

American Liner St. Louis Arrives

Delay Was Caused by Leaky Boilers—She Was Over Thirteen Days From Cherbourg—Passengers Held an Indignation Meeting, Passing Resolutions Censuring and Condemning Company for Sending Out Crippled Boat.

New York, Jan. 17.—The steamship St. Louis arrived at her pier today after an extremely slow trip, owing to boiler trouble. Her time from Cherbourg was 13 days, 5 hours and 20 minutes, 5 days, 15 hours and 20 minutes, the ship's best time. There was no accident of any kind, and although heavy weather was encountered, practically no delay was caused by inability to get up steam in the defective boilers.

Passengers became very indignant when they learned of the poor condition of the vessel, and an indignation meeting was held at which the line was severely censured for permitting passengers to embark on a vessel in such condition.

A statement was drawn up and given to the public on arrival here by a committee of those on board, the grievances of whom on board.

The St. Louis made good time to New York and reached her pier 12 hours ahead of the time set last year.

A large crowd gathered at the pier and the ship was met by the American liner and cheerleaders, who sang the national anthem.

It did not take long for the passengers to get on their feet, and they were soon gathered around the ship, which was slowly brought to the dock, and when she came within a few feet of the pier, the excitement on the ship was at its height.

Second.—That your committee has been credibly informed that this condition was known to the management of the company before embarking passengers.

Third.—That no accident so far as your committee are aware has occurred since leaving Southampton to impair the speed of this ship. The delay has been only such as might have been reasonably expected from the condition of the ship.

Fourth.—That the passengers of the St. Louis are exceedingly kind to us, and we are truly grateful that through their tender mercies we have thus far been spared a calamity too horrible to contemplate.

Fifth.—That we cannot too severely condemn the recklessness of a management that would send such a crippled vessel, loaded with human freight, to contend with the storms and perils of the Atlantic.

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ALLEGED SLAYER OF DANIEL RYAN

Mary Jane Smith is Arraigned on Charge of Murder.

WILL PLEAD ON THURSDAY.

Woman Says She Has No Means and Court Agrees to Appoint Attorney To Defend Her.

Mary Jane Smith, the colored woman who administered a fatal dose of poison to a miner named Daniel Ryan in her Victoria alley room on Dec. 12, 1902, was brought before Judge Morse in the district court this morning and arraigned on the charge of murder in the first degree.

The woman stated to the court that she had no means with which to employ an attorney to defend her, and Judge Morse ordered her to appear in court on Thursday morning, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock and enter her plea to the charge.

In the meantime the court stated that she would appoint an attorney to defend her.

The information filed against the woman by District Attorney Elchorn contains three separate counts, so it is very evident that he does not intend to take any chances upon the woman being acquitted.

The first count charges straight murder in the first degree by giving morphine in beer and administering it to Ryan.

The second count charges murder by giving and administering morphine in beer and administering it to Ryan.

The third count charges murder committed while attempting to commit robbery and that while defendant was administering said poison she was committing an act greatly dangerous to the life of Daniel Ryan.

The prisoner was brought into court by Deputy Sheriff Burdick, and during the trial the woman was concerned as any person in the courtroom.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT
Susie M. Free Files Suit Against Heirs of the Little Estate.

Susie M. Free has filed suit in the district court against Fannie Maria Little and other minor heirs to the estate of James T. Little, deceased, to compel the specific performance of a contract of sale of certain real estate, entered into between James T. Little and plaintiff on Jan. 6, 1893.

The complaint alleges that on the above date James T. Little agreed to sell to plaintiff, on or before five years, 53½ acres of land in lot 4, block 50, plat A, 1-2 of the sum of \$7,000. On Dec. 30, 1902, plaintiff tendered the above sum to the heirs of James T. Little and demanded the specific performance of the contract.

The heirs refused to convey the property, whereupon plaintiff asked judgment for the specific performance of the contract.

NYSTROM VS. CLARK.
Petition for Writ of Mandamus Argued and Continued.

The petition for a writ of mandamus in the case of J. O. Nystrom, city recorder, and ex-officio clerk of the city courts, vs. Frank H. Clark, justice of the peace of the First precinct, was argued in part before Judge Stewart this morning.

Assistant City Attorney Shoup argued in behalf of plaintiff and Attorney J. A. Erick represented defendant. The latter attorney was unable to complete his argument before the court adjourned.

The case was continued until next Saturday. At that time Assistant City Attorney Schuler will also make the final argument in behalf of plaintiff.

The petition asks that a writ of mandamus be issued against defendant to compel him to turn over the records of his court to the city recorder, who is authorized by section 25, chapter 108 of the Session Laws of 1901, to change all the records of the city courts.

A question of unconstitutionality of the new city justice court was raised by Attorney Erick in his argument. He claimed that the act creating the court is in conflict with and contrary to section 25, article 6, of the Constitution of the state, and hence is unconstitutional and void.

He also claims that defendant is a own successor and the successor of all the other justices of the peace of the city, and that the court is entitled to the books and records of said courts.

At adjourning time the court continued the further hearing of the case until next Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

DECISION REVERSED.
Supreme Court Changes Decree in Santiquin Case.

The supreme court handed down an opinion yesterday afternoon, reversing the decision of Judge Booth in the case of the Santiquin Mining company, appellant, vs. the High Roller Mining company, and remanding the case for a new trial.

The action was brought to quiet title to the Silver King ledge claim, located in the Santiquin Mining district. The lower court granted defendant company's motion for a non-suit and an appeal was taken.

The opinion of the supreme court, reversing the decision, was written by District Judge Marioneaux and concurred in by Justices Baskin and Barth.

BERT RHODES ARRAIGNED.
Man Who Entered Big Boston Store Charged with Burglary.

Bert Rhodes was arraigned before Judge Morse this morning in the district court on the charge of burglary. Rhodes is charged with burglarizing the Big Boston store on the night of Dec. 20, 1902. The action was brought by the cash drawer of the store, but was caught by an officer before he escaped from the building.

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By Hon. Frank P. Bennett, Boston; State and Federal Inspection, Dr. P. E. Salmon, Washington, chief of the bureau of animal industry; Wisconsin; "Mutual Interests of Wool Growers and Wool Manufacturers," S. D. North, Boston; "Benefits to be Derived from Organization and Co-operation," Hon. Jesse M. Smith, Utah; "The Sheep that Produces the Fine Delaine Wool," L. L. Harsh,