DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Monday, April 13, 1891.

Copy for advertisements must be handed in or prior to the Evening News on the day when copy should be handed in in the hour for Journal and less than 1 in.

Rates of Advertising sent on application.

Copy for advertisements must be in advance.

FRAGMENTS.

GOVERNOR THOMAS has returned from Idaho.

THE Third Quorum of Elders will meet in the Ninth Ward meeting house at 7:30 this evening.

THE Thirteenth Quorum of Seventies will meet this evening in the Twentieth Ward vestry at half-past seven o'clock.

THE Fourth Quorum of Seventies will meet in the Twenty-first meeting house at 7:30 this evening.

THE April term of the Third District Court opened this morning. The grand jury sessions will be necessarily light.

THE *Family Herald* for April can be had at D. M. Mecklitter & Co's well known book store on Main Street.

THE regular meeting of the Eighth Quorum of Elders will be held in the Twelfth Ward this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

PETER TAYLOR, a native of England, and a subject of Queen Victoria, was admitted to citizenship today, by the Third District Court, before Judge Zane.

EVERYBODY was busy in and around the Third District court room this morning, when the April term commenced before Judge Anderson.

THE Sixteenth Quorum of Seventies meet this evening at 7:30 in the First Ward meeting house. A full and prompt attendance is desired.

THE Twenty-first Ward meeting house was lighted with electricity for the first time last night. The illumination is a good one and will be thoroughly appreciated.

THERE are messages at the Western Union office for Mrs. Ida Pomeroy, L. Stenhouse, Miss Allie Wilson, M. H. McNamee, Perry Porter, Mrs. R. M. Jackson, Phila Jackson, Bessie and A. C. Smith.

On Saturday afternoon Acting Governor Seale granted a free pardon to William Craig and Thomas Melville. The men had served about two years each on sentences of five years for burglary.

THE articles of incorporation of the Farmington Commercial and Manufacturing Company and of the Cheyenne Gold Company, as legally organized, have been filed with the Secretary of the Territory.

JUDGE ZANE this morning sentenced W. S. Dimond, convicted recently of voluntary manslaughter, to three years in the penitentiary. The case will be taken to appeal before the Territorial Supreme Court at an early date.

ALL of the cases set for hearing in the Probate Court tomorrow have been postponed until Wednesday at 11 a.m. The reason for making the change is that Judge Bartch will not reach home from Denver in time to hold court tomorrow.

IN the case of Eli H. Folland vs. T. Wolstenholm, involving the right to a seat in the City Council, Judge Anderson this morning on consent in another column, overruled the demurrer, and granted the defendant ten days to answer.

THE authorities of the Twenty-first Ward have just had the Holding Electric Company fit up their meeting house for the first time in Salt Lake City with the electric light. It was used for the first time on Sunday evening. It is a step in the right direction, and will be much appreciated by those who attend services there.

IT appears to be the opinion that Judge Anderson's decision in the case of Ferguson vs. Allen, covered that against Goodrich and Beaver, the Bingham judges of election, who were charged with fraud at the polls at the August election. The case was, on Saturday, reported as ignored, and was dismissed.

THE town is at present infested with a gang of number of gangs of sneak thieves, cracksmen, and marshals and common men generally will do well to take every possible precaution against having their places of business broken into, and their safes blown open and robbed of their contents.

Police Items.

Josie Copeland, a frail female, is under arrest for prostitution. She was to have a hearing this afternoon.

The irrepressible, ruby face Paddy Boyle, who spends nearly all his time in saloons and the city jail, was before the court for drunkenness. He was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

John Brown, Frank Mankin, John Happ and George Parker, a quartette of dubish drunks, forfeited $5 each.

Est. Morris, F. W. Tabor, Samuel Aubrey, F. A. Wyman, Joseph Riley, David W. Thomas and Jas. Tague also plead guilty to inebriety. Not having any money with which to pay their fines, they will be compelled to work five days each in the city gravel beds.

Brig. Martin was arraigned on the charge of assault and battery. He entered a plea of not guilty and will appear for trial at 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Ed. Brown, charged with the Wm. Minor are in jail charged with trespass.

A SALOON BURGLARIZED.

A Large Amount of Money and Valuable Securities Said to be Stolen.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning the Kentucky Liquor Store on First East Street, between East Temple and First East streets, was broken into by thieves and $400 in coin and a number of valuable securities said to be stolen. The safe from which the property was taken was blown open by means of nitro-glycerine. The work was neatly and almost noiselessly executed, and was doubtless performed by a gang of genuine crackmen.

Entrance was effected through the skylight, the thieves ascending to the roof by means of a ladder negligently left at the rear of the building.

The store room in which the theft was perpetrated was brilliantly lighted all night, but the safe was located so as to screen the gang from the watchman on the street. The thieves departed as they entered, without being observed by any one, as far as known. The police were notified of the burglary. Up to the present the gang is still at large.

Managing Editor (to office boy)—Do you know who removed that *Tribune* from my desk?

Office Boy—No, sir; but it couldn't have been a reporter.

Managing Editor—How so?

Office Boy—He'd never bother the truth.—*Ex.*

DIAMOND'S SENTENCE.

Judge Zane Sends Him To The Penitentiary For Three Years.

POWERS' PLEA FOR MERCY.

The Case Will Now Be Carried to the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Judge Zane sat in chambers this morning, and a few minutes after ten o'clock, according to previous arrangement, William N. Dimond, the slayer of Ed. Scott, was brought up for sentence. The defendant was exceedingly pale and nervous, and seemed repeatedly during the observations of his counsel.

Judge Powers said he desired to offer one or two remarks before sentence was pronounced. His Honor being quite familiar with all the circumstances of the case, it was unnecessary for him to recall any of them now. He was bad, however, by the defendant's mother, who was present, and he had also been informed by Judge McGuire, Dimond's uncle, whose statements he had every reason to believe, that this young man, ever since he first left home, had been very kind to his aged parents, and that he had regularly sent them all the money he earned over and above his own actual expenses. It was this fact which induced the family to send his brother and his uncle here to look after him in his trouble. The old father had stated that this boy had been so good to them that he felt he should not be left alone at such a time. This seemed to indicate, at any rate, that the defendant was not a man of criminal heart. Before this that, he, as his attorney, could truthfully say that throughout the whole trial, from his first acquaintance with him, Dimond had borne himself in a manly way, without the display of anything approaching bravado. He had also expressed himself extremely sorry for what he had done. Indeed he (Judge Powers) had been greatly touched by Dimond's bearing, and sympathized with him as he seldom sympathized with another under such circumstances. His family stood well, and so had the defendant himself up to the time of this unfortunate occurrence. He was a member of the Catholic church, and his Honor probably recollected the testimony of his former priest at New Orleans, which was to the effect that Dimond's character, he said, it could not be better—that none knew him but to love him. That caused to have been his record all the way through. Counsel thought this was a case, therefore, in which the Court might well extend mercy. He felt deeply for the defendant's poor old father and mother. He had a letter from the former, in relation to the son directly after the tragedy, and it was such a communication as to bring tears to almost any man's eyes. It was evident that Dimond was not a naturally bad man. Judge Powers reminded his Honor of the jury's recommendation of the defendant to mercy. He was a married man, he said, when the motion for a new trial was overruled in this case, but he understood that an exception was entered.

Judge Zane said such was the case, and, upon learning that Judge Powers had nothing more to urge, told the defendant to stand up.

"Have you anything further to say," asked his Honor, "before sentence is pronounced?"

"I believe not," replied the defendant, "but," he added after a brief pause, "I am as innocent as an unborn child of wilfully killing him."

Judge Zane—The circumstances of this homicide were very aggravated indeed. There were opportunities for deliberation after you substantially admitted that men without any cause. Your conduct was extremely bad on that occasion. You had a fight with your fellow-workman, you went out and returned, and the evidence shows clearly that you still continued the quarrel with the man with whom you were made. Your employer had directed that you should lay off from work for a time, and that those men who had families to support might be kept on. You still seemed to have some grudge against this man. It is difficult to reconcile your conduct with some momentary passion. The jury found you guilty of voluntary manslaughter, but I have seldom found a case so aggravated in some respects as this. It did not seem to be a fair fight in the eye with a chisel, which went into his head some two and a half or three inches. I do not feel like giving you the shortest term of imprisonment allowed by law, but I will take into consideration all the circumstances and your previous good character. In extenuation it is that you became angered and excited that morning, and while under that excitement you committed the act. Still, your conduct cannot be reconciled on the hypothesis of a mere irresistible passion. Of course sympathy is proper in certain cases; but the law protects society by the example of punishment, and courts must enforce that punishment in view of its object. Where the distinction is given between one and ten years, of course the court has a right to take into consideration all the circumstances of the defendant's past life, as appears in evidence, as well as all the facts relating to the killing. Mere clemency, however, does not belong to the court, but to the executive department. I will fix your term at three years in the penitentiary.

Judge Powers said that he intended to carry the case on appeal before the Supreme Court of the Territory, he expected, then would be no objection to his taking a little more than the usual time, ten days, to file his exceptions?

Judge Zane—Then say the first of May.

Judge Powers said that would suit his purpose very well.

The defendant was then removed in the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Byron, and, later, conveyed to the penitentiary.

Successful Examination.

Information has been received by private telegram that Mr. M. Hardshipp, Jr., of this city, who has been studying medicine in Philadelphia, at the Jefferson Medical College, passed a successful and trying examination at that institution on the 10th inst. He will start for home in a few days, and immediately after his arrival will commence the practice of his profession.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services were held at the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, April 12, 1891, commencing at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang the hymn commencing:

Do what is right, no day does it breaking,
Holding a balance of troubles and hope.

Prayer by Elder Hamilton G. Park.

The choir sang the hymn:

Come, Saints! Look, forward not dismay,
Be calm and look to every event.

The President of the Twentieth Ward will stand in the Administration of the Sacrament.

APOSTLE JOHN HENRY SMITH addressed the congregation substantially as follows: My desire is that during the time I shall occupy I may have your sympathy and the aid of your prayers, and that I may have the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. I have been led to wonder, many times, that the Saints, in sending forth His doctrines, should instruct them that if they were taken before rulers and judges, they should take no consideration beforehand as to what they should say; for it shall be given us singular in this day, when the habit has become so common to make preparations for speaking on all occasions, that it is unnecessary. And yet to the Latter-day Saints this is not peculiar, for it is in the last change, for our schooling from the commencement of this work we are engaged in has led us to be dependent upon the Spirit for our prompting. If we cannot have the aid of that Divine Instructor we are helpless to the world. It is better for us to take our seats and give way to those who may be more largely inclined with the inspiration of the Spirit of Truth.

There has been an idea among men, from the commencement of the faith which we have espoused, that the devil would be very jealous of our success, and that the doctrines held by the Latter-day Saints would not stand the test of civilization; that as soon as the revelations given to the youthful Prophet Joseph Smith were brought in contact with the systems of the world, the deception would be manifest. It was thought that with the removal of the Prophet and his personal influence the system would fall to pieces. This idea has not yet ceased to exist. It was thought also, that the death of Brigham Young would break the system in pieces and make it impossible for us to maintain our ground in the world. I, in the early time, when we established our homes in the Rocky Mountain region, thought it was discovered that the death of the Prophet Joseph did not have the deleterious effect upon the work anticipated. There appeared on the scene men capable of leading the people, and they were energetic, inspired with respect and love for the doctrines introduced by Joseph Smith, and although many were the sacrifices, yet, as evinced to be Latter-day Saints, in the death of the Prophet, because they thought it next to impossible that his life could be taken, yet the men of the people had received the testimony of the Spirit of God and understood the course they should pursue. The latter were never shaken in their faith. The experiences of those days are remembered by only a small portion of the Latter-day Saints now living, but there will remember how the Church, with Brigham Young at the helm, notified the world that the Elders would continue the work, and that there was no necessity for any break in the regulations for the establishment of the people in the principles of the Gospel. Amidst adversity and trials, the community being mobbed and robbed, they started westward, and for many years were able to congregate together and enjoy the wise instructions of Brigham Young. Peace reigned within our borders until we were slowly informed of being in rebellion against the government, and of having destroyed the records of the courts. Up to this time we had enjoyed comparative peace in the exercise of the Gospel, in a measure, a distinct people. True, there were those among us, who were not of our faith and who came in to carry on the work, but we explained they still remain here and enjoy the privileges and prosperity attending us.

When food and clothing were scarce and we had no surplus with hostile tribes, the power and influence of our great leader were felt, more than it may be today, possibly. For then we were few compared with what we now are. The circumstances surrounding us then required an exercise of power not now necessary. The wisdom of the counsel of President Young who founded the Utah commonwealth was seen when he urged the necessity for the people to gather in villages and protect themselves. This was an unwritten law, but very few can comprehend the great responsibility that rested on his shoulders. The same remark applies to the methods adopted for obtaining food, clothing and other necessaries. For them, to waste food meant starvation, and not to take care of clothing was to suffer from exposure to the cold.

Since our sojourn in our mountain home, States have grown up north, east and west of us. Savage tribes who formerly used to come in upon us from all sides, and run our cattle, are now comparatively harmless. When they were hostile we were taught not to retaliate, but our duty was to defend, and if we slay some of them as far as we possibly could. It was as much a crime to shed a red man's blood as that of a white man. The leaders men who stood at the head of the Church lived and labored for the development of this land, in order that peace might prevail and we learn to practice the principles of the Gospel as revealed to us in our day. The world did not understand the spirit in which the people gathered in the days of Brigham Young, but they believed it possible to scatter them if they could destroy the leader. He passed away peacefully, however, after many years of successful administration as President of the Church.

President Brigham Young was followed by other brethren. No special change transpired through his removal. The Saints continued to labor everywhere in the same spirit as before. We grew in numbers and exercised every right belonging to us. The feeling of the country was worked up against us, and a spirit of hatred, jealousy and strife was engendered in our midst largely through misrepresentation and misunderstanding. We have endured a terrible strife of late years. The government wanted to suppress certain conditions among us, as our fellow citizens seemed to feel that we were not as they wished us to be. But we have accepted the conditions imposed upon us. Wisdom and prudence guided the moments given to the people. They knew why they had gathered, and urged all the time that their grievances would be redressed by lawful means. This had been tried, and the battle was all the time fought, within the constitutional limits, the Saints being all the time determined to be in harmony with its principles.

There have been changes in the membership of the Church, and I hope these have not affected the faith of the Latter-day Saints. We have met in a manner way the demands of our government treating the temporal church in human nature. No other people would have submitted to such conditions without being demoralized, but our Father has relieved us of the responsibility of maintaining the legacy, the of any other country in the world. The Spirit bears testimony to the wisdom of this movement, and the Saints, who will act diligently to know the truth, will perceive that they are on the right side. We have gone through the experiences of the past. The work has progressed and we are in a position to demand our rights as people to our posterity and impress upon them never to relinquish the faith, but to continue to warn the world to escape from the wrath to come.

It makes no difference who may hold the Church, or what our conditions may be, if we only stand in communion with God, and be ready to obey the Spirit, and to do in all emergencies. The work was to more degree dependent upon Joseph Smith in his time, and whenever we have to meet the enemy of the infirmity by building of an edifice, the work will be very much better improvement and should be done at once.

We commend the zeal and celerity exercised of the United States penitentiary, which, when the unfortunate transgressor under which we have fallen, and sentences are placed are considered, relieves great evils upon them. The new jail building, when completed, will very materially relieve the present crowded conditions.

The jail of this city is entirely inadequate for the needs of the city. While everything is done for the criminals, yet the needs of the people will be compelled to enter in dark portals, the accommodations are bad even with the present occupation.

We expect to report a very satisfactory condition of the county jail of Salt Lake County. The building is modern, possessing all necessary conveniences and appliances for keeping in cases and confinement, in all its appointments, yet the cooking, and the care of the prisoners in health of all its inmates. At the time of our examination, it was found in a filthy and disgraceful condition. The floors were unclean, the sugar dirty, swarm filthy, while the floors and general condition of the place was in a disgraceful condition. It is a disgrace and a shame to the county. The stench from the cesspool was sufficient to sicken any person. We urge the speedy examination of the building, and the county commissioners while the matter is under consideration, to do away with the nuisance to the health of the community.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. BENNETT, Foreman.

W. J. PAINE, Clerk.

Before Judge Zane.

During Saturday afternoon Judge Zane disposed of the following cases:

T. W. Powers vs. Bear River Water Works and Irrigation Company; motion to quash return of service overruled, and fifteen days allowed in which to answer.

White & Sons Company vs. A. H. Woolley et al.; demurrer overruled.

J. Hoffman vs. the South Cottonwood Manufacturing Company; demurrer overruled.

Benjamin Rolf et al. vs. M. L. Foll, et al.; demurrer sustained.

F. F. Cochran vs. A. Buneke; demurrer overruled.

William Carroll vs. the Sanitarium Association; referred to J. R. Harris.

Peter Gough vs. E. Bullock; dismissed.

Mary A. Thaxton vs. J. H. Thaxton; referred to Arthur Murphy.

Julius Kramer vs. Louise Kramer; referred to J. L. Rawlins.

R. C. Bauer vs. A. J. White et al. referred to J. C. Sutherland.

R. C. Harvey vs. Amelia Harvey; referred to F. H. Murphy.

Martin Pascel vs. M. A. Snell et al.; referred to Walter Murphy.

L. E. Hahlen vs. G. E. Hutchinson et al.; debate of all defendants except J. E. Lyon, and decree of fait cleaure granted.

Robert W. Jackson vs. Josephine Jackson; motion of defendant and decree of divorce granted on the ground of desertion.

N. C. Daughtery vs. J. C. Thompson et al.; motion for withdrawal and seventeen days allowed in which to answer.

The People vs. A. C. Brooks, kidnapping; ignored and dismissed.

The People vs. M. M. Weaver and B. W. Gostrick, receiving and depositing fraudulent ballots; ignored and dismissed.

Arthur Crawford vs. Rose J. Crawford; referred to W. E. Rossell.

Olive Arey vs. Sylvester Arey; same order.

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Shan vs. Shan; ruling on demurrer set aside and referred to Judge Anderson.

Leon Pine Mining Company vs. South Galena Mining Company; order to show cause; reasonable security fixed.

James H. Bacon vs. Salt Lake Sanitarium Association; demurrer overruled; ten days time allowed in which to plead or answer.

White & Sons Company vs. Westley; ten days time allowed in which to answer.

National Bank of the Republic vs. Kent & Halliday; argued on demurrer; submitted.

——— Cassidy vs. ——— Marks; passed until Tuesday April 14th, at 10 a. m.

Ephraim Johnson vs. Seven Lavendahl; same order.

Wilcher Jones vs. T. A. Davis; demurrer to complaint argued; case submitted.

Adam Duncan vs. Utah Central Railway Company; demurrer to complaint argued; motion to strike out the words "feelings in consequence thereof"; demurrer overruled, ten days in which to answer.

M. C. Sullivan vs. Northern Mining Co.; demurrer sustained and ten days allowed in which to answer.

Ephraim Hanks vs. Thos. Matthews; bond on appeal fixed at $500.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a.m.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON—On Saturday, 10 a.m., of kidney trouble, Neils Peterson, of Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, Utah; aged 68 years. Deceased was well and favorably known through out Utah as a staunch member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and a leading Elder for the Scandinavian of the world. Bro. Ferguson was born in Copenhagen, Denmark; joined the Church in August, 1853, and arrived in Utah in 1857.

Funeral services were held at the deceased residence yesterday, at 11 a.m.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

Commendation For the City and County Jails.

On Saturday afternoon, the grand jury for the February term of the Third District Court presented their report and were discharged. It is as follows:

To the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge of the Third District Court, Territory of Utah:

The grand jury for the February term have the honor to submit the following report for work done during its session, as follows:

We have examined eighty-one criminal cases, and have found indictments in fourteen United States cases and grand jury, one Territorial, and have ignored eight United States cases and twenty territorial, making a total of eighty-one cases submitted for examination.

We have also made an examination of the county buildings and condition of the several districts contained within the jurisdiction of this Court, and have pleasure in report them, in most cases, very satisfactory and gratifying.

The new penitentiary of Salt Lake County is in a very orderly and satisfactory condition, excepting the fact that it is very much overcrowded, and on this account being compelled to sleep in a room, suitable for not more than two, three or four persons, containing twelve and fifteen persons. We understand that the county court are going to increase the capacity of the infirmary by building of an annex, which will be very wise, and much needed improvement and should be done at once.

We commend the zeal and celerity exercised of the United States penitentiary, which, when the unfortunate transgressor under which we have fallen, and sentences are placed are considered, relieves great evils upon them. The new jail building, when completed, will very materially relieve the present crowded conditions.

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We expect to report a very satisfactory condition of the county jail of Salt Lake County. The building is modern, possessing all necessary conveniences and appliances for keeping in cases and confinement, in all its appointments, yet the cooking, and the care of the prisoners in health of all its inmates. At the time of our examination, it was found in a filthy and disgraceful condition. The floors were unclean, the sugar dirty, swarm filthy, while the floors and general condition of the place was in a disgraceful condition. It is a disgrace and a shame to the county. The stench from the cesspool was sufficient to sicken any person. We urge the speedy examination of the building, and the county commissioners while the matter is under consideration, to do away with the nuisance to the health of the community.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. BENNETT, Foreman.

W. J. PAINE, Clerk.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE APRIL TERM

Of the Third District Court Opened This Morning.

Judge Anderson presided in the Third District Court this morning, upon the commencement of the April term. Judge Zane sat in chambers disposing of civil business.

A SEAT IN DISPUTE.

The case of Eli H. Folland vs. T. Wolstenholm, in which a seat in the City Council is in controversy, came up before Judge Anderson on demurrer. The plaintiff alleged that he received a majority of the votes of the precinct, and that that entitled him to the seat. To this complaint the defendant demurred, contending that it required a majority of the votes of the entire city.

His Honor remarked that the Territorial Supreme Court having already held that a majority of the vote of the precinct elected a person, and not the vote of the city, the demurrer would be overruled.

Ten days were allowed the defendant to file an answer.

CALLING THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Anderson said that before proceeding with the examination of grand jurors as to their qualifications, he would ask whether any gentleman had any excuse to offer as why he should not serve.

One of the number responded by stating that his cattle in the north were in "a very critical condition," and in the event of his not returning home he was liable to lose a great many of them. He had a foreman in charge of his stock, but he could not leave their care entirely in his hands.

It was decided that he must remain for the present.

Another was excused upon his stating that he was a selectman of Summit County and also jailer at Coalville County Jail.

Assistant United States District Attorney Stephens was about to proceed with the customary examination of the gentlemen chosen to act as grand jurors when the Judge dismissed them until after the noon recess, requesting them to be in court again at 2 o'clock.

TILL TOMORROW.

In the case of Lee Ownby et al., alleged perjury on taking the oath in regard to a certain mine claim, a motion to remand to the grand jury was argued by counsel. The matter was finally ordered to stand over until tomorrow morning.

CIVIL JURY CASES.

The Court announced that civil jury cases will be called and set for trial tomorrow (Tuesday) at 10 a.m.

PETIT JURORS.

The calling of petit jurors was just concluded when the Court adjourned for the noon recess.

County Teachers' Meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Salt Lake County Teachers' Association convened in the University building on Saturday. Superintendent W. M. Stewart in the chair. After the department exercises Dr. John R. Park delivered an interesting lecture on the "Methods of Teaching Language." At the close a vote of thanks was tendered him. Mr. B. W. Ashton treated the subject of geography in a practical manner. The committee on constitution and bylaws reported and its report was received, but action was deferred until next meeting. The meeting adjourned until May.

Excursion to Europe.

In answer to a great many inquiries that have been made recently as to whether there would be an excursion to Europe this summer, we are pleased to announce that Spengs and Rossiter are arranging for such a trip, and expect shortly to have all details completed by which they can book passengers at very low rates to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Paris, Berlin, Berne, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and all principal points in Europe. The date of departure will be the latter part of May, and the tickets will be good for six months, returning, if desired. Those desiring information about the excursion can obtain the same by calling upon either W. C. Spence or W. A. Rossiter, or address them, by letter at P. O. Box B. Salt Lake City.

The two gentlemen who are arranging the excursion have the advantage of experience gained in that line, having conducted successfully quite a number of parties of this character. They not only possess the requisite stability and facilities, but are well known and reliable business men in this community.

Amusements.

On Wednesday next Effie Ellsler will appear in "The Governess" and on Thursday in "Miss Manning", at the Salt Lake Theatre. "Miss Manning" is a three-act comedy, natural, enjoyable and humorous. Miss Ellsler in the title role personates an heiress with a fortune which descends to her on condition that she marries before a certain time. Miss Manning has various suitors, all of whom she plays in very awkward situations. The motive of the comedy arises, in fact, from the misapprehension in this cause of, but owing to their humor the absence of plot is not noticed.

At "Wonderland" the programme this week is long and varied. The Arabs and the wax flower workers are among the principal attractions.

Serious Accident.

Arthur Illingworth, a sixteen-year-old boy, who drives a delivery wagon for Robert Sherwood, the East Temple Street butcher, met with a serious accident today.

Shortly before one o'clock this afternoon young Illingworth was crossing Brigham or City Creek at the intersection of North Temple and Third West Streets when a freight train came rumbling across the street. Illingworth's horse became frightened and an epidemic started that the stringer began to blow his whistle long and loud, and seemed to take great pleasure in seeing the horse plunge and rear. The unfortunate boy attempt to the stone culvert under the bridge and was carried in an unconscious condition into a house near by, where restoratives were applied and he soon recovered sensibility. The wagon was a complete wreck.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

Count Lewenhaupt Dead.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 13.—Count Lewenhaupt, a member of a noble family of Sweden, who married Miss Ellen, the youngest daughter of ex-Secretary of Navy Hunt, died the second of this month, died this morning.

The Austrians and the World's Fair.

VIENNA, April 13.—The Arts and Trades Association report to the Minister of Commerce, in response to the United States government's invitation, that Austria is to be represented at Chicago in 1893, was formed in to-day. The report emphasizes the desire of the Austrian manufacturers to participate in the Columbian Exposition, and asks that the Austrian government put a pressure on the United States government with a view to compelling it to back modifying the McKinley tariff measure.

Anna Dickinson on the Defense.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Anna Dickinson meets the statements of her sister Susan with a general denial as swaying and unenviable as Susan's own reply to the first allegations in the remarkable issue between them. At Goshen, yesterday, she took the stand in this cause of, but swing to their humor the absence of plot is not noticed.

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Mob Law Enforced.

ROANOKE, Va., April 13.—Alexander Poole, the negro who murdered J. J. Meadows at Bluefield, W. Va., Thursday morning, was taken from jail at Princeton, Mercer county, Va., and hanged to a tree.

"Chicago has broken the record since the grip became prevalent there." "In what way?" "Why, all detectives have caught it, beyond a doubt."—*Ex.*

Go to the Holding Electric Co.,

55 W. First South, for your electric lighting and electrical supplies.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN HAZEL COURT, on Fifth South, between Main and Second East Streets, for city lots. Apply at Carl Rohlfing.

TO RENT.

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