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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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ADIEU, GLADSTONE!

The Grand Old Man Steps Out as Premier.

ROSEBERY TO BE HIS SUCCESSOR.

Great Crowds Greet the Aged Leader. His Future Plans.—Irish Friends Opposed His Resignation.

LONDON, March 3.—Gladstone, as the guest of the queen at Windsor Castle, rose early and took a constitutional in the grounds. He looked well and was in the highest spirits.

Later in the day the members of the privy council left for Windsor, and on the arrival of the council a meeting took place. Though no official announcement of the fact was made, it is understood Gladstone officially tendered his resignation of the premiership.

He left Windsor at 3 this afternoon in company with the other cabinet members. The route to the station was thronged with people who cheered Gladstone heartily. It is stated he will spend the spring on the continent.

After the departure of the minister, the queen sent her private secretary to London to summon Lord Rosebery, Gladstone's probable successor, to Windsor. Rosebery left for his destination at 4 p.m.

Gladstone received many telegrams from Ireland, expressing resolutions asking him not to resign.

Rosebery was in constant consultation with the members of the cabinet during the forenoon. It is thought Earl Kimberley, secretary of state for India, will succeed him in the foreign office, and that John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, will become secretary for India.

The following semi-official statement is issued: Gladstone has tendered his resignation, but it is not yet formally accepted. Probably the queen will write on Monday signifying the acceptance of the resignation.

A Water Famine.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

CARBON, Wyo., March 3.—Carbon is now suffering from a water famine. The pipe line from which the city water was obtained is frozen and water has to be hauled from Medicine Bow, a distance of eleven miles. Every family has a barrel which [illegible] for twenty-five cents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bills Introduced in the House—Installation of Justice White.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The number of railway accidents of late years, in which railway mail clerks have lost their lives, has given rise to many plans to provide for disabled clerks and the families of the victims of the accidents. Representative Wheeler, Ills., has introduced a bill to create a relief fund by taxing the salaries of the clerks one per cent, the sums to be retained in the treasury and placed in some depository of public money. Pensions from the fund are to be granted the disabled clerks at these rates: For the first class, $500; second class, $400; third class, $400; fourth, $300; fifth, $218. Widows of minor children of clerks who have been killed in the service are to receive a sum equal to one year's salary, and clerks retired after twenty years' service because of age or infirmities, are to be eligible for pensions.

IN THE INTEREST OF SILVER.

Bryan, Neb., has introduced in the House a bill to construe the law, which gives the secretary of the treasury the right to redeem coin obligations in gold or silver at his discretion. It provides that all obligations incurred by the government, whether they bear interest or not, which according to their terms call for payment in coin shall be payable in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, and the right of the holder to demand payment in any particular kind of coin is expressly denied. The secretary of the treasury is directed to maintain gold and silver coin on a parity upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law, by receiving the same without discrimination against either metal, in payment of all public sums, customs dues, etc.

THE INSTALLATION OF JUSTICE WHITE.

The installation of Senator White of Louisiana in his seat upon the bench of the Supreme Court will occur next Monday. Very brief formalities will attend the advent of the new justice, the only ceremony customary being the administration of two oaths, one to support the Constitution of the United States and the other to faithfully try all cases.

Green River Gold.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 3.—Superintendent Malloy of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific received a dispatch from Assistant Superintendent J. W. Hay at Green River, stating that recent developments in the placer mines north of there are creating great excitement there. Actual tests of the black sand which exists in immense quantities on Green river gave $23 a ton. It is easily worked and several companies have been formed to operate [illegible] on an extensive scale.

IN BIG BAY.

Insurgents Seize Some Cattle But Return the Animals.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The British steamship Marion from Brazilian ports reports that while discharging a load of cattle at Rio, one of Admiral DaGama's boats came alongside and seized the [illegible]. Captain Tomatti demanded it back, whereupon the insurgents seized twenty-seven head of cattle and sought protection under the guns of the cruiser Liverpool. Captain Tomatti complained to the British cruiser Sirius and the request from the ship's captain coupled with a significant allusion to the guns moved the insurgents to return the cattle forthwith.

Jake Kilrain Not Dying.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—The story published to the effect that Jake Kilrain, the well known pugilist, is dying, is without foundation. He was on the street this morning and says he is in good condition.

MARTORIS'S DEBTS.

Fourteen Per Cent on the Principal Offered.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

LARAMIE, Wyo., March 3.—H. A. Smythe Martin, of London, the representative of Lionel Martoris is here for the purpose of effecting a settlement with the latter's creditors. Propositions have been made to various creditors to settle on a basis of 14 per cent of the principal. It is stated that the obligations of Mr. Martoris amount to about $150,000. This sum includes his personal debts and several notes endorsed by him for the Douglas-Willan-Martoris company and for which Mr. Martoris is now held liable. If the creditors refuse to accept the terms offered by Mr. Martoris's representative, he will no doubt take advantage of the ten [illegible] law.

STRIKERS FIRE A BRIDGE.

An Expensive Structure Totally Destroyed by Fire.

Excitement at Fever Heat.—Further Trouble Inevitable—The Telegraph Wires Cut.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 3.—Late last night Sheriff Gilman received a telegram from the superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, saying that a body of armed strikers at Coalburg, sixteen miles from here, threatened to tear up the tracks and burn the bridges. The sheriff at once left for the scene with a posse and arrived at Coalburg at 1:30 o'clock. The new $50,000 bridge between Coalburg and Acme had been fired and totally destroyed. The body of masked strikers who did the work had disappeared. The sheriff left a posse on guard and returned here. Further trouble is inevitable. The excitement at Eagle and Powellton is at fever heat. It is just learned that the wires between here and Powellton have been cut and a crisis is feared. A messenger sent to the scene ascertained the situation.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 3.—It is now known the wires are cut at several parts, so the governor cannot communicate with the troops at Eagle and Powellton. The railroad officials are co-operating with the governor, carrying messengers by rail as far as Cabin Creek, whence they go on horseback and will report to the governor as soon as possible.

A company of militia under the governor's orders left this morning for Eagle on a special train.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Mar. 3.—Bank statement: Reserve increase, $1,311,000; loans decrease, $1,514,000; specie decrease, $300,000; legal tenders increase, $1,150,000; deposits decrease, $1,[illegible]. The banks now hold $75,779,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

The Pope Celebrates.

ROME, March 3.—The pope celebrated mass in the Sistine chapel in honor of the 16th anniversary of his elevation to the papacy.

The President and Party.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., March 3.—The President and party have probably reached the limit of their trip and may now be on the way back. The vessel bearing them headed south from Croatan sound has passed into the North Carolina inland sea, Pamlico sound. At Cape Hatteras light the party landed and had another try at the game.

A Terrific Explosion.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 3.—An explosion occurred this morning in the barrel works of the Moosic Powder Mill at Moosic. Thos. Wier was killed and two others seriously injured. The force of the explosion was terrific. Nearly every pane of glass in Moosic house, the windows rattled and the houses were shaken here, sixteen miles away.

THE SHAH TOO.

An Anti-Silver Movement Started in Persia.

TEHERAN, March 3.—The Persian government has officially announced that the mint will no longer coin silver for the public. It also declares that the importation of silver is prohibited for the future and that a month hence the outgoing authorities will treat as contraband all silver not ordered by the mint.

Bishop Tierney Endorses.

NEW HAVEN, March 3.—Bishop Tierney, who was consecrated bishop of Hartford diocese February 22, has sent to Major Fitz Maurice, president of the Catholic Abstinence union, a letter in which he says: "I heartily endorse the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America and of Connecticut, and hope both will live and work together till the practice of temperance becomes the rule of all people in this beautiful and free land."

THE KOSTER CASE.

The Jury Dismissed and Another Venire Ordered.

MADISON, Wis., Mar. 3.—A sensation was sprung in the Koster case this morning when Attorney [illegible] presented affidavits from four university students, boarding at a hotel where the jury was stopping, to the effect that they overheard Juror Richard Reible, hitherto a substantial and respected farmer, in a conversation express decided convictions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; this was before any evidence was taken in the case. The judge dismissed the jury and ordered a venire for another and the case will have to be heard all over. The court also appointed a committee to examine into the charge and report to the court for action against Reible. The text of the affidavits is withheld.

A Sovereign Nation.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the suit to dissolve the temporary injunction granted Edwin Chadwick, New York, restraining the agents of the Choctaw nation from selling to R. T. Wilson & Co., New York, $2,541,000 bonds, Judge Cox, of the District equity court, held that he had no power over the nation; that it was a sovereign nation, except for the power of Congress under the treaty to grant the right of way over their lands for railroads, and certain restrictive laws of Congress, and was not amenable to suit by private parties.

Distribution of Seeds.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The annual distribution of seeds by the department of agriculture, in response to personal applications, has been discontinued for the present season. Hereafter the distribution will be made at the direction of [illegible]. Secretary Morgan does not believe in the wholesale distribution of seeds and has submitted an estimate asking for an appropriation of only $35,000 against $135,000 appropriated for the current year. The amount asked is for the purchase, propagation and distribution of rare and improved seeds, bulbs, etc., for experimental purposes only, and the distribution is to be made by the secretary at his discretion.

THE TARIFF BILL.

In the Hands of the Senate Committee on Finance.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Democratic majority of the Senate committee on finance resumed its sitting this morning with the intention of continuing the day's session until the bill is perfected as far as the committee can perfect it. The members of the committee say they have agreed upon some schedules but they decline to give out the figures as any conclusions reached may be subsequently changed on account of the bearing the rates in one schedule may have on another. They still have in mind the idea of formulating what shall be in most respects a revenue bill. Representatives who have been before the committee express the belief that their requests for higher rates of duties will be granted. The advocates of duty on lead ore have been assured by the members of the committee that a duty of ¾ cent per pound will be fixed on that article. This is just half of the rate of the McKinley tariff. The Wilson bill made it practically free. It is stated upon the same authority that the provisions in the Wilson bill, objectionable to the lead ore men, which lets in Mexican lead ore free when mixed with silver and ore more valuable for silver than lead, will be stricken out. It is learned from the same source that lead products will remain as fixed by the House bill, unless the committee should change its decision. Coal and iron ore will be given a duty of 40 cents a ton; prunes and currants a duty of 1½ cents a pound.

ALL QUIET.

The Wires Cut but No Trouble Has Occurred.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 3.—The latest advices from Cabin Creek and Eagle are to the effect that everything is apparently quiet. Though the wires are cut, no trouble has occurred as far as can be learned. The governor insists that coal operators set the men at work while the militia is on the ground so as to have the matter settled at once.

A Brewery Fails.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The Jackson brewery has failed. There is no statement. It has a capital of $300,000.

Judge Jenkins's Order.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The hearing for the modification of Judge Jenkins's Northern Pacific strike order occupied today with arguments in behalf of the receivers against the modification. The arguments will be concluded tonight. Judge Jenkins said he would sit till midnight if necessary.

IN CONGRESS.

Pensions Granted in the House Unanimously.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the House bills were passed by unanimous consent, granting pensions to Annie F. Norton and to Andrew Franklin, a veteran of the war of 1812.

The Judicial Mill.

This has been a slow going day in the Third district court. Judge Merritt listened to formal motions for the first half hour of the session, committed an incorrigible boy to the Reform school, and then, from 10:45 on, devoted the balance of the morning and the entire afternoon to the further hearing of a matter which was part heard last Saturday, and mentioned elsewhere in this day's issue of the NEWS. Judge Bartch's division is closed, his honor having gone to Beaver.

For One Dollar.

In the case of E. P. Ault vs Peter Anderson, an action arising out of a contract for the purchase of a one-sixth interest in a patent which the defendant proposes to obtain on an improved pump, the jury has found for the plaintiff and in the sum of $1. The facts were given in yesterday's NEWS.

Police Court.

Charlie King, the colored man charged with stealing a guitar, was this morning arraigned for trial. The prosecution not being able to make out a case against him he was discharged.

G. W. Heffer, who was allowed to go on his own recognizance the other day to appear for sentence yesterday morning, was arrested again last night and this morning Justice Smith sentenced him to 45 days in the city jail.

FOR HOME MADE.

Stirring Appeal From the President of the Manufacturers' Bureau,

TO UTAH'S LOYAL CITIZENS.

Start Now, and by Keeping Your Money at Home Bring Times of Plenty and Prosperity.

An appeal to the loyal citizens of Utah Territory, urging upon them the necessity of patronizing and sustaining home industries that are now established and making inducements to new enterprises to come and establish their works in our Territory:

In reading the Governor's recent message to the Legislature it must be apparent to every citizen of Utah Territory, that some immediate action is necessary to relieve our present financial condition, and furnish employment to our idle men. The Governor's plan of doing this, I think, is a step in the right direction, but I would suggest that we take another step in the same line that he has started on, and say that all the money that we are paying to these unemployed men, and that the city is paying to its employes, the merchants to whom, shall be paid for home manufactured articles so far as they can be obtained, and in this way we will keep what money we now have in the Territory, instead of sending it away, as we now do, for imported articles, when similar ones are manufactured at home. By all uniting in this move there can be no question of the amount of good it will do to every man, woman and child in Utah Territory, as everyone will receive his proportion of benefit, no matter what profession or trade he may follow for a livelihood.

Now is the golden opportunity to start this movement, and start it at once. Let the head of every family when he goes home in the evening consult with his wife and children regarding this movement, and let them by their firesides make a solemn pledge among themselves that they will, from this time on, buy nothing that is imported when a similar article is being manufactured at home. Then in sending their orders to the merchant let them demand of him the home goods. Should the merchants, as they often do, explain that they do not carry the home made article, but "have something that is imported," repeat your demand for the home goods, and take no other; if he refuses, go to the merchant who does carry them and buy from him.

By all adopting this plan, it will be but a very short time before you will find all our merchants sending their orders to our home factories for their goods, and in this way these factories will soon be doing a prosperous business, and will be compelled to increase the number of their employes; and the home concerns furnishing the factories with material, will have a similar increased demand for their product, while they, in turn, will increase the number of their employes. Our factories all running will make an increased demand to the coal merchant for coal, and he will increase his force of labor. The railroad company will have an increased demand for cars; they will have to put on extra trains and this will require an increase in their number of employes. Our laborers all being employed will buy more of the merchant's goods, and his trade will be so increased that he must hire additional clerks. His business will increase to such a marked extent that he will have to have larger quarters to conduct his business; the land owners will put up additional business blocks, and this will make an increased demand for all lines of building material, and furnish employment to the different tradesmen engaged in erecting these new buildings.

With all this prosperity, and everybody at work, it will make an increased demand for the farmer's products and as the price of those products is governed by the demand, he will be able to dispose of them at a good living price, where today they are a drug on the market at very low figures. Would it not be well for us to now make a careful estimate of the amount of money this city will spend during '94 and distribute it among the working men of this city, and see if by this plan we cannot keep this money at home instead of sending it abroad as we have been doing in the past. If we can I think we shall find that we have arrived at a plan which will make a very good substitute for our lead and silver industries, that have been stricken down in the West by one stroke of the pen. The money we produced from our mining industries has nearly all been sent out of the Territory as soon as it was secured, and in this way we have added but very little to our circulating medium.

If the plan above outlined is followed out—the money we have been paying to our merchants, and which they have been sending out of the Territory for imported goods—will now be paid to our local manufacturers who, in turn, will pay it to their employes, and to the concerns producing the material they use in the manufacture of their goods, the parties furnishing that material for the manufacturers will pay their employes, and as these employes will all be trading with our local merchants, the money the merchant has paid to the manufacturers will, in time, be paid back to him by the employes of these different institutions—and in this way he has paid for his goods, made his profit and at the same time has the same dollar in the till with which to buy more goods.

Now, I do not think there can be one loyal citizen in this Territory who will disagree with me that this is the proper plan for us to pursue, and the one that should be adopted at once. Now, as I said before, is the golden opportunity for us to start this move for, as our financial conditions are such that they force us to act, and to act as soon as possible. If we will all start in on Monday morning, go to the merchants, insist on purchases and in making them follow the above suggested plan, we will be surprised to see how soon [illegible] progress and prosperity, while such a thing as men walking the streets asking in vain for employment will be unheard of.

Let every citizen show which of these two conditions he is in favor of adopting, by the class of goods he uses from this time on. I am, as ever, in favor of Home Industry and [illegible] of western goods for western people.

R. F. GRANT,
Chairman Manufacturers' Bureau.

[illegible]

Says the Manufacturers' Bureau: The account in yesterday's NEWS concerning increased interest in home industry [illegible] by the reports the Bureau has received from surrounding states. [illegible] Everybody seems willing to consider the matter. [illegible] has been a good part of the trouble. From Colorado we hear that merchants are ordering their home goods instead of going further east, and Oregon and [illegible] to reciprocate by ordering from Utah whenever possible. By this [illegible] with this in effect the [illegible] will be [illegible] beyond our most sanguine expectations.

The East will hear from the West through this peaceful revolution. "Not in anger but in sorrow," some action must be taken at times. "Self preservation is the first law of nature." Our delegate in Congress gave the East warning recently when he said: "Our idle workmen and cheap wool are being utilized for the manufacture of clothing. The people of California and Oregon are now clothing their [illegible] from the woolen mills of Utah. We are not going to suffer. Our manufacturers will support yours. Our idle workmen will find employment while yours face starvation. Our gold mines will furnish us with money when you are without gold with which to do even your local traffic. And our men who dig from the soil those necessary stocks of existence which yours can not find."

These are brave words spoken under such circumstances and in such an atmosphere of prejudice. The information they make is being verified already. The West is taking care of itself.

A Colored Match.

The county clerk this morning issued a marriage license to Robert C. Logan, 33, and "Lewis" E. Allen, 27, both of this city. The parties are colored and hail from Virginia.

Seventeenth School Exercises.

Longfellow's birthday was celebrated in a very pleasing manner at the Seventeenth school on Friday.

The pupils of this school include those below and of the third grade.

The school met at 1:15 in the large front room of the building. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and hot-house plants.

The program was well rendered and showed earnest work on the part of teachers and pupils.

The exercises were opened with the familiar national song, The Star Spangled Banner. Following came a list of questions on the life of Longfellow and reviews of his poems, Hiawatha and Evangeline, to which the children responded.

Many of his simpler poems were recited by different pupils, nearly every child being represented on the program.

The exercises were closed with the appropriate song, Winter Adieu.

After the pupils were dismissed the patrons and visitors were conducted through the different rooms where specimens of various kinds of work done by pupils were to be seen.

Today's Probate Court.

Estate of Phillip H. Lewis, deceased. Hearing on petition for probate of will dismissed.

Estate of Clementina R. Jones, deceased. Hearing on petition for probate of will. T. R. Jones appointed executor, on filing a bond in the sum of $30,000.

Estate of James Wicken, deceased. Hearing on report of commissioners in partition. Report confirmed.

Estate of Joshua Parker, deceased. Hearing on petition for administrator to file account, and petition for distribution, continued till March 10th.

Estate of Almeda Farr, deceased. Hearing continued till March 10th.

Estate of John Coules, deceased. Hearing on petition for family allowance. Order made allowing $35 per month.

The Marriage Market Depressed.

County Clerk Meloy is authority for the statement that fewer marriage licenses were issued from his office during last month than in any month previous since he assumed control there. He says the number fell off quite one-half.

MEETING OF COUNTY TRUSTEES.

Questions Considered By Them This Afternoon.

A meeting of the Salt Lake County Trustees' Association was held today at the Utah University building, and was called to order by Prof. D. H. Allen, who appointed W. F. Ennis, of Draper, as secretary.

The first subject taken up for consideration was the levying of a tax for the maintenance of the schools of the county for the next year. Upon motion of Richard Howe (South Cottonwood) the rate was fixed at 2 mills, the same as the past year, the vote being unanimous in support of the resolution.

Superintendent Allen then read the Council bill No. 37, which has been introduced by Hon. F. L. Williams [illegible] of the first class [illegible] for purposes of taxation, thus [illegible] districts [illegible] to maintain their own schools. He then read a letter which has been prepared [illegible] trustees of the schools of the county, in which he protested against [illegible] and asked the cooperation of the members of the association in an effort to defeat the measure. On motion, the sentiments of the letter were heartily endorsed and [illegible] as the sense of the association.

Council bill No. 111 was then considered. [illegible] of the time for [illegible] of school trustees [illegible]. After discussion, the matter of printing a uniform system of vouchers for the use of trustees was brought forward, and a motion to that effect prevailed. The report of the Committee to establish a [illegible] history was presented. The committee reported that owing to [illegible] necessity at the present time, they would recommend that no action be taken; but that it would be advisable to agitate the question [illegible].

Included in the report was [illegible] reading. Up to the time of going to press the matter was under discussion by the association. The method by which such reading is furnished was still unsettled.

Before adjourning, the matter of county superintendent election was taken up, but the lateness of the hour prevents a report.

Utah's Exhibit Praised.

Montana and Utah, says the San Francisco *Chronicle* in an editorial note, are making fine exhibits at the Midwinter Exposition. That of the former is now nearly completed and is attracting a great deal of attention. The Utah exhibit will be an excellent one, which will fully display the resources of the Territory.

How is This?

The Denver *News* of March 1 says: "At Bessemer, Colo., the workmen in the steel works are working twelve hours a day for $1.15, or $29.90 for twenty-six days' work each month. The cost for a month's living for a family of four is said to be as follows: Groceries and meat, $20; rent, $10; coal, $4.75. Total, $34.75. This leaves the married workman $4.85 in debt at the end of the month. Bessemer people are indignant at this terrible condition of the working classes.

Another reduction of wages at the Bessemer steel works near Pueblo. The reduction is 40 per cent and takes place March 10th. The reduction is confined to men employed in the converter shops.

IN LOCAL BUSINESS.

New Alloy of Metals Claimed—Manufacturers' Bureau Notes.

Mr. W. M. Sunderland, of Lehi, appeared at the Chamber of Commerce this morning with a specimen which he says is a composition of matter or alloy of metals. He claims this to be a discovery whereby a new alloy of metals is revealed, one peculiarity of which is its susceptibility of a high polish. It is about the hardness of steel. He says the cost of production is about the same as first-class brass and bronze. It is non-corrosive and is capable of standing a high degree of heat. The new alloy may also be used, he says, largely as a reagent to extract gold and silver from solutions which have been used to leach ore. It is produced from clays peculiar to Utah Territory, and particularly to Utah county. Mr. Sunderland has been working at it for the past eighteen years, and is now able to produce it in large quantities, and in such a state of perfection that he has applied for a patent under the name of the Sunderland Star metal.

The Manufacturers' Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce will give him their aid in placing it before the public, and should it prove to be all that is claimed for it, it will be given a place among Utah manufactures.

Mr. Sunderland has prepared plates of this alloy for use in the Legislature, for the Midwinter Fair, the Chamber of Commerce and for the patent office at Washington.

Secretary Colborn, of the Chamber of Commerce, has received a letter from a gentleman in Denver, Colo., asking for information concerning the mining, agricultural and manufacturing facilities of Utah Territory.

WANT A RECEIVER.

The Suit of C. E. Langham et al vs The Western and National.

In Judge Merritt's division this morning the hearing of the case of C. E. Langham et al vs the Western Loan and Savings company, the National Building and Loan association et al, was resumed, having been continued from Saturday last.

Dey & Street for the plaintiff; Brown & Henderson (with whom Attorney C. W. Moore was associated) for the defendants.

The plaintiffs allege that the National Building, etc., association illegally transferred its business to the Western. They therefore pray for the appointment of a receiver and also for an injunction prohibiting certain trustees from disposing of several parcels of real estate under a trust deed given to secure [illegible] from the National.

The taking of testimony is in progress this afternoon.

Charity Entertainment.

The Fourteenth Ward hall was well filled last evening on the occasion of the charity entertainment given there. Besides the concert program which gave abundant satisfaction, there were refreshments sold in the basement, and in the hall were booths for the sale of candy, [illegible] lemonade. A neat and substantial sum was realized. Dancing ended the pleasant evening's entertainment. As usual the ladies who had charge of the affair acquitted themselves nobly.

A YOUNG TERROR.

Master E. Buck, Aged Eleven, Sent to the Reform School.

A PARENT MORE THAN MATCHED.

Rare Specimen of Incorrigibility.—He Has Slapped and Knocked Down His Mother.

If one-half the things told against Edward Buck, aged eleven, in Judge Merritt's court this morning be true—and there appears no reason for doubting the statements—she must have been a tough young customer to deal with in the home circle for some time. He was brought into court by Sheriff McQueen on a charge of incorrigibility, having been sent to the Third district court by Police Justice Smith, with a view to his committal to the reform school.

The boy's mother has known much domestic trouble, and her careworn face plainly shows it. In the year 1890 she obtained a divorce from her first husband (Teddy's father) and in 1892 married again; but that next venture seems to have proved equally unfortunate. She is now living apart from her second husband, of whose present whereabouts she says she knows nothing. The name she now bears is Josephine Dobson, and her age is apparently about 35 years. Upon the witness-stand this morning she testified that Master Edward's conduct towards her during the last six months has been "anything but gentlemanly." He has slapped her, knocked her down once, was untrustworthy and altogether beyond her control. She has no power whatever over him. If she has sent him upon an errand he squandered the money away, and remained from home for days together. For one week she lost all trace of him. When he came and told her anything she could not believe a word he said, and he had been three times expelled from school for bad behavior. He used obscene language towards her frequently, launched forth oaths as an accompaniment, and had been long a world of sorrow to her. Being obliged to earn her own livelihood, she was from home every day in the week, from early till late, except Sunday, and during her absence Edward was "at the mercy of the streets." The poor woman shed bitter tears and told the court that she would be thankful to have her boy placed somewhere under restraint.

Judge Merritt—Cannot you control him and make him behave himself?

Mrs. Dobson (weeping)—If I do he strikes back at me.

Miss Annie Atkins said she had known the fractious Teddy for the last four years and had seen him treat his mother very badly when she chastised him. Witness herself sent him upon an errand to collect $5 for her and when she next saw him he had spent the whole of it, except a few odd cents. When his mother went to punish him he called her very bad names, although she had always treated the boy well.

Judge Merritt made an order committing the youthful offender to the Ogden reform school, but the lad himself seemed the least concerned of anybody. He sat beside Sheriff McQueen, within the bar circle, and gave an attentive ear to the statements of the witnesses. When the sheriff called upon him to go, he threw his overcoat carelessly across his arm and strutted out with an air of comparative indifference.

Edward is a well-dressed boy and is the owner of a face full of intelligence and expression. It does not at all indicate such a worthless disposition as he is represented to possess.

While waiting in the "prisoners' room," adjoining the marshal's office after the hearing of the case the lad was visited by his stepfather, who spoke kindly to him and begged of him to try and do better. It was then that he seemed to realize his position and shed tears copiously.

JUDGE MERRITT'S ORDERS.

Results of Informal Motions Brought Up this Morning.

Chief Justice Merritt this morning listened to the following motions and made orders as entered:

Holman vs the Consumers' Trading company. Attachment dissolved. Demurrer withdrawn and judgment for plaintiff allowed.

Salt Lake Pressed Brick Co. vs Jas. Mulder. Demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Elizabeth Cumberland vs George Dunnen. On motion of Judge Howat, process was issued to bring the defendant in this case into court for commitment.

James Johnson vs R. T. Brown. Leave granted for plaintiff to file answer.

Utah Commercial & Savings Bank vs Helen M. Morgan. Judgment entered against the sureties.

Townsend vs the Utah Gem Mining company. Motion to set aside reference denied.

People vs Harry Hammond (voluntary manslaughter). On motion of Attorney C. O. Whittemore, for the defendant, time was given till March 10th to prepare and file bill of exceptions.

Salt Lake City vs John Beck. Demurrer overruled; ten days to answer allowed.

National Bank of the Republic vs John Beck. Motion to dissolve attachment continued by consent.

Dora Hill vs Wm. H. Hill. Order made for publication of summons on [illegible].

Lenzi vs Hadra. Ten days allowed (from March 5th) to prepare and file statement on motion for a new trial.

Brown Bros. vs R. F. Grant. Default and judgment.