

witnesses; this was the day on which Mr. Taylor was arrested. Upon an affidavit of Assistant District Attorney McKay, a warrant was issued on December 18, 1889, for Louisa Taylor, Jane Capin and Lisadore Williams, as witnesses, the attorney urging that such a proceeding was necessary "because of the attitude of a large majority of the people against the law." Jan. 22 Mr. Taylor was arraigned and pleaded not guilty; the prosecution declined to elect on which count it would proceed.

Released From Prison.

James Andersen, of Spanish Fork, was released from the penitentiary January 22d, having served a seventy-five day's term and thirty days for a \$50 fine and costs on a conviction for unlawful cohabitation.

Brother Mons Anderson of Lehi was released from the penitentiary January 23d, after serving a twelve months' sentence on a charge of adultery with his wives. He received the benefit of the Copper act, hence was set at liberty just ten months to the day from the time he was first incarcerated.

January 25th, we were pleased to meet Brother William Webb, who emerged from the penitentiary today. He was convicted of an offense of "adultery" because he lived with his two wives, and was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. He leaves for his home in American Fork this afternoon.

Evanston Meeting House.

The Latter-day Saints at Evanston, Wyoming, have erected a handsome new meeting house Sunday, January 26, the building was dedicated as a house of religious worship.

From Sootland.

Elder John McKeellar, of Torele, reached this city Jan. 23, on his return from a mission to Scotland. He left Utah April 10th last, and expected to have continued longer in the field, but ill health necessitated his release. He labored while absent in Ayrshire, and reports the prospects there discouraging.

Died on a Mission.

Late advices from Europe inform us that Elder K. Andersen, of Ephraim, who left here in October, 1888, on a mission to Denmark, had just died in that country. He was accompanied by his wife, Sister Anna Andersen, and she and his brother are now on their way home with the remains of the deceased missionary.

To Organized Suffragists.

To all Organized Suffragists Throughout the Territory:

It is especially desired that you send, immediately, a report stating the number of members, and the work accomplished during the past year, that our delegates may be able to report the same to the National

Convention to be held in Washington next month.

SARAH M. KIMBALL,
RACHEL EDWARDS, President.

Secretary.

Address: 50 N., West Temple St.

Special Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the Priesthood of Salt Lake Stake will be held on Saturday, February 1st, at 11 a. m. Statistical reports are wanted from all the Wards at that time. The Bishops and clerks will please see that these reports are handed in without fail.

In view of the Stake Conference being near at hand, it is to be hoped that the Stake clerks of the various organizations will have their reports ready by the 15th of February. Let the greatest care be taken to see that all are full and complete.

JAMES D. STIRLING,
Clerk of Stake.

Coal Near Manti.

On invitation of Mr. J. J. Taylor we got into his brand new sleigh, drawn by his splendid gelding, Bucephalus, and took a spin out to the coal bed of Messrs Taylor and Barton, situated about four miles south of Manti.

On arriving at the bed we were furnished a lamp and guide, and proceeded to enter the tunnel. By careful examination from the mouth, or entrance, we found they had started on a new prospect, and after going in several feet, small veins of coal were struck, which continuing on finally merged into one bed of coal which is now at the end of the tunnel, four and a half feet thick, and is increasing as the work advances. The coal has the appearance of being of excellent quality and inexhaustible in quantity. We congratulate the gentlemen on their find, and the people on the prospect of an abundant supply of fuel in the near future.—*Manti Sentinel.*

Changing Polling Places.

Col. Page, City Registrar, has issued notices for the election, and names as polling places the following:

First Precinct—Ninth Ward schoolhouse.

Second Precinct—Continental Hotel, four polls.

Third Precinct—New West Mission schoolhouse. Third North Street, between First and Second West streets.

Fourth Precinct—Twentieth Ward schoolhouse.

Fifth Precinct—Thirteenth Ward schoolhouse.

The changes that have been made will be a surprise to many. The Second precinct polling place has heretofore been at the county court house, a public building centrally located, with conveniences for any number of polls that might be necessary. Now it is located at a hotel, with comparatively no conveniences, except for a purpose. It is also far removed from a central location, and every fair man in that precinct cannot but look on the change as a wrong on the voters of the district.

The third precinct has also been changed. Heretofore the polling place has been the Sixteenth district school house, which is a centrally located building, with all necessary conveniences. The new place is a sectarian schoolhouse, inconvenient to the majority of the people.

The Fifth precinct is another one that has been subjected to removal. The City Hall has heretofore been used, being public property, and has all necessary arrangements. But a schoolhouse has been selected, with not a solitary advantage, even in the way of location, and many disadvantages, except possibly to the "purposes" of the "Liberal" party.

An official return just published shows that the number of foreigners who were expelled from France in 1888 was made up as follows: Spaniards, 1575 men and 87 women; Belgians, 1298 men and 120 women; Germans, 504 men and 69 women; Swiss, 847 men and 22 women; Dutch and Luxemburgers, 75 men and 18 women; Austrians, 53 men and 4 women; English, 45 men and 7 women; United States subjects, 30 men and 2 women; Russians, 20 men and 2 women; and Turkish subjects, 19 men and 3 women.—*London Public Opinion.*

There are in France 877 associations of employers, 891 of workmen, and 597 of farmers. The workmen's associations, which were formerly political organizations, have become for the most part purely mutual benefit societies of late years. The agricultural associations do not agitate politically like our grangers. They are to a large extent co-operative and technical. The farmers' association near Fontainebleau, for instance, owns a slaughter-house at which every member has his cattle killed at very low prices. This and other similar co-operative devices of the French farmers' associations show that the French peasant is not so stupid and helpless as he is generally supposed to be.

A new mineral oil, having the consistency of butter, has recently been introduced to the manufacturing public by La Compagnie Française des Graisses Minérales Consistantes. The new substance is not acid and is free from resinous matter and drying oils. It is very stable in character and does not undergo any change when exposed to the air. Its buttery consistency does not appear to be due to the addition of paraffine, vaseline or wax to a liquid oil, as it has a definite melting point at 84 degrees Celsius, and does not inflame at a temperature lower than 220 degrees C. In color it resembles butter, and it has no appreciable odor. These properties give it an especial value as a lubricator, and as it has no chemical action on metals, dynamine is likely to be extensively used for this purpose.