

and are impervious to the fierce heat which always prevails, and that they are armed with repeating rifles—and as these at home formulate within their minds the story that is to be told, it takes on the gloom and darkness of the land from whence it will come. The Abyssinians have never, in modern times (so far as is now known), been defeated but once on their own soil, and that was in 1894, when England sent a force to Magdala, the stronghold of Theodoros, the "Emperor of all the Emperors of Abyssinia," to effect the release of some Englishmen improperly imprisoned there and punish the ducky monarch for his temerity. Magdala was captured by direct assault, and Theodoros, rather than fall into the hands of the victors, committed suicide. After this, anarchy prevailed for a long time; faction fighting was the rule; and it was ended by the present ruler, Johannes Negus, meaning King John we presume, overcom-ing all opposition and placing himself on the throne. This was in 1873, and he has been fighting or engaged more or less in some kind of turmoil ever since.

The cause of Italy taking so many risks against so much odds is her desire to found a colony in the province of Boghos, and put to good use the fertile highlands which are now but little used; she is also alarmed at the number of her citizens who have emigrated to foreign lands, notably to North and South America, and wants an outlet that will be attractive for such as are disposed to migrate and that will be under the Italian flag. The arts and appliances of civilization, coupled with industry and ability to endure the awful climate, would not only make an Eden of a wilderness, but enrich those who engaged in the enterprise. That nation is certainly bending every effort to the accomplishment of her purpose, and has been doing so for some time. Perhaps the conflict we are now awaiting the tidings from will be decisive one way or another. When they come, our readers will have the benefit of them at an early hour.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 23, 1888.

The Freight Blockade.

This morning's Ogden Standard has the following to say regarding the freight blockade on the broad gauge roads running into that city:

From time to time items have appeared in these columns concerning what has been termed a gigantic freight blockade. It has been in every way worthy of that appellation, for it has been a condition of things of such magnitude that railroad men have stood appalled at the state of affairs which confronted them. The blockade has consisted of inability on the part of the Central Pacific Railway Company to receive and transport the immense amount of freight which has been brought to this city by the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande railways.

This blockade began about four weeks ago. It continued until almost every sidetrack on the Union Pacific between Ogden and Omaha contained a few or many freight cars, and one week ago there were and had been for some time as many as 500 cars of freight in the Ogden yard alone, waiting to be taken west. The freight contained in these cars comprises everything which is transported, and varies from a box of matches to a steam engine.

About a week ago the Central Pacific borrowed from the Union Pacific seven engines, and are now expecting to get five more. These locomotives are used to help reduce the blockade. During the past week from four to six freight trains have been taken out of Ogden daily by the Central Pacific. The blockade has thus been reduced a great deal, but it is stated on good authority that there are now 2,500 loaded cars between Ogden and the Missouri River, waiting to be taken west by the Central Pacific. There are 150 cars of California freight in Ogden.

A prominent official of the Central Pacific Railway, who was consulted yesterday, spoke as follows concerning the blockade: "There are many reasons for the blockade; which is being experienced on our road. In the first place, there has never in the history of the road, perhaps, been so large an amount of freight to be transported over it during the winter as there has been this season. The rush was of course unexpected, and we were therefore not in a position to meet it. Secondly, the cold weather has greatly interfered with the running of trains. The deep snow has served to 'kill' engines while working, and water in the tanks along the road has frozen. Many cities dependent upon us for coal, arrived at a period when fuel was necessary, and we were compelled to drop the freight traffic and furnish it to them. Everything is being done to clear the blockade, and a week or two hence will witness the accomplishment of this aim."

The blockade has been felt far and near, extending its influence to other roads, and making itself a source of considerable trouble.

Information Wanted.

A young man by the name of Andrew Brown left his home in West Weber on January 1, 1888, to go to Snowville. He has not been seen nor heard of since. Following is the description of him: Height 6 feet; dark hair; gray eyes; weight about 190 pounds. Has

on, when he left home, blue overalls, leather "shaps," dark vest; coat and two overcoats. He is aged 19. He was riding a small black horse, branded H E on left thigh; a small white strip in face. Any information in regard to the above described person or horse will be thankfully received by his father, John Brown, West Weber, Utah. The young man was last heard from at the head of Blue Creek. He had been lost but found the way again.

BREDEMAYER FINED.

A Threat to Dynamite the Court Officials.

Two o'clock this afternoon was the time fixed for the rendering of judgment in Justice Pyper's court in the case of Dr. Bredemeyer, charged with exhibiting a deadly weapon. This morning a letter came to the City Hall addressed:

Alexander Piper
Justice Peace
Salt Lake Utah.

As it was evidently intended for Justice George D. Pyper, the latter opened it and read the document, which runs as follows:

Look out. They told Bredemeyer a Mernon Court will find you guilty. He said, then, as I am innocent, I and the whole hall shall go to hell. I followed him to his Assay Office and he prepared something and remarked, the moment Piper says guilty, to hell we all go. Piper, he, Bredemeyer is our friend, he is desperate, do not take spite against him because he sends us to hell, he is a chemist and he will never stand disgrace, he made his will.

The letter was evidently written by a German, from its construction and the style of penmanship, though it was apparent an effort had been made to write in a disguised hand. The mis-sive caused no little amusement in police quarters. It was considered proper, however, when Dr. Bredemeyer came this afternoon, as a precautionary measure to ascertain that he was not armed, and he was requested to display whatever articles he had in his pockets. This was done, and no explosives being found, he was called into the court room, where Justice Pyper, after remarking that the testimony of one witness, Max Lewis, was not entitled to much credence, stated that the evidence showed that the Dr. was guilty as charged. A fine of \$30 and costs was imposed by the court. The defendant will appeal to the District Court.

VISIT TO THE ASYLUM.

The Assembly Inspects the Home of the Insane.

The regular 7.20 south bound U. C. passenger train waited till eight o'clock yesterday morning, that being the hour on which the two houses of the Assembly had compromised, for starting on the visit to the Territorial Insane Asylum at Provo. Most of the members of the Legislature, several prominent gentlemen, a number of ladies, and representatives of the press were included in the visiting party. The run to Provo was made at a high speed and the party arrived a little before it was expected. Hence the brass band and citizens, who intended to be at the depot on the arrival of the train, were not there. The best was made of this hitch in the programme and the visitors were soon seated in vehicles preparatory to a

DRIVE TO THE ASYLUM.

On arriving the large party of visitors were conducted through the institution and inspected the wards, etc. There are now 83 patients in the latter, which are calculated to accommodate only 75, a very material overcrowding. Judge Dusenberry, president of the board of directors of the asylum, made a brief address to the members, who gathered in the rear of the building, pointing out the objects and necessity for another large appropriation. James Dunn, Esq., one of the directors, made remarks of similar purport.

After these addresses the party took lunch, an elegant spread having been provided at the Asylum. The visitors were then driven to town, and spent some hours in visiting. They were then brought to Salt Lake on an evening train.

It is no secret that members of the Assembly feel themselves in a dilemma over this Asylum business. Taking the sums that have been expended on it, and those which are asked for to complete the institution, and the total will be about \$300,000. After all this has been laid out, the Territory will have accommodations for only 150 patients. In other words, it costs the Territory \$2,000 to house one insane person, to say nothing of board, treatment, attendance, clothing, etc. It is suggested that \$2,000 will

BUILD A COTTAGE

of sufficient capacity to accommodate several persons, and that it ought to cost less per capita to construct a building designed as a home for a large number of individuals.

One member expressed the opinion that the Asylum had been begun on a scale much too extensive to be in good proportion with the population and revenue of the Territory. What the Assembly will do in the way of making further appropriations to the Asylum is a matter of conjecture.

SUICIDE.

A Chinaman Ends His Life by Hanging.

Late last Tuesday night a Chinaman whose name was Ye Kel came to from the east. He acted somewhat unquietly, and when asked by the depot officials to board the west bound train, for which he had a ticket, he acted in a strange manner, and eventually refused. He remained in the waiting room all night, and left the depot early in the morning.

During the day he visited the Chinese quarters on Fifth Street, and was last seen by them about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon a little boy whose name is Archie Gibson, and who lives in the northwest part of town, went with two or three companions to play around the iron works, situated in that locality. Arriving at a point on the west side of the furnace, a ghastly sight suddenly presented itself to them.

In a sort of a doorway hung a Chinaman, dead and stiff, suspended to a large iron pipe, with a stout silk sash, tied round his neck.

The boys immediately informed a number of persons of what they had seen, and the officers were quickly notified. A short time afterwards Coroner Mark Hall arrived and Moroni Poulter, George W. Larkin and James Brown were sworn in as jurors. The body was taken down and examined and all necessary evidence was taken. In the pockets of the Chinaman were found a railroad ticket, for fare from Boston to San Francisco, and a letter signed A. T. Kimball, a prominent railroad man, recommending the Chinaman to the care of conductors, and dated Boston, Jan. 20. A small amount of money was also found.

The body was taken in charge by a number of Chinaman of Ogden, who desired to bury it, and was turned over to Undertaker Preshaw. It will be buried in Sanger's Lot this morning at 11 o'clock, doubtless with Chinese funeral services.

Following is the verdict of the coroner's jury, which investigated the matter of the death of the Chinaman:

"We, the jury impeached after hearing the evidence and examining the surroundings, find that deceased heaped up a pile of bricks and suspended himself about one foot from the ground, and stood upon them and tied a silk sash around his neck and then fastened it to an iron pipe and afterwards, kicked the bricks from under himself."

It has been learned that the dead Chinaman was sickly, and it is the opinion amongst those who saw him that he was demented.—Ogden Standard.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

January 28, 1888.

After roll call, etc., Tuttle and Bryan were excused.

A communication was received from the governor stating that he had approved the memorials for a fourth judge and the amendment of the alien land law. It was decided that they should be immediately forwarded for presentation to Congress.

A communication was received from Nephi W. Clayton, auditor of public accounts, in relation to the proper method of drawing money from the territorial treasury. On motion of Marshall it was referred to the committee on Judiciary, with instructions. If found necessary, to prepare a bill for that purpose.

A communication was received from Frederick Kessler, warden of the penitentiary, relating to the safes, cages and other property of the Territory in his possession. It was referred to the committee on penitentiary and reform schools.

Carlisle presented a petition from the County Court of Cache County praying for an appropriation of \$8,000 for the purpose of assisting in the construction of a bridge over Bear River. Referred to the committee on highways.

Marshall doubted the right of the legislature to make such special appropriations and suggested that a general appropriation to the counties might be made concerning such cases.

Smoot presented a remonstrance from a number of citizens of Spanish Fork City, against the contents of the petition previously sent in praying for a reduction of the limits of Spanish Fork, which sets forth that the former petitioners were mainly persons residing outside of the city limits, and representing that the said petition, if granted, would demoralize in its effects, as it would facilitate the introduction of intemperance, prostitution, etc. It was referred to the committee on municipal corporations and towns.

Shurtliff presented C. F. 16, a bill authorizing cities and towns to borrow money to the extent of 4 per centum of their taxes, as defined by the last previous assessment, and for this purpose to issue bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, running not to exceed twenty years, providing that said bonds should not be sold below par. It was referred to the committee on municipal corporations and towns.

C. F. 11, a bill providing for a fourth judicial district for the Territory of Utah, was called, but at the request of Mr. Bryan, through members of the Council, its second reading, pending a prospective amendment, was deferred until Monday.

January 30, 1888.
Roll called. Marshall, Tuttle and Smoot absent.

A communication was received from Dr. Park, president of the University of Deseret, inviting the Council to visit the University including the deaf mute department at any time that might suit the convenience of the Council. On motion of Woolley the invitation was accepted with thanks.

A communication was received from the House enclosing H. F. 31, making appropriations for general purposes. The bill was read the first time by its title and referred to the committee on appropriations.

Woolley presented a report from the committee on Judiciary on C. F. 16, a bill to amend several sections of the act in relation to civil procedure in Utah Territory, recommending that it be put upon its passage. The report of the committee was adopted; the bill was ordered printed and filed for second reading.

Woolley presented a second report from the Judiciary committee on C. F. 14, recommending its rejection and the substitution of the following:

A bill amending section 2006, chapter 10, Title IX, of the compiled laws of the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah, that section 2006, chap. 10, Title IX, of the compiled laws be and the same be hereby amended as follows:

Every person who deals, plays or carries on, opens or causes to be opened, or who conducts, either as owner or employee, whether for hire or not any game of faro, monte, roulette, lansquet, rouge et noir, rondo or any other game played with cards, dice or any other device, for money, checks, credit, or any other representation of value is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The report of the committee was adopted and the bill filed for second reading.

C. F. 11, relating to a fourth district judge, was called up, but at the request of Bryan consideration was postponed until tomorrow.

On motion of Woolley C. F. 14 was passed by the Council and forwarded to the House for their action thereon. The table being clear of business the

HOUSE.

Jan. 28, 1888.

King introduced a petition from the citizens of Deseret, Millard County, for an appropriation to build a bridge across the Sevier River. Committee on bridges.

Heyborne introduced a petition from the assessor of San Juan County, asking an appropriation on account of uncollected taxes. Committee on claims.

Hatch introduced a petition from B. W. Briggs, Jr., and 106 others, asking for the passage of a local option law. Committee on elections.

Richards introduced a bill authorizing incorporated cities to borrow money and issue bonds. Committee on municipal corporations.

C. F. 9, a bill in relation to county recorders, was read by its title. Committee on counties.

Clark moved that the second reading of bills be suspended and that the third reading of bills be proceeded with, the object being to reach the appropriation bill.

Hoge said McLaughlin wanted to be present when that bill was discussed. Clark's motion was carried and the appropriation bill was reported by the clerk.

Hoge moved to make it the special order for Monday, so that McLaughlin could be present during its consideration.

Thurman opposed postponement. Hoge said his motion was made out of respect for the absent member, and thought two days' delay could make no harm.

Hoge's motion was lost, the bill, on Thurman's motion was read the third time by its title, and on Clark's motion was put upon its passage.

In reply to Allen, the Speaker ruled that the bill was now open to debate and not amendment.

Thurman moved that Allen have permission to offer an amendment. There being no objection, Allen moved to amend item 14, appropriating \$130 to E. T. Sprague, clerk of the Supreme Court for 1884 and 1885, and \$240 from 1877 to 1887 inclusive. In support of his amendment Allen urged that fees to more than the latter amount were due to Mr. Sprague.

Thurman said that two years ago the appropriations committee had considered Mr. Sprague's claim, but owing to a misunderstanding, all that the record showed to be due him was not inserted in the appropriation bill, and favored the amendment.

Howell opposed the amendment on the ground that the rules prohibited appropriations of money except on report of a committee, and thought a committee should consider this claim before it should be allowed.

Hoge thought the rules had been substantially complied with.

Allen asked Howell if the latter had voted to increase the appropriation for contingent expenses of the House last session, on Thursday.

Howell admitted that he did so unthinkingly, but immediately concluded he had done wrong, and would not so vote again.

Allen desired the record to show that he voted for the bill, but opposed certain items.

The chair informed him that this could not be.

The vote was ayes 18, noes 1; absent 4.

The bill to prevent the sale and dis-

posal of intoxicating liquors on election day was read the second time by sections, and ordered printed, pending its second reading.

H. F. 33, a bill amending the present law relating to the disposal of dead animals, was read the second time. The amendments offered by the committee were read, and on motion of Seigmiller were adopted.

King moved that the bill as amended be printed pending its second reading.

Allen rose to a point of inquiry, and asked why the bill had not been printed in accordance with the resolution adopted the other day.

Thurman thought a bill should go to the printing committee before being printed.

The chair explained that a bill ought not to be printed prior to action on the report of a committee reporting it.

The reform school bill came up on its second reading. As Mr. Lund, the author, was absent, Hoge moved that this bill be made the special order for Tuesday. Carried. The bill was ordered printed.

The chair announced the table cleared, and on King's motion the House adjourned at 2:55.

Jan. 30, 1888.

Farnsworth introduced a petition from the county court of Beaver County, calling attention to the dilapidated and unsafe condition of the bridge across Bear River, and asking an appropriation of \$1,500 to assist that county in constructing a new one. Committee on highways.

McLaughlin introduced a petition from citizens of Woodland, Summit County, asking for an appropriation of \$1,500 for road purposes. Same committee.

King said that the committee on municipal corporations and towns desired to make a verbal report on the bill for the classification and government of cities. He stated that two of the committee desired to retain the bill and incorporate it in the general bill relative to municipal corporations, while three of the committee desired to report it for passage.

After a discussion the bill was received and Allen moved to make it the special order for Wednesday.

King opposed this motion and urged that the House would do better to send the bill back to the committee to be incorporated in the general bill.

Allen spoke briefly in favor of his motion, and said if the House wished to kill the bill, the way to do it was to send it back to the committee.

Thurman supported Allen's motion, as did Greer, both thinking the House should take immediate action upon this measure.

Moyle had no objection to an early consideration of this bill, but said the municipal committee had several bills relating to municipal corporations under consideration, with a view to incorporating the good features of all of them in a general bill, and he favored the delay of this bill until the general one should come up.

Hoge criticized the action of the committee and favored Allen's motion to make the bill the special order for Wednesday. The motion was lost.

Thurman moved that the committee on municipal corporations and towns be instructed to report the general bill they were preparing at the earliest possible date. Carried.

Hatch, from the claims committee, reported that \$500 of Daniel Harrington's claim for services as inmate clerk of the last House had been included in the appropriation bill, and recommended that \$50 of it, interest, be not allowed.

The same report recommended the allowance of A. G. Joanson's claim, as ex-assessor and collector of Tooele. Adopted.

Richards introduced a bill to amend the fish and game law, which was referred to that committee.

Hoge introduced a bill amending a section of the code of civil procedure. Judiciary committee.

Moyle introduced a bill to amend the school law. It makes each county a school district, and provides substantially the same school system as was described in a late issue of the News, which has been recommended by Dr. Park.

Several communications were read, expressing thanks for the courtesy of the House.

Kimball's bill in relation to the disposal of dead animals, was taken up on second reading.

This bill provides for the addition of a section to the present law, to be called section three. The Speaker thought it was improper to specify in a new bill, how new sections to an old law should be numbered.

In a clear statement Richards set the chair right, and the Speaker stated that he would, pending the third reading of the bill, look up the matter more thoroughly.

Hoge moved a slight amendment, so as to insert the matter of the new bill in one of the sections of the present law. Carried.

Thurman moved to recommit to the committee on public health, this bill, in order that verbal defects might be corrected. Carried.

The Council had passed a substitute bill for C. F. 14, amending section 2006 of the Compiled Laws, and it was forwarded to the House.

In support of his position in relation to the numbering of sections in a bill the Speaker read from Jefferson's manual. But in answer to a question from Richards as to whether what he had just read applied to the present case, the Speaker said he was in doubt, but would look further into the matter.