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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 5. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

GREAT BALL GAME.

Sons of the Revolution Celebrating the English Evacuation.

ANOTHER THREATENING CRANK.

A Ship in Dire Distress.—Eight-weights Indulge In 79 Rounds.—A Big Scramble.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 25.—The day of all days of the year for college men is when the Yale and Harvard eleven meet to contest for the foot ball supremacy. Great crowds of collegians of these two institutions and other colleges together with the society's foot ball enthusiasts, besides men of national reputation, braved the biting wind on Hampden park this afternoon to see the eleven of these two institutions line up for the contest. In fact the crowd was unprecedented in size, and the railroads were taxed to their utmost to carry the crowds.

Among the distinguished spectators were Governor Morris, of Connecticut, Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, Governor McKinley, of Ohio, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hale, of Massachusetts, Governor McKinley's party were on the Harvard side, and Governor Russell waited up the Harvard row. Ex-Governor Bulkeley, of Connecticut, showed for Yale. Ex-Mayor Dwight, of Springfield, was stationed under the big blue banner.

The game began at 2 p.m. Dr. Phelps S. Colby, graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was chosen referee, and W. P. Mylod, of Princeton '94 as umpire.

Just before the teams came on the ground a New York man bid the Yale team with $2,500 which he offered to bet on Harvard against $500. He could get no takers.

Yale won the toss and took the north goal. They gave the wind in their favor.

FIRST HALF.

It was evident from the first that the teams were out for blood. After the first exchange the game stopped and Bloss came up to the line with a nasty face and was grouped off. The play was resumed, Yale having the ball, and almost three yards but lost two yards on a down. Then a Harvard man was seen lying as if insensible as the game stopped.

Play was resumed. Harvard had the ball down, without gain on Harvard's twenty-yard line.

2nd—Greenway gets through Harvard's line and tumbles down, but loses enough a foot of Harvard. Harvard gets the ball and gains seven yards among Yale's right.

3rd—Harvard gets the ball on downs on her own 20-yard line. Harvard gains four yards. Acton is stunned, lying on the field. Harvard gains ten yards around Yale's left end and ten more around Yale's right. Harvard gains five yards by Yale's off side-play and is now on the center line. Harvard gains seven yards on three downs.

5th—Harvard wedges and goes down on Yale's twenty-five yard line without gain. Brewer fumbles, Greenway gets the ball but Harvard gets ten yards for holding.

6th—End of the first half, Harvard having the ball on her twenty-five yard line.

THE SECOND HALF.

7th—Opening of the second half, Yale gets the ball and makes five yards.

8th—Yale gains a yard; is now on Harvard's five-yard line. Yale gain a touchdown, the first in the game—and kicks a goal. Score: Yale, 6; Harvard, 0.

9th—Thorne of Yale is disabled and Lying prone on Yale's thirty yard line. Yale loses the ball on a down.

11th—Waters of Harvard is hurt, being take his place.

12th—Yale punts from her 25-yard line to center and Harvard gets the ball. Yale stops the Harvard and gets the ball on Harvard's fifty-yard line.

13th—The ball is now on Harvard's five-yard line.

14th—Brewer of Harvard kicks thirty yards but Harvard loses five yards for fumbling with a fair catch.

YALE WINS.

Yale wins 6 to nothing.

Knights of Labor Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25.—An effort was made by the Hayes faction of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor this morning to elect their men Henry, McQuirk and Martin to the executive board, but without result. Powderly left the meeting before it adjourned. There are all sorts of rumors as to the reason. The Knights refuse to tell.

The committee on law recommended that isolated locals hereafter be allowed to go general state or district assemblies of national trades associations.

The committee reported adversely on the proposition to elect all officers by popular vote and the report was concurred in.

Will Resume Work Monday.

LEBANON, Austria, Nov. 25.—Prince Aaron Lomkowitzky, while hunting in the forests of Pressnyce, fell dead.

Stocks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Silver certificates called at 76½. Bar silver, 69½; Sterling dollars, 68. Stocks became weak shortly after 1 o'clock, followed by a recovery of 1 @ 3. In the last half hour another decline occurred. Final dealings were at a shade better figures. The market closed fairly firm.

A Crank on Religion and Silver.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 25.—Charles F. Bockmuhl, a mining expert and crank on silver and religion, has been sending scurrilous and abusive postal cards to editors, politicians and preachers who disagreed with him on public or social questions. Among the large number were cards to President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and editors of

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the *Post-Intelligencer*, threatening to kill them unless they changed their attitude towards silver. He was arrested late last night and did not deny sending the cards. He said he meant what he said.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Celebrating the British Evacuation of 110 Years Ago.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Sons of the Revolution celebrated the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops today by unveiling the statue of Nathan Hale in city hall park. The ceremonies were preceded by a parade of the patriotic societies and the military. Among the speakers at the unveiling was Edward Everett Hale, a great-great nephew of the revolutionary hero.

FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

Great Excitement in the Chamber of Deputies.

Pelletan, Not Having a United Cabinet Declined to Speak, and They Adjourned.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—So soon as the chamber was ready for business the debate on Jaurès' motion was resumed. After Prentot, Dupuy and Goblet had spoken it was voted to the tribune that Pelletan, minister of public works, and Terrat, minister of commerce, had resigned. Later it was reported that Peytral, minister of finance, had also resigned, and it soon became known that the resignations of these three had been tendered.

After speeches from both sides Pelletan mounted the tribune and demanded to know whether he had an entire cabinet or only a portion of a cabinet before him. Premier Dupuy replied: "The whole cabinet is here, you can speak." Dupuy's remark was greeted with loud cheers and a violent tumult on the part of the extreme left, many members of the latter party declaring that Peytral had handed in his resignation. This caused Pelletan to exclaim in a loud tone: "Not having a united cabinet before me I decline to speak." Brisson disapproved the minister's conduct unconstitutional and it was impossible to continue the debate.

Tremendous cheering greeted that remark and there was tumult and disorder on all sides at the chamber, after which Jaurès withdrew the interpellation, pending the reconstruction of the cabinet. This caused renewed disorder, during which it was announced that the cabinet had resigned and the deputies adjourned until Monday. It is believed that President Carnot will ask Dupuy to reconstruct the cabinet. Jaurès is regarded as the likely successor to Viette and it is thought that Burdeau will replace Peytral.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Washington Hesing has been appointed postmaster at Chicago, and W. J. Mize collector of internal revenue of the Chicago district.

THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Yokes Knocked Out in the Seventy-ninth Round.

LIMA, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Charles Yokes, of Covington, Ky., and Charles Sinsher, of Louisville, light weights, fought here late last night for the championship of Kentucky in the presence of 600 spectators, with five ounce gloves. Yokes had altogether the best of the fight for sixty rounds, but Sinsher turned the tables on him after that and knocked Yokes out in the seventy-ninth round. Toward the last Yokes tried only to avoid Sinsher's blows in order to make it a draw, but was too groggy to keep out of Sinsher's way.

Storms in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 25.—A severe snow storm raged last night throughout southern Idaho. Several points report from six inches to a foot of snow.

Will Settle at His Birthplace.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—A newspaper of Neustadt, the birthplace of Henry Villard, announces that he has decided to settle there permanently.

Killed a Sheriff.

CLINTON, Mich., Nov. 25.—Ex-Deputy Sheriff Dow Draper was shot and killed this morning by a farmer named George Conger, who then committed suicide. Jealousy with Conger's wife by Draper is said to be the cause.

Fell Dead While Meeting.

LEBANON, Austria, Nov. 25.—Prince Aaron Lomkowitzky, while hunting in the forests of Pressnyce, fell dead.

Suit for Foreclosure.

AURORA, Ohio, Nov. 25.—Suit has been begun by John W. Crouch et al. to foreclose a mortgage for $3,885,000 against the Pittsburg, Akron & Western railway. The road is already in the hands of a receiver. Detailed interest is the ground of the request for the foreclosure.

NOT THE ACTOR.

Vice President L. S. Thorne is to be the Super Man.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—A well known railroad man says the talk about Helen Gould marrying the actor Woodruff is all bosh and known to be so by every general officer of the Missouri Pacific system and now out of time of the leading railroad officials of Texas. The man who is to marry her is another son of Jay Gould during the dying days of the year in which he died. He is Mr. L. S. Thorne, third vice president of the Texas Pacific railway, with headquarters at Dallas. The engagement would have occurred already but for Gould's death. Thorne's engagement with the family began in February of 1892, when he was then guest for four months in their private car at El Paso, and was always in Miss Gould's company. Jay Gould showed every confidence in Thorne and was supposed to be interested in having young Thorne open court.

A GREAT SCHEME

To Control the Management of the Next Congressional Campaign.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—A Washington special says a clever political scheme has come to the surface which will cause some uneasiness in the minds of congressmen who have not followed the will of the President elect in the appointment of the Ways and Means committee. It is that he proposes to take a hand in the selecting of members to the Fifty-fourth Congress. The National Democratic executive committee proposes, if possible, to secure also the control of the management of the next Democratic National convention, executive and also a committee designated by the Democratic National league clubs, which has interests jointly with the National Congressional Campaign committee, composed of one member of Congress for each state. Nothing ago there was an important conference at the White House and the participants were Don Dickinson of Mich., Josiah H. Quincy of Mass., and Chairman Harvey of the National Congressional Campaign committee. At the conference it now develops it was determined by these gentlemen that it would be polite for the administration and party at large to secure control of the management of the next congressional campaign, and in so doing there would be a powerful wire to influence in the fate of aspirants to sit in the Board of representatives as Democrats in the next Congress. It is stated this proposition was advanced by Cleveland who was vigorously supported by Dickinson and Hardy agreed to by Harvey and Quincy.

Voted on Ballot Three.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 25.—The Clifton state grand jury has voted to indict T. F. Haughey, president of the Indiana National bank; S. C. Virtie, minister of public works, and Terrat, minister of commerce, had resigned. Later it was reported that Peytral, minister of finance, had also resigned, and it soon became known that the resignations of these three had been tendered.

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THEY MUST COMBINE

If the Territory Would Not Go On Wasting Large Sums of Money.

THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE,

President Kingsbury of the University Says, Must be the One to be an Efficient Educational Institution.

(Correspondence of the NEWS.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 24, 1893.—There has been considerable talk of late, in private and in private, in regard to combining the Agricultural college and the University of Utah (formerly University of Deseret). The educational interests of the Territory are of vital importance to every citizen and are worthy of due consideration by the religious and best minds of all classes. There is no one who would not speak in words of commendation for the people of Utah for the zeal they have displayed in late years for education, but we without current though sometimes lead to place in hasty and premature measures which result in increasing relaxy than in strength. Recognition of future weakness and results rather what otherwise would accomplish a vast amount of good. Every man who understands the needs of a university and of an agricultural college and what is required to a thorough agricultural course, and who has given any thought to the matter of establishing such institutions separately or combined, will agree that our legislators six years ago made a very serious mistake when it established the Agricultural college as a separate and distinct institution from the University.

The questions which confront us now are, Does the Territory desire to correct this great error which was made six years since and to put the higher educational interests and such a basis as to give to the people of Utah real value for money expended? Do the people of Utah desire to have an institution in which their sons and daughters shall be provided with ample facilities to make them what our national men and women? Do they want an institution where their sons can become skilled in mechanics as electrical, mechanical and mining engineers, as practical metallurgists, mineralogists, geologists, masters of a thousand industries, with the mineral resources of the territory, and gold and silver in the mineral, and yet the people of the Territory to be satisfied with two institutions in which there will be poor facilities for the accomplishment of these desirable ends? Do the great masses of this Territory, who are unable to send their sons and daughters to Eastern universities, want to have their children deprived of the excellent advantages educationally which could be provided for them at home by amalgamating their higher educational interests in one institution?

No man who has made university matters a study will deny the fact that if we attempt to build up two universities, it means neither one will be efficient, that both will lack in those facilities and facilities which characterize a good university. Only those who are able to do can get proper university instruction and have the advantages offered by a thoroughly equipped university, for, these great privileges will not or can not be provided for at home. It is not to be, can go elsewhere to get these advantages, but the farmers, artisans, and all of those who are only moderately comfortable, will not have the means to go elsewhere, hence will be compelled to remain at home, and be obliged to put up with disadvantages only because the Territory is endeavoring to be higher education in buildings, laboratories, libraries, apparatus, professors, instructors and almost all its work in all lines, in striving to maintain two universities instead of one.

To provide for a general scientific course in a university, it is necessary to give instruction in mathematics, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, language, botany, biology, physiology and economics, and these are the foundation work of nearly every university, and nine-tenths of the work in most any educational institution, technical or otherwise.

The day when books and lectures alone are needed to universities has long since passed. It is practical work in mathematics, practical work in the laboratories, in physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, botany, zoology and physiology—it is practical work that characterizes today, even the poorest of our universities and without which efficiency is impossible. It is indeed futile, now, to institute without it relegated to ages long ago to where it ought to be consigned. If we wish to establish an agricultural course in an institution, it is necessary to provide for instruction in mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, geology, botany, biology, some of the languages and certainly for some economics. All these subjects must be studied, but they appear to be the same as we find in the general scientific course.

In the agricultural course there is the analysis of hay, wheat, corn, etc., but this work embraces one part of chemistry and before reaching special work on this field we must have had general chemistry qualitative and quantitative analysis. Hydrometer weighering weight to green or part of the course but it is one of the applied branches of mathematics and before anything can be done in this line we must know algebra, geometry, trigonometry, etc., no other work is to be done, we have studied the ordinary mathematics in a general scientific course. Again, we need to apply to the agricultural college mineralogy, geology, etc., not only to learning the soil formation, fertilizers, but we must know these subjects in order to apply them to anything.

In a well equipped university where there are scientific, classical, and literary courses, two or three extra professors, a farm and a little time would be all additions needed in order to provide for a first class agricultural course. To have mining, science, chemistry and practical engineering in the university, and agriculture and engineering done in the agricultural college as a separate institution from the university, it is absolutely necessary to duplicate at least one-third of the work and to go to nearly double the expense necessary to accomplish the same ends in view in an institution resulting from the union of the College and University. If words can the Territory to unite either the University of the College should it be necessary to bring about a union of the two, in five years the loss incurred would be easily saved.

We are wasting forty or fifty thousand dollars per year now by carrying on these two institutions separately, and in a short time if the Territory is all properties of what they shall need seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars will be actually thrown away. Besides this, money will be necessarily expended by men in forming and establishing its advantages. If one institution is made in the interests of the farmers, the other must do the same. If one advertises extensively, the other will be also forced to do so, becoming and struggling with legislators to obtain appropriations that will facilitate work, in the main, in the same lines, and necessarily go on. That the people's money will be expended simply through rivalry or jealousy and support must be marvelously the outcome. To all this I am firmly opposed and I am free to announce that my position is that the interests of the Agricultural College and the University of Utah is of primary importance and that the question of union is necessary. Furthermore, I strongly endorse the statement made by Professor Hatch, of the University of Chicago, that "every effort should be made to bring these (meaning the Agricultural College and the University of Utah) together, not only for the sake of economy, but for the sake of efficiency. The plan employed by some of our western states in distributing their educational institutions in different places is confused."

I could further say if we desire to accomplish for the people anything of true worth in higher education, all our higher educational interests must be combined. If we desire to develop and utilize the resources of the Territory we must provide the University with well equipped laboratories and employ men having ability and time to carry on some original investigation. But to put a single university on a great basis for doing valuable work for the Territory requires a vast sum of money. With the right kind of a university our friend Salt Lake with its resources could be thoroughly investigated and its natural goods for precious a vast amount of wealth. Mineral resources in other parts of the Territory in the hands of expert chemists with time and means at their disposal could unfold many paying industries.

J. T. KINGSBURY,
Acting President University of Utah.

Doing as Well as Can Be Expected.

S. W. Stars, Republican representative elect to the next Territorial Legislature, who met with a painful accident at his home yesterday morning by falling about seven feet, striking on his right shoulder and injuring the ligament, was about town this afternoon with his arm in bandages, and in doing so well as can be expected. The injury caused him intense pain, and it will be some weeks before he will be himself again.

LAWSON AND HIS POLITICS.

The Gentleman from the First Precinct Objects to the Appointment of Democrats to Office.

When the communication from Mayor Baskin was read at the meeting of the City Council last night announcing the appointment of Dr. A. C. Young as food inspector to succeed Mr. A. S. Kendall removed, Councilman Lawson took the floor and proceeded to deliver an exceedingly long-drawn earnest political harangue, in which he attacked the Mayor in truly characteristic style in his sending in the paper referred to.

"Why, we have been told that this man Baskin," he said, "was elected by the Citizens. I presume he was. But we know him. He has done just what I thought he would do as soon as he got a chance. It isn't necessary to say that his name is a Democrat; everybody knows that. But he's what he has done the first crack out of the box—removed a Liberal Republican and appointed a Democrat. Is that fair? I say it is not, and for one I don't propose to stand it. This council is made up for the greater part of Republicans, sir—

At this juncture Hardy rose and called Mr. Lawson to order. He was in the chair and told him to state his objection, which he did by denouncing that the council chamber was not the place to which to make a political speech, but the chair fulminated Mr. Lawson for 30 seconds opportunity he gladly availed himself of in the sulkiest almost screamed with laughter. The decorum was put to an end by the chair pounding the table vigorously with Lowthorne's pretty little gavel at the same time saying with rowing vigor that order must be maintained whatever the result might be.

Then Lawson called in again saying, "For one I protest against the city being turned into the hands of the Democracy by Mr. Baskin or any one else."

Hardy again objected to that kind of talk and said: "I can't understand why politics ought to be discussed here in this unjustified manner. It should be corrected."

"So am, Mr. Lowson," said the chairman. "It appears to me that Dr. Young is a political one. You are certainly in order."

"Of course I am," said Lawson, who then turned towards Mr. Hardy and said: "Of course I am, Mr. Moderate-stand; Democrats never do."

Thus the audience shrieked again. The chairman was, however, convincing himself with laughter that he was called to point the table as he had done a short time before.

Then Lawson finished in the following strain: "Gentlemen, this is wholly a political proposition. It is common talk. Everybody understands that Baskin wants to make this a Democratic town. But we are here, from fair of Republicans and we do our duty. Some of the opposition want to look the up out I want to ask, May be the Democrats don't understand that. But we I say they are not expected to understand." When Lawson had finished a motion was taken on the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Young. It resulted in him being turned down.

The report was more amusing, even than the regular proceeding. It was in this way: One of the members informed Lawson that Mr. Young was a Republican and not a Democrat, so he supposed. Then that time on, till the close of the session Lawson's face was a study.

THE GREENBACK COMPANY.

Proceedings Instituted Against Their Borrowing Money—Order to Show Cause.

The First National Bank of Deadwood, S.D., brought suit last evening in the Third district court against the Greenback company. The complaint was filed that between December 1, 1892, and February 1, 1893, the defendants made certain loans to the stockholders of the company, amounting in all to seventy-two hundred dollars of the 12,000 shares of the treasury company, which at par are worth $25 per share. That when the shares were originated to be worth, till now they are not worth over $10 a share, and that the depredation is due to wrongful and improper acts on the part of the directors and officers of the company, by which the capital has been wasted and converted to private uses and that the business has been unprofitable.

Plaintiff prays that the action of the board of directors in declaring assessments on August 3 be declared void; that no stock issued upon the said assessments be cancelled and that they be restrained from transferring or encumbering their shares of stock in any way, or from mortgaging the property to secure any loan.

Judge Zane has granted a temporary restraining order, subject the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from making the loan, and why the action of the board of directors should not be declared void as declaring the said assessment.

The hearing on the motion is set for December 2.

JUDGE JUDD'S LECTURE.

An Able Discourse Delivered Last Night on Ballot Reform.

The first of the winter course of popular lectures at the University of Utah was given last night by Judge J. W. Judd. The subject chosen for him by the library committee was "Ballot Reform," and it was handled in a masterly manner. The address was in one sense extemporaneous, but in every part betrayed the fact that the speaker had given his subject earnest study, and thoroughly believed in what he was saying. The large Art Room was filled with students and citizens who listened with rapt attention to the end.

The speaker began with a brief sketch of the history of government from the tribal period down to the establishment of the Constitution in 1789, showing the progress of liberty to its final culmination in the American ballot, then emphasizing in the minds of the hearers the fact that the sovereign power of the government was the ballot box. He then took up the question of "ballot reform," giving facts and figures showing the rapid process of corruption that was going on in the various states. His illustrations terminated with Salt Lake City, which he declared, notwithstanding its brief experience in politics, was as corrupted by political influence that forty per cent of its vote today was venal. He closed with a strong appeal to the students to study the progress of events and fortify themselves against these threatening perils.

The program was interspersed with some excellent musical selections which made the evening as agreeable as it was instructive.

He Has "Laid Off."

The familiar voice of Bailiff Sprague was not heard in the Third district court room today, and his accustomed seat was occupied by a substitute bailiff in the person of J. P. Mahan. There were many inquiries as to the reason of "Doc's" absence, but no one seemed to know—except that what most seemed to be a very strong reason for well up to several of his friends, intimated that he intended to "lay off" for a few days, and administered one of his colleagues, with a knowing wink, not to say anything about it to "those newspaper boys" when they came in and opened fire. The sequelae is that "Doc" has gone hunting!

THE VOLTAIC FOOTPADS.

Action Taken Upon the Finding of Indictments by the Grand Jury.

Olof Anderson and Alfred Henry were this morning delivered over by the county sheriff to Deputy Marshal Cummings. They are charged with belonging to a gang of political footpads who have murdered people in various parts of the city were committed in these columns some weeks ago. They have been kept in confinement at the county jail and are now required to appear in the Third district court, the grand jury having returned indictments against the Robert Hughes, another alleged member of the band of parties, who had been out on bonds, was captured in by the same officer last evening upon a warrant issued on the strength of the grand jury's indictment.

The Saylor Trial.

Upon the application of District Attorney Judd, Chief Justice Zane this morning set the trial of the case against Saylor for December 11th. The defendant is indicted for being concerned with the two Harry Hammond in the killing of Clyde Robertson.

HIS BODY SEVERED.

Horrible Fate of a Fort Douglas Musician, This Morning.

WILLIAM J. LOUEY THE VICTIM.

The Fatality Occurred at the Rio Grande Car Coupler—A Mysterious Affair.

There was a shocking accident at the Rio Grande car shops on South West street this morning a few minutes before six o'clock, and one which resulted in the death of William J. Louey, a member of the Fort Douglas band.

How he came to be in the western part of the city at the time of the accident is not known but it might be assumed from the fact that he lived a year ago lived in Fifth West street and the inference is that he was one an employee of the company's road on which he met his death, and that he was supposed to have gone to visit a friend near the depot during the night.

He was up at the fort at 10 o'clock last night and had been drinking to a considerable extent. How after he made his way to the city and it is thought passed the night in having a merry time. The first heard of him, however, was having the car that was when he was struck by an engine at the time and place indicated. The engine was under the management of Harry Newcomb, who says that he was telling on the machine when a young man ran out and kind some one was under the wheels of the locomotive. The statement proved to be too true so when the engine was stopped the body of a man was plainly seen enough it though it was scarcely daylight.

Ambulance was summoned and the great engine by the aid of jack screws lifted from his body which was completely severed above the hips while his entrails were strewn along the rails. Death, of course, was almost instantaneous.

Louey was about 35 years of age and leaves a mother, a wife and two children, the youngest only three days old. Up to a late hour this afternoon his wife had not been informed of her husband's tragic death on account of her own critical condition.

An inquest was held over the remains of Graves's unfortunate partner this afternoon.

The coroner's investigation was quickly over. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death while in a state of intoxication." The funeral will take place at Fort Douglas tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock. Louey was an excellent, and aside from his drinking habit is said to have been a very good fellow. He was also a fine-ness musician, and in his death the Fort Douglas band sustains a severe loss.

Will Be Buried On Monday.

William Kraus, a German, who died at the Holy Cross hospital in this city yesterday, will be buried on Monday in the city cemetery. He was thirty-five years of age and died of pneumonia.

Fine Photographic Views.

The NEWS acknowledges the receipt from J. H. Crockwell, of this city, of a series of beautiful photographic views of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Mr. Crockwell went to the Fair as official photographer for Utah, and now has received the appointment of photographer on "Halligan's Illustrated World's Fair," an elaborate work on the subject suggested in the title. Judging by the views received here, Mr. Crockwell will be fully capable of having a collection of magnificent illustrations to the work when it is completed.

The negatives of the views of Utah at the Fair have been forwarded to C. R. Savage for the publication of photographs.

High Council.

A special session of the High Council of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will be held Tuesday, November 28th, 1893, at 7:30 p. m.

JAMES HYMERS, Clerk.

Home Missionaries.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Home Missionaries of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion will convene in the Bidal hall, Salt Lake City, Wednesday, November 29th, 1893, at 7:30 p. m.

JAMES HYMERS, Clerk.

Regrets Their Loss.

Says an exchange: "When Nauvoo was the Mormons' center it had a population of 20,000 people. It has now only a little more than 1200." Yes, it is too bad that the Mormons were not permitted to remain in Nauvoo in the 40's. Today it would be the metropolis of the state. The location is such that the city would have drawn attention from the wide world, and people would have flocked here to look at the Mormon city. A sad, sad mistake was made by the people of Hancock county when they drove the Mormons out.—Kansas Jubilee.

Arrested Today.

Robert Hunkin, a man of color, and Mary Goodman, a white woman, were arrested this afternoon by a deputy constable on an indictment charging them with adultery. This was one of the last batch of indictments returned by the grand jury yesterday. Hunkin was released bond on giving bonds in the amount of $600 the woman still in the grey bars ($250) since time before nightfall.