DEATH OF A PRINCE.

Baudouin, the Heir of the Throne of Belgium, Dies All Sorts of Rumors.

THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW BRAZILIAN MINISTRY.

The Revolution in Chili The Insurgents Continue the Blockade.—Other Items.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

TREMENDOUS SENSATION.

The Heir of the Belgian Throne Dies Suddenly.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—Prince Baudouin, nephew of King Leopold, and heir to the throne of Belgium, died this morning. The news came this morning. The death caused a tremendous sensation and created consternation among all classes. A rumor was current in circulation as the public were aware that the Prince was ill. Prince Baudouin Leopold Philippe Marie Charles is relative Joseph Marie Charles is relative Joseph Marie, son of the Count of Flanders, the brother of King Leopold. Prince Baudouin was born June 3, 1869. He was a Captain of the Belgian Carbineers and Captain of the Prussian Cavalry, attached to the second regiment of the Hussarian dragoons.

Intense excitement prevails at Brussels and throughout the province, crowds of people are parading the streets or gathered in knots at the street corners, eagerly discussing the situation. On all sides the warmest

EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY

with the royal family is heard. Prince Baudouin's popularity and brilliant talent and bright hopes rendered by the Belgians on his future career, makes them feel the prince's loss in the keenest manner possible. The news of the prince's death is withheld from his sister, Princess Henriette, a beautiful girl, 21 years of age, who is delicate and is suffering from inflammation of the lungs. The palace of the Count of Flanders, where the princess resides, is surrounded by a strong force of police, who is doing the utmost to prevent any unusual noise in the streets from arousing the suspicions of the suffering princess.

The most alarming rumors are circulating on all sides, and as the day progresses it is now openly asserted that the death of the Prince was a repetition of the circumstances surrounding the death of Archduke Rudolph, heir to the Austrian throne, who met death in some mysterious manner in January, 1889. It is added that a

BEAUTIFUL GERMAN GOVERNESS,

who had been recently banished from the Belgian court, by order of King Leopold, was in some way connected with the death of Baudouin. Rumor also had it that there had been an intrigue between the governess and the prince and the result of the liason was said to have been the birth of a child. In any case the death of Prince Baudouin is surrounded with mystery and speculation. The court physicians in the death certificate, announce that Prince Baudouin's death was

CAUSED BY HEMORRHAGES,

following a severe attack of bronchitis. The physicians also assert that the prince caught a chill while watching bullfights near Seville. Princess Henriette, who has been ill for some time, but these statements given to the public are far from convincing the people of the real cause of the death of Prince Baudouin, and the startling rumors already referred to, are popularly believed to be founded on the wild tales of a fact of some description. Telegrams and messages of condolence with the royal family of Belgium in their great sorrow are reaching Brussels from all parts of Europe. The brother of Prince Baudouin, Prince Albert Leopold Clement Marie Meinrad, who was born April 6, 1875, is now heir to the throne of Belgium.

Death of Baron Schmidt.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The death of Baron Schmidt, the architect, has been announced.

Death of Cardinal Simor.

PESTH, Jan. 23.—Cardinal Simor, Archbishop of Gran and the primate of Hungary, died today.

Without a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—When the Senate, after the morning hour, at 11 o'clock this morning, it found itself without a quorum and is now patiently waiting for sufficient to come.

At 11:10 a quorum appeared and business was proceeded with.

Cockrell (Mo.) moved to proceed to the floor in order to consider the bill against the cloture resolution. He yielded, however, to Hoar, who asked a few words to what he said last evening.

The New Brazilian Cabinet.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 23.—The new ministry has formed a cabinet as follows: Senor Uchoa, president, without portfolio; Cavalcante, minister of the Interior; Cherneoni, foreign affairs; Araripe, finance; Fonia, war; Vidal, marine; Brasil, justice; Lucena, public works.

TWO PORTFOLIOS ABOLISHED.

The ministry of Public Instruction and the ministry of posts have been abolished.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION.

The Military Will Revolt Unless the President Resigns.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from Buenos Ayres states that information has been received from Chili to the effect that Valparaiso, Iquique, Coquimbo and Pica continue in a state of blockade. The insurgents are masters of the situation. They have seized Torpedos and sacked all stores containing or supposed to contain, arms and ammunition in Valparaiso. The insurgents will allow the port of Valparaiso to be opened, provided the foreign vessels maintain a neutral attitude. The general opinion throughout Chili seems to be that unless President Balmaceda promptly resigns, the whole of the military of Chili will revolt. Foreigners residing in Chili are safe from molestation, except the Italian residents, who are accused by the Balmaceda party of having encouraged the revolutionists.

The Scotch Railway Strike.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 23.—It is reported in this city that the great railroad strike is settled, but the same rumor has been circulated several times during the past four or five weeks.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The stock market was intensely dull at the opening. There was a slight improvement in the Union Pacific and Atchison, but it was lost later. At noon the market showed fractional losses all along the line.

Avalanche of Snow

QUEBEC, Jan. 23.—An avalanche of snow fell last night from the plains of Abraham to the street below. The snow filled the street to a depth of 20 feet and smashed in the fronts of four houses.

A False Rumor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 23.—John D. Hopkins, manager of the Grand Opera House here, says that the story recently published that Dan Whitney of Washington-Moore notoriety, died in Belgium, is false. Hopkins says he saw Whitney in New York three days ago and talked with him.

For the Relief of Sufferers

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—The government has sent 250 tons of potatoes and meal to be distributed among the suffering poor in Kilskyart.

Fearful Death

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—George Kendall, an English farm hand of Arlington, N. Y., who was bitten by a hornet two months ago, died this morning with hydrophobia in its most horrible form.

Another Illinois Ballot.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 23.—Another ballot for United States Senator was taken by the Legislature today. As it allowed no change from the previous one, another was ordered. The G. M. B. A. men announcing that they were ready to go on with the balloting.

Arrests in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 23.—To prevent a possible American demonstration on *Fourth de Juillet* the police arrested a number of men who were loitering about that neighborhood.

No More Trouble.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., Jan. 23.—Brigadier-General Curry, W. S. G., telegraphed from Cœur d'Alene City that he had a conference with the Indians, including all the chiefs in Okanogan County, and they agreed to stop dancing or carrying arms except when hunting. The Indians also promise to aid the federal authorities in bringing to justice the persons who fell upon the Indians. General Curry thinks there will be no further trouble.

African Pigmies.

In the legends of ancient peoples, where myths which relate to beings of unnatural size and form so often occur, we find that stories concerning dwarfs seem to have been especially in favor. The classic literature of Greece makes mention of the pigmies, who were said to be only a few inches high and to live in the depths of Central Africa, where, in mysterious solitude and silence, the hours take its rise. We are further told that these diminutive men make war every spring on birds of large size, and in Homer's Iliad we find a full description of the battle between the pigmies and the cranes.

Strabo, who is much of a skeptic and knew how prone to exaggerate were travelers in the recital of their adventures in foreign lands, throws discredit on the story, and in one of his books plainly states that "all who write about India were the digest liars." Aristotle and Pliny, on the other hand, believed that a dwarf race who were troglodites, or cave dwellers, had their existence in Africa. Herodotus, more accurate and scientific, alluded to the dwarfs in his books. He relates that five men belonging to the tribe of Nagamonen, in Lybia, undertook a voyage across the Great Desert and came to the banks of a broad river running from east to west and full of crocodiles, where they found inhabitants who were all below the medium height.

When the Gothic slight descended over Europe little or no progress was made in geography and ethnography. Not until 1601 do we find the record of a tribe of small men called Kinos, who are said to inhabit Madagascar—perhaps the same as those now known as the Vazimba, who dwell in the mountainous districts of that island.

Coming to more recent times, we find, in 1870, a statement to the effect that a dwarf people, the Brikomo, were to be found living to the north of the lofty, snow-capped Kilah mountain. In 1840 Dr. Krapf, the missionary, describes a dwarfish race, the Doko, who live on the Upper Ijub river, to the south of the Galla province, and that south of Bagirmi the native allude to a diminutive tribe called the Mala-Gilage, who are merrymakers and with a candid appearance. All these facts, however, are of doubtful accuracy, and, as regards the last named people, the information seem to have been derived from an inferior race than slaves and traders of the interior.

The first bit of positive data by reporting the so-called dwarf peoples of Eastern Africa was furnished by the well-known German explorer Professor Schweinfurth. At the residence of Mamas, the Mondatto King, he found some individual samples of the Akka or Tikki-Tikki tribe, men of small stature, who lived as hunters in the bush, and some of whom King Munza kept as a curiosity at his court. Some time after the Austrian traveler, Marno, and Captain Long, the English explorer, who accompanied him, discovered the same Akka people. Traces of this dwarfish race were also found at Babito, on the western coast of Africa. Roehle, the naturalist, who lived at Sierra Leone, and often made trips into the interior, heard of dwarfs living in a country further inland called Lufoo, where these tribes are called Kouloo or Bezam.

There are also on the Congo coast native tribes of men who, although of small stature, are good elegant hunters. They are called the Mbuno or Bakin-Bakka. Besides these, on the same River, are the Matimbo or Doingo, who belong to the same race. More detailed information concerning these tribes was furnished by Du Chaillu, the famous explorer and gorilla hunter, who in the vast forests of Western Africa discovered the Aboungi dwarfs on the Ogowee River in Angola country. I myself visited those regions in 1876 and met with this dwarf race on the Upper Ogowee.

At about the same time Stanley discovered the Upper Congo and afterward explored the country. He found this dwarf race in different places, and in his most recent expeditions from the Congo to the Albert Nyanza he other came across small groups of them scattered in the dense forests on the Upper Aruwimi and seen to the east on the Sellki river. These, it would seem, are less harmless and peaceful than their congeners elsewhere; they attack with poisoned darts the caravans that seek to pass those well nigh inaccessible solitudes. Possibly the Tarin in the Somali country, who are to be found between the Galla and Somauli tribes, should have to be noticed as belonging to the same dwarfish race.

Thus, then, we see that a primitive people, characterized by a stature below the average medium height, are to be found wherever there are forests of Equatorial Africa, as well from the west coast to Somauli land as to the east and from the region south of Lake Tchad down to the southern confluences of the Congo. They are nowhere found in a collected body or in tribes, with fixed places of abode and commanded by a chief. They form small groups in the midst of, or in close proximity to, more powerful and more intelligent negro tribes, who regard them as little better than slaves. They are allowed to live an condition that is not much superior to that of the beasts of the forests, or to the elephant, whose ivory they are faithful to sell. They are said by all travelers to be expert hunters, though they have no firearms; instead, they use bows and arrows and spears. Wild animals are also caught by them in nets, corrals and pitfalls. They are exceedingly clever in the arts and devices that appertain to savage life, and are primitive and uncultivated savages, and show great difficulty in wrestling with the natural obstacles which lie in a will country like their own, by both man and beast.

As to the average stature attained by these people there is much disagreement in the notes furnished by those who have seen them. The facts affirmed on the subject by travelers are far from concordant. Perhaps the best estimate attributed given is that of old Herodotus, who says of them that they are taller "than medium height."

It is no easy task to state exact data. They are exceedingly shy and timid, and in order to make observations I had to catch them as best I could, hunting them down like a wild animal. Once caught, however, they seem tractable enough, especially when they see they are in the hands of a white man and not in those of a slave dealer; a few presents in the form of beads, cloth, or—what is still more precious in the western coast—salt, will make them sufficiently friendly to allow of a yard measure being applied to their persons. They are mighty glad, however, when the operation is over, and run away as soon as the smallest man of the pigmies I ever came across among the Aboungi stood 4 feet 3 inches from the ground. Stanley saw one not 4 feet high; another 4 feet 4 inches, and a grown up girl of about 17 years of age who was half an inch short of this last foot. The adult men have been an exception, though the women are proportionately smaller than the men.

From personal observation and from what I have read on the subject I am led to infer that the height of these pigmies averages between four feet three inches and four feet eight inches for a full grown man, and between three feet three inches and four feet one inch for the women. This certainly constitutes a race of smaller stature than that to be found in most other countries, but the term "dwarf" which is applied to them appears incorrect. Ethnology furnishes examples of many tribes and nation whose stature does not much exceed that which is here attributed to the so-called pigmies. This will be made clear by comparing the figures I have just given with the following list furnished by anthropological research:

	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Patagonians	6	2	7	3
Sandwich Islanders	6			
Tahitians	5	10½		
Polynesians	5			
Australians	5	8		
Abyssinians	5	8		
Negroes of Senegambia	5	8		
Negroes of Guinea	5	8		
Negroes of Congo	5	8		
Negroes of Zanzibar	5	8		
Hottentots	5	10		
Bushmen (Vaughan)	5	10		
Bushmen (Fritsch)	5	8		
Lapland	5	8		
Esquimaux	5	8		
Kamchatkans	5	10		
Kalmucks	5	10		
Negroes of Dahomey	5	10		
Negroes of Nubia	5	10		
Negroes of Mozambique	5	10		
Negroes of Cape Verde	5	10		
Negroes of Gambia	5	10		
Negroes of Sierra Leone	5	10		
Negroes of Liberia	5	10		
Negroes of Niger	5	10		
Negroes of Nile	5	10		
Abyssinians	5	10		
Arabs (Tuki Tuki)	5	10		
Lappers	5	7½	4	11
Finns	5	7½	4	11
Kamchatkans	5	7½	4	11
Kalmucks	5	7½	4	11
Bushmen (Fritsch)	4	8		
Bushmen (Vaughan)	4	7		
Aboungi	4	4		
Bushmen	4	4		
Bushmen	4	4		

It will thus be seen that the inhabitants of the Arctic circle are much of the same size as some of the tribes in tropical Africa. Then, again, the Bushmen in South Africa, who style themselves Saab, offer considerable conditional analogy with them as regard their mode of life, their habits, manners and customs, so similar to those of the pigmies. I have long since come to the conclusion that the Bushmen of South Africa are only a branch of the dwarfish race found in tropical Africa, and Stanley's recent observations only serve to confirm this opinion. The natural inference is that in bygone years a distinctly aboriginal race inhabited the tract of country which stand between the Congo and the great lakes, and that this race was overcome and scattered in every direction by a more powerful and intelligent people, composed of various negro tribes, and this is so evident a matter of fact that we now find groups and remnants surviving in the midst of other races, who countenance and share the savagery only because they are in a state of slavery, bondage, Siberian, or because in some places they serve to amuse the native chiefs by their grotesque dances and comic songs.

During his last great expedition Stanley came upon about 150 settlements of these dwarfs, in the first instance at Ubeci, where he pitched his camp and subsequently on the banks of the newly discovered River Semliki. He captured many of them for the purpose of anthropological study, and concluded that there exist two distinct types among them, so different in the features they offer that, to use his own words, one is no more like the other than a Turk resembles a Sandwich Islander. One race belongs to the Batua and the other to the Wambuti. The bushmen of South Africa would afford another separate type, but the dwarfs to be found on the western coast might be classed with the Wambuti.

I noticed that they speak the tongue or dialect of the negro tribe in the midst of which they live. There is no doubt, however, that they have a language of their own. It is next to impossible to compose a vocabulary of the dwarfish tribes and dolicy people. I could only get a few words from the Aboungi dwarfs, who dwell in the lands of the Ogowee, in proximity to the Okande tribe.

The glossary of African discovery and [illegible] Dr. Schweinfurth [illegible] Dr. Chaillu [illegible] Stanley [illegible] you will find some words of these tribes, each consisting merely of a few hundred words, who speak a different tongue. The natives of Africa must be regarded as the aborigines of the Bantoo people of Kaffirs and the Soudan negros. The various Bantu tribes, at least, of South Africa and extend upward to a point corresponding the equator speak only different dialects, but Soudan negros from Senegal to the west, spreading far eastward and to the south, possess in reality several distinct tongues. It is not at all unlikely that the primitive language of those regions may be that of pigmies by the dwarfs. The overthrow of some big predecessor of olden time, the conquerors, migrations of tribes ever at war with one another, the enforcers life of these small groups that dwell apart from the more compact tribes under whose protection they abide—these and many other facts may be taken into account, not only for the political, but also for the linguistic dispersion of the natives of Africa into so many fractional tribes, each speaking its own language or dialect. My of these tribes, moreover, are not pure. They have mixed by intermarriage or otherwise with Hamitic and Semitic blood, and the result is a real composition mixture of races, tribes and tongues.

As using a race of hunters, these dwarfs are, as a rule, inoffensive peaceable. Their settlements or villages are in the usual primitive dome shaped huts, made of branches of small round bots, which are readily taken to pieces and carried elsewhere, accordingly as the chief decides that a more favorable opportunity for the chase. As a rule, however, they are easily arrows or darts tipped with the juice of a vegetable poison, the effect of which is quick and fatal.

Stanley, in Stanley's expedition, who was wounded by one of these arrows, died in a few hours.

To sum up, therefore, it appears undeniable that a race of men is now to be found in Africa inhabit the tropical regions of that vast continent, that these diminutive people belong to a degenerate family, exhibiting the most primitive state of culture, and that, while indigenous to the soil, they are to be found in scattered and wide small groups of a few hundred each, like the gypsies of Europe, without fixed settlements and wandering about the thick, impenetrable bands extending between the Congo river and the Nile. The expression "dwarf," which is applied to them, is, therefore, in a strict meaning, as it actually implies an individual below the ordinary size of the human race, but the term "pigmies" (dwarfs small) is a misnomer, and tends to prejudice the mind against the idea of their stature and other anomalies, which is not the case in fact, however. Our original idea of diminutive men and women, although small, are normally shaped, and no more deserving of the epithet than the Laplanders and Esquimaux. The more recent observations of travelers fully confirm the fact that the midgets were accustomed with the jocular race, and there is reason to believe that the pigmies of Strabo and Herodotus are the same as the Fatua and the Wamuti. DR. OSCAR LENZ, Professor of Geography at the University of Prague, Bohemia.

THE TALENT OF MOTHERHOOD.

IS IT ENDANGERED BY EDUCATION?—DR. KENEALY'S VIEWS.

Dr. Arabella Kenealy, in giving her views on the Talent of Motherhood, begins by describing two patients of hers whom she attended at their confinements and advised before their first baby was born. They represented two types of womanhood. The first, whom the wife Mrs. Graham was in blood physical and intellectual health, who was extremely luminous, educated at Girton, and had never been ill in her life. She was perfectly happy, employed a housekeeper to manage her house, and wished to be able to assist her husband in the office, where she earned twelve the housekeeper's salary. The other patient, whom she calls Mrs. Eldred, was a delicate, quiet, sensitive woman, pale-faced, and full of imagination and sensitiveness. Her nervous system was so sensitive that it answered to the least vibration of the atmosphere.

Although by the contrast between her two patients, Dr. Kenealy sketched to see what the labors would be like, in order to form her opinion based on a which type of woman would make mother to the new generation.

When Mrs. Graham's baby arrived a cry of horror and disappointment at trouble from her lips.

The wasted, puny frame, the hunchbrowed, blue-eyed head, the weakness, vacant eyes—the wretched baby was such a terrible contrast to its strong father, vigorous, brilliant mother. The child grew stunted and ill-shaped, with a narrow, lagging forehead, sunken, commonplace and sensual mouth. His mother, who had hoped for a child of her own, was cold, cold and selfish, and he has a marked deficiency of moral perception. He lacks the sense of honor, truth, and honesty. He is a source of continual vexation and chagrin to his handsome, clever mother.

The child of the second patient, whom she calls Mrs. Eldred, was a bright, healthy, strong-limbed lad.

The contrast between the two children led Dr. Kenealy to study the question carefully, and her conclusion is that the combination of success and of professional pursuits, as also of great social exertions, during the periods preceding the birth of a child, must or necessarily show itself in the infant—physical, mental or moral—of that child. Dr. Kenealy suggests that it was possible that Mrs. Graham's own physical and mental ability was drawn from the reserved forces of her offspring, that the mother in her own physically formed infant activity and employed for her own use the latent power of her sons, and she warns women, lest in the keen excitement of their intellectual pursuits, the rude and activity of their new interests, they shall be forgetful of that grave trust, the welfare of their children, and, through them, of the progress of the race.—*The World.*

VINE CULTURE IN AMERICA.—Some recent statistics show that very rapid increase is being made in vine culture in this country. There are now under vine culture in America 400,000 acres, of which about 300,000 are bearing. The estimated value of the vineyards and wine cellars is $155,000,000. In California there are 150,000,000 acres under vine culture, and a large proportion of the grapes produced are made into wine. Most of the grapes grown in New York State are sold for food. The total production of wine in the United States during the past year is about 20,000,000 gallons.

Short Hand College.

J. C. McKenzie's Short Hand College will open in the Progress Building on Monday evening next, prompt at 7 o'clock. Evening classes will be taught every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Call or write for particulars. d 6

All cash subscriptions for the Mormon Star should be forwarded to Joseph F. Smith, at the President's Office, Salt Lake City. d 6

SAMUEL C. BACKMAN,
Tinner and Coppersmith
153 S. SIXTH WEST STREET.
Repairing and Spouting a Specialty.

NOTICE.

E. C. M. C. Salt Lake City, January 21, 1891.

THE INSTITUTION WILL BE CLOSED on the day of Monday, January 26, 1891, in the interest of Stock Holders.

Respectfully, T. G. MADSEN, Supt.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Burton and Thomas Gardner, under the firm name of Burton Gardner & Co., in the business of Stone Cutters, at Salt Lake City, Utah, has been dissolved by mutual consent, the said Thomas Gardner retiring from the firm. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will pay all outstanding obligations of said firm, and who will continue to do business at the old stand, and will solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Dated Salt Lake City, Utah, January 1, 1891.

JOSEPH BURTON,
THOMAS GARDNER.

BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Burton Gardner Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, on the 4th day, February 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. The regular business meeting will be held directly after the annual meeting, and will be continued from day to day until the business is completed. Notice is hereby given to all stockholders to be present or represented by proxy at the meeting. JOSEPH F. PEEL, Secretary.

SHEPARD, GROVE & SHEPARD,
LAWYERS,
Rooms 49 and 50 Visher Building, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 18 MAIN STREET.
Hooper & Eldredge block.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

John R. Dennett and James Dennett Lindsay, Plaintiffs,

vs.

Hiram S. Pugsley, George M. Pugsley, James H. Pugsley, Elizabeth R. Ream, Edward H. Pugsley, Nancy E. Pugsley, Alonzo Vincent R. Pugsley, Leroy Pugsley, Ruth Pugsley, Jonathan S. Pugsley, Lucien R. Pugsley and Jessie R. Pugsley, minors, and Nancy E. Pugsley, guardian ad litem of Vincent R. Pugsley, Leroy Pugsley, Ruth Pugsley, Jonathan S. Pugsley, Lucien R. Pugsley and Jessie R. Pugsley, minors, and Nancy E. Pugsley, guardian ad litem of Vincent R. Pugsley, Leroy Pugsley, Ruth Pugsley, Jonathan S. Pugsley, Lucien R. Pugsley and Jessie R. Pugsley, minors, and Mary E. Pugsley, guardian ad litem of Vincent R. Pugsley, Leroy Pugsley, Ruth Pugsley, Jonathan S. Pugsley, Lucien R. Pugsley and Jessie R. Pugsley, minors, and Carrie Pugsley, Emma C. Pugsley, William S. Pugsley, Annie E. Pugsley, Richard S. Pugsley, Edward H. Pugsley, Nancy E. Pugsley, Alonzo Vincent R. Pugsley, Leroy Pugsley, Ruth Pugsley, Jonathan S. Pugsley, Lucien R. Pugsley and Jessie R. Pugsley, minors, and Mary E. Pugsley, guardian ad litem of said Carrie Pugsley, Emma C. Pugsley, William S. Pugsley, Annie E. Pugsley, Richard S. Pugsley, Edward H. Pugsley, Nancy E. Pugsley, Alonzo Vincent R. Pugsley, Leroy Pugsley, Ruth Pugsley, Jonathan S. Pugsley, Lucien R. Pugsley and Jessie R. Pugsley, minors, and Nancy E. Pugsley, guardian ad litem of said Carrie Pugsley, Emma C. Pugsley, William S. Pugsley, Annie E. Pugsley, Richard S. Pugsley, Edward H. Pugsley, Nancy E. Pugsley, Alonzo Vincent R. Pugsley, Leroy Pugsley, Ruth Pugsley, Jonathan S. Pugsley, Lucien R. Pugsley and Jessie R. Pugsley, minors, and Mary