The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 63. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

"DEATH TO SOCIETY"

The Last Words of Vaillant, the French Anarchist.

ISSUED THIS MORNING.

He Said Round the Guillotine—The Last Attitude of the Culprit.—Some Sympathizers.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—August E. Vaillant, the anarchist who, on Dec. 9 last, took in the chamber of deputies, was guillotined shortly after 5 this morning. His last words were "Death to society; long live anarchy."

The executions were taken by the authorities to prevent the possibility of Vaillant's friends carrying out their threats to avenge his death by assassinating another prominent member of the law of the execution. Nearly all the soldiers of the police and military have been driven to secure the peace in the Place de la Roquette, where the execution was to take place, of late years which had gathered there, with outbreaks against the authorities for not committing Vaillant's sentence. The crowd was finally driven into the streets opening in the place of execution and barricades were erected to prevent them from approaching too near the guillotine. Then M. Deibler, public executioner, and his assistants, appeared and erected the guillotine. Deibler called attention to the fact that the barriers were so far away but that one might throw a bomb from them to the guillotine and the authorities took the hint and moved the barrier further out. The preparations for the execution were made in a drizzling rain, and a crowd came away before the time of execution, and every point of vantage around the Place de la Roquette was occupied.

The judicial authorities arrived at the place at 4:15 o'clock, and went to Vaillant's cell and awakened him. He turned deadly pale, but quickly took courage with the remark to a priest attendant: "You see I was right in saying my sentence would not be commuted." Nothing his hands trembling, one of the officers unloosed his arm bare contagion. Vaillant smiled a sickly way, and replied, "Never fear, I will know how to die." Offered a glass of cordial to brace him up, he said: "I have no need of artificial strength and despise a man who needs toxics to nerve him to meet his fate."

To one of the attendants who offered to aid him in dressing he said: "I can do without, thank you. I am coming as quickly as possible and will not keep you any longer than I can help." Asked if he had any statement to make, Vaillant began decoding vehemently in burning words, and continued until it was suggested to him that they were waiting, and at once he ceased. He refused to see the prison chaplain, saying: "I did not believe in religion. It is all a sham. Let those who profess religion give me evidence of it by extending a helping hand to the deserving poor. This will do more to crush anarchy than all the smiles of the world."

At 2:30 the march to the guillotine began. Vaillant marched between the gendarmes and his assistants, with his head erect and defiant, while persons in the crowd cried out: "Hurrah for the victim anarchist!" accompanied by a continual cry of "Vive l'Anarchie!" Standing at the foot of the steps leaning to the platform and gazing at the fleering Rue Vaillant shouted: "Vive l'Anarchie!" and a moment later, according to the steps, he said it a loud voice: "A mort les bourgeois." "Death to the Bourgeoisie." On the platform he cried: "Death to society."

These were his last words. He was quickly stripped to the waiting plank and his neck placed beneath the knife, which fell, severing his head from the body.

The head and body were quickly thrown and carried off at a gallop, while the crowds made a tremendous rush for the guillotine, but a large force of troops and police held them back till the guillotine was entirely removed.

Among the crowd gathered to witness the execution was a large number of students, male and female, from the Latin Quarter during the night. Among the women present were some of the lowest of the demi-monde, who believed it a most outrageously indecent matter.

Looking for a Meteor.

ALEXANDRIA, Nev., Feb. 5.—The republican Canon that the meteor which crossed California and Nevada last Tuesday night has been found, is incorrect. Searching parties are still out with the hope of finding it.

The Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is believed that the bill repealing the federal election laws will be passed by the Senate on Tuesday, as already passed the House, and as there is no fear of essay opposition, it is highly probable it will become law.

INGERSOLL'S FORFEITY.

Is American Said to be Implicated in the Value and Arrested.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 5.—The police have unearthed an enormous forgery of bank notes. Notes to the value of [illegible] guilders were seized and eight men, including the forger, an American named Kinnan, were arrested.

American Explorer Heard From.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—W. Astor Chanler, the American explorer, was heard from January 23rd, on the way to the Nile. It is expected he will reach Mombasa Feb. 10th.

A FINAL EFFORT.

The Friends of Hill Preparing for a Desperate Attack.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A special telegram to the Associated Press from Rio Janeiro, dated last evening, says: During Saturday night and Sunday the insurgents steamed their ships into positions of advantage, preparatory to making a concerted attack on the government positions, at Nictheroy especially, on Monday morning. It is understood that this is the final desperate effort on the part of the insurgents and that on its success everything depends to Saldanha revolution is overthrown. It is expected that early on Monday morning the insurgent squadron will open a heavy fire on the towns, which, covered by the fire of the vessels, will advance on the government positions for a final conflict. The general opinion here is that the insurgents will be defeated and that the outlaws of the insurrection, in this part of the country at least, will immediately follow.

A SENSATIONAL SUIT.

A Question of Who Owe the Assisted Mines to $13,000.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Feb. 5.—A case which promises to bring out sensational matters will be tried in the district court of Albany county this week.

On the 23rd of July, 1892, Chas. Connors, a well known citizen of Laramie, committed suicide. The deceased left a will and two small boys, and an estate valued at $12,000. It was claimed at the time that Charles had been driven to commit the deed by the infidelity of his wife. The suit to be tried this week is begun on behalf of the children of John Connors, a brother of the deceased, alleging that they are the sole heirs of the estate of the late Charles Connors, their being no other heir living.

The plaintiffs allege that Charles Connors did die alleged wife were never legally married, and that the children whom Mrs. S. Connors claims to be his heirs are the offspring of Robert Cowper.

A Great Fire.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 5.—The city this morning was visited by the largest fire since the conflagration of April, 1889. Among the losers are Savannah Grocery company, J. S. Ferst & Co., Collins, Mysson & Co. The total loss is estimated at nearly half a million.

THE STATEHOOD QUESTION.

Important Results During this Week Predicted.

Utah Will Lead the Column of Territories Knocking for Admission to the Union.

THE DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
10 B Street, S. E.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—(Special) 1:55 p. m.—As to statehood, it is noticeable that certain Utah papers have put themselves upon an anxious seat, but it is evident that their influence tends mainly to mislead and delay such consummation. It is certain that Utah must lead the column of territories seeking for admission. Patriotism, selfinterest and the national welfare call on Western men for wise and harmonious action to augment Western representation in Congress. Why chatter so profusely about Western interests while obstructing and delaying the attainment of the authority to present those interests in the councils of the nation, where alone they can receive effective consideration? The Republican party therefore has been to advertise the admitting of Democratic territories. As the Republican party is not now in control their overtures towards Utah's admission do not carry the consciousness of responsibility and power to perform. What they have done is a good deal in the nature of bluff, but they cannot now draw back. The Democrats have not yet taken more than ordinary and reasonable time for consideration. Unless new complications arise important results will be reached this week. C. H.

IN CONGRESS.

The Hawaiian Debate Resumed in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—McGann, (Dem., Ill.) tried to secure the unanimous consent of the House for the consideration of a resolution to investigate the action of Judge Jenkins in the Union Pacific railroad case, the employees of which had to be enjoined from striking, but objection was made and the Hawaiian debate was resumed by Mates (Rep., Mass.) who had proceeded not five minutes before Outhwaite (Dem., Ohio) called him to order for unparliamentary language.

The Senate committee on judiciary adjourned till tomorrow without action on the Peckham nomination.

The language to which Outhwaite objected was as follows: "Outrage is left at the command of their master, great Grover Cleveland, his minions in the House and Senate, assassin southern Democrats, the loudest shouters for a white man's government, disregard all their ancient traditions about the inferiority of the negro and a white man's supremacy and a white man's manhood."

The Speaker ruled that the language was unparliamentary; meanwhile Morse's time expired.

Johnson (Republican, Ind.) followed in a strong arrangement of the minority position for trying to restore the accepted quorum.

THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Resolutions from the Massachusetts legislature protesting against the Indian land bill of the Wilson bill were presented and referred.

BOGANN'S RESOLUTION.

Touching the Labor Question and the Power of Judges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The resolution which McGann, chairman of the labor committee of the House, tried to secure consideration for this morning, is as follows: "Resolved, that the action of a judge of the House in assuming to make a contract with the Pullman company, and to enjoin the employees of said company from quitting the employment of said company, is not warranted by the constitution of the United States, and is a usurpation of the rights and privileges of the citizens of the United States. And be it further resolved, that the judge has abused the power of judicial court to adopt, or apparently exercised the power of his office as judge of the said court to the injury of the employees of said railroad and enjoined them to report whether such acts of judges of said judge warrant the impeachment of officers in impeachment proceedings, and be further resolved, that, if not, should be taken by Congress to prevent the recurrence of the conditions here laid by said order and injunction upon the railway employes on the said Pacific road, those engaged upon other railroads and members of labor organizations throughout the country, and all persons generally.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

A Great Legal Battle Now Coming on Court.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—The great legal battle for the control of the Northern Pacific road is now in progress. Col. Pettit, of counsel for Frankenstein, opened the proceedings with the statements that he had filed a motion to the answer of the receivers and taking no interest in the examiners in his testimony. Exchanger Spooner, in behalf of the receivers, argued vigorously against the motion on the ground that the other side merely sought delay. The receivers should not be delayed from replying to the grave charges which the others had made against them.

The attorneys for the petitioners demand that they are seeking delay, but wanted to prove their petition. The argument may occupy all today and part of tomorrow.

Westgoverns' Convention.

DENVER, Feb. 5.—About fifty sheepmen from Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, met here at the opening session of the inter-State Westgoverns' convention today to protest against the passage of the wool clause of the Wilson tariff bill, committees were appointed and a recess taken.

Sun Exchange Dead.

MEXICO, Mo., Feb. 5.—Hon. A. H. Buckner, member of Congress for three terms, died here this morning of a complication of diseases.

C. P. Employees' Meeting.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 5.—The meeting of Union Pacific employes in the matter of the reduction of wages adjourned this morning until Wednesday when it will be heard by Judge Belmont and Hallet, of Denver.

The Nicaragua Canal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The limit within which stock could be exposited in favor of the scheme of reorganization of the committee of the Nicaragua canal construction company expired at noon. Nearly a hundred thousand shares, considerably more than a majority, had been handed in. Consequently, the reorganization agreement becomes operative and goes into full effect.

Rex in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5.—An immensely large number of visitors are in the city to witness the Mardi Gras festivities which begin Saturday afternoon with the landing of Rex and his retinue.

Russo German Treaty Signed.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The *National Zeitung* says the Russian treaty was signed today.

Don Cornblitt's Defense.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The hearing of evidence for the defense was continued in the Cornblitt trial today, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Burglars in a Church.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.

BAWLINS, Wyoming, Feb. 5.—St. Joseph's Catholic church was entered by burglars a few nights ago. The repository in which the sacred vessel is kept was forced open, but the thieves were frightened away before they could take anything.

Sergeant Dodge's Report.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 5.—Grand Master Sergeant, of the Brotherhood of Firemen, is now in the city. He says there is no truth in the report from Tacoma, Washington, that a strike of the Northern Pacific trainmen will be ordered on Tuesday.

The Tar-N Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It is believed that no hearing will be granted by the Senate Finance committee on the tariff bill and that it will be ready to report back next week. The matter will be settled at a meeting of the committee tomorrow.

Today's County Court.

At this day's session of the County court all the members were present, viz.: Judge Judge Hoge, vice president, Selectmen Cannon, Bancroft and Morris.

The board list of county prisoners for the month of January, as reported by Sheriff McQueen, showed that the total number of meals served was 8,303.

Dr. Joel F. Albert, superintendent of the county infirmary, reported that one patient was discharged during the past month, one died, 12 were admitted, and the present number of inmates is 59.

A letter was read signed by William H. Rowe, E. M. Jones, W. W. Hammond, Hays and George M. Cannon, accepting the franchise for the electric light railway in Big Cottonwood granted by the court on January 15th, together with all the liabilities and obligations therein by reference upon the premises.

County Physician Worthington reported that three county patients are at this date in St. Mary's hospital.

The board is again in session this afternoon.

THE FEBRUARY TERM.

Chief Justice Merritt Opened it for the Third District Today.

GRAND AND PETIT JURORS CHOSEN

The Judge's Charge to the Officers, Who Were Sworn Without Any Difficulty.—Rulings.

The opening of the February term of the Third district court this morning brought forth a flood of local members of the bar. Chief Justice Merritt did not sit in his division until 11 o'clock, at which time the customary proclamation as to the selection of grand and petit jurors to serve during the ensuing term, etc., were gone through. Judge Merritt, however, began work in his department promptly at 10 o'clock, and after ruling upon several cases on the law and motion docket, taken under advisement on Saturday, his honor proceeded with the settlings of cases on the trial jury list, for trial during the whole of the present month.

THE RULINGS.

George J. Thomas vs James G. Glendenning. Motion for judgment on the pleadings denied.

National Bank of the Republic vs the Ackerman Printing Co. Demurrer overruled, ten days to answer.

E. L. Steele et al., vs C. S. Wantland et al. Motion for judgment on pleadings denied. Demurrer to complaint overruled, ten days to answer.

Byram Pace vs the Park City Bank. Demurrer sustained, ten days to amend. Exception taken. Judgment for defendant bank.

Catherine McLaughlin vs Park City Bank. Motion to strike out the motion to compel the receiver to pay over certain funds and stock of mining claims to the U. S. marshal overruled.

E. W. Taylor vs R. G. Wilson. Demurrer to complaint overruled, twenty days to answer.

THE FORMAL OPENING.

Chief Justice Merritt made his appearance on the bench promptly at 11 o'clock and the commanding of grand jurors at once began. It was found, however, that only thirteen of those on the original list were present and Bailiff Mason therefore had to draw other names from the box from which to make up the required fifteen on the roll.

Assistant District Attorney Richards examined the thirteen gentlemen in waiting as to their statutory qualifications and fitness to serve, but meanwhile one of the attorneys (Mr. Cook) arrived, leaving one more wanted. The fourteen were accepted and sworn. By the time J. J. Hoell was on hand, was questioned and was accepted. The panel of fifteen stood thus:

J. H. Bidwell, Salt Lake City, (whom the court chose as foreman.)
J. J. Hoell, city.
Israel Call, East Bountiful.
Joshua Pendleton, Wandip.
Wm. Crook, Wandip.
Wm. Hard, city.
O. S. Paterson, city.
H. W. Hales, Hooper.
W. H. Rolfe, Draper.
Samuel C. Sudbury, Brighton.
O. W. Hansen, Bingham.
J. H. Groton, Big Cottonwood.
Herman Hill, city.
Ole Christensen, city.
Orin P. Dixon, Bountiful.

Judge Merritt, in very lucidly charging the grand jurors, dismissed them as to their duties in general, and especially enjoined them to keep secret what transpired within the jury room during their deliberations.

The grand jury then retired, accompanied by a court bailiff.

PETIT JURORS.

The examination of gentlemen to act as petit jurors was undertaken by Assistant District Attorney Howat. The entire panel was gone through.

AN OPEN LETTER

With Pertinent Remarks Pertaining to University Lands

PROVO CITY, Feb. 1, 1894.

To the Board of Regents

Gentlemen—There are some things we would like you to explain that are causing considerable dissatisfaction to the borders and laymen of University lands.

The law passed by the last Legislature authorized you to fix terms of sale, receive payments for land, etc.; it also gave you authority to make all needful rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this act. It appears you have treated the above conferring power on you to make all needful regulations as a dead letter, of no validity or force. It may not have occurred to you that the settler would be materially injured by your procrastination, but it has been the cause of a vast amount of dissatisfaction and serious loss to a great many bona fide settlers. In other the lack of these healthy restrictions to regulate the consummation has been the direct cause of American citizens having their all confiscated and in others their homes and improvements are in jeopardy, they being threatened with the loss and have not to take redress to the courts in order to protect their rights.

There is something radically wrong here that officers paid to carry out the law should so pervert the spirit and intent of it as to trample on the rights of the class of citizens it was made to protect and then scoff at them by telling them their only redress was in the courts. I don't think citizens are paying taxes for this kind of service, neither did they expect it at their hands.

We say this un-American procedure might all have been avoided by you, as the parties authorized, taking time to frame a few simple rules in accordance with circumstances and keep them within reasonable bounds. Parties overlooking time for know they have the same as the citizens' rights entirely to start in to recover the University with a lease on it going at the rate of 5% per annum. And if there is any something done to relieve the settler from the unreasonable variation in prices on the same quality of land it will cause as well as injustice, on the one hand and public popular style on the other, you are the cause of the dissatisfaction but neither can we believe the last Legislature intended the law to be so perverted.

I had a quarter section of this sort to dry land entered eight years previous to their expiration, it was the understanding from the land office that I would have the first right to purchase this quarter section when it came on the market. I am willing to pay the Government price, which is dollars and cents per acre. Judge my surprise when I found the commissioners had appraised it at the minimum rate. Right out side of my fence, on two sides, there collars are sold and are delinquent and I have got sale for the other—averaging twenty times as much as I expected to have to pay. The injustice did not end here, as they appraised none of the fifty acres to other parties who I am prepared to prove they had no right to venture the land to—in finding twenty acres of lands that I have improved, thinking the Board reason, I only the error in measurement and my money been jeopardized by parties who never have any good intent. Improvements here have piped into, they coming to having paid another price for it.

Now, gentlemen, this is not a little or injustice I bear you blames for in connection with the numerous cases, to conceive a few simple rules from you so carelessness of this kind would have avoided this and similar injustice practiced on the settlers of these lands, viz., instructions to the effect that no entry be notified at least one day before the time of appraisal, so as not to have to represent his improvements; as the law states that the land is to be sold for not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, you might have given some more than two dollars and fifty cents for extra choice plats. In all cases give the settler having priority of right the first chance to purchase, in preference to someone. Where a man makes improvements had he has improved, not him to pay reasonable price for the land by the party purchasing all persons or have to the same quality is to sold at same price.

Now, a few simple regulations of this kind would have avoided many injustices practiced on the settler. Cattle Ranch in Provo city would not have had their improvements confiscated and there given the right to purchase to their chagrin, though their not being notified, and would not have a dozen different prices put on it, ranging from $250 to $9 for the same quality. The Board and staff of the law would have been carried out nearly by such restrictions and the tax name of Utah would not have been brought into reproach by such unwarranted proceedings. Every man that has had the bad or harsh adventure in acquiring land is a the same quality of land has as many different prices put on it. You may be able to explain, as the commissioners of this board, we neither know the nature of the land interest that the University to benefited about one hundred thousand dollars by the disposal of this land. The way it has been advertised we think the settler is charged about sixty thousand dollars more than intended. We want you to please look into this as I thought it was you task you have the chance to explain our position.

As this is only one side of the question and you may be perfectly justified in your acts then your explanation, hoping you will explain through the medium of the press as the decision of this is widespread from Cache valley in the north to the forks in the south.

I remain, respectfully, one of the injured parties of Utah county,

ROBERT TILL.

Manuscript of the New Testament.

No fewer than 1,781 ancient manuscript copies of the New Testament in whole or in part exist, their abundance markedly contrasting with the small number which have come down to us of any of the classical writers.

As no mistake has been brought to prevent copyists from error, the last century added to 30,000 various readings to the New Testament manuscripts, and the present size has increased the number to 150,000. Some interesting particulars are given in the "Sunday School Teacher's Bible Manual" for December. On by the correct readers of them are of any consequence, and their not even, and the fact that they were made unknowingly in different parts of the world and from a variety of manuscripts, to enable Biblical students to detect and eliminate the errors and approximate to the original text more closely than if the various "readings" were away. The issues but necessary work has been carried out with unlimited energy. The New Testament manuscripts fall into two divisions "Uncials," written in Greek capitals, with no distinction as all between the different words, and far, little each between the different lines, and "Cursive," in small Greek letters, and with distinction of words and lines. Professor Ribera dates the change between the two styles in Greek writing about the tenth century. Only five manuscripts of the New Testament approaching to completeness are more ancient than the ninth date. The first, numbered "A," is the Alexandrian manuscript, which came straight to this country by Cyril Lucar, patriarch of Constantinople, as a present to Charles I. It is believed that it was written, not in that capital, but in Alexandria, whence its title. It is now dated in the fifth century, A. D. The second (numbered B) is the Vatican manuscript. It can be traced in the Vatican library from 1475 or an earlier period, but not till A. D. 1868 was an edition of it published, and that not, by Cardinal Mai, who had lent it, by Cardinal Mai, who had lent it, by Cardinal Mai, who had lent it