

by her husband, and as they were driving along Ninth East street, about three quarters of a mile from home it appears that she was seized with an epileptic fit. Mr. Cryder drove rapidly on, caring for her as best he could under the circumstances. On reaching the house she had recovered, and he lifted her from the buggy and assisted her to the door, where he claims she kissed him. She had told him that it was the last time she would ever take a fit. Mr. Cryder did not seriously consider this remark, significant as it was, and drove to the barn, where he proceeded to put his horse away. He had hardly finished this task when he heard a pistol shot and hastened to the house with all possible dispatch. In the sleeping chamber on the bed lay Mrs. Cryder, with her clothing on but her shoes removed. A revolver at her side and a terrible wound in her right temple extended clear to the left told briefly the story of self-destruction.

Phillip Goodwin, an employe of F. Dallimore, met with a violent and sudden death at 12:45 Tuesday morning, while engaged in removing night soil from 124 south Fourth West street, on the premises of Thomas Lewis. It appears that his team, which was standing in an alley way, became frightened while the loading was going on and started to run; that in endeavoring to get hold of the lines he was dragged fifty or sixty feet and that his head came in contact with a post, fracturing his skull and breaking his neck.

Dallimore, his employer, had been assisting him in the work, but had occasion to step away for a short time, and on his return found Goodwin lying on the ground with blood streaming from his head and face. Although he was unconscious a physician was sent for and on his arrival pronounced the unfortunate man dead.

The deceased had a family consisting of a wife and three children, and resided at No. 743 south Sixth East street.

Acting Governor Richards Tuesday morning granted a free pardon to Charles Arnup, a youth about 16 years of age, who on October 4th, 1893, in the Third district court, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for voluntary manslaughter. The prisoner's record during the time he has been confined in the penitentiary is said to have been an excellent one. The petition praying for Arnup's release was numerously and influentially signed, the signatures including the names of Ex-Chief Justice Zane—who was the presiding judge at the trial—District Attorney Judd, Assistant District Attorney Howat, Chief Justice Merritt, Mayor Baskin, Judge Anderson, ex-U. S. District Attorney Varian, Judge Powers, Attorney W. C. Hall and other members of the local bar.

The jury who convicted the lad also attached to their verdict a strong recommendation to mercy.

Young Arnup was sent to the penitentiary for causing the death of an old Chinaman, by throwing a stone at him.

U. S. District Attorney Judd has received the following communication from Acting U. S. Indian Agent Jas.

F. Randlett, of the Uintah and Ouray agency, he being also mayor of White Rock, Utah:

Sir—I have the honor to invite your attention to the fact that the strip of land cut from the Uintah Indian reservation by act of Congress, May 2, 1892, has become the location of a tough class of squatters, men and women without any means of existence except gambling, selling whisky to Indians and prostitution. Some of the whisky sellers have been operating under license granted by the Uintah county officials, which license it is doubtful if the authorities of the county had any right to issue. The women have the vilest reputation known in their class, and altogether they make up the dirtiest community I have ever known in thirty years' experience in frontier service.

The situation has become very grave, and unless vigorous means are exercised to suppress the selling of whisky to Indians, serious troubles are almost certain to be the result of the traffic, and it appears to me there is no hope of suppressing this evil except through action of the United States authorities, and that a clever deputy marshal might work here successfully.

The county officials appear very tame, and if they realize the situation are too indolent in the matter; probably they hesitate because they are not up in legal knowledge. I therefore present this matter for your consideration, hoping that you will introduce the subject for the consideration of his excellency, the Governor of the Territory, and other officials interested in the peace and dignity of the Territory, and that some means may be devised for removing the nuisance referred to and thereby averting more serious trouble.

The strip of land where these squatters have located, when cut from the reservation, reverted to the public domain, but it has never been legally declared open for settlement.

Very respectfully,

JAMES F. RANDLETT,

Major, U. S. Army, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

A copy of the foregoing has been sent by the district attorney to U. S. Marshal Brigham, with the request that he take early action in the matter, and suggesting the arrest of the parties if found to be violating the law.

The members of the so-called "Labor Trust" held a meeting Monday night, C. R. Berry occupying the chair. A speech was made by J. W. Hogue and a letter received from "Captain" Midlemise, after which a committee from the Laboring Men's association entered and reported that a good many men at work on the sewer would quit work if necessary. Concerning the employment of non-residents, they knew of one man named Conrad who arrived in the city a week ago and was given work the next day.

H. L. R. Jones offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, asking the City Council to stop the sewer work.

Mr. Jones then went on to say that there was a scheme on foot to sell the city water works and that Councilman McCornick was at the bottom of it. Of course he couldn't prove it, but felt certain that it was true all the same. A motion that the petition be sent to the Council as a demand prevailed.

John Witbeck moved that the *Argus* be made the official organ of the Labor Trust. Carried. Then followed some talk regarding a barbecue at Liberty Park on the Fourth of July.

A committee was appointed to induce the men on the gravity sewer to stop work, and the meeting adjourned.

There was another seance at the gravity sewer works Tuesday afternoon, but it was of a much more satisfactory nature to all concerned than was the episode of Monday afternoon. On that occasion labor agitators induced about fifty men to quit work, and in the meeting last evening, as mentioned in another part of the NEWS, the gravity sewer contractors were scorched, and a promise made to carry the matter further.

Tuesday morning about half the men who quit work yesterday applied for employment and were put on again. At noon a committee of fifteen from the Labor Trust, headed by George Henry as chairman, and including Auctioneer Boyle and the association secretary, reached the gravity sewer works, presumably for the purpose of persuading the men to quit, and of carrying on the war begun.

The committee arrived just as the workmen were seating themselves for dinner. One of the first expressions to the latter was, "Well, boys, you've got better grub than we have at home." Then the committee were invited to partake and did so. At the same time they talked to the men as to any cause of complaint, and found that there was none. As the conversation progressed and the dinner went down, belligerent feelings were removed and there was no effort to induce the men to leave the job.

The contractors were then spoken to about requiring the men to work ten hours when the law made eight hours a day's work. Jesse W. Fox made the explanation that the contract was entered into before the law was passed; that the estimates were on a ten hours' day; and that any other arrangement would prevent the contractors carrying out their part of the work. It was also shown that there was no compulsory boarding such as had been alleged; that many of the men brought their dinner with them and boarded wherever it was most convenient to them; and that the prices charged those who boarded at the works were not exorbitant for the food furnished.

The question of employing non-residents also received its share of attention. Most of the men at work had been taken on upon receiving a recommendation from a city councillor or prominent citizen, while the few who had not this note of recommendation were inquired of as to whether they were residents, and had replied affirmatively in every case. Mr. Boyle, of the committee, admitted that he personally knew almost every man on the works to be bona fide residents.

Then the committee stated that they had been deceived, and they promised to set the whole matter right. The situation had been represented to them as being far different from what it actually was, and now that they had ascertained for themselves from both contractors and men the true state of affairs, they would show that they had the courage and honor to set everything straight before the public. The committee then wended its way toward town, and the sewer employes went on with the work.