

The System at Forest Dale Found to Work Satisfactorily.

LARGE SUPPLY OF GOOD WATER.

From the Fire Hydrants, Water Can be Thrown Over a Three-Story Building.

Last evening a number of tests were made of the new waterworks system in Forest Dale, south of the city, which proved in every way satisfactory. In case of fire a two-story building can be easily covered by a stream of water from the hydrants in the upper part of the town, and in the central and lower portion three-story buildings can be thrown over, as the water will go to a height of sixty feet. This is by the pressure on the course alone. When the proposition which has been made to put in a fire engine is carried out buildings of any size will have full protection.

A year ago the suggestion was made that a waterworks system should be put in the yearly [illegible], and the property holders organized the Forest Dale water company. Various methods were examined and estimates secured. The company incorporated and the county granted a franchise authorizing the laying of pipes in all that section of country.

In early days the water was developed from springs above Forest Dale, and was used for what was the well known Forest Farm, then owned by President Young, so that the land owners there also became the owners of the water. For this there have been constructed two substantial reservoirs to protect the springs from being polluted by stock or other means. These springs now furnish 1,442,000 gallons of water per day of 24 hours—nearly one-fifth as much as City creek, and half as much as Emigration creek; so the supply is abundant for all purposes. An analysis of the water showed it to be of excellent quality.

The piping for the system is of cast iron, of the same grade as the city waterworks system. It was purchased of the Co-operative Wagon and Machine company, except as much of it as could be made at home. The fire hydrants and every piece that could be produced at home were secured here, and home workmen did all the work in putting in the system. From the reservoirs the first pipes are 10-inch; farther down the system 8-inch pipes are introduced, and as the water is distributed the mains are brought down to 6-inch, with laterals of 4-inch pipe.

Ten fire hydrants have been placed in position, arranged in such manner that every house in Forest Dale, or that can be built within its limits, is within a block of a fire hydrant. The value of this arrangement can be easily understood as all the houses in the interior of the district are within reach of two hydrants. The water was turned into the system last January and has been running ever since, and quite a number of the residents have had it in their houses for some time, while others are connecting their dwellings with the mains. But the official test by the officers of the company was not made until last evening, when everything was found in suitable shape.

THAT BOMBSHELL.

Belief That an Attempt Was Made to Fire the Deadly Device.

The police authorities are, so far as the public know, just as much in the dark today regarding the identity of the manufacturer of the bomb found yesterday as they were last night. It was stated, however, that a clue had been obtained that may lead to important disclosures, but if such is the case the officers are discreet enough to remain their own confidants, as they have no particulars to give out just yet.

The utmost vigilance, however, is being maintained and the most rigid and specific instructions given to the men to strain every effort to hunt down the miscreant or miscreants who are responsible for the shock given the community yesterday by the discovery of the bomb. It is now thought, said Chief Pratt to a representative of the NEWS today, an attempt was made to fire the deadly missile, as a close inspection and analysis shows that the fuse had been ignited and the matter burned out while the powder-like substance that the fuse contained, Captain Donovan thinks, bears a very strong resemblance to the ashes of exploded giant powder. The conclusion thus reached being that the fire burned down to the powder and consumed it but that it failed to explode on account of it being an imperfect article. In the meanwhile there is still a great deal of uncertainty in official quarters.

For Throwing Dead Kittens.

Fred Washington, the notorious young deputy dog catcher, and Thos. Joseph, a white boy, were before Justice Smith this morning charged with disturbing the peace of an old negress named Williams, who resides on Victoria alley. The specific wrong doing of the defendants consisted of throwing dead kittens at the door and through the windows of the residence of the complaining witness. This sort of sport it appears the young men have been engaging in repeatedly of late. They were made the subjects of [illegible] court lecture and then told by the court to go their way and to be more careful in the future.

Seigniorage Bill Vetoed.

President Cleveland's message accompanying the veto of the Bland seigniorage bill will be found on page five.