A REAL ESTATE DIFFICULTY.

The Dooly Business Tangles an Action for the Courts.

A suit under the title of Frederick W. Burger, plaintiff, vs. F. D. Cliff and Virtue Cliff, his wife, defendants, is to be filed today or tomorrow in the Third District court. It arises out of the recent Dooly real estate alleged swindles, the bulk of which are doubtless still fresh in the minds of our readers.

The plaintiff makes the following allegations:

First—That on and before the 8th day of October, 1889, the defendants, F. D. Cliff and Virtue, his wife, were the sole owners in fee of the following described land situated in and being in the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, to-wit: Lots 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40 and 43 in block 4 of Dooly's second addition to Salt Lake City.

Second—That on the 8th day of October, 1889, the defendants entered into a written agreement with Charles H. Dooly agreeing to sell and convey to H. Dooly agreeing to sell and convey by deed the above described property to said Charles H. Dooly or to persons designated by him.

Third—That on the 13th day of December, 1889, the defendants made a supplemental contract to the above-mentioned agreement by which Charles H. Dooly was made agent of defendants to sell the above-described property.

Fourth—That subsequent to these transactions and on the 29th of July, 1890, Charles H. Dooly sold this written agreement with this plaintiff whereby it was agreed that the said property should properly be conveyed to this plaintiff, when he, the plaintiff, should comply with certain covenants and agreements.

Fifth—That on July 29th, 1890, this plaintiff paid Charles H. Dooly, agent of said defendants, $1000. That on April 6th, 1891, he paid him the sum of $100, and that on October 1st, 1891, he again paid him the sum of $50 to per agreement. That no more installment payment and the time of the last payment trouble arose over the ownership of the above mentioned property, and this plaintiff could not make the courts payment as agreed upon, but before the time was last payment fell due he made a true and legal tender of the amount remaining due on said property and so made to a deed for the same, and that the defendants refused to give a deed and now refused to give such a deed.

Sixth—That the plaintiff is now ready and willing to pay said amount that is due on said property. Wherefore plaintiff prays for relief and judgment as follows:

That the said Frederick Burger, this plaintiff, is entitled to a deed upon paying the said property to the plaintiff, and for such other and further relief as may, in the Court, seem equitable and just, and for costs of this suit.

THEY WILL BE ENTERTAINED.

Preparations Made for Visiting Knights Templar.

Below is the report of the committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce:

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug 6, 1892.

"To Col. John W. Donnellan, President Chamber of Commerce:

Sir—The committee appointed by you to generally what entertainment could be provided for the visiting Knights Templar, during the coming two weeks, to wit: that Prof. Joseph J. Daynes has kindly consented to favor the visitors and their friends with an organ recital upon the great Tabernacle organ each morning except Sunday, from 10 to 11 o'clock, and Prof. Evan Stephens, for the Tabernacle choir, has generously agreed to provide a special rehearsal or concert in the choir at the Tabernacle on Friday evening, August 12th, from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, at which visiting strangers and the public are invited.

"The success of branch of Fort Douglas bands impromptu at 9 p. m., and by the Indian company at 8:30 p. m. is assured, and a free ball, and a band concert from 7:30 to 9 p. m., and a band concert from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

"Respectfully submitted,

HENRY H. WALLIS,
SYDNEY R. GILLESPIE,
Committee for Chamber of Commerce."

In addition to the above, for the information of visiting organizations, it may be stated that the local Knights have reception committees to meet the visitors at the depots, to mailed in comes of their coming, and they also have committees who accompany visiting delegates to the lake, building resorts, Hot and Warm Springs, Fort Douglas, Culmer's park, etc.

Filing of Suits.

During Saturday afternoon the following suits were filed in the Third District court:

M. T. Lyon asks that the partnership heretofore existing between himself and Fred C. Sanson be dissolved, and that a receiver be appointed with the usual powers; also that the joint property of the plaintiff and defendant be sold and the proceeds equitably divided between them.

The Pacific Lumber and Building company vs. Frank Morris and wife, Lewis Quinn and Carrie J. Lewis. The suit is the outcome of the building of the People's Theatre by the plaintiffs, who allege that there is still due upon the contract the sum of $937. Judgment for this amount is asked, and it is further prayed that defendants Morris and Quinn and Carrie J. Lewis, who claim to have some interest in said premises, be barred of that their claims be declared subsequent to the lien of the plaintiffs.

The Cutter-Lombard Lumber company have begun suit against James A. Lawler, James Pridy, William E. Stanley and the Salt Lake Building & Manufacturing company. It is alleged that plaintiffs furnished lumber to Lawler & Pridy for the erection of a house for Stanley, of which there is one on same $200.24. The Salt Lake Building and Manufacturing company claims an interest in the premises and judgment is asked for the full amount due against the first named defendants.

A suit for damages for $2000 has also been filed against Dennis Byrne of the Warm Springs, for assault and false imprisonment. The plaintiff is James Reed of this city. He alleges that a watchman in the employ of the defendants arrested him upon the charge of forgery in this city on July 7th, and that he was released on bail, but without due process of law and upon his being taken to the Springs the defendants said that he was not the party wanted and he was released. Hence the present action.

Pisciculture.

Tarleton H. Bean, assistant superintendent of the division of fish culture, writes Acting Fish Commissioner Mosier, as follows: "In reply to your request of July 26 I have to say that the schedules of distribution for Mississippi valley fishes have been completed and are now in the hands of the agent of the commission at Quincy, Ill. It will be necessary first to fill the applications now on file, and after these have received attention, if it is found possible for us to comply with your request, the commissioner will take pleasure in doing so, but if not, the matter must be deferred until a future season. The distribution of eels is not undertaken by the commissioner except to localities in which it is certain that they can do no harm to other fishes. Their general distribution is not to be encouraged on account of their predaceous habits."

More Fair Premiums.

Parks & Son offer a special premium, of $1, H. Jennings and sons from Deseret Woolen mills cloth, value $25, for the best six pieces of full blooded merino wool; manufacture of wool to be considered as well as quality.

George A. Lowe will give a special premium of one gold comfort ruby, value $25, for the best exhibit of fresh products taken by one person.

Fish—Best six pounds Rainbow trout and BLACK and green were premiums.

What a Line to Live.

Fortunately within the memory of persons now living there have been no scenes than these great sights in the country. The first was the draft riot in New York city, which began July 13, 1863, and lasted three days. The second was that of 1877, in Pittsburg, beginning in a strike of railroad employees. The third is that at Homestead, Pa. A parallel fact about these riots is that they all occurred in the month of July. The Paris Bastile was also captured and razed in a mob July 14, 1789.

In the Pittsburg riot of 1877 neither the civil authorities nor the state militia were able to cope with the mob. The mobs broke after being assaulted and refused to a railroad roundhouse, to which the rioters set fire and completed the destruction of property. A number of members of the national guard were killed. It was not till the United States regular soldiers were sent to Pittsburg that the rioting stopped. It may be assumed in passing that this did not cost the state of Pennsylvania $100,000, which was collected of Allegheny county.

But an awful riot, like those of Paris in horror, was the affair of July, 1863, in New York. Three days were sought in the city streets. Scores died and killed without mercy. In some cases they were tied to a lamppost and burned alive. The superintendent of police was attacked and beaten nearly to death. Colonel O'Brien, a brave man, who sought to use his authority to stop the house frenzy, was knocked down and kicked to death in the streets. For hours his dead body was kicked about the streets and dragged by the mob.

All this is recalled in a vivid and striking letter by Joseph Howard to the New York Recorder. He himself was a reporter for The Times, which the mob called an abolition paper, and he was caught and nearly killed, only escaping with the life when a brave reporter named Colon, on the New York Express, took off his own Express badge and pinned it on Howard's coat, thus cheating the mob for the time. This was acting a momentary lull after a panic. The company had turned their hose on the mob and driven them back. The firemen picked up Howard and quickly took him to their engine house, which was attacked and stoned till every window was smashed. The mob would have done murder only that some bold men went by were fired, and that drove the attackers back from the house, and Howard escaped. While they had him they dragged him up and down the streets by the hair and stoned him. Of the scene he writes:

I was there in presence of mighty, and while looking at a foreign writing saw that a page of hell grown was writing against me and that as he came down the appointed time I should be judged. I saw the wicked, rich, learned and honored, whose account's presumption and my impiety with been knocked with the selfsame rebellion. I saw the Rebel Hell in Hell. Then, rising a little, they attracted the attention of the crowd, so numerous of whom knew or had seen me in a foreign writing, and I was victim and full upon me with a brutality of which I had never before dreamed. For an hour or so I was their plaything, and I felt the sight, kicked, cuffed, mauled and hooted at, and yet I was not unhappy. I was filled with such a measure of peace as to speak humanity.

On the whole, it is not much wonder that Joe Howard has white hair. He attributes the spread of it to fright or a "fine malignancy," or act on the others like laughing gas. There are always in these great crowds, too, those whose sole design is robbery, and these are up all the racket they can. Mr. Howard says:

Men who have never seen a riot know nothing of it.

Men who dimly feel of the scenes of terror in Paris, those who appreciate the letter written by Mr. Lowell, those who read Mr. Howe's account of the Paris Commune, those who have read a modern Jew pitiless in his revenge, Dante, Boccaccio, or Swinburne, or the Book of Job, or Revelations, or the Lamentations of Jeremiah, or the Book of Mormon, or the Book of Ether, or the Book of Moroni, or the Book of Nephi, or the Book of Alma