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. 63. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

BORIS'S CONVERSION.

A Topic of Overwhelming Interest in St. Petersburg.

NOT A POLITICAL RUSE, PERHAPS

But it May Have a Pecuniary Influence Upon the European Situation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from St. Petersburg says:

The conversion of Prince Boris, of Bulgaria, is the topic of the hour and is of the greatest interest to political and diplomatic circles. An eminent authority declares that all the stories which have appeared in the press are "bunkum." He says that even if the present Prince of Bulgaria should be excommunicated, there was a reasonable prospect of such an event in the case of King Victor Emanuel of Italy who suffered the same fate with impunity.

When Prince Ferdinand acted the part of the Duke D'Aumale, the result was that he would arrive first, in following the traditions of our family, to be Henry IV one, or Jac Cicode De Guise or Henry III one, in glorifying our house in harmonizing the fortunes of his people, secondly, in opposing a with other than that which his people recognized."

The New Vienna prints a dispatch which says that prince Ferdinand has signed a proclamation to be issued immediately.

Editorially it remarks: "The orthodoxy of Prince Boris will kill Russian influence in Bulgaria and Bulgaria is trotting back to the terms of the treaty of Berlin."

The Novosti telegrams do not confirm the Vienna Vremya's news. They merely state that military measures have been taken in Sofia and mobilization is in progress at the palace. In a minister announces the Novosti is to be taken. Significant that if any is to be done the entire family of Prince Ferdinand must become orthodox. Nine years of the anti-Russian Coburg dynasty will cannot be so easily forgotten by Russia. On the other hand if Boris for the change of the young prince's religion up on season reasons. It is a political ruse and announce the advent of a Greek orthodox admiration which would be the signal for the beginning of the end.

Gold Pays for a Loan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chile, says:

The price in the national credit, which was highly influenced by the family with which a sum of 2,000,000 pounds was advanced on account nearly by the Rothschilds, London, has moved a beautiful fall. It has been found that the loan will cost Chile six per cent interest while a German syndicate offered to lend the government more than sixty million pesos at four per cent free of all charges.

DUNKY FICTION.

Russia Has Not Protested Against a Naval Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Russian minister, Mr. M. E. de Rosenkrantz, was notified and assured when shown the document in the sol. James Gazette of yesterday, saying Italian and informed minister, stated that Russia would not be in that Turkey part any increasing reported by the United States, and had upon the assurance the United States abandoned a contemplated naval demonstration in Turkish waters.

Minister Rosenkrantz says he has given no such assurance to Mr. Olney. He is sorry to avoid becoming linguistic on diplomatic subjects, but in view of the fact that this was an diplomatic action, he brought himself fully warranted in disclosing it as a pure fiction.

Baseball Statistics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—N. E. Young, president of the national league, announces that he has appointed Lynch, Knoxville and Hurst, umpires for 1896, and that he will render the other two umpires and the extra man to Brooklyn, Hemlington and George Wolfman. Hurst has umpired last year in the western league. Hecker and Wolfman are old players.

It is a matter of surprise that O'Day was dropped by Mr. Young. The former New York player did some good work at the close of last season.

AMERICA IS RIGHT.

Henry Stanley Says Our Monroe Doctrine Is Just.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, now a member of the British Parliament has written a letter to Major J. B. Pond, of this city, touching the Venezuelan question. In the course of it he says:

"Now, as the Venezuelan problem, I am entirely on the side of America. But I must admit that I am not surprised that the English papers backed up Salisbury and differ from the Times by the strongest remarks of your journals, I had, of course, expected such. Time is understand Anglo-American editors were exceedingly misinformed. There are two or three injudicious remarks in Olney's speech which make British hearts sore, but after reflection it is wonderful how easy have come round to my way of thinking, that whatever the transgression of Olney, there is a great deal of sense in the American demand. I be quite sure now that as much is troubled, it will not be long before the British newspaper gazette, that we are in the wrong in relating articles. While the more I think of Olney's speech the more impressed I am that Olney could scarcely have either otherwise than he did, I argue that had he continued himself with the usual course (use of diplomacy), he would have succeeded in routing the million's sterling in the necessity of settlement. His dispatch would say, has usually carried in the involve of the foreign office, whereas every Englishman knows sufficiently of the subject to distinguish that was wrong and while there is still a majority who take the dispatch to be an affront to British dignity, there is a minority increasing in numbers who think that British honor would be best consulted by considering the interests of Venezuela and that British interests would be promoted by acquiescing with the American demand."

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—When the Senate convened today there was a full representation of senators and the galleries also were well filled in the anticipation of a debate and possibly vote on Quay's motion to recommit the tariff silver bill with instructions.

Morgan (Alabama), from the committee on foreign relations, reported the Cuban belligerency resolution, saying it and with no amendment.

Call (Florida) gave notice that he would call up the resolution session so he could secure the attention of the Senate.

At Dill Quay's resolution to recommit the free coinage substitute for the tariff bill was laid before the Senate. It was found prior that the resolution of Hawaiians, directing the secretary of agriculture to exercise the law so to seeds for distribution, but precedence. After some discussion it was agreed that if the seed resolution be disposed of before 2 o'clock, Quay's resolution should be taken up. If not the Quay resolution should come up tomorrow.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Senator Vest concluded his remarks on Hansbrough's resolution, and without action on it the resolution for distributing the appropriation bills among the various committees was taken up.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the House today, Delegate Catron, New Mexico, introduced a bill to prevent the pugilist festival from taking place near El Paso. The bill makes fighting a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not less than five years.

Catron asked for unanimous consent for consideration.

Knox (Rep. Mass.) objected and the bill was referred.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill on which a fight has been made over the charitable appropriations, was debated in the House today by a vote of yeas 145 to 143 nays.

At 5 p. m. the House had passed the sundry civil fighting till without division.

YOUNG griffo knocked out.

The Slugger and the Ranger Have a Dispute about an Overcoat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—It has just been learned that Albert Griffiths, the erratic Australian pugilist, better known as ring followers as "Young Griffo," was knocked out in a side room connect with skin-tight gloves, his victor being Hugh Behan, the Australian manager. The battle took place Monday in a private room over a well known sporting resort where Griffo and his manager spent their spare time. The history of their quarrel dates back several days when the boxer and Behan's sulks overcoat disappeared simultaneously in a most mysterious manner. Mr. Behan had very well defined suspicions as to the whereabouts of the coat. Mooney, Griffo, in a most uncouthness manner, strolled into Mr. Behan's apartment and inquired, "Where is that blooming Harry Tuttle?"

Mr. Behan answered the fighter's question by asking another: "Where is that blooming sulks-head overcoat?"

The Australian denied all knowledge of the coat, but the manager's anger which had been approaching the boiling point, overcame him, and with a volley of imprecations, he rushed upon the boxer and with a well directed left hand swing, sent the Australian to the floor. He was up immediately, however, even before the necessary ten seconds had elapsed, and they started in Hammer and tongs, regardless of all rules usually governing prize fighting. Griffo tried with his left but fell short, and Behan landed another swift left hander on the face, following it up with a right hand jab in the wind. They mixed it up and after a break Behan swung his right with tremendous force, sending the Australian into the far corner of the room where he fell in a heap, muttering under his breath, in a choked-up voice:

"I thought you was me old pard, but now I know different, and blow me if you get any dough out of the next fight."

Friends of the two interfered and separated them, each vowing vengeance on the other.

Over a Hundred Years Old.

ARGYLLE, N. Y., Feb. 5.—Thomas Driscoll, the "Hermit of Argyle," is dead at the Rensselaer Home for ages 100, aged 104.

He was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to America when 35 years old. Sixty-five years ago he withdrew from the world to lead the life of a recluse and nothing could induce him to have any further relations with society, past forty years he has resided in a cabin near the state line. Rev. Dr. O'Brien had for some time been trying to persuade the old man to go to the Rensselaer but he resisted until a few weeks ago. It was his first ride on a railroad train.

A Steamer Ashore.

FIRE ISLAND, Feb. 5.—Long Island Life Saving station reports a steamer ashore between Blue Point and Beesport. The life saves have gone out.

Capt. O'Rourke, of Blue Point Life Saving station, says the steamer ashore is the British steamer Lamington, Captain Duff, from Mediterranean ports for New York, with a cargo of fruit. The point where the Lamington went ashore is fifteen miles east of Fire Island. They are landing the crew in a tremendous surf. The vessel is in an easy position, making no water.

Harrison Denies the Story.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—William H. Morrison, interstate commerce commissioner, denies the report that he sent the Illinois Democratic leaders word that the free silver idea must be abandoned or he would refuse to be a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Insurance Bill Passed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The "Robinson insurance bill," passed by the House yesterday, was today unanimously reported favorably by the Senate committee of the whole, by an overwhelming vote.

DESPAIR AND DEATH.

Hunger and Cold and No Work Cause of a Fearful Tragedy.

THE WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

A Laborer Deliberately Kills His Wife and Children and Then Takes His Own Life.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The entire family of six, father, mother, wife and three children, were murdered last night by Richard Kistlke, a Lake View carpenter, who completed the work by killing himself. The dead are: Richard Kistlke, carpenter, 35 years old; Kate Kistlke, wife; John Kistlke, 7; Mrs Wilhelmine, mother-in-law, 71; Miss Kistlke, daughter, 9; Anna Kistlke, daughter, 8, and Emma Kistlke, daughter, 7.

The members of the Kistlke family were found dead early this morning in their little cottage, 207 Belmont avenue, two blocks from Capitol station, a suburb on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, by Mathew Brown, a schoolkeeper, who called to assume the services of a carpenter. Each of the seven corpses had a bullet wound in the head and the death of all evidently was instantaneous. Beside the body of Richard Kistlke lay a revolver, and empty cartridgeshells were scattered about the room. There was no indications of a struggle on the part of any victims. A heavy odor, which appeared to be that of camphor, pervaded. From this it was surmised that Richard first poisoned the entire family and then taking deliberate aim, put a bullet into the brain of each. Everything pointed to a deliberately planned murder by the head of the family and a desire to place himself and family beyond any further earthly troubles.

Kistlke was despondent. His family were cold and hungry. Since Christmas he has been out of work and he ended his troubles just as relief was in sight. This morning his next door neighbor, Adolph Schmidt, called at the cottage with the joyful news that he had found a job for Kistlke. At the same time Matt Brown came on the same errand. A close examination of the remains showed that one of the victims above had any warning of her fate. This was Mrs. Kate Kistlke, the wife of the murderer. She, it appeared, struggled with her maddened husband for her life and was freed. Her hands were scratched and her nothing torn. She evidently had been overpowered and thrown on the bed beside the dead body of her little 7-year-old daughter Emma.

A New Line to the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—The Republic this morning says that a new line from St. Louis to the southwest is likely to be the result of the contemplated separation of the Frisco from the Santa Fe system.

E. H. R. Green, president of the Texas Midland, and son of the well known Hetty Green, was in the city yesterday and had a conference with Major Morrill of the Frisco and other prominent railroad men. He said to the Frisco people that in the event of the separation of that road from the Santa Fe system he was prepared to use his own money and his brother's in the construction of certain branch and auxiliary lines which would give St. Louis an entrance into central Texas by a route many miles shorter than that which it now enjoys. From St. Louis to Paris, Texas, the Frisco runs a line which is more direct than any other route. From Paris to Greenville there is a gap that President Green proposes to fill. From Greenville to Ennis the Texas Midland is already in operation and between Ennis and Waco there is also a gap of sixty-five miles which President Green is ready to undertake upon receipt of notice that the Frisco will begin to operate its road upon an improvement basis.

To Dallas from Quinlan, a point on the Texas Midland, there is only an unfilled space of something like sixty-two miles and this will be built by Mr. Green and the people whose interests Between Dallas and Fort Worth there is only a little gap to be filled, to make the new line complete.

Kidnapped by Cattle Thieves.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A special from Albuquerque says:

Cap. A. J. Fountain, one of the best known men in New Mexico, was kidnapped on the road from Las Cruces to Willie Oaks by cattle thieves and is believed to have been killed together with his little son, who was his only traveling companion.

Zaria's Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special to the Herald from Panama says:

A schooner loaded with recruits arrived here from interior ports. The men are intended to swell the forces now stationed at Colon and Chiriqui. Nearly 300 men are at present in the military hospital. General Zaria has secured the services of Dr. Pedro Arosemena, a noted lawyer, to endeavor to regain possession of the steamer taken from the Barney holdings on her arrival here. It is stated that Zaria is backed by a syndicate with a capital of $100,000 composed of ten California capitalists. In the event of the success of the expedition San Salvador would receive $1,000,000 in payment.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Resolution Favored by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate committee on foreign relations today agreed upon a substitute for the resolutions heretofore reported on the question of the recognition of Cuba and authorized Senator Morgan to report it to the Senate. It is: "Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that in the opinion of Congress, a condition of war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and in possession maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers and accord each of the rights of belligerents to the vessels and territory of the United States."

The committee also voted to make an effort to take up the Cuban question in the Senate as soon as the urgent deficiency bill, and the resolution for the distribution of appropriation bills can be disposed of.

THE OBITUARY LIST.

The Mother of Oscar Wilde, Lady Jane Francesca Speranza.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Lady Jane Francesca Speranza Wilde, the widow of Sir William Robert Wilde, M. D., surgeon and oculist to the Queen in Ireland and mother of Oscar Wilde, is dead.

DR. JUDITH A. SMITH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—After an illness of nearly a month, Dr. Judith A. Smith, editor of the Standard, died last evening. Dr. Smith was 76 years old and almost twenty-five of her life served as an editor of the leading Swedish denominational paper in the West.

The Standard Oil Company.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Press association announces that the Scotch Oil company has completely dissolved, with heavy losses to Investors, and the Standard Oil company is again master of the situation.

Bank Failure.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 5.—The Citizens' bank, owned by ex-United States Senator Hunter Hodel, closed this morning. It is stated that all deposits will be paid in full.

OPENING THE BOND BIDS.

Nearly 5,000 Aggregating Over Five Hundred Million Dollars.

Secretary Carlisle Pleased at the Brilliant success of the Loan—Bogus Offers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The secretary of the treasury today opened the bids for the purchase of $100,000,000 United States four per cent thirty year bonds received under his call, dated January 6th last. The bonds, redeemable in coin, will be issued in denominations of $50, or multiples of that sum, as desired by the bidders.

At 9 o'clock this morning, a force of clerks in the money order machinery division began opening and scrutinizing the bids. The clerks were not allowed to leave the room until the time for receiving bids closed, so that by no chance could any information regarding the bids be prematurely disclosed. The bids were announced from a schedule already prepared in the secretary's office, where a large number of bidders and representatives of the press gathered.

The interest manifested today at the treasury department in the opening of bids for the present loan far exceeded either of the others. As early as 8:30 o'clock many prominent capitalists from New York and other eastern cities began to put in an appearance at the treasury. All morning bond bids came in rapidly, swelling the already long list of bidders. Every mail brought a list of bond bids and at 11 o'clock the expectations of the treasury officials were ruling and predictions were made freely that the loan was largely over-subscribed and that the bonds would bring a good price.

At 11:30 the large crowd assembled about the secretary's door was allowed to enter and all available space was soon occupied.

The opening and scheduling of bids was conducted under the direction of Assistant Secretary Curtis, by a committee consisting of United States Treasurer Morgan, Comptroller of the Currency Eckels and Mr. Huntington, chief of the division of loans and currency.

Secretary Carlisle entered at 12 o'clock. The room was so densely crowded that it was with much difficulty he could make his way to his seat.

At 12:10 Mr. Eckels, of the committee, announced that up to this time there have been received 3,707 bids aggregating $280,232,300, ranging in price from par to $119 and a fraction.

Orders for bonds yet to be received would probably raise the number to 4,500, aggregating $75,000,000 more.

The long applications were not removed until this morning and the result was that it was impossible at 1 o'clock to give the amounts or prices, the force of treasury clerks being swamped with the work of tabulating a year number of bids received prior to today. These earlier bidders, with the exception of R. Lowe, E. Gundersdorff, Philadelphia, $1,000,000 at $112.75; Albert L. Jones, $500,000 at $114.12, were bids for amounts below half a million, ranging from $5 to about $900,000.

Jas. Pierson bid for $1,000,000 at $114. In a note accompanying the bid Pierson says: "This bid is the highest and nearest, today, to the line of the city of the New York World to base the list with a subscription of $1,000,000 to the popular loan on a basis, which was not adopted, of an open subscription at a fixed and equal rate."

J. Pierpont Morgan, Harvey Fisk & Sons and the Deutscher bank, of Berlin, as a syndicate bid for $100,000,000 at $1,116,875.

Mr. Eckels announced that a bid for $100,000,000 from a doctor in Michigan and $10,000,000 from parties in Texas, were equivalent to bogus and the total of $68,200,000 should be reduced by the amount of these.

The Bank of California, San Francisco, bid $112.75 for $100,000.

The total number of bids received for the new loan is 5,685, aggregating $559,200,500. Secretary Carlisle was greatly pleased at the brilliantly conspicuous success of the loan, and said it showed what the people of this country would do when appealed to. He thought the effect abroad would be very marked in our favor.

U. S. RUBBER COMPANY'S BID.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—President John A. Stewart, of the United States Trust company, says: "Our bids for government bonds were for $70,000,000 at a fixed price of $110.375, which is about 2 percent, and an additional $10,000,000 at a lower figure." He says he has received reliable information from Washington that no bids below 111 will be accepted.

MINERAL MATTERS.

Listed Stocks, "Not in It" at Today's Mining Call.

A LETTER FROM NEW YORK

Asking How Many Salt Lakers Will Attend Their Opening—Dips and Spurs.

To one well known term, the listed stocks "weren't in it" at today's mining call. True, there was some good binding, especially on Mercur and Ontario stocks, but not good enough to reach the figures demanded by those who put themselves on record as having the respective stocks for sale. Kenneth Donnellan was ready and willing to part with 50 or 100 shares of Centennial Eureka at $10, but $20 was near as the buyers dared to venture. The call at Hamilton showed that that property had some strong admirers, but their admiration stood not to go beyond offering $410, while holders of it wanted $420.

The unlisted stocks fared well—better than in a week or so—and when the close of the call was reached, the announcement of the business done, revealed the following sales:

One thousand shares of Dalton at 8½ cents; 1,000 Tetro at 21 cents; 200 Morgan Hardscrabble at 50 cents.

Figures were fixed as follows:

LISTED STOCKS.

Mines	Bid	Ask
Alice	12 00	12 50
Alliance	1 75	2 00
Anchor	2 75	
Beck and Bass	3 00	
Centennial-Eureka	10 00	20 00
Colo. Prince	2 50	3 00
Crown Point	4 00	4 50
Eureka Hill	5 00	5 50
Gold Mountain Gem		1 00
Grand Central	1 00	1 50
Hamilton		3 75
Iron Silver		2 10
Mercur	1 00	1 50
Ontario	4 50	4 60
Ontario Extension		1 00
Ophir		1 75
Phoenix	11 00	13 00
Silver Cup	1 00	
Silver King Consolidated	2 10	
Silver King	10 00	11 75
Snowstorm	4 00	5 00
Uncle Sam		1 00

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Name	Bid	Ask
U. S. National Bank	75	80
Dalton	7½	8½
Lucky Boy	10½	
Mammoth	2	3
Gold Bell		1
Lone Pine	2½	3½
Lower Emma		1
Mount Carbon Consolidated	25	30
Anna	1	2
Boston Tunnel	2½	3½
Bullion	1	2
Bullion (Park City)	15	20
Comstock Tunnel	12	15
Eureka Hill	50	60
Hecla		1
Hidden Treasure	30	
Iron Blossom		1½
Lion Hill	2	3
Mammoth (Tintic)		1
Mammoth (Park City)	17	18
Meadow Creek		1
Mogul	5	7
Nevada Hill	1	2
Tetro (Humbug)	20	21
Tetro (Contact)		1
Uncle Sam	75	
Alice	5	
Beck Bass	10	
Mercur (Hamilton)		40

AMBOS TO DESK.

A Letter Received by the Latter With Regard to the Opening of the New York Exchange.

The following letter from R. A. Ammon, chairman of the New York Mining Exchange, under date of February 1st, has been received by Mr. John Dern, of this city, and was read before the mining exchange today:

My Dear Mr. Dern—The New York Mining Exchange expects the million trade to arrive from Colorado on the morning of Feb. 11, 1896.

I wish you would communicate with me on receipt of this letter, care of the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo., and inform me how many members of the mining exchange and upon enquiry from Utah would like to accompany the train from Denver to New York for our opening.

Kindly wire at my expense.

I would deem it a personal favor if you would bring this matter, either personally or through some friends to the attention of the Salt Lake mining board.

Status on Little Mountain.

Ogden Standard Feb. 4: J. C. Dalton and others built the Little Mountain tram on speculation. They seem to think it is only a matter of time when Little Mountain will be a producing camp. About Eastern men are actually at work on different properties. Fred Hall is working on a prospect plus one of the old prospect holes sunk some years ago by other prospectors.

Dalton intends money for development purposes in the only thing lending to make Little Mountain a good camp. Nothing that would warrant an outlay seems to have been discovered as yet. Returns from smelters continue to be encouraging, but not just is about all.

Mr. Dalton reports favorably on the Buffalo mine near Bingham City. He says there are now four men at work running in a tunnel to cut the vein at a depth of 120 feet below the surface. They are now in about 100 feet and expect to strike it at about 150 feet. He says the vein is about sixteen feet wide at a depth of fifteen feet wide is so far down as they have sunk on the surface.

They have had as high as 45 per cent copper, $8 in gold and $27 in silver, and expect to get good shipping ore when they strike the vein. The track is less than a mile from the mine and it will cost very little to haulage.

Dips and Spurs.

Surveyor General Dunn's office is one of the busiest in the State the great rush being occasioned largely by the continual increase of applications for surveys for patents of mineral claims.

Secretary Arnold O. Gleason, of the Vanderbilt Mining company, of Shelby, Idaho, is sending the following circular letter:

Dear Sir—The stockholders of the Vanderbilt Mining company, who are the owners of the old Star group of mines situated near Hailey, Idaho, have a limited amount of stock to dispose of. As you were connected with the old Star company they feel to give you an opportunity of getting some of the stock. Believing that if you do so it may be the means of keeping you, without fees, to regain what was lost in the Star company. The condition of the property is now such that we expect to make regular shipments in a few days. The price of stock is limited per share. This offer cannot only open the 10th of February, 1896. For further information call at No. 21 west South Temple street.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Centennial-Eureka mining company was held yesterday afternoon. The following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: J. F. Wenzel, president; J. E. Rossiter, vice president; W. W. Chisholm, treasurer. This mine is now regarded as the best property of the kind in the new state.

IN COURT CIRCLES.

Proceedings in the Disputed Third Precinct Councilmanship.

LLOYD FILES AN INFORMATION.

Quo Warranto Action to Oust Elliott—Business Before the District Judges—Miscellaneous Notes.

D. T. Lloyd, who was appointed by the City Council to fill the office made vacant by the death of Jos. M. Walton, a member of that body, filed an information with the clerk of the Supreme Court late afternoon in the nature of quo warranto, entitled the People of the State of Utah, by Chas. O. Whitemore, county attorney for Salt Lake county, State of Utah, on the relation of Benjamin T. Lloyd, plaintiff, vs Wm. Elliott, defendant.

Briefly, the court is informed that Mr. Walton with Richard P. Morris and W. S. McCornick was, in November, 1893, elected Councilman from the Third precinct for a term of two years, and until his successor was elected and qualified; that Mr. Watson continued to discharge the duties of his office until his death on the 14th of December, 1895; that in November, 1895, he was elected for another term of two years and until his successor was elected and qualified; that before he served the first term and prior to qualifying for the last he died, creating a vacancy in the office previously filled by him; that on December 17, 1895, the said D. T. Lloyd was duly appointed Mr. Watson's successor by the City Council; that he qualified as required by law and entered upon the discharge of his duties and continued therein without interruption up to and including the 2nd day of January, 1896; that on that date he presented his claims for confirmation to the Council, but was denied his rights as a member of that body; that on the 7th of the same month he re-asserted his rights before the Council and was again refused them, and was ousted in favor of Wm. M. Elliott, who, it is alleged, was illegally appointed and who continues to usurp said office.

The information further alleges that on January 14th plaintiff, protested to the council in writing against the usurpation of defendant; that when the latter was appointed there was no vacancy in the City Council and that his appointment was illegal and void; wherefore plaintiff demands judgment:

First—That the defendant is not entitled to the said office, and that he be ousted and excluded therefrom.

Second—That the plaintiff is entitled to the said office and that he be admitted into the same and to all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereof, and for costs of rights, privileges thereof and for costs of action.

Judge Rankin, F. S. Richards and J. L. Rawlins are counsel for Mr. Lloyd.

COURT NOTES.

On motion of Judge Powers, J. J. Jones of Iowa, was today admitted to the Supreme court bar of the State.

Three cases were set for hearing during the day by Judge Young.

Ann E. Greenleck vs W. S. McCornick et al, by stipulation continued for the term.

J. M. Trenholm et al vs Franklin Insurance company; summons with return and United States marshal granted leave to amend return of same.

Pleasant Grove Items.

PLEASANT GROVE, Feb. 4, 1896.—The rejoicings over Statehood have been general in our town, and have been the theme of every tongue. But this last week has brought a change, and the cry now is, "gold, gold," and one can see groups of men on every corner, with faces beaming with great expectation. If you chance to pass them, you will hear the most excitable saying: "I tell you, there is gold, plenty of gold, in those hills. I have a claim that will at least go $50 to the ton." It is easy to be seen that the gold fever has struck us hard, and every day the hills at the north and east are thronged with prospectors and every night brings news of fresh discoveries. We already have several stamp mines here and with prospects of gold we are quite jubilant.

The question is now, what does Utah produce? But what is not her soil susceptible of, or what is there of wealth that can not be found stored within her mountains? Health, wealth and happiness await the home seekers in Utah, and the future prospects of the new State are glorious.

The health of the people here was never better. We are now preparing to give our aged people their annual treat, and willing hands will make it a jolly day for our veterans.

We appreciate your valuable paper so we do more other. May it ever be first in the state and in the hearts of her people. F.

CLAIMS $15,000,000.

Salt Lake Property With Villas, Railways, Factories, Etc.

COMING IN SPRING TO GET IT.

Where Cash is Not Forthcoming in Compromise, Six Percent Mortgages to be Taken.

"The flowers that bloom in the spring" which is near at hand are to mean an event of surpassing importance in Salt Lake City, it is an announcement made to People, a widely circulated and influential London (England) journal of January 12 is to be believed. It is no less than an assertion that a certain individual now in England, and remembered here by a most unenviable reputation, lays claim to property aggregating in value about one-half the whole assessed value of the municipality. He sets the amount as between fifteen and twenty million of dollars, but magnanimously offers to compromise for one-fourth of that amount, and take first mortgages as security in case the cash is not ready on his appearance. Here is the announcement in the paper referred to:

BRYNMAN'S CLAIM TO $15,000,000.

A short time ago we published in "The Pall Mall" particulars of a remarkable claim about to be made by Mr. W. Jarman, a town councilor of Exeter, to a large amount of valuable property in Salt Lake City, the headquarters of the Mormons. Sensational details were then given of Mr. Jarman's career in the State of Utah. Mr. Jarman was born in Haymarket, London, in 1821. When only three months old he was taken to Exeter, and in 1836 he left the "river-faddled" city for Utah. He arrived at his destination with $3,000 in cash and a substantial quantity of gold dust. The size of Salt Lake City was then a matter of conjecture. There being no money in the country, all business was carried on by barter, and Jarman's wealth was somewhere about $3,000. Shortly after Mr. Jarman's arrival, the Union Pacific railway extended their system to Salt Lake City, and sold him a block of land for $50,000. On this the business interests of the city be built. For this Mr. Jarman is now claiming. Being a man of capital he was invited to join the Mormon Church, which he did, and soon became a high priest among them. After some years Jarman renounced the Mormon faith, and his wife in consequence divorced him. Then his persecution commenced. The high priest not only granted the divorce, but accompanied it with an order that the real property of Mr. Jarman in Nauvoo should be transferred to the wife, her heirs and assigns, and that of the children. Mr. Jarman, with great difficulty, escaped to England, bringing with him the title deeds of the property. He then commenced a lengthy searching tour in the states, and the agitators were largely instrumental in producing a change in the state of the law which pronounced Mormonism illegal. While delivering these lectures in the states, news arrived him of the death of his father in England, on whose decease he came into property at Exeter. This consolidated his connection in England, and while in this country he learnt that the American government had legalized divorce in Utah, and legitimated the children of the Mormon community. The government, however, refused to deal with the transfer of land. Soon after the spring Mr. Jarman intends returning to America to prosecute his claims to the land. He has purchased a house, villas, stores, railways and villa residences all over his land, and these he values at between three and four million pounds sterling. He proposes to compromise with the holders of the land, and will be willing to accept a quarter of that amount. Where cash is not immediately forthcoming Mr. Jarman states his willingness to take first mortgages bearing interest at 6 per cent. Mr. Jarman's first wife was a native of Ilfracombe.

The principal difficulty with this Jarman claim is that it is like his other assertions regarding Utah—it is not true. The fellow Jarman is such an unmitigated liar that many people have sought to secure him on the ground of insanity. If he is crazy, however, there is such "method in his madness" that he gathers in the English sellers in a clever fashion and "sticks" them as though they were the most gullible beings on the face of the earth. Any statement he makes about Utah seems to be sought after with avidity, and the more improbable it is the readier does it find access to the columns of the English dailies. Jarman uses this business to make money out of the people who listen to his sensational stories, and while his procedure is not exactly the same in detail as the pilfering business we engaged in in Salt Lake it is none the less dishonest. He finds lots of his countrymen by the yards, and lets them ready; and he makes them pay for it too.

SUGAR MEN'S PLANS.

To Blockade Cuban Ports and Raise the Price on Sweets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—According to rumors in Cuban and Spanish circles, the Neptune, now in dry dock at Potts Amboy, N. J., the Nashu, which is being transformed into a gunboat, in the ship yards, and other steamers which have been mentioned in connection with expeditions to Cuba, are not being fitted out by the Cuban junta at all, but by New York sugar merchants. Several months ago the rumor was spread that a syndicate had furnished $500,000 to help Gomez in burning plantations for the purpose of creating a famine in sugar. It is now said that D. B. Ripley, counsel for the Cuban party, is in Washington, intriguing not only for the junta, but for the sugar people as well. The rumored plan is a clever one. It appears that it contemplates building vessels so well equipped that they could capture the coast of Cuba. Of course this work will be done in conjunction with the junta. It would take a large fleet to carry out the plans as the Spanish government has now over fifty ships to protect the different ports of the island.