DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Monday, August 10, 1891.

All Advertisements which are expected to appear in the Evening Issue on the day when received should be handed in to the business department not later than 6 p. m.

Terms of Advertising furnished upon application.

☞Copy for advertisements must be in advance.

FRAGMENTS.

Free lecture at the Assembly Hall tonight.

PROFESSOR SHEPHERD has returned from his California trip improved in health.

ELDER BROWNS will lecture on the Talmud tonight in the Assembly Hall. Everybody invited.

THERE are telegrams at the Western Union office for J. C. Parr, of Sugar House ward, and James Connors.

THE Thirteenth quorum of Seventies will meet this evening in the Twenty-third ward vestry at 7:30 o'clock.

A MAN by name of Wood was arraigned before Commissioner Crossman at 5 o'clock this afternoon on a charge of poisoning chickens with strychnine.

THE regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Deseret Hospital will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Hospital building.

FIVE professional panhandlers were arrested today. They left $100 to secure their attendance in court tomorrow. The amounts will of course be forfeited.

THE DITCH which was to have been held in Hardwood Hollow tomorrow evening is postponed indefinitely, on account of a death in the family of one of the principal participants.

WILSON, one of the convicts who made such a novel and successful escape from the penitentiary on Saturday evening, was seen on the streets last night. Unless he leaves the city he will probably be captured in the near future.

DAVIDSON C. B. DONNER, of the Eleventh ward of this city, called at our office today. He was celebrating the seventieth anniversary of his birth and to all appearances is able to live to celebrate many more birthdays.

J. M. WIGGINS has been arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. The complaining witness is J. D. Sullivan of the Enterprise house. The matter will be ventilated before Commissioner Norrell at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

THE Salt Lake Streetcar Paving Company say they are prepared for any heat that the City Council may choose to make of their paving, it being put in at the intersection of State and First South streets, no matter how severe it may be.

THERE was a regular "Irish wake" at Gardiner last night. According to reports the air in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery was filled with shrieks, groans, curses, beer bottles, glasses and guns. No arrests were made and the commotion came to an end for want of more ammunition and the wounded members of their bodies.

MR. D. W. MCCALLAN, counsel of the late General George H. McCullan, and W. G. Adams intend to bring suit against the Rapid Transit Railway company for opening Main from a mile street car. They claim they paid full price for Calder's farm, and failing to produce their transfer at a minute's notice, they were put off the car.

THE granite blocks now being put down on a border around the wooden paving at the intersection of First South and Main streets have been taken from Little Cottonwood canyon by Major M. C. Silva. The stone comes from the quarries from which the Temple rock has been taken. Experts pronounce it the best paving stone in the world.

THAT verse of minute, the street street policy, has engendered the long list of accidents in our cities. On Saturday evening, a man attached to a buggy containing John Eddins and wife, of Sandy, took flight as the unconscious object at the corner of First South and First West streets and ran away. Mrs. Eddins was thrown out by her head striking a post with the ground. She was picked insensible and it was only with difficulty that Dr. Worden could restore her to consciousness. Mr. Eddins was also hurt but not seriously.

A BIG STEAL.

Housebreakers Enter the Residence of Chas. T. Blandin and Make a Rich Haul.

The residence of Charles T. Blandin, 421 South Main street, was entered by a burglar or burglars at an early hour yesterday morning while the family was asleep, and who stole $55.00 in cash, a silver watch and chain, a gold watch and chain, stock certificates amounting to $4,065.00. A large amount of clothing was also carried off, most of which was dropped in the back yard and afterwards recovered. Several promissory notes were also taken.

Entrance was effected through a screen door at the rear of the house.

Mr. Blandin notified the police and gave them a detailed description of the property stolen. He estimates his loss at $4,500.00.

Amusements.

Mr. John S. Lindsay, the well known and favorite local actor, is again in the field with a new play, in which capacity he has already achieved no little distinction here and elsewhere. This time his production is a reflex of the times in which we live and is designed to illustrate one—the most conspicuous—at present agitating the body politic, the labor question. The play is entitled "The Wage Workers," and from what we can gather it will be a strong piece. We are assured that it will written, the details pleasing, and the action dramatic. And the language rightly suited to catching with nothing wanting to make it a success. The play will be given its first presentation at the Theatre on the 8th of September, and will be carefully rehearsed and arranged for.

In the interim Mr. Lindsay will make a tour of the surrounding country, producing some of his favorite pieces and so opportunity offers preparing for a grand presentation of "Wage Workers," the author of which, by the bye, is a noted journalist, M. Robert N. Travel, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A novel petition is being circulated in Waynesboro, Ga., by a negro preacher, who lives a few miles out in the country. It is an appeal for money to purchase a set of false teeth. He was greeted with laughter wherever he appeared, but nothing daunted, he is still going the rounds with his petition. He says he can't preach the gospel without teeth.

ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Three of Them Succeed in Getting Out of the Penitentiary.

Something approaching a sensation was occasioned among the officers of the Penitentiary on Saturday afternoon, between 4:30 and 5 o'clock, when it was discovered that three prisoners had managed to make good their escape from within the walls of that building. The first to learn of the affair was Warden Vandercook and steps were immediately taken to recapture the fugitives.

Recently a new outer wall has been erected around the entire prison, and on Saturday the three in question were at work with other convicts, hoisting to the ground the old stone wall that was allowed to stand until the new enclosure was finished. The non-other than were on a high scaffold on the east, in which they were hauled out through the gate into the yard on the outside. The convicts saw their opportunity. The wagon was driven by prisoners who had gained the confidence of the warden by good behavior. Having secured their concealment they have lay flat on the bottom of the wagon, while the drivers loaded it up with brick, completely covering the men. As the wagon passed the gate the guards saw nothing but a load of adobes and it was allowed to pass on.

Of the three who made their escape was the notorious none third Wilson, one of the most desperate characters that ever visited this Territory.

Subjoined is a description of the runaways: Thomas McJanion—burglary, eight years; sent up in March, light complexion, about twenty-four years old, feet 5½ inches high, eyes and hair light brown, weight about 145 pounds, is has on the right forearm the word "Joe" and a small scar on the nose.

W. W. Wilson—He went up about a year ago for grand larceny. He has spent considerable time in prison. He is dark complexion, age thirty-two, height 6 feet 1 inch, weight 185 pounds, blue eyes, dark brown hair, the thumb and first two forefingers of the right hand are off at the first joint.

Frank McManus, sentenced at the first district court at Ogden the first part of this year for burglary. He is light complexioned, twenty-five years of age, height 5 feet and one-half inches, light blue eyes, brown hair, weight 155 pounds, and has a mole on the right side of the waist.

Up to this afternoon nothing had been heard of the men. Officers are scouring the Territory in all directions in search of them.

COURT ECHOES.

Judge Zane Has a Quiet Day.—Charles S. Ford Fined $50 for Assault.

Chief Justice Zane spent his time in chambers this morning, and the first matter that came before him was the application of John James, of the Eighteenth ward, to be admitted to citizenship. He two "supporters" were Messrs Henry Peay and Scott Anderson. Mr. James is now a full-fledged American citizen.

In the case of Lucinda Hustad vs. Singleton Hustad, on motion and by consent, the demurrer was overruled and the defendant granted till September 1st to plead.

Senator Walker of Illinois is on a visit to Salt Lake, and this morning had a long interview with Judge Zane in his honor's private room. The senator is delighted with the beauties of this city and its environs.

In the case of Charles Ford, the "liberal" Dom Major, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon upon Sergeant Cone, of the City Street Railway company, Commissioner Pratt this morning fined the defendant $50, and notice of appeal was at once given by Ford's attorneys, Ogden Hiles, Judge Hogan and Colonel Lowry.

The facts of the case, so far as they had developed on Saturday morning on the examination of the accused before Commissioner Pratt, were reported in that day's NEWS. During the afternoon about fifteen witnesses were examined by the defense, and though Ford's counsel did all they could to obtain his discharge, the Commissioner considered the assault amply proved by the testimony on the complainant's side, the result being as above stated.

J. H. Reardon and John Noonan went before Commissioner Crossman this morning on the charge of disturbing the peace. It seems that the two defendants were at the dancing saloon on Saturday night and began to "have a fun. Some of these dancing around thought the men were fighting in earnest and interfered, and so free is Lotos as though a general disturbance would ensue. The defendants were put outside, and a charge of disturbing the peace was brought against them. They now pleaded guilty, and after hearing explanations, the Commissioner simply ordered the defendants to pay $10 costs between them.

The referee case of Kartick vs. Hansenson was resumed before Colonel Merritt in the Third District Court room this morning. It is not expected to finish for several days yet.

A civil case, Keyser vs. Mathews and Mathews, was called on before Commissioner Pratt this morning. It is a dispute in regard to horses. Attorney Hoyt represented the plaintiff and Attorney Riley appeared for the defendants.

The hearing of the charge of embezzling $1,200 by J. R. Wolf, an employe of the Mountain Ice company, was fixed to take place this afternoon, before Commissioner Pratt. It has been asserted by the defendant that his arrest was the outcome of spite on the part of certain officials of the Ice company, but this is positively denied.

Rabbi Browne's Lecture.

Rabbi Browne will not as announced in a morning contemporary, lecture in the Methodist Episcopal Church, this evening, but in the Assembly Hall. His subject will be "The Talmud." No charge will be made for admission. Tomorrow night the Rabbi will lecture in the new Jewish Temple, when his theme will be "Did the Jews Crucify Christ?"

The discussion benefit says of "The Talmud": "It is the best lecture on this subject that ever appeared in England."

ORDER has been made Saturday, August 1, as the time for hearing petition for distribution and appointment of commissioners on the estate of William Oliver Eva.

THE TIMBER ACT.

Interesting Information to Settlers on the Public Domain.

Subjoined is the circular recently issued from the department of the Interior regarding the rules governing the use of timber on the public domain:

"(1)—The act, so far as it relates to timber on the public land, applies only to the states of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming and Nevada, the district of Alaska, and the territory of Utah.

"(2)—The right of railroad companies to procure timber for construction purposes from the public land adjacent to the lines of their roads, established by the several grant-making acts and the act of March 3, 1875, (18 Stats., 482) is in no way enlarged by this act.

"(3)—The act of June 3, 1878 (20 Stats.), authorizing the cutting of timber for building, agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes, from public lands which are known to be mineral and not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States except for mineral entry, is not repealed by this act, but remains in force subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the commissioner by the secretary of the interior.

"(4)—Settlers upon the public lands, miners, farmers and other bona fide residents in either of the states, District or Territory named in this act, who have not a sufficient supply of timber on their own claims or lands for fencing, building or mining purposes, or for necessary use in developing the mineral or other natural resources of the lands owned or occupied by them, may cut or procure the timber free from the public lands strictly for the purposes enumerated in this section, but not for sale or disposal or use other than as aforesaid, and nothing in this section shall not be construed to give the right to cut timber on any appropriated or reserved public lands, and this act does not and it is intended to reserve the right to prosecute such timber restrictions as to may, at any time, deem necessary, or to revoke the permission granted hereby in any case or cases in which he may determine that persons are abusing the concession privileges, or where it is necessary to the public good.

"(5)—Section 2461, United States Revised statutes, is still in force in the states, district and territory named in this act, as well as the act of March 3, 1887, and the regulations of the United States. In prosecutions may be instituted as heretofore against any person who shall cut or remove, or cause or procure to be cut or removed, timber on any land, or be employed in cutting or removing any timber from public lands of any other character or description, or for any purpose or use other than is provided for in the act approved June 3, 1878, and then so above defined in sections 2, 3, and 4 of these rules and regulations, unless special permission in the manner herein prescribed shall first be obtained, specifically designating the particular sections or tracts from which timber may be cut, and under what conditions and limitations.

"(6)—Persons, firms, or corporations residing in either of the states, districts or Territory named in this act, who shall cut or procure to be cut or remove timber from public lands for purposes of sale or traffic, or to manufacture same into lumber or other articles for sale, or for use in trade or merchandise, or for any other use whatsoever other than as defined in sections 2, 3 and 4 of these rules and regulations, must make application in writing to the secretary of the interior, designating the lands by section, township, and range, if surveyed, and, if unsurveyed, describing the lands by natural boundaries, and the estimated number of acres thereto. They must also define the character of the timber and the kind of trees or timber growing thereon, giving an estimate as to the quantity of each kind, stating the purpose intended, and that they desire authority to cut or remove, and the specific purpose or purposes for which the timber or the product thereof is required. The application must be sworn to and witnessed by not less than two reliable and responsible citizens of the State, district, or territory in which the land is situated, and who reside in the locality of the particular land described.

"(7)—The petitioner or petitioners should also furnish with the application such evidence as can be procured to conclusively show that the preservation of the timber or trees on the land described is not required for the public good, but that its use as lumber or other product, and for the purposes named in the application, is a public necessity. Upon receipt of the application, with accompanying papers, it will be duly considered, and if deemed for public interest to entertain the application, it will be granted subject to such restrictions and limitations as may be deemed necessary; but if it shall appear that the cutting of timber in the locality described in the application will be detrimental to the public interest or infringe upon the rights and privileges of the settlers in that locality, the application will be rejected.

"(8)—In order that farmers who desire to have the timber preserved in the interests of their water supply for irrigation and all others having adverse interests may have due notice of such applications, the parties making an application, as herein prescribed, shall cause a notice of such application, describing the lands and timber which it is desired to use, to be published at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the state, district or territory, and also in a newspaper in the county, or if there be no newspaper in that county, in each of the counties where the lands are situated, and a printed copy of the published notices must be submitted with the application, together with the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of each newspaper attached thereto, showing that the same was successively issued the requisite number of times, and the date thereof.

"(9)—The cutting or removing of any timber from public lands described in an application, by any party or parties, before authority has been officially granted by the secretary of the interior, will render the party or offending parties liable to prosecution, and subject the application to rejection.

"(10)—Sawmill owners, lumber dealers, and others, who in any manner cause or procure timber to be cut or removed from any public lands to violate or evade any of these rules and regulations, whether directly by men in their employ, or indirectly through contract, or by purchase, are equally guilty of trespass with the individuals who actually cut or remove such timber, and are alike liable to criminal prosecution. The producer or manufacturer of timber so cut, as well as the purchaser of such timber or its products, is liable in civil suit for the value thereof.

"(11)—Special agents will diligently investigate and report all such cases to this office for proper action."

OTHER ABATEMENTS

And Reductions by the County Board of Equalization.

The following other statements, remissions and reductions have been made by the County Board of Equalization:

Priscilla Fell Seminary, use of school property in Salt Lake	[illegible]		
Deseret Hospital, use of property	[illegible]		
John A. Clinger, [illegible]	[illegible]		
Same, [illegible]	[illegible]		
Same, [illegible]	[illegible]		
Same