

the Bald Knobbers who have received the extreme verdict for the murder of Estons and Green. Several more are to be tried.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—James Mains, a farmer living near Frankfort, was shot and killed today by his son. The father became angry because his wife wanted a new pair of shoes, and threatening to kill both her and her boy, drew a revolver. The boy was quicker, however, and shot him down. He is lodged in jail.

PARIS, March 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies today, M. Michelin produced a handbill which had been circulated in Paris inviting the attendance of the public at a meeting to be presided over by General Boulanger, the speakers to include Rochefort, Laisant, Boulanger and Michelin. Michelin declared that the placard was a malicious fabrication—a maneuver of the basest kind against a man whom his enemies desired to ruin.

BERLIN, March 24.—Empress Victoria gave a court reception today at which it was announced that Emperor Frederick continued to improve and that he is stronger. His throat affection is being relieved.

BERLIN, March 24th.—The situation between the central allies and Russia remains unchanged.

The only alteration arising from the visit of the King of Roumania to Vienna is a definite treaty under which Austria pledges herself to resist any violation of Roumanian territory.

The Emperor's decree of March 21, authorizing Crown Prince William to represent him in the transaction of state business is now recognized as tantamount to the creation of a co-regency. Besides the published decree, another exists which gives Crown Prince William fuller powers in the event of the Emperor suddenly growing worse.

Regarding the real state of the Emperor's health it is difficult to obtain authentic information of his private life. What is known is that he is able to take daily exercise in the orangerie and heated conservatory at Charlottenberg. He receives family visits and listens to the reading of official reports.

A medical consultation has been held regarding the condition of Prince William who is suffering from general ill health.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Under the head of "General Remarks," the weather crop bulletin says:

The weather has been generally unfavorable for growing crops during the week. Alternate thawing and freezing and the great range of temperature in winter wheat sections, have probably affected that crop injuriously. Freezing weather in the Southern States has doubtless injured the small grains and fruits and vegetables in the northern portion of the Gulf States.

ST. PAUL, March 25.—The severe snow and wind storm which raged all day today in Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, approached from a southwesterly direction, being driven along at a thirty miles an hour gale. The snow, which is very heavy, has packed as it has fallen to a depth of from three to five inches. Street car travel is abandoned, and pedestrians experience great difficulty in making their way. Trains on most of the railroads are from one to seven hours late, while traffic on the Hastings and St. Paul and Kansas City, has been wholly abandoned.

PARIS, March 25.—The Boulanger meeting to which M. Michalen called attention in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, was held in Rivoli Hall. None of the alleged promoters attended the meeting. The gatekeeper disappeared with the receipts, and the audience, after noisy protests, resolved to ask the public prosecutor to indict the person responsible for the meeting on the charge of swindling.

ROME, March 25.—King Humbert today received Prince Von Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen, German special envoy, who came to announce the accession of Emperor Frederick to the German throne. The prince brought letters from Emperor Frederick and Empress Victoria to the King and Queen, in which their majesties expressed thanks for the sympathy shown on the occasion of the death of Emperor William.

ROME, 25.—Advices from Massowah say an early attack by Abyssinians is expected. Ras Aloula, Abyssinian general, has arrived at Ghinda. The King is at Asenfa.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Tonight it was reported that a conference of the switchmen, brakemen, engineers and firemen from all the branches of the Burlington system would be held here on Tuesday. Representatives of the engineers and firemen are already in the city in the persons of the grievance committeemen.

FINDLAY, O., March 25.—Hudson Chaplin was arraigned on the charge of bigamy and pleaded guilty. The following is a list of the women whom, under various aliases, Chaplin, is charged with marrying: Miss Cora Carson, Greenville, Ind.; Miss Nettie Webster, living in a small village in Southern Illinois; Miss Clara Jones, Fresno, Cal.; Miss Carrie E. Blank, Osga, Ill.; Miss Snell, Bowling Green, Ky.; Mrs. Flora Freyberger, Bowling Green, Ohio. In addition he married a wealthy woman of Columbus, Ohio, and a planter's widow in Baton Rouge, La. From most of these women he obtained sums of money ranging from \$100 to \$3000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25.—Jacob Dold and son have given the press a long statement in reply to the charge made against the Kansas City papers by Wm. G. Barthe, of St.

Louis, before the house committee on agriculture yesterday. They refute the charges as base and slanderous falsehoods, and affirm that the manufacture of lard and the packing of meats is conducted in the most scrupulous and cleanly manner by all Kansas City packers, and that the methods and practices testified to by Barthe, are absolutely impossible. They will bring suit against him for \$30,000 damages, based on the possibility of their business being injured by the statement made.

LONDON, March 25.—The heaviest snowstorm of the season is raging in Wales and the west of Scotland.

BERLIN, March 25.—Emperor Frederick attended service in the chapel at Charlottenberg today. He is in good spirits and continues to improve.

OTTAWA, March 25.—Gold has been discovered in the Nipissing district, township of Cartier, within a mile of the Canadian Pacific track. The ore assays \$300 per ton.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Cullom, from the committee on territories, reported unanimously resolutions declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the Territory of Utah ought not to be admitted into the Union as a state until it is certain beyond doubt that polygamy has been entirely abandoned by the inhabitants of that Territory, and until it is certain that the civil affairs of that Territory are not controlled by the Priesthood of the Mormon Church. The resolutions went over. Cullom also reported back the Utah memorial and the draft of the proposed constitution and asked that the committee be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A special from St. Louis says a hundred or more negro laborers passed through there in charge of an emigrant agent who was taking them to California where they were under contract to work on farms. On the way from the South some of them escaped from the cars fearing they were being taken out as slaves, and in consequence of these desertions they were locked in the cars while passing through St. Louis.

YANKTON, March 26.—The situation on the upper Missouri River is identical with that of the spring of 1881, when such disastrous floods occurred, destroying life and property of great value. The snow lies along the valleys and a series of gorges have formed between here and Blismarck, while the headwaters of the river are broken up and flooding. Intense anxiety is felt by the inhabitants throughout the valley.

PARIS, March 26.—De Lesseps writes to the financial correspondents of the Panama Canal Company that 108,236 new obligations have been subscribed for, placing fifty million francs in the hands of the company. He regards this as satisfactory, but authorizes his correspondents to continue to receive subscriptions. He hopes that Parliament will now authorize the lottery.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—At a meeting of the bar this morning it was decided that the members of the bar of the Supreme Court should meet at the court at 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday and proceed in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral services of the late Chief Justice. The Attorney-General, Senators Edmunds and Vest, Congressmen Culberson and Taylor, and Messrs. Shellabarger and Ashton, of the District, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions commemorative of the Chief Justice. The House adopted a resolution that the funeral services of the late Chief Justice be held in the hall of the House at noon on Wednesday, March 28. The Senate passed a bill appropriating \$5000 for the funeral expenses of the late Chief Justice.

The House passed the Senate bill appropriating \$3,000 for the funeral expenses of the late Chief Justice.

PARIS, March 26.—The court of appeals has reversed the decision of the lower court in the case of M. Wilson charged with complicity in the decoration scandals, and acquits Wilson of the charges against him.

The other persons tried Wilson on similar charges are also acquitted. The judgment of the court severely condemns the acts imputed to Wilson and the others, but declares that the existing laws do not apply to the offenses charged against them.

PARIS, March 26.—The hearing before the court of inquiry in the case of General Boulanger was held today. The court afterwards gave its judgment, but the nature of the decision will not be divulged until after it has been submitted to President Carnot.

The police seized many voting papers issued in behalf of Gen. Boulanger at Marseilles on the ground that they did not bear the name of the printer. M. Laguerre will interpellate the government, in regard to the seizure, in the Chamber of Deputies.

It is reported that the court decided against General Boulanger. The crowd which gathered cheered the general when he departed from the court.

There was a sensation in the district court room at Bonham, Texas, on the 16th inst. Jim Scarlett was on trial for the murder of Andy Laddfield in 1885. The supposed murdered man appeared in court alone and well and was identified by several witnesses as Laddfield. He testified that Scarlett shot him in the head and threw him into the Red River, but that he succeeded in getting out of the water to the house of a friend, where he lay sick a long time. Scarlett was tried once before for the murder and sentenced to death, but got a new trial on a technicality.

# AN ACT

## TO ESTABLISH A TERRITORIAL REFORM SCHOOL.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That there shall be established, at such a point in Weber County as the trustees hereinafter provided for shall determine, a Territorial Reform School, for the confinement, discipline, education, employment and reformation of juvenile offenders, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The trustees shall consist of the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, and the prosecuting attorneys, of the counties of Salt Lake, Utah, Davis, Weber and Box Elder and their successors in office, all of whom shall be ex-officio trustees. The trustees shall be required to immediately enter upon the duties of their office and, with the exception of the Governor and Secretary, shall qualify by giving bonds with security to the people of the Territory of Utah, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars each, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, to be approved by and filed with the auditor of public accounts.

SEC. 3. The trustees shall elect one of their number president, they shall appoint a superintendent, a secretary and a treasurer. Said trustees shall take charge of the general interests of the institution, shall have power to enact by-laws and rules for the regulation of all its concerns, not inconsistent with the laws of the Territory; to see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with the requirements of law; and that strict discipline is maintained therein; to provide employment and instruction for the inmates; to appoint a steward, a teacher or teachers, and such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution may require, and prescribe their duties; to exercise a vigilant supervision over the institution, its officers and inmates. To remove any officer at their pleasure, and determine the salaries to be paid to the officers appointed by them, and shall also require the secretary, treasurer and superintendent to give bonds in such penal sums as they shall deem proper.

SEC. 4. The trustees shall procure and adopt plans, drawings and specifications for the construction of the reform school buildings, and shall make provision for the erection of the buildings, and cause the same to be carried out in accordance with such plans and specifications, and on such terms as they may deem proper.

SEC. 5. The trustees and other officers shall have no pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in the furnishing of any building materials, or in any contract for the same, or in any contract for labor in the erection of said Reform School, nor in any contract for any labor, material, or supplies for the maintenance thereof.

SEC. 6. The plans and specifications for said reform school shall be upon the basis of accommodating not to exceed two hundred juvenile offenders at one time.

SEC. 7. To carry out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of this Territory of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, and the auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrants on the territorial treasurer in favor of the trustees of said reform school, for said sums, as the same may be needed.

SEC. 8. The trustees shall make an itemized report to the legislative assembly during the first ten days of its session in the year 1890, and biennially thereafter, of all the expenditures made by them for the uses of the reform school during the preceding two years; they shall, at the same time, lay before the Legislative Assembly, a report of the condition of the institution, together with a full report of the superintendent and a list of officers and their salaries, with an estimate of the value of the personal property of the Territory in connection with the school.

SEC. 9. Each trustee shall receive as his compensation, four dollars per diem, for each meeting at which he shall be present, payable out of any moneys appropriated for the use of the reform school; provided, that any trustee shall be allowed for traveling expenses, mileage at a rate of ten cents per mile, for one way only, for the distance necessarily traveled in attending the meetings of the trustees.

SEC. 10. The trustees shall cause the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in correct principles of morality and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure their reformation and future benefit.

SEC. 11. It shall be the duty of the trustees to visit the Reform School as often as they may deem it necessary, to inquire into all matters connected with the government and discipline thereof; and one or more of the trustees, who may be designated by them, shall visit the school, once in every month, and examine into the progress and behavior of the boys and girls in their schoolroom and labor; and inspect the register and accounts of the superintendent. A record shall be kept of these visits in the superintendent's books. The trustees shall, at all times, have free access to all parts of the Reform School, and

may inspect all books, papers, documents, communications and correspondence pertaining thereto.

SEC. 12. When a boy or girl under the age of eighteen years, shall, in any of the district courts in this Territory, be found guilty of any crime except murder, the court may, if in its opinion, the accused is a proper subject therefor, instead of entering judgment, cause an order to be entered, that said boy or girl be sent to the reform school in pursuance of the provisions of this act; and a copy of said order, duly verified by the clerk, under seal of said court, shall be a sufficient warrant for taking said boy or girl to the school, and for his or her commitment to the custody of the superintendent thereof.

SEC. 13. When a boy or girl under the age of eighteen years shall be convicted before a justice of the peace of any crime, the magistrate may, in his discretion, send such a boy or girl, together with all the papers, filed in his office on the subject, under the control of some officer, to the judge of the district wherein he resides, who shall then issue an order to the parent or guardian of said boy or girl, or such person as may have him or her in charge, or with whom he or she last resided, or one known to be nearly related to him or her, or if he or she be alone and friendless, then to such person as said judge may appoint to act as guardian for the purpose of the case, requiring him or her to appear at a time and place stated in said order, to show cause why the said boy or girl should not be committed to the Reform School for reformation and instruction.

SEC. 14. Said order shall be served by the sheriff or other officer by delivering a copy thereof, personally, to the party to whom it is addressed, or leaving it with some competent person at the place of residence or business of said party, and immediate return shall be made to the said judge of the time and manner of such service. The fees of the sheriff or other officer under this act shall be the same as now allowed by law for like services.

SEC. 15. At the time and place mentioned in said order, or at the time and place to which the hearing may be adjourned, if the parent or guardian to whom said order may be addressed shall appear, then in his or her presence, or if he or she fail to appear, then in the presence of some suitable person whom the said judge shall appoint as guardian for the purpose of the case; said judge shall proceed to an examination of the case and hear such testimony in relation thereto as may be produced, and if upon such examination and hearing the said judge shall be satisfied that the boy or girl is guilty of crime and is a fit subject for the Territorial Reform School, he may commit him or her to the said school by warrant; and if the said judge shall be satisfied that the accused is not guilty, he shall forthwith discharge the accused; but if satisfied that the accused is guilty, but not a fit subject for said school, he must remand the accused to the said justice of the peace for sentence.

SEC. 16. The judge shall certify in the warrant the place in which the boy or girl resided at the time of his or her arrest, also his or her age as near as can be ascertained, and command the said officer to take the said boy or girl and deliver him or her, without delay, to the superintendent of said school or other person in charge thereof, at the place where the same is established, and such certificate for the purposes of this act, shall be conclusive evidence of his or her residence or age. Accompanying said warrant, the judge shall transmit to the superintendent by the officer executing it, a statement of the nature of the complaint, together with such particulars concerning the boy or girl as the judge is able to ascertain; provided, the expense of conveying any boy or girl committed by the district court to said Reform School, or for returning him or her to his or her parents or guardians after his or her release therefrom, shall be at the expense of the territory.

SEC. 17. Every boy or girl committed to the Reform School shall remain until he or she shall arrive at the age of majority, or is legally discharged. Such discharge shall be a complete release of all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

SEC. 18. No boy or girl shall be committed to said reform school for a longer term than until he or she attain the age of majority; but the trustees by their order may at any time after six months service, discharge any boy or girl from said school as a reward of good conduct in the school and upon satisfactory evidence of reformation.

SEC. 19. Every person who unlawfully aids or assists any boy or girl lawfully committed, in escaping or attempting to escape therefrom, or knowingly conceals said boy or girl after his or her escape, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 20. If any boy or girl convicted of a felony, committed to the reform school, shall prove unruly or incorrigible, or if his or her presence shall be manifestly and persistently dangerous to the welfare of the school, the trustees shall have power to order his or her removal to the county from which he or she came and deliver to the sheriff of said county, or the marshal of the Territory, and proceedings against him or her shall be resumed as if no warrant or order committing him or her to the reform school had been made.

SEC. 21. If the trustees are unable

to obtain by gift or purchase at reasonable prices, the land and water rights which they deem necessary for the Reform School, they may instruct the United States District Attorney or the prosecuting attorney of Weber County, and such officer is hereby empowered to institute, in the name of the Territory, the necessary proceedings to acquire the title to the premises desired in the manner prescribed in title 7, chapter 45 (of the laws of 1884), of an act revising the code of civil procedure of Utah Territory.

Approved March 8, 1888.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
Secretary's Office,  
March 21, 1888.

I, William C. Hall, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing copy of an act of the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An act to establish a Territorial Reform School," approved March 8, 1888, is a true, full and literal exemplification of the original on file and of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the Territory to be hereunto affixed at Salt Lake City, the date above written.

WM. C. HALL,  
Secretary.

## THE WORM THAT DIETH NOT.

SALT LAKE CITY,

March 23rd, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

It is said that "the early bird catches the worm." If this should prove to be the case, it is very evident that our recent legislature did not deem the sparrow the bird referred to or they would not have placed such a price upon his scalp as an incentive to his destruction. It is a well known fact that he was introduced here under the impression that he was the early bird par excellence, and that if any bird could catch the matutinal worm he could. But it seems that, although he was blessed with a vigorous constitution and a robust appetite for a great variety of food, for some unexplained reason, he drew the line at worms, and utterly refused to have anything to do with them in any shape whatever. Hence his patrons forsook him, the public denounced him and the legislature put a price upon his head—not a very large price, it is true, but one commensurate with the dimensions of the bird. They had a reason for this. He not only refused to eat the worms provided for him, but he persisted in eating the fruits and grains which the legislature desired to eat, hence the edict issued against him. Meanwhile the supposed object of his solicitude—the worm—goes scot free, and this is the main fact to which I wish to call attention.

The spring is here and our fruit trees, what are left of them, will soon begin to blossom, with promise of fruit, but we all know that most of it will fail to materialize because of the worm in the bud—in the blossom—in the leaves and in the fruit—"The trail of the serpent is over all." It not only destroys our fruits which at one time were quite a source of revenue to the Territory, but, in the estimation of some, the worm-poisoned fruits that remain are a positive source of disease to those who consume them. Various devices have been suggested for destroying these pests, but in vain. Shingles were hung upon the trees with the hope that the worms could be induced to go between them to be crushed, but this did not fill the bill. Lamps were placed under the trees to tempt the moth to its destruction, but this was not a success. Then came the tarred string tied round the waist of the tree, but this seemed merely a waste of time. Another proposition is to poison the enemy in his youth by deluging the branches of the orchard with a solution of paris green while some have gone so far as to lay the ax at the root of the fruit bearers and destroy the trees root and branch, with the hope of thus putting an end to the worm by means of starvation.

As to which of these plans is most effective, I am not prepared to say, but in my opinion something should be done at once. Perhaps by selecting the best method known to science and experience, and moving on the common enemy in solid phalanx, we may be able to dislodge him, and be once more permitted to eat the fruit of our soil uncontaminated with the poison engendered by the pests which have settled down upon all our borders as a devouring scourge.

QUIEN SADE.

A scientist named Mendeleff, a Russian, who has been co-operating with the noted explorer, Major John W. Powell, says "concerning the Zuni Indians, among whom he has sojourned six years: 'The land is not owned individually. Ever since before historic time land has been owned by the whole nation on the Henry George plan. They are McGlynn socialists. If an Indian goes out and takes up some land not in use and cultivates it nobody can take it from him. But if he steps upon it anybody else can jump it. It belongs to the fellow that can use it.'