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MOH---

de Mark for the United

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 27, 1886

ley will report the result of the con-ference to the House to-morrow.

The President has made another or-

through fraud, the President shall be authorized to release the government

of Mexico from further payment to the extent that the same is declared frau-

dulent and to return to Mexico any money that may be recovered and that

remaining in the custody of the United

the pendency of the suit from making

cepted by a Christian people with that monster Solomon in it with his 700 concubines and more wives than could be counted. Yet the stream of rever-

Parnell's Utterances.

New York, 28.—A Gincinnati special says: In the Home Rule debate in the English House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Trevelyan quoted an alleged remark of Parnell to the effect that he would not rest until the last link that competed Ireland with England had

connected Ireland with England had been broken. Mr Parnell demanded the date and the place of the speech, and Mr. Trevelyan replied, "Cincinnati." A reporter looking over the flies of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette found that Mr. Pernell delivered a

speech in the Music Hall, Friday even-

ing, February 20th, 1830. The speech was reported by J. W. Schrage, one-of

ment, we have paved the way for Ire-land to take her place among the na-tions of the earth, and let us not for-

get that that is the ultimate goal at which all Irishmen aim. None of us,

whether we are in America or in Ire-

Congress of American Churches.

To-night a very interesting meeting was held and important positions considered, namely 'The Workingman's Distrust of the Church; its Causes and

The linights' Convention.

CLEVELAND, 26 .- The second day's

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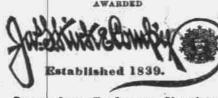
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NEW YORF TRADE. BY TELEGRAPH. troduced by Adams, of Illimois, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to

PER WESTERN UNION TELECH, PH LINE. XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, 26 .- After the routing morning business, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the private pension bulls on the calendar.

At 2 o'clock the bankruptcy bill was piaced before the Senate.

The bankruptcy bill having been read through, Van Wyck asked that it be temporarily laid aside, in order to take up the bill providing for the taxation of railroad grant lands. This having been agreed to, the latter bill

was taken up.
Blair offered an amendment, to which Van Wyck had no objection and which was agreed to, providing that in any sale of land under the bill the United States might become a pre-ferred purchaser, and that in such case the land might be restored to the public domain. Blair offered another amendment

providing that the valuation of the lands subjected to taxation in the Territories be subject to revision by the Secretary of the Interior. Sherman asked for a suspension of the taxation bill in order to take up the bill beretofore reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations, supplementary to and amendatory to the Chinese Immigration bill of 1884, Unanimous consent being given, the Chinese bill was taken up. Sheridan explained that the bill was simply intended to explain the meaning of the existing law relative to Chinese immigration. Several legal questions had arisen under the existing law as to which there had been some doubt or difference of opinion. For example, one meaning had been attached to the words "Chinese laborer" by Judge Field and another by a Massachusetts

Plumb Inquired which of those meanings had been adopted by the Sherman replied that the interpreta-ion of Judge Field has been adopted vithout objection in the committee old protest" against the bill. & like act which it would amend, he said, would hereafter be regarded as a

blotch on our legislation.
It was legislation almed at men because they were laborers and because
they belonged to a certain race, which was against the fundamental princi-ples of this Republic, namely: that, the laborer was nonorable, and that ro discrimination should be made against to his claim, was obtained by fraud and the nen on account of race. If there were a rivalry between two political parties for a vote on the Pscific Cosst, this legislation would be regarded by all intelligent and humane men with executions.

Sherman thought Hoar had enough on his hands without calling up questions that had been debated four years ago. The matter was settled. If Hoar wanted to play "knight errant." Sher-

wanted to play "knight errant," Sher-man could not object, but would not follow him. One who had watched the course of affairs on the Pacific Coast, Sherman said, must come to the conclusion that it was best and wisest for us not to open our doors to a race wholly different from ourselves in every characteristic of civilization. He did not think it was exactly a question of reversing our old and time-honored policy regarding immigration, though some immigrants who would not be covered by this bill were bad enough, and Sherman was not sure but some exclusion must eventually be adopted for the sake of the American Nation. fle criticised the manner in which it had been taken up, slipped in through the crevice of time and attempted to be railroaded through this body. The Senator from Ohio, he said, had ac-

Senator from Ohio, he said, had accessed the Senator from Massachusetts of kathat erranty, intimating that he was "Don Quixote" proposing to fight awind mill, Perhaps the Senator from Ohio would characterize him (Invalls) as "Saucho Panza." [Laughter.] He maintained that the bit was a disgrace to American civilization. to American civilization. . Weller in some comments on Ingall's cemarks having a lapsus linguæ alluded to that Senator as "the Senator from lebraska," Ingalls protested. "I represent the State of Kansas.

he said, "which lies south of Nebraska. (Laughter.) I protest against being dislocated in this way." (Renewed Teller said he would endeavor to "lo-late" the Senator correctly hereafter.
The Senator," added Teller, "has, as is the way in the West, a method of slashing about so that sometimes it is difficult to locate him." (Laugh-

Continuing, Teller said that if the Senatoriff om Kansas supposed that the advocates of this bill were afraid to discuss it, he did not understand their temper. The bill was no discrace to American civilization. Every nation on the earth recognized its principles, which was to exclude such persons as the people believed injurious to the welfare of the nation. The question was whether American labor was to be compelled to compete with 450,000,000 Asiatics, who could be landed on our shores at ten dollars a head. We were told that the cause of humanity demanded the admission here of the Chinese. That the cause of humanity required that our own laborers should starve in order to make room for men, nomes nor wives nor children. The glory and strength of our Republic were the men who labored.

Teller denied that he was less loyal to the great principles of freedom than the Senator from Massachusetts or the Senator from Kansas. when among us, would have neither homes nor wives nor children. The glory and strength of our Republic were enator from Kansas. Sherman explained that he called up he bill because it was desirable have it passed as soon as possible. He believed it would get the support of nine-tenths of the Senators.

The bill was postponed to a future day, and the Senate adjourned.

Washington, 26—The Dunn free ship bill was the special order for the day, but its friends, being desirous of making way for the oleomargarine bill, the order was made a continuous one, session of the Congress of American Churches was largely attended. At the morning's meeting "The Present Necessity for the Beinstatement of Christian Beliets" was discussed. Papers were read by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., L. L. D. of New York, and Rev. Dr. E. P. Parker, of Hartford, Conn. Addresses were made by Rev. D. Reuben Jeffrey, of Indianapolis, Indiana, Rev. Otis A. Giazebrook, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Rev. R. B. Tyler, of N. Y. and the former bill will be called up Blount of Georgia reported that the conferees on the post office appropriation bill were unable to agree and a further conference was ordered. After some parliamentary skirmishng the House went into, committee of the whole on the oleomargarine bill, all

Hatch of Missouri, in speaking to the formal amendment sent to the clerk's desk and had read the follow-Remedies." The first paper was read by Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Phila-delphia, and the second by Hon. Ev-erett P. Wheeler, of New York City. T. V. Powderley, was booked to apng telegram, received by him from Chicago: "The protest of several hun-dred members of the Chicago Board of Trade against the action of the direcrory favoring bogus butter was mail After debate on the oleomargarine pill, the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington. Washington, 26.—Nothing is known at the War Department in regard to the reported action of General Miles, in offering a reward for the capture of in offering a reward for the capture of renegade [Apaches, dead or alive. It is stated that if such is the case, it is something for which General Miles alone is responsible, and that it need not be sanctioned by the War Department. There are no funds available for such a purpose. And it is said further that such a course would not be considered civilized warfare, even against blood-thirsty savages.

Governor Swineford, of Alaska, Turner, of the Signal Service Bureau, and

FIVE CAUSES OF COMPLAINT. ing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to the House a detailed state-When the call for the convention was when the cair for the convention was issued by Mr. Powderly he only eaumerated five chases of complaint that were to be adjusted. These were boycotts, strikes, the Southwest troubles, the relation of the Knights of Labor to other organizations, and the instituting of new assemblies. Since delegates have arrived many of them ment of all sums expended by the dif-ferent mints and assay offices from the fund authorized by section 3256 of the Revised Statutes, from and including the year 1878 to the present time. Senator Stanford introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to authorize the establishment of export tobacco mandelegates have arrived many of them have plans that they would like to facturers and draw-backs upon imbring pelore the general session. Whether these will be discussed or laid on the table cannot be determined as ported articles used in manufacturing tobacco in cans filled with products grown in the United States; on canned and preserved fruits made with imyet. One of these plans is to agitate the subject of the government regulating ported sugar, and on bottles, etc., con-talning beer, wine or brandy of do-mestic growth. So far as it relates to tobacco, its provisions are identical with those of the measure which

the railroads.
The first business of the morning ession was the acceptance of the report of the committee on credentials. The new delegates were then admitted to the half and the obligation administered. The delegates were admitted only from such districts as were reprepassed the House a month ago and is now before the Senate committee on finance. In addition, it provides that on imported bottles, corks and metal bottle capping, when used for the exportation of beer, wine or brandy of domestic manufacture or production, and on cans manufactured in whole or part with imported material. When scuted in the convention held last year in Hamilton, Ontario, this being the special session of that General Assem-bly, and the districts since instituted not being eligible to membership in the part with imported material, when existing body. Powderly's address was then deliy-

such imported material exceeds 70 per cent of the whole material filled with ered extemporaneously, He referred the delegates to the call to learn the busiproducts grown or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed a ness to be brought forward, and taking drawback of duty equal to the amount paid. It also provides that the ex-porters of fruits which have been up the five subjects of strikes, boycotts, isbor troubles, difficulties with Tracks porters of fruits which have been canned or preserved in the United States with imported sugar on which duty has been paid, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, have refunded to them the duties paid on the sugar so used.

The conferees on the Dingley shipping bill reached an agreement to day on that measure. The House conferees accepted the amendments inserted by the Senate, swi the only change made was in the clause touching the Canadian fisheries, which was intended to correct a verbal error. Mr. Dingley will report the result of the con-Unions and increasing membership, one by one, he advised a most careful thongutful and full discussion upon all the questions. He asked that har-mony, prudence and discretion should predoninate in all matters and that the affairs of the convention should be acted upon with consideration and disputch. The best part of the alldress, treating upon matters entirely within the province of the order, callnot be made public. Powderly re-sumed his seat amid prolonged ap-plance and upon motion appointed standing cammittees of five upon each of the following subjects: Laws, strikes, boycotts and the relation of the heights of Labor to other organizations. A special committee of five was appointed to whom was referred the address of the President and the Secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Unio. A com-mittee of five was also selected to take der closing all the departments Monday, the 31st inst., to enable the employees to participate in the decori-tion of the graves of soldiers who fell during the rebellion. Senator Edmunds reported favorably to-day from the committee on foreign action upon the matter of the organization of an American Manufactures' Union, as proposed by Mr. Edwin Norton in his address of Tuesday. The relations Senator Morgan's resolution directing the Attorney-General to bring suit in the Supreme Court of the Disconvention took a recess until 8 o'clock triet of Columbia against Benjamin Weil,or,his legal representatives or as-signs, to determine whether the award made by the United States and the

the last six months have greatly lowered our order in public estimation. tributed to us with which we should not be credited, but on the other hand will go nowhere, I will see no one, I will attend to no other business until this convention is over. I propose to stay nere and finish this business if it States not heretofore distributed. It stay here and fluish this business if it prohibits the Secretary of State during takes all administ, and I want you to De prepared to stay with me.'

any further payment.
Senator Call submitted a proposed amendment to the agricultural appro-NEW YORK, 26 .- Assistant District priation bill, requiring all machinery purchased under the provisions of the Attorney Nicol drove hardedly to pulice headquarters to-night, and by a oill to be built within the United private entrance reached Police in-States wholly of domestic material, spector Byrner in a private room. and providing that the experiments in l'acre tre two men remained in conthe diffusion or carbonization applied bereuce until midnight. The reason to sorghum or other tropical sugarcane must be made during the sugar-maktor the outerence is that Jachue has written a long retter to Mr. Byrnes, divulging all he shows of the franchise Bribes and the bribed, stating that he ing season of the present year, and no other sugar-making experiments shall be allowed, under the provisions of the submits to the inevitable and will serve his time patiently, but that he pur-poses that the bribers and the bribed Henry Ward Beecher lectured on "Conscience" last night before a dis-tinguished audience, and embraced the snati not make him a scapegoat; and that tue, shall enjoy the equal privioccasion to put himself in tune with the growing public sentiment on the lege who muself for quiet conten tion. Jacune's brother went to Slag Sing to one, it's believed the confer-Mormon question. In discussing polygamy, the supporters of which claim it to be a right of conscience, Mr. ence to-might was to determine the Beecher said he did not know any stronger sign of the moral influence of the Bible than that it should be ac-

Maxwell the Murderer on the ST.Louis, 26 .- To lessen the pain, said

Fautterey, Maxwell auministred chloroform, but in too targe a quantity which resulted in death. He cut the clothes from his friend's body and atbe counted. Yet the stream of reverence splits on that rock and, dividing, leaves Solomon in all his glory. He was a wise man with spois. It was not until some time later that men be gan to think that one wife was as much as one man could manage. If the community in our midst which believes in polygamy were to be limited in its rights of conscience, he would be the first to raise a hand to help it against its oppressor, but although it has a right to its belief, it has no right to carry that belief into practice. The lecture is said to have been one of the bost Beecher ever delivered. tempted to resuscitate him, but falled. He said the defense would prove that Prelier knew Maxwell had no money, and had promised to pay his expenses to Aucarand. Robbery therefore could not have been the motive for causing his triend's death, which at any rate was accidental
The remainder of Faunt'eroy's speech was devoted to a description of his client's actions after the death of Preller, and assigning the reasons therefor, all of which was contained in Maxwell's confession, made a few

days ago.
Maxwell was then placed on the stand. He shows little evidence of feeling, though there was some degree of nervousness both his face and

The wirness then, in reply to questions by Fauntieroy, stated in sustance as follows: "My full name is Hugh M. Brooks. I am 25 years old and was sorn in Hyde, Chester, Emmand. 1

commenced to study law with Brown at Stockport, near tiyde, in 1878. If remained there four years. I am a lawyer by protession. I also studied medicine and surgery at the collegate school at Manchester, but I am not a licensed paysician.
I first met Preller at the Northwestera Hotel at Liverpool, but did not get acquainted with him until I met nim on board the steamship Cephalonia. I also met Warren on board the
steamer. Mr. Prelier and I were both
Englishmen coming to a strange land,
and our acquaintanceship ripened into
a warm friendship. We talked much
about our plans and purposes for the
future. Our acquaintance and friendship continued after our arrival in this land, or wherever we may be, will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to hip continued after our arrival in this country.

We reached Boston February 3d, and after three or four days Pieller started on a business trip. I had a conversation and correspondence with Prelier about going to New Zealand. We agreed to meet in St. Louis and go ession of the Congress of American

there together. I told him about my dnancial condition, telring him in a letter I had \$100 all told. I treated Prelier several times medically in Boston and by letter. He acknowledged having received a decided benefit from the Armstrand. the dreatment. He knew that I neve had practiced medicine regularly. never used any deception with him is this regard.
Witness then described the various events about Preller leaving Boston for Canada; about his own and Preller's arrival in St. Louis, and how they stopped at the Southern Hotel; he had \$50 to \$60 when he arrived here; now he

stopped at the Southern Hotel; he had \$50 to \$50 when he arrived here; how he tried to pawn some of his things before Preller came; his visiting Fernow's drug store and his conversations with Fernow; his purchasing various articles of him, among them achieroform and carbolic acid, which in combination he used himself in treating a bad tooth that troubled him; that Prelier arrived on the Friday prior to Easter Sunday; how they went together to try to sen his magic lantern and sindes, and various other occurrences which took place between Friday and Sunday, all of which are familiar to neatly everybody. The court then took a recess, After recess the examination of the defendant was continued: "We, Mr. Prelier and I," he said, "made two trips between the Southern Hotel and the Union Depot, where we attempted to discover the cause of the detention of my trunk which contained the lan tern, and were told by the baggayeman T. Y. Powderley, was booked to appear, but failed to do so. Henry George of New Jersey, and John Jarrett, of Pittsburg made addresses on the aubject. The congress will close to-morrow. CLEVELAND, 26.—The Knights of Labor met at 10:40 this morning, and at 1 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning. The first business transacted was to admit new delegates not present at the General Assembly. No assembly is permitted to be represented that was not represented at that convertion vention.

General Master Workman Powderly made an extemporaneous address, in which he referred to the order and its remarkable growth, its strikes and boycotts. He advised calmness and judiclousness in all actions of the delegate.

paid for most of the drinks. Preller was accustomed to call at my room early in the morning and we would go down to breakfast together, return to my room, converse and smoke for a while and then go down on the rotunds. On Easter Sunday before I went to the drug store, he and I had a conversation about the performance of the operation heretofore alluded to and a day or two before. On Sunday Preller described to me his symptoms, and I concluded that he was suffering from a stricture and the best method of treating him was by passing a catheter. I took my authorities on medicine and read to Mr. Prelier the directions as to the proper method of administering chloroform, and refreshed my own mind as tothe precautions to be used. There are marginal notes on the pages treating on the simplest and safest method of using the drug, but I made these some twelve months before I left England. After this conversation with Mr. Prelier I went to the drug store and purchased four ounces of chloroform and a quantity of absorbent cotton. On this same day Prelier and I had gone to another drug store, the one under the Southern Hotel, and made some purchases which he said ing him was by passing a catheter. made some purchases which he said get on our journey to Auckland before we should arrive at San Francisco. It had been understood between us all the time that I was to seil my magic isntern and some other things in order to raise money for the trip to San Francisco, and that he was to pay for my passage to Auckland with the understanding that I should refund to, bin the cost of that passage. While in the drug stere I ordered and drank a mixture of bromide of potassium and valeriants of ammonia to quiet my nerves. I drack in the presence of Mr. Preller and he paid for it, as he did for the other things purchased there. We then returned to the hole and on our way up to my room stopped in the cigar stand and purchased a box of cigars, for which my companion paid. We then went up stairs, and, aiter smoking awhile and discussing the proposed operation, Mr. Preller went o his own room, returning shortly after, having removed his waistcout and replaced his coat with a dressing gown. Immediately thereafter he began to make preparations for the operation. Prefer removed his trousers and drawers and laid down upon the bed. I placed a four-ounced bottle of culoroform on the washstand and convention took a recess until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning so as to give aniple time to the committees to do the work had before them.

In his address this morning Grand Master Powderly said: "The multiplicity of strikes that have occurred in the last six months have greatly lowproduce a not too violent effect. It turned around to get more and found that the bottle I had placed on the washstand had fallen into the washbasin and a large portion of its con-tents had flowed out, and not enough was left to produce anæsthesia. I then went to Fernew's drug store to get more, telling Fernew i had spilled wnat I had first bought. I wanted four ounces, but he only had two, and I took that. I then returned to my room.
I placed about a gramme of the fluid
on the lint this time, and again held lit
about six inches from his face. I cona poculiar noise Awincing as if he felt upon the list, which I again placed be-

about six inches from his face. I continued this some time, until I though unconsciousness, or rather insensi-bility to pain, had been reached. I then took up the catheter and proceeded to lusert it. Mr. Preller made ministered a sufficient amount of chio-rotorm. I poured a gramme or a gramme and a half of the chloroform fore his face. Almost before I knew it Mr. Preller's breathings became very sabored and f at once suspended th knew that his condition was serious. I seized a pair of my surgeon's scissors and at once cut his shirt and undershirt from his body and tried all means of resuscitation with which was familiar. I siapped him with wet towels on the chest and neck, dashed cold water on his chest and attempted to restore respiration by moving his Witness proceeded with a voice impressibly husky: "I continued these forts to revive my friend for over tirely useless. Shortly after my friend ceased to breathe and his heart stopped beating. There was no breath on the mirror when I held it to his lips. Even after I was satisfied be was dered. atter I was satisfied he was dead, I continued my efforts with him. I did not leave and call assistance. All my forts were to restore bim, for when chloroform takes effect the man soon sinks. The time I thought had better be occupied in efforts to restore him. I was convinced be was dead, but still continued to deat water on his breast

and slap him with wet towels. I finally decided he was dead and past all hope. Then I hardly knew what to do. My first impulse was to notify the authorities. I magine my feelings! I did not know what to do. I was in a strange land. I did not know a man could There was a rustic through the land. I did not know a man could court room, and the Judge, in a brief make a statement in his own behalf. I speech, demanded absolute quiet in the thought the same rule applied here as thought the same rule applied here as in England, and that I would not be at-lowed to make my statement, and I The prisoner then proceeded to tell the story of putting the body in the trunk in such a wild and dazed way that he scarcely knew what he was saying, and so wrought up was he that he could give no connected account of his subsequent rayings and doings. He tried to drown his terror in drink. He said that he concluded the only thing Preliar's money, purchased several things, among them a ticket to Son Francisco, placed a paper saying, "So perish all traitors to the great cause," and shaved off his mustache to puzzle the authorities till after the autopsy and gain time; also cut a gash on Prelier's breast with a scalpel, but could assign no reason for it. He asserted firmly that he had no latention of harming Prelier.

The rest of the testimony was taken p with his subsequent journeyings.
Adjourned till to-morrow.

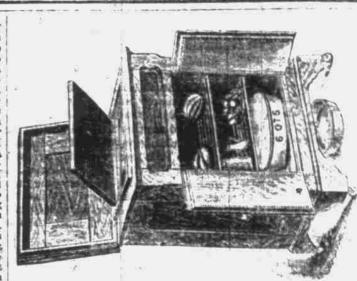
FOREIGN. The Caar.

Moscow, 26.-The Czar and Czarina Moscow, 26.—The Czar and Czarina were welcomed with great pomp and ceremony at the Kremiin to-day, on their return from Livadia. Addresses of greeting were delivered by the governor of Moscow, who used the following language: "Your Imperial Majesties are welcomed; hope gains wings and Moscow thinks and steadies by hopes that Christ's cross will sook whine on us at Sophia." The Czar in his reply said he loved and rejuiced to be in Moscow. He also said that the third anniversary of his coronation, which will fail on to-morrow, was full of the happiest memories.

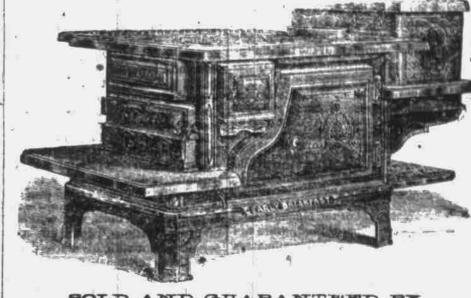
At the Cathedral the Metropolitan congratulated the Czar for restoring the Black Sea fleet, Russla's highest

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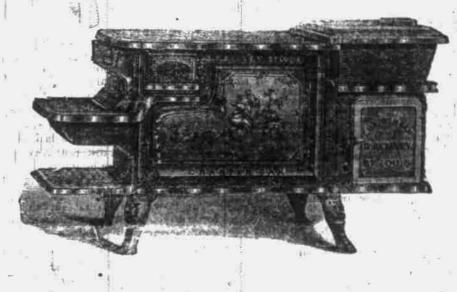
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for such a purpose. And it is said further that such a course would not be considered civilized warfare, even against blood-thirsty savages.

Governor Swineford, of Alaska, Turner, of the Signal Service Bureau, and Dahl, of the Coast Survey, have addressed the House committee on Territories in advocacy of the right of Alaska to a full Territorial form of Alaska to a full Territorial form of Sovernment, with the right of owner-ship of land.

Mr. Elliott, representing the Alaska Commercial Company, opposed the proposition, taking the ground that the majority of the innaoitants were Indians and uneducated. He too, however, desired the privilege of owning land.

The House committee on polnage, weights and measures to-day agreed to report favorably the resolutions in-Well- Steel Ploys O. P. Stilky Ploys and Harrows, The Mirror Holligeworth Hay Rakes, MACHINE EXTRAS. is no flatterer. Would you Magnolia Balm is the charmer that almost cheats the LAKE CITY, UTAH.