

frozen to death in one night, and 840 frost-bitten.

An official dispatch states, that the Russian loss in crossing the Balkans, however, was not so great as at first supposed.

A telegram in Paris from Constantinople states that the Porte has asked for an armistice through England.

Another Constantinople dispatch says Minister Layard has handed to the Porte the Russian answer to England's note, that Turkey should apply for an armistice directly to Russian commander-in-chief.

A Bucharest correspondent says: An officer from the Czarowitch's headquarters has crossed the Balkans through the Schipka Pass, the Turks having abandoned their positions previously because of the severe cold.

HALIFAX, N. — A cab broke through the ice on the outskirts of the city last night, and two young women, Flora McDonald and Ida Boutilier, and John Wilson, the driver of the vehicle, were drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6.—It is rumored that Austria and Germany have vetoed the idea of opening the Dardanelles to Russian vessels only.

LONDON, 7.—It is reported that the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has resigned.

A special from Bucharest says Gen. Radetsky, who has crossed the Balkans through the Schipka Pass, will probably not move beyond Kezanlik, where he can secure comfortable quarters.

Nothing is known at the headquarters of the Czarowitch about Gen. Radetsky's movements which would confirm the impression that he will not go beyond Kezanlik for the present.

Evidence accumulates that the war party in England is losing what it gained it ever held; in fact Lord Beaconsfield is the only member of government who has favored British intervention in the eastern conflict.

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men should realize that the chances are ten to one that the theatre of war will not be extended.

ROME, 7.—King Victor Emanuel passed a comparatively quiet night, but his fever continues to increase with the further extension of the pleurisy.

THE HOLDEN CASE.

HOW IT STANDS AT PRESENT.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Since Monday morning the celebrated suits of the old stockholders of the Old Telegraph Mines vs. Liberty E. Holden et al. have been on trial here in the Third District Court.

Prior to purchasing all the Cleveland parties, the following telegram and letters were forwarded to Holden at Cleveland, O., by Geo. Doane, and a relative of Holden, one Walter S. Brown, both of whom worked at the mines as foremen.

Dear Sir—We run into one of the finest bodies of ore I ever saw. Ore in the face on both sides and bottom and top. Can't tell how wide or anything about it. It is all ore and very heavy.

It appears that Holden deemed it necessary to caution "Mark" several times to say to all inquiries on money matters at Cleveland, that they would have money "as fast as he sold mortgages."

Show yourself a better collector than I am. I shall send to the Second National Bank money, so all your checks will be good; yet I want you to be just as economical in paying out as possible.

It is also alleged that Professor Holden was making large remittances of the stockholders' money to cancel his own private debts.

Table with 3 columns: 1873, TONS, VALUE. Rows for February, March, April, May.

Table with 2 columns: Month, Value. Rows for June, July, August, September, October, November, December, Total.

Table with 2 columns: 1877, Value. Rows for January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, Total.

Gross proceeds of 43,116 tons for the 22 months from February 1st, 1876, to December 1st, 1877, \$1,086,683

Yes, buy at old figures; think it a good investment. Jan. 27: In 280 feet—ore very like Rev. ore. Buy what you can at old figures.

Holden received another on Feb. 2, from "G. D."

Things immense; shall need you soon; will inform by mail.

A third telegram, dated February 5th, 1876, reads:

Have run forty feet along foot wall; roof and left side of tunnel solid galena; floor and right side heavy carbonate; know no limit.

Walter S. Brown writes February 2d, to Holden:

Dear Sir—We run into one of the finest bodies of ore I ever saw. Ore in the face on both sides and bottom and top.

I appreciate more and more your discretion. It is a jewel in any man, as you will learn as you drift on through life.

The mine is a perfect wonder, Mark. Ever since I came here it has just opened out into great chimneys or bonanzas of ore.

March 31, Holden writes again—Am all right, you bet.

May 11—Dear Mark—Keep a stiff upper lip.

It appears that Holden deemed it necessary to caution "Mark" several times to say to all inquiries on money matters at Cleveland,

Affidavits were offered to the effect that Holden had mortgaged his wife's property, the homestead in Cleveland, for \$50,000, and it was claimed that the court house records showed mortgages and leases against Holden's real estate in Cleveland of over \$165,000.

The citizens of Utah had supposed Mr. Holden rich when he came here, but the above showing and the following letters (portion of which are given) written early in 1876 to his confidential clerk in Ohio, and offered in evidence would indicate at least that the panic was felt in Cleveland—

Show yourself a better collector than I am. I shall send to the Second National Bank money, so all your checks will be good; yet I want you to be just as economical in paying out as possible.

It is also alleged that Professor Holden was making large remittances of the stockholders' money to cancel his own private debts.

I trust you received my letter enclosing draft for \$2,194.50. That's the kind I am taking in now.

Again on March 15, same year, Holden remits \$3,000.

April 6. I am in full possession of the Montreal, i. e. have deeds for 1/2 and am having a lawsuit for 1/4. I purpose to make this thing pay \$1,000 a day, after April.

April 24. I am doing finely, beyond all my expectations. I shall be able, after this month to pay any amount we owe.

May 8. I send, to-day, \$5,000 to pay note at Second National Bank. I sent \$5,500 last week for Kalamazoo note.

My Dear Mark: I send, to-day, \$5,000 to pay note at Second National Bank. I sent \$5,500 last week for Kalamazoo note.

Will send a larger draft to Charley, Monday.

The larger draft means than the \$6,500 mailed May 8. "Charley" is Holden's brother-in-law at Cleveland.

Considering the facts as shown, that several of the alleged purchases of stock were not made till after September, 1876, the following brief extracts from Professor Holden, in Utah, to his "Dear Mark" in Ohio, would doubtless have been more interesting than notices of "thirty per cent. assessments."

We struck a fine body of ore two days ago drifting to the right.

I am in the finest property in the whole camp.

I am getting on bravely here. I have carried every point so far.

We shall be all right when the tide rises, anyway.

From above showing \$117,000, worth of ore was mined by Holden in February, March and May 1876, and yet it appears he succeeded in inducing the Kalamazoo parties, owning two-fifths of the entire stock, worth as claimed, not less than \$400,000, to part with their stock on May 17, for the mere nominal price of about \$40,000.

The following letter written to his confidential secretary, (on same day as above purchase was made) clearly shows what Mr. Holden thought of his bargain—

Dear Mark: Don't be worried that I have sent you no powder for a few weeks, I had to use it for big game; it is all bagged now.

Geo. G. Hickox, one of the Cleveland plaintiffs, alleges that he was defrauded out of stock, that originally cost him over \$15,000, by being persuaded to part with it for the paltry sum of \$340 (\$100, cash, and a mare, buggy, harness, blanket and whip.)

We are informed, that several stockholders of Ohio brought suits in the Cleveland courts last March, and that all of Holden's real estate in Cleveland has been recently attached in their cases.

It is alleged that Holden has in all his purchases of stock taken advantage of the stockholders by representing that the mine was non-productive.

This saying has already passed into the court room and sidewalk vernacular, and will become as popular as some of the notorious Jim Fisk's crisp remarks.

The hearing of the case continues, and public interest is much excited over the incidents, and the issue is anticipated with considerable anxiety.

To-day Messrs. Carlin Smith and B. F. Raymond were appointed by Judge Schaeffer as experts to examine the books of the company.

Correspondence.

The Murder Case at Beaver—Justice Tyler Explains.

BEAVER, Jan. 1st, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

In your semi-weekly issue of the 29th ult. I find a summary of an article from Beaver Square-Dealer on the "Beaver murder case."

There had been some deal between one Dramer and Francis, the former alleging that the latter was in his debt, and demanding immediate settlement and payment.

Francis had just partially recovered from a serious illness, was still weak and nervous and asked Dramer, to wait a few days and he would settle with him and if he owed him anything would pay it.

Dramer who is said to be a desperate character, refused to wait and made threats, which led Francis to believe he intended to kill him; others took them the same way.

His attorneys advised him to keep out of the way until his suit, then before the jury, should be disposed of. In compliance with which he remained mostly in his room about four days.

Once in that time Dramer attempted to enter, when he was only prevented by Francis warning him at his peril not to enter.

On the evening of the killing of Chinn, Francis was told that his enemy swore if he did not pay him before twelve o'clock that night he "would fix him," and among other things said he would crop off his ears and put them in his vest pocket, and other insinuations that led him to conclude that he would have to defend himself or be murdered.

In the darkness of the evening Chinn, his intimate friend, and as I understand main witness, attempted to go to his room, Francis taking him for Dramer, after telling him twice to stop, who being hard of hearing, was unnoticed by him.

Francis fired two shots—the result the reader knows. Francis should have had Dramer arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace, and so his attorneys should have advised him.

Under the circumstances his case was either manslaughter or excusable homicide, and, under the evidence, no sane magistrate would have denied him bonds. Legally he could not. There was no malice in the matter.

He evidently thought he was defending his own life against a man who it was said was at the time under bonds to answer for killing a human being. I cannot vouch for the truth of this statement, but have good reasons for believing it true.

With regard to the bonds being "straw," I can only say that "the Justice" was informed and believed them good, and knows nothing to the contrary.

I have been told by one of them that Francis had written him that if there was likely to be any trouble he would come and deliver himself up. Of course he should have appeared at the time specified, if his health would permit him to do so.

If not, sent a physician's certificate that he was not in a situation to travel. As to the leniency of the prosecution, I can only say, so far as pleading at the bar went it was all that any magistrate need ask.

He read the law on murder in the first and second degree and manslaughter; argued that he should be held under one or the other. To me it was much more satisfactory than the way some lawyers have of throwing dust or petty fogging with a determination to convict whether innocent or guilty.

Mr. Denny is no favorite of mine, but I think it simple justice to say this much in his behalf. I have not aimed at a vindication of myself or anyone else, but to state patent facts.

Respectfully, DANIEL TYLER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Robert Harris, deceased, are hereby required to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his residence in Kaysville, Davis County.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Administrator. Kaysville, Davis County, Utah, January 7th, 1878.