The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 148. THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

IS DECKER INNOCENT?

A California Farmer Charged With the Murder of Six Persons

AND NARROWLY ESCAPES LYNCHING.

According to a Later Discovery Two of His Alleged Victims Were Not Murdered at All.

OAKDALE, Cal., May 17.—Another chapter was revealed here today in one of the strangest stories in the criminal annals of California. At Yreka, Siskiyou county, two, Decker is in jail, charged with murder, and so strong is public sentiment against him that it is feared he will be lynched. Decker, who had been a reputed rancher and who is now married to his third wife, was arrested two weeks ago. It is charged that twenty-four years ago, in the wilds of northern California, he murdered his first wife and her little baby. Following his arrest the bones of a woman and babe were dug up on his ranch. This, with other evidence, seemed to substantiate the charges of murder. Then came news, and seeming proof, that Decker had murdered his second wife by poisoning in order to get her insurance, and that he had also poisoned her son, her daughter and her granddaughter, all of whom died suddenly. It was when public opinion had held these six murders at his door that lynching was threatened. Secret preparations were already begun.

Now there is good ground for the statement that the crime for which he is being denounced by the people of his county and the press of the state, and for which he is now a prisoner—that sensational crime of twenty-four years ago, with its dramatic and long delayed sequel—was never committed.

Margaret E. Decker, the woman who, as has been supposed, was stoned into the mountains by her husband and murdered, is alive and a well woman today. She is living near Williams as the wife of John Hamilton.

To make the story more complete, it is to be added that now Alva Decker, the babe supposed to have been hastily slain to death with its mother, is also among the living and now grown to maturity, a resident of Colusa county, being employed at present by Mrs. H. L. Wilson.

Granting that the identification of the sometime Mrs. Decker and her child is complete enough to satisfy the District Attorney that no murder has been done, it becomes of interest to know whose bones were found among the ruins of Kildoe Bridge. Either the people who testify to the fact that John Hamilton's wife and Mrs. Wilson's employe are Mrs. Decker and child are utterly mistaken, or George Decker is a much wronged man, the victim of circumstantial evidence.

DECEPTION AND DEATH.

A Married Woman Seeks a Lover and Finds Poison.

LIBERTY, Mo., May 17.—A man named Merrill advertised for a wife and the advertisement was answered by a woman who signed her name as Louise Gilman. Merrill promised to marry her if she would come to Liberty. The day before her arrival Merrill left town. When the woman arrived here she was deeply affected on learning of Merrill's departure. She went at once to her room and swallowed a dose of laudanum and arsenic, from the effects of which she died. There was found in her pocket a letter containing some money, which was addressed to A. G. Graham, Mitchell, Iowa. That led to the discovery of the fact that the woman was already married. Mr. Graham was her husband. He has arrived and identified the body as that of his wife.

Tobacco Smuggling.

NEW YORK, May 17. — Special agents of the treasury department have discovered an extensive and ingeniously conceived conspiracy to smuggle opium's tobacco from Canada into the United States. This tobacco is packed in ordinary trunks. It is smuggled by boat and wagon over the line and is then sent by express to New York City without attracting suspicion.

A Fight With Bandits.

BUTCHER'S CITY, Mo., May 17.—A courier has arrived here from Grand River, thirty-five miles southwest from here in the Indian Territory and reports that a battle was fought near there between the Southwest City bank robbers and the sheriff's posse, two of the robbers were badly wounded and captured. Reinforcements left here on receipt of the news for the scene of the fight. J. C. Masters, who was wounded by the bandits, during the fight here has died.

CLEVELAND'S FRIENDS INDIGNANT

His Petition to Build a Dike Refused by Oystermen.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., May 17.—The friends and admirers of President Cleveland in and about Buzzard's Bay are indignant. The Massachusetts state board of harbor and land commissioners have refused the petition of President Cleveland and John Parkinson and Moses Williams, neighbors of the President on Monument Neck, for permission to build a dike across Cedar Creek at Gray's island. Solicitor-General George L. Rives represented the oyster beds of Buzzards Bay in opposition to the President's petition. The President's friends are indignant and consider the demands of the oystermen to be just and think that their opposition would never have been settled quickly without the public affront to the President of the country.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Swindling Transactions Likely to Come to Light Before Long.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 17.—The trip of Senator Kyle, sub-chairman of the Senate committee on Indian depredations, to the Indian reservation in North Dakota for the purpose of investigating claims against the government, is likely to result in some very serious time and indirectly. Many certain prominent officials of the government. For some time past the Senate committee on Indian depredations has had its attention attracted to enormous claims filed against the government, and rapidly were they allocated to the court of claims that at the present time they amount to over a half a million dollars. The chances are that not one half of them will be provided for in the Senate appropriations. An inquiry is likely to be made how judgments could be obtained on ex parte evidence. Indeed, this ex parte evidence could scarcely have been received except through the collusion and connivance of certain government officials. Among other things the testimony of some of the witnesses taken before Senator Kyle shows that prominent claim lawyers have visited the reservations and have manufactured claims against the government which have not the shadow of a foundation.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

Over Half the Inhabitants of Six Cities Killed.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Charles Pulger, one of the passengers aboard the steamship Philadelphia, at the first time, which arrived from Corinto, May 15th, speaking of the terrible earthquake in the interior of the state of Nicaragua, April 16th, says that more than half the people of six cities were killed and much property destroyed. In the cities of Merida, Velasco and Timotheo the shocks lasted nearly two minutes, houses tumbled down and apart from the inhabitants, who were not instantly killed, fled to their lives. In the city of Merida the soldiers who were lodged in the barracks on the outskirts of the city were killed. The six cities visited are in an area of about forty square miles.

THE ARMY AT GREEN RIVER

Marshal Pinkham of Idaho Arrives With Troops.

Numerous Parties of Commonwealers Reported Going East Over the Oregon Short Line.

Special Dispatch to the News.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., May 17.—There have been no new developments in reference to the industrial army now under guard of the United States troops, since the arrival of Marshal Pinkham from Idaho at midnight. Nothing can be done until United States Judge Riner arrives from Cheyenne tomorrow morning. Marshal Pinkham has a pass and is company to assist in taking the industrials to Boise city for trial.

NUMEROUS ARMIES GOING EAST.

By the Associated Press.

GREEN RIVER, Wyo., May 17.—U. S. Marshal Pinkham and ten deputies arrived here at 12:15 o'clock tonight with warrants for Sheffler's commonwealers. He will take them to Idaho for trial. He reports 200 commonwealers traveling by wagon from Weiser and numerous small parties going east over the Oregon short line.

Kelly's First Well Supplied.

KEOKUK, Iowa, May 17.—Kelly's first regiment here today and left his arrest at Fairfax, Farmington, well supplied with provisions.

Kelly will perhaps go to Washington to take charge of the commonwealth of the United States. The difficulty at Hilden was settled by arbitration and Colonel Speed released. Hilton is still in turmoil and excitement. The citizens mostly denounce the Rock Island deputies.

FIVE EXAMINERS.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—General Frye, whose command is encamped at Lookingsburg, Ind., said today that a thousand stragglers were on their way and that the Industrial Army now numbers 15,000. He asserted that within sixty days he would have 200,000 in Washington.

DENVER'S WEALERS.

A Thousand Women Ready to March East.

DENVER, May 17.—An effort is being made to concentrate in this city the commonwealers from the West. Another army is being organized here, General Hogwer, commander of the Gray home reserve, says 1000 women will march to Washington to advocate Coxey's bill.

Industrials Attack the Chinese.

VACAVILLE, Cal., May 17. — One hundred and fifty industrials today raided the fruit farms in Vaca valley, for the purpose of driving out the Chinese and Japanese. They made a number of prisoners and drove them ahead, maltreating them. The whole crowd is in custody.

A Fight With Anarchists.

BORDEAUX, France, May 17.—A desperate fight has taken place between the police and anarchists, who were parading and shouting, "Vive l'Anarchie!" and, "A bas la France!" Several anarchists were injured and six arrested.

CHURCH AND STATE.

English Bishops Oppose Disestablishment on Financial Grounds.

LONDON, May 17.—A manifesto signed by the English archbishops and thirty-one bishops has been issued to members of the Church of England in Wales. It declares the bill for the disestablishment of the church in Wales, if it becomes law, will reduce the emoluments to penury. The clergy are instructed to make a special collection for the preservation of the church.

CONFLICT DEPLORED LABORERS.

Strikers Attack Coke Workers and are Dispersed.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., May 17.—Two hundred strikers attacked the Coke workers on their way to the Morgan and Kyle plants today. The workers assisted by the deputies dispersed the mob. A number on both sides were injured but none seriously. The operators report more men at work than yesterday. All foreigners employed by the Frick company have been exchanged and best place will be filled with negroes. Agents in the South report that there is no trouble in securing all the good workers they want.

THE STORM IN MICHIGAN.

Dams and Bridges Gone and Water Roaring Through the Streets.

HARBORVILLE, Mich., May 17.—The storm last night carried off three dams and three bridges. Water is running through the principal streets curbstone.

THE COAL STRIKE.

Miners and Operators Unable to Agree on Wages.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17.—When the coal convention met today the miners and operators were so far apart as ever. There is no prospect of an agreement. Overtures taken up the Pittsburg operators for furnishing fuel for the railroads and lake vessels at $1.70 a ton against $2.25 in $2.50 last year, stand in the way of a settlement.

COAL NOT NEAR EXHAUSTED YET.

After a joint conference the committee reported that they could not agree.

President McBride said he was willing to have a vote taken on the compromise offered by the operators, but he would guarantee that the miners would be unanimous against it. He continued: "As a native born citizen, I believe it is time that business interests are building upon starvation and the degrading wages paid the laborers I represent. We want you to give us living wages and increase the price of coal so you can get a fair profit."

Another Boston Blaze.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—A fire in the United States appraiser's office and public warehouse today caused a loss of $175,000. The damage to the adjacent buildings was $20,000.

CHICAGO ELECTION SUIT.

Commissioners Found Guilty of Contempt and Fined.

CHICAGO, May 17.—Judge Chetlain today found Election Commissioners W. A. Hallstrom, Liberty Schorsch and T. H. Keenan guilty of contempt in refusing to produce the ballots before the grand jury as ordered by the court. They were fined $1,000 each and ordered committed to jail until the fine is paid. Application for habeas corpus was made.

NORTHERN PACIFIC HEARING.

Testimony of a Former Director of the Road.

NEW YORK, May 17.—George A. Morrison, director of the Northern Pacific from 1889 to 1892, was examined today before A. L. Carey, the master appointed to inquire into the allegations of fraud against the officers of the corporation. Morrison considered the Chicago terminal properties of great value to the Northern Pacific and thought $17,000,000 a fair price for them.

New York Change.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The opening transactions were generally above the final figures yesterday, but the improvement was slight outside of sugar, which sold up 1, and lost 1. Later sugar receded 1.

Sugar advanced 1; 1 lead 1; Union Pacific 1. In the second hour Lead strike 1 per cent; sugar 1; sugar, preferred, 1. Subsequently lead recovered 1; the general market improving 1 to 2.

After midday Great Northern preferred broke 3 on cash; Sugar 1; Union Pacific 1. In final trading sugar rose 1. Market closed heavy.

THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

Southgreen Renominated for Congress and a Delegate Killed.

CHATTANOOGA, May 17.—H. A. Southgreen was today renominated for Congress on the fifth ballot.

Dr. A. L. Griffin, a delegate from Jasper, while returning from the convention on the train, was shot and killed by John D. Stickley, a delegate from White county, who was drunk.

Many New Cardinals.

ROME, May 17.—At a secret consistory tomorrow the following prelates will be created cardinals: Monsignor Sanchez Pervas, Archbishop of Valencia, Spain; Mgr. Ferrari, the new archbishop of Milan; Mgr. Lenaire, the new archbishop of Bologna; Mgr. Manari, archbishop of Ferrara; Mgr. Zongia, assessor of the holy office and cousin of the pope; Father Steinbuber, a German member of the society of Jesus.

A New Low Wheat Record.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Partridge flooded the wheat market today selling July down to 58 7-16, a new record, and covered before the traders could catch their breath.

In the Interest of Home Industry.

The Scandinavian mass meeting on home industry held last night at the Fourteenth ward meeting hall, was quite a success.

After an overture by the Anderson Brothers' orchestra excellent remarks were made by Mr. N. J. Grunlund, explaining the object of the meeting.

Richard Lambert was the next speaker. He emphasized the superiority of Utah woolen cloth, salt, soap, shoes, etc., and stated that before the paper mill was burned farmers could get $5 a ton for their straw, while now they could not get rid of it. Our woolen rags, he said, were sent back East where they are torn up and made to shoddy of which cloth is manufactured and sent back to us, while our home made pure woolen goods almost goes begging.

O. J. Anderson made a strong appeal for home industry.

L. Dahlquist was the last speaker. He had been working hard for five years, he said, to give light to the people of Utah—he had been running a carbon factory—but as the people at that time were not much for home industry, his factory had to close.

Another meeting will be held a week from Friday, May 18.

The meeting was enlivened with musical selections rendered by the choir, Prof. Sjoeholm and Miss Judith Anderson.

THEY'RE CLOSING UP

The Testimony in the Carter Conspiracy Case All In.

LEGAL ARGUMENTS ARE NOW ON.

Conflict of Evidence—The Decision May Not Be Given Till Tomorrow.

The News report of the Carter et al conspiracy case closed yesterday afternoon with the cross-examination of the "general." On re-direct examination Carter stated that he went to Provo to review his men to submit quietly to arrest. He had never at any time had any intention of interfering with the Union Pacific or any other railroad property.

M. Jackson, of American Fork, a special officer on Friday last, said he was at the industrialists' camp about ten o'clock on that night. He heard Carter tell his officers to put on an extra guard and not allow any of the men to leave camp.

James Crookston, another American Fork special officer, stated that he directed Carter to the American Fork housing house on the Friday night. The bailiff's son also testified as to Carter having stayed there the entire night.

Henry Nowell said he had been in Utah since the organization of the army; went to Lehi with twenty other men determined to steal a train and get the army out of the Territory; upon their arrival he took charge of them and he met with it. After they entered the engine and cars they stopped and picked up the army, having notified them that they had secured a train. The men seized the train on their own responsibility, and Carter knew nothing about it.

In cross-examination Nowell admitted that he and the other men knew they were acting illegally when they took the train. Carter was in camp when witness and his colleagues left it; when they was sent back to notify the army he was instructed to direct the engineer to wake the men up and get them over to the main line of the Rio Grande Western, where they could be picked up. When they reached the point where they were to pick the army up about 300 men got on the train. Witness had been a waiter for several years, and was also a conductor on a street railway line in New York City. He left New York in November, 1892, and finally reached San Francisco, working as a waiter and cook at a number of cities en route. The army, he further stated, was not supposed to know how the train had been secured, but witness proposed to get it for them. He was in "command" of the train. The army had no knowledge of his purpose in going up in the train.

"Slim" Lowry was the next witness. He stated that he left the camp about 10 o'clock Friday night with two citizens of American Fork. He had become displeased at a reprimand from Carter, and for this reason went away with the men in a buggy. Later he heard that some of the army were out of camp and he went up to the Junction. He found Nowell and his men there, but did not tender them any assistance. Replying to questions for the prosecution, Lowry said he thought the men were going to take a train when he saw them at the Junction; but they did not tell him so at first. After he learned of their intention he told them they had better be careful, but they said they would take it any way. After that he got aboard and rode to Provo with them.

Albert Hyde gave testimony similar to Lowry, and court adjourned until today.

THIS MORNING'S HEARING.

The twenty-six industrialists in the keeping of U. S. Marshal Brigham were brought down from the "Pen," in a liquid Transit car just before ten o'clock this morning, in the custody of several deputy marshals and guards. They were escorted straightway into the courtroom, all the seats in which devoted to the use of the public were eagerly taken immediately upon the opening of the doors. Unabated interest continues to be manifested in the proceedings.

When Chief Justice Merritt took his seat on the bench at the usual hour the inquiry was resumed, counsel for the defense calling additional testimony. "General" Carter came up smiling, and was the recipient of many handshakes which he put in an appearance.

The first witness today was Samuel Gregory, an industrialist, who said he camped with the army about three miles from Lehi, between American Fork and Pleasant Grove, last Friday night. He remained there until 9 o'clock and then self camp in company with about twenty-four others.

Attorney Hoyt—What made you do it?

Witness—Somebody kicked me in the ribs, told me I was wanted and I went. (Laughter.) We got by the double guard, went on to Lehi Junction and got the train. Word was sent down to the camp through Day, by Nowell (the latter acting as commander), that a train was ready for them. There was some talk in camp two or three days before about certain of the citizens getting a train for them, to carry them out. General Carter was not aware of the plan when the train. None of the officers, except himself, Day and Nowell went out with the twenty-four men that night, so far as he knew. General Carter had always advised the men not to take a train forcibly, but to act peacefully, and not break the law.

Cross-examined, witness said he learn it stated just before they started for Murray that a train might be obtained for them, but they did not expect to get one at Highland Junction. Witness had read the oath but had never signed it.

Attorney Van Cott—Who was it tied you?

Witness—Rogers.

Attorney Van Cott—And he isn't here now?

Witness—No, sir.

Attorney Van Cott—Did you know what you were going to do?

Witness—No until I got out of camp—about 150 yards from it.

Attorney Van Cott—Did you tell him what General Carter had said about not having a train?

Witness—No, sir.

Attorney Van Cott—But you preferred to obey Rogers's orders.

Witness—Just then, yes. He wanted to help make the stand.

Attorney Van Cott—Would you have gone fighting if you could?

Witness—Oh, I don't say we would have gone up to Grand Junction if we could.

Attorney Van Cott—And I suppose if you could have gone right on to Washington you would have done it?

Witness—I don't say we would. (Laughter.)

In further cross-examination witness said there were only twenty-six or twenty-five men in camp on that Friday night who knew anything about the scheme for taking the train.

Attorney Van Cott—Who were the men in that?

Witness—Rogers and Nowell.

Attorney Hoyt—Did you know at the time that the railroad train was in the hands of receivers?

Witness answered that he did not, for that it was the U. P. train. He first learned this at Provo. He certainly would not have helped to take the train had he been aware of those facts.

Sheriff McQuinn said he visited the camp at Murray and West Jordan several times and heard Carter express himself as confident that a train would be forthcoming to take the army on, as the result of negotiations then going forward. The general's advice to the men was not to resort to any force.

"Captain and Trumpeter" Charles T. Mitchell, of the army, said he was with the industrialists in camp between American Fork and Pleasant Grove on the Friday night. Witness knew nothing of the coming of the train until a call was made to the men to get ready to go. This was between one and two o'clock next morning. The other men in camp knew nothing of the taking of the train; but there had been some talk for twelve or fourteen days before of a train being secured by the citizens' committee to take the army on. Witness had read the injunction which was issued by Judge Marshall, and did not know at the time that the railroad was in the hands of the receivers.

Attorney Van Cott—Nothing was said as to where the train came from, and no one asked who got it?

Witness—No; when it came up there was a general rush to get on. Mitchell further said that if he had known that it had been a Union Pacific train, and was in the hands of receivers, he would not have got upon it. He did not remember a single man who rode with him to Provo.

P. H. Lannan, manager of the *Tribune*, was called and asked by the defense whether he knew of any negotiations having been made for the army's transportation out of the Territory.

Witness was proceeding to answer, but the prosecution objected, on the ground that the question called for hearsay testimony.

Asked to state his own knowledge of the matter, Mr. Lannan related that when Carter called upon him, prior to the march to Lehi, and consulted him on the subject of the army's transportation, he informed the General that Wells & Sons, of this city, were in the habit of sending a cattle train out of the city, perhaps once a week, and that arrangements might probably be made with them which would relieve the railroad company in the matter.

Charles Wells, one of the twenty-seven defendants, said he was in Provo on Saturday last, but walked there. He did not ride on the train, and knew nothing of any arrangement to take it.

Cross-examined—He reached Provo about 8 o'clock Saturday morning, having left camp about 3 o'clock on Friday. The distance was between thirteen and fifteen miles, but he rested several times on the way. He did not know anything of the trouble on the railroad during the night, and took no part in the effort to take the derailed engine. He had a stick in his hand when at Provo, but did not brandish it. He did not recognize any of his confederates as having been around the engine. Witness joined the army about May 5th or 6th.

Attorney Hoyt—Where were you making for?

Witness—I was trying to reach Pueblo. I understood that it was one could get a lot of work he could take it.

Judge Merritt—You were eighteen hours getting to Provo?

Witness—Well, yes, about that.

Attorney Watson said there were in the neighborhood of eighteen other defendants who had not testified. They would, if called, state in substance what Mitchell had testified to—among other things that they knew nothing of a train coming until the arrival of a messenger in the camp on the Saturday morning. Joint if counsel for the prosecution would admit this much, there would be no necessity for calling them. This would greatly expedite matters.

The proposition having been accepted, General Carter was recalled and questioned in regard to the transportation negotiations with Wells & Sons.

Attorney Hoyt—From what was said, were you led to expect or did you expect, that a train would be arranged for you and your army?

Witness—I certainly did.

Attorney Hoyt—Did you communicate any information to your men with respect to the matter, before them or look out for a train, as you thought it would be along for them?

Witness—I did talk upon the subject to some of my officers, but I do not know whether it was circulated through the ranks. I told them I thought they could expect a train and to get ready.

Witness also said that when he stated that the army would go out of the Territory and not walk, he referred to this particular arrangement.

Cross-examined—Eight cars were negotiated for, and Wilcox informed his conversation with his Honor of the firm of Wells & Sons; took place a couple of days before the start for Murray.

Nowell was recalled and denied that the defendant Day was masked, as previously stated in evidence. He said it was a "bilbrim" named Joe Martin.

This closed the testimony, and the Jack rabbit attorneys retired to hold a brief consultation with Carter. Even their clients Attorney Hoyt expressed a desire to recall General Carter on one point. Questions as to whether at any time, in private or in private, he encouraged the army was going out of the Territory, and that they were not going to walk on the, and that as the illinois, Kansas state marshals and U. S. Hoyt could not stop them, the witness answered, "No, sir, I cannot do it."

Mr. Hopkins, of Eighth Ward, was called as an expounding witness. He said that he attended the meeting at the school of West Temple and Third South, on May 5th, and was on Carter and not spoke such a statement, saying it began nothing.

John Smith also stated that he attended every meeting at which Carter spoke and never heard him use any such words as those attributed to him.

Mr. Thomas, carpenter, testified similarly. In all conversations he had with the witnesses were with the army, he stated that he had been told that he had been using what could be called detective work for it.

L. C. Johnson believed he had attended every meeting held in the vicinity at which Carter spoke and never heard him use the language sworn to.

"Colonel" Joyce was the last witness on rebuttal.

E. Jackson, called by the prosecution, testified that having heard Carter on one of his speeches, on May 5th, as the words imputed to him by witnesses for the prosecution, Carter gave Governor West, Mayor Dickie and other officials a "talking over," and urged the railroad.

Edwin T. Mathews was called by the defense. He listened to the speech of Gen. Carter here on May 5th, and said he was sure the General did not challenge the authorities to prevent the army falling out of the Territory.

P. O. Hogan was the last witness on the state of the defense and testified similarly.

At 12:30 a recess was taken till 2 o'clock, Judge Merritt intimating that counsel would be allowed an hour and a half on each side to make their arguments.

Judge Merritt is not expected to render his decision in the case until tomorrow morning.

The witnesses were again signaled with numbers in the grand jury room, the "feed" comprising bean and beef sandwiches, with a plentiful supply of hot coffee.

The arguments began promptly at 2 o'clock, Attorney Van Cott leading off on the side of the prosecution. The defendants' attorneys, Messrs. Hoyt and Warner, will follow, and the closing argument for the prosecution will be made by Judge Marshall.

Chief Justice Merritt's decision is looked forward to with more interest, and there is a good deal of speculation as to the result of the investigation.

JUSTICE AT BEAVER.

Cummings Found Guilty and Campbell Sentenced.

The Case Against Dickerson, Grand Larceny, Reached and the Second Trial Commenced.

Special Dispatch to the News.

BEAVER, Utah, May 17.—Cummings's case, previously reported, was concluded yesterday afternoon. It was thought at the close of the case that it would terminate more favorably for the defendant and opinions were freely expressed that he would be found guilty of nothing beyond petit larceny, if not actually discharged. It is a great surprise to everybody, the prosecution included that the jury immediately found a verdict of guilty as charged. The verdict gives general satisfaction as the case was very aggravated.

This morning the case of Campbell for assault with deadly weapon, came up and the defendant, who had pleaded guilty to assault, was sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in Sheriff Moody jail and to pay all the costs of the prosecution.

The long expected case of the People vs. Dickerson, grand larceny, the charge stating that he stole some cattle belonging to the Parowan Cooperative Cattle company, was reached at last. Defendant was convicted a year and a half ago, but got a new trial. The case is being fought with vim on both sides. The prosecution had just concluded at the usual hour.

Delegate Rawlins Coming Home.

Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah's delegate in Congress, is on the way home from Washington. He will remain here for a few days to attend to some private business matters. He left for Utah last night.

COXONWEALERS ARRESTED.

The Police Have Nineteen of Them in the City Jail Today.

A detachment of California, Oregon and Montana industrials slipped into the city last night on a Union Pacific train from Ogden. After reaching here they kept well under cover and were sleeping in a lock car when the police dropped into their resting place and placed them under arrest and took them to the city jail, where they passed the day.

Thirteen of the men were taken before Justice Smith and found guilty of vagrancy, the charge being preferred by the railway company for trespassing on the company's property. They were all released on their own recognizance to appear in court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. At that time it is expected they will have all departed from the city.

Come For the Prisoner.

The officer from Furnas county, Nebraska, arrived in the city at 1:30 p.m. today, armed with requisition papers for T. H. Healy, who is wanted for embezzlement and obtaining money by false pretenses. He will return with his prisoner on Saturday morning.

BETTER AND BETTER!

Utah's Statehood Bill Passes Its First Reading.

AND GOES TO THE CALENDAR.

So Far So Good—A Most Thrilling Contest to Make Up for Lost Time by Passing It Through Its Other Readings.

Yesterday afternoon the News gave its readers the earliest and the wholly gratifying information that the Utah statehood bill was out of the hands of the House committee on territories, and was ready to be placed on the Senate calendar.

This afternoon, just before the hour of going to press, another and an equally interesting private dispatch was received as follows:

"Utah statehood bill passed its first reading, and was placed on the calendar this morning."

The Associated Press report of the same important business, received at 6 p.m., was as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 17. — Senator Faulkner from the committee on territories today reported the bill for the admission of Utah.

Another step in the routine of that particular piece of law-making in which this community is most interested in this taken, and the people of Utah are brought one step nearer than they ever were before to the American right of self-government.

Went to Saltair.

G. A. Parlock and party, who are here in connection with the Pioneer power days enterprise at Ogden, were tendered a complimentary trip today to Saltair Beach by the officials of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railway and the Saltair Beach company. A special train left Salt Lake shortly after 12 noon and returned at 2:30 p.m. A number of Salt Lake's leading citizens accompanied the party to Saltair. Mr. Parlock and his associates will remain in the city a few days securing information regarding the resources of the Territory as they may be made available in connection with the Ogden enterprise.

THE SALTAIR OPENING.

It Will Take Place on Monday with an Interesting Program.

Saltair will be thrown open to the public on Monday next and an interesting program is being prepared for the occasion. The formal opening, however, will not occur until Decoration day, the 30th of May. The thousands of people who patronized and were delighted at the great resort last season will be strengthened at its increased beauty and magnificence this season. The swirls of the painter's brush has been heard on the majestic pavilion and its constructed arms for weeks past and the transformation is pleasing beyond description. On Saturday the work will be finished and the place put in readiness for the public.

Session Laws 1894.

The laws passed by the last session of the Utah Legislature have been published by Secretary Richards. The book is a well printed and neatly appearing volume of 215 pages.

Chief Meets Chief.

Chief Rinford, of Ogden's splendid little fire department, was in Salt Lake today. While in the capital he was the guest of Chief Devine, and together they talked over matters and compared notes in a truly unusual manner.

"Jumped" their Bonds.

It transpired today that two of the three boys who recently robbed Brach's store at the corner of Eighth East and First South streets are absconding from their same bonds, and diligent official inquiry has as a result been instituted. The twain who so mysteriously disappeared are Spencer, aged 17, and Hughes, 18. They were enjoying their liberty on a $500 bond, and now their sureties are mulling for their supposedness in preference to forfeiting their money.

Judgment for Plaintiff.

In the case of Mary Dwight vs. Jos. W. Snyders et al, assault and judgment were entered in Judge Merritt's court this morning.

THE BENNESS CASE.

Indignant at Over the Failure of a Committee to Report.

Several weeks ago some of the set river action solicitors of Anderson street Superintendent Hennessy circulated a petition asking for his removal from office, alleging seven reasons why he was not the proper person to be the street place. Chief among the objections raised against him was that he employed men of the same activity and religion as his own in the exercise of all minor offices.

The selection of the City Council was called to the charges and the matter referred to the committee on streets for investigation. Since the reference the question has apparently slept peacefully and quietly in a pigeon hole or other convenient receptacle. The petitioners claim they have waited patiently and quite long enough, and now propose to find out whether it is the intention to take notice of their complaints or not. Unless some assurance is given them that there will be prompt action in the premises they will again appeal to the Council and that, too, with a power of persuasiveness more effectual than terse.