THE WESTWATER TRAGEDY.

F. R. Grant Placed Under Arrest as an Accessory to the Killing.

As briefly reported in yesterday's News, the preliminary examination of Captain W. E. Davis, charged with the murder of Brock, Miller and Dusel, at Westwater, Grand county, Utah, on the 24th of August last, began before Commissioner Greenman at 2 p. m.

F. R. Grant was still on the witness stand when the News went to press. His evidence, given in a summarized form, together with other facts elicited at the inquiry, went to show that the Indians left that portion of country lying in the drainage of the Grand and Gunnison rivers upwards of ten years ago. Near the western part of this Territory, on the Whitewater, in a valley occupied by but few people, lived Charles C. Brock. He had located a ranch covering some 320 acres and was preparing to make entry at the government land office. About two miles below him resided a family by the name of Grant, and still further down was the ranch of W. E. Davis. The latter is a well-to-do cattleman, having cattle on the range and surrounded with some of the comforts of a western home. Sometime in August last an attempt was made by unknown parties to burn his turn of cottonwood and later his bee hives were overturned and considerable honey taken. Late in the evening of the 23rd of August, Mr. Davis came up to the Grant farm and met F. R. Grant, a lad of about sixteen, and made inquiry of him concerning parties whom he had traced that far by their tracks and the dripping honey, and asked young Grant if he would not go along with him to the Brock ranch, and said he suspected the gang up there of depredating. They mounted their horses and rode up the valley, reaching the Brock place about 7 o'clock. Davis had a 45 Colt and Grant took his Winchester. When near the house they passed above and circled down, and dismounting their horses, got within hearing distance without being observed. From what conversation they could overhear they concluded that Brock, Miller and Dusel were preparing to leave the country, and after these three went into the cabin Davis and Grant returned and spent the night at the home of the former. Next morning about 8 o'clock they again went to the Brock ranch, but on foot, with the intention, as Davis stated, of talking with the boys. Each was armed as on the previous evening. When within 200 yards of the cabin they saw Brock come out and go in a quartering direction from that which they came. Davis then remarked to Grant that "they were not going to leave the country, and I'll go over and talk to them about these depredations." Young Grant remained at the railroad track, but soon after heard Dusel, who also had come out of the cabin with an oath and strike at Davis with a club. The latter warded off the blow and began to retrace his steps, but as Dusel followed him up he drew his revolver and fired over Dusel's head, apparently to frighten him. At about the same time Miller fired through the window at Davis, and the latter then shot Dusel. In a moment more Davis had gone towards the corner of the house, but as Miller was again drawing on him, he reached around and shot him in the head, wounding him badly. About this time in the battle, young Grant came forward, and after Davis had expressed regret at what he considered a necessity and set Miller's gun up against the wall, they started toward home. Some 300 yards down the road they met Brock returning on horseback. Davis accosted him and asked him if he was armed. He replied "Yes, I am always armed for such —— as you. If I did take your honey, what are you going to do about it?" Davis then asked him to get down and talk, but Brock declined to do so, and rode viciously towards Davis. The latter grabbed the bridle, and as he did so Brock struck him with a pair of chain hobbles. Davis then drew his revolver and fired, and as Davis rode at him again he shot the second time. Brock fell by the road side and the horse ran off. Davis and young Grant then went on to their respective homes, and the neighbors were notified of what had happened. A physician was sent for, but the wound which Miller had received in the head proved fatal. Dusel was shot through the cheek bone and Brock in the right side.

At the close of yesterday's proceedings Grant was arrested upon the charge of being an accessory to the killing, Attorney Zane being of the opinion that his evidence warranted the taking of such a step.

Court then adjourned till this morning.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

Welcome Rains.—Conferences.—Favors Granted to the Sonora Colonists.

Editor Deseret News:

The long-continued drouth has ended at last, to the joy of people and range stock, many of the latter have died for want of grass during the past season. For two years there has been but little rain, causing small streams and springs to dry up and rendering the plains brown and bare. But in spite of all this the people raised some grain near Casas Grandes, and we in Juarez have produced quite an amount of peaches, apples, plums and other fruit. I never saw finer peaches, apples and grapes in any country. Arrangements are being made to establish a fruit cannery here, and a small beginning will be made this season. There is but little land in this settlement suitable for grain, but considerable that is adapted to fruit culture, and we hope to build up quite an extensive fruit and canning industry here.

Our quarterly conference just closed was largely attended by people from Diaz, Dublan, Juarez, Pacheco and Cave Valley, also by some from the new settlement in Sonora; and it was a time of rejoicing with all. The instructions given were wise and comforting, and the Juarez choir, under the able leadership of Brother Walser, added greatly to the enjoyment of all. We note by letters from our new settlement in Sonora that Colonel Kosterlitzky, military commandant in northern Sonora, had lately returned from the City of Mexico with very generous concessions of government for the settlers in Sonora. He stated that President Diaz is much interested in the welfare of the Sonora colony, and that he gave it the name of Oaxaca, in honor of his birthplace. He also gave great concessions to the settlers in Sonora, in addition to those granted in the general colonization law, as follows:

Authority to import, free of duty, for one year, corn, 10,000 pounds; barley, 1,000 pounds; wheat, 3,000 pounds; beans, 10,000 pounds; flour, 20,000 pounds; meal, 3,000 pounds; alfalfa seed, 3,000 pounds; garden seed, 50 pounds; rice, 2,000 pounds; potatoes, 3,000 pounds; coffee, 1,000 pounds; tea, 75 pounds; salt, 20,000 pounds.

The Sonora colonists are exempt for ten years from all military service, State duties (import and export), expense for consular papers and legalization of passports, all kinds of contributions and taxes except municipal and stamps; the right to import free of duty all breeding and work animals, farm tools, machinery, building materials, and furniture. And the government gives premiums to all notable or new industries.

The new settlement of Oaxaca was granted a full civil organization of our brethren, as follows:

President, John U. Beecher; Judge, J. H. Langford; Recorder, Peter A. Dillman; Constable, M. H. Martineau; Stamps, William Maxwell.

A professed Latter-day Saint (whose name is known here) took a letter some time previous to President Diaz, hoping to injure the new settlers of Oaxaca, saying they had already obtained colonization rights in Chihuahua and were now trying to do the same in Sonora. But President Diaz said to Colonel Kosterlitzky, "The Mormons have not had their rights as colonists in Chihuahua, but they shall have their rights in Sonora," so this intended shaft of malice fell short of its mark, even if it does not finally pierce its sender.

We who dwell in peaceful Mexico, where freedom and liberty of conscience exist, where mobs, strikes and lynchings are almost unknown, view with deep interest and concern the prevalence of mob law and anarchy in the United States, once the home of liberty and equal rights; and pray that heaven may bless this republic, so generous to the stranger, and preserve it from similar evils for many years to come.

J. H. MARTINEAU.

COLONIA JUAREZ, Mexico, September 24, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

County Officers to be Nominated on September 24th.—Delegates Apportioned.

A convention of the Democratic party of Salt Lake County is called to meet at the Auditorium Hall, corner Fourth South and Second West streets, this city, on Saturday, Sept. 24, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county officers to be voted for at the general election to be held on Tuesday the 8th day of November, 1892, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the convention.

Said convention will consist of 300 delegates, allotted to the several precincts as follows:

First precinct, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Second precinct, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Third precinct, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Fourth precinct, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Fifth precinct, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Primary meetings for the election of delegates to the county convention will be held in the several precincts of the county at the usual place of holding elections therein on Monday, the 19th.

The several precincts of the county will nominate a justice of the peace and constable for their precinct at the time of holding their primary meetings, and report the names to the secretary of the county committee.

The territorial central committee of the Democratic party of Utah having allotted to Salt Lake county 134 delegates in the territorial convention held in Provo city on Oct. 5th, 1892, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a delegate to the Fifty-third Congress, the county central committee, at a meeting held on the 10th day of Sept., A. D. 1892, apportioned said delegates among the several precincts of the county as follows, to-wit:

Precincts.	Delegates.
First, Salt Lake City	[illegible]
Second, "	[illegible]
Third, "	[illegible]
Fourth, "	[illegible]
Fifth, "	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
West Jordan	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The several precincts of the county will elect the number of delegates allotted at the same time they elect delegates to the county convention.

Republican Delegates.

The following are the Republican Territorial delegates from Salt Lake County, chosen late yesterday afternoon:

Salt Lake City—First Precinct—J. Geoghegan, C. O. Whittemore, F. Bassett, A. C. Jones, Heman Cannon, J. Thorn, John Beesas.

Second Precinct—G. H. Smith, J. M. Bowman, W. O'Leary, H. G. Batton, T. G. Lewis, C. H. Martin, Harvey Hardy.

Third Precinct—N. A. Byers, J. C. Sanburg, J. H. Smith, T. D. Kimball, E. D. Tyson, J. W. Power, A. S. Geddes.

Fourth Precinct—James Devine, Arthur Brown, L. M. Earl, W. E. Smythe, C. J. Rigdon, John G. Robinson, John James.

Fifth Precinct—C. W. Bennett, C. S. Varian, Isidore Morris, Scott Anderson, W. L. Stewart, Elijah Sells, Sam J. Kenyon.

Draper—Hatar A. Smith, Carl W. Henderson.

West Jordan—Joseph J. Williams, Joseph B. Riter.

Sugar House—W. S. Glasy, George M. Cannon.

Granger—Melvin D. Coat.

South Jordan—E. D. Holt, Albert Holt.

Hunter—H. F. Burton.

East Mill Creek—C. T. Stuart.

Sandy—W. D. Kuhns, W. W. Wilson.

Mill Creek—E. M. Worman, James Currell.

Union—John H. Walker.

Big Cottonwood—R. H. Riter.

Herriman—A. J. Stocking.

South Cottonwood—J. L. Burnham, Ferguson Lester.

FAIR EXHIBITS.

The Utah Farmers and Others Ought to Respond.

To the Farm Public:

I regret to state that the appeal from this office, so generously copied by nearly all the papers, has met with almost no response from the farmers of Utah. The funds at command will not permit of the individual presence of a collector in every good section of Utah. We must necessarily depend to a large extent upon the public spirit of our farmers. As Utah is to measure herself agriculturally against the agriculture of the world, we should have the enthusiastic encouragement of every earnest daughter of the Territory who can render any assistance in making the exhibit complete.

We desire one-half bushel of fruit of each and every variety maturing from this date on for the purpose of canning, showing in preserving liquids and making jellies. Twelve quarts of this fruit should be made up of exceedingly fine specimens, each sample measuring great numbers.

Those who can produce flint jars of white glass may can the fruit whole, and make into jellies, or in case they cannot procure the jars, if they will send to the writer he will forward them, or again, the fruits may be forwarded to this point for preservation. All extraordinary samples of vegetables and fruits that can be preserved by cold storage are desired and in such quantities that may be taken in cold storage to Chicago and replaced throughout the season.

I again earnestly urge farmers to send the best samples of farm crops of every other kind that they can procure, to the Fair, to be held in Salt Lake City on October 5th. Let this be inclusive, including all natural products or objects of interest that pertain to the farm.

Goods intended for the Fair can be shipped to N. A. Empey, executive commissioner of Utah, for the World's Fair, Salt Lake City, each package to carry the name of the donor and the name of the article, and the department to which it belongs. I may mention fine samples of large crops of corn, of potatoes (let the greatest yield of single hills be collected and sent as such), large, fine samples of root crops and vegetables. Let two or three or more bushels of nice grain be separated by use of the separator down to one bushel of the selected grain. Nice samples of dairy and creamery butter and cheese we shall be pleased to have put in prints, in granular form, and preserved in brine. From these shown we can select samples for preservation.

Any one having choice samples of properly preserved plants, particularly beautiful flowering plants of the Territory, or stuffed birds, or any inventions in farm machinery, will favor the commission by forwarding them for exhibit. Any product of earth or air that will be of interest to the world at large and representative, or of natural or artificial productions of Utah soil or climate should be forwarded.

May I not depend upon farmers to make a large amount of their very best material at the October fair, to be there re-gathered at minimum expense? It will cost each but little to make us all proud of the agricultural resources of Utah.

I shall be pleased to receive plans of an artistic character or suggestions for the arrangement of some striking feature whose construction will not involve an outlay exceeding $200.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. SANBORN.

LOGAN, Utah, Sept. 1, 1892.

THE MILLS MEETING.

Banks and Business Houses to be Closed Tomorrow.

Tomorrow, Wednesday, will be a partial holiday. Services will be held in all the churches at 9 a. m. Services in the tent at 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

The banks have agreed to close at 12:30 for the rest of the day. Other business houses from 9:30 to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m.

The following agreement has been numerously signed by most of the leading firms: "We, the undersigned, agree to close our places of business on Wednesday, Sept. 14, the special day of the Mills meetings, from 9:30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 2:30 to 5 p. m."

Z. C. M. I., [illegible], Utah National Bank, [illegible]

[illegible list of firms]

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

In view of the fact that there is a general religious interest among the people of this city in the work that is being done through the Mills meetings to promote the interest, welfare and good name of the city, and in view of the fact that the banks and leading business firms have signified their willingness to close their places of business on Wednesday, [illegible], in show respect for God and morality, therefore I hereby recommend that, as far as practicable, business be suspended on that day between 9:30 and 12 and between 2:30 and 5 o'clock.

R. N. BASKIN, Mayor.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 13, 1892.

Townsite Entries.

The following has been received from Washington by the local land officials:

[illegible]

"IT MIGHT BE A GOOD DEAL WORSE."

The Black Bootblack's Philosophy of the Weather and Shipwreck.

"Good morning, sah; have a shine, sah?" said the black bootblack, as he saw one of his regular customers coming down the corridor. The regular customer sat down in the chair, inwardly prayed that none of his friends might come along before he got out of it and made some original observation about the weather.

"Yes, sah," replied the bootblack, "it is surely a very bad day. I—well—no, sah, I won't say nothing about it, because it might be a good deal worse. There might be a big flood or a wind to blow us all away. Yes, sah, that's what I always say when I hear people talkin' about how bad things is.

"I says, 'Don't you go and say nothing, because it might be a good deal worse.' I remember one time I was out sailin' with six other people and four of 'em was ladies, yes, sah, that was on the James river, and a squall struck the boat and she was just tippin' all 'round, and the ladies they was just scared to death and they all yelled that we got to go back.

"But, I says, 'Don't say nothing, it might be a good deal worse. If we try to go back the wind'll hit us harder and we might tip over.' But it wasn't any use; the ladies kept hollerin' that we got to go back, and the captain put her 'round and she got caught right between two waves and she went to the bottom and five of 'em was drowned. Yes, sah; all the ladies was drownded and the captain was drowned. I just struck out for the shore, I tell you. I wasn't goin' to get drowned for nobody.

"Could I save any of the others? I didn't see none of the others, I didn't want to see none of 'em. I just got to the shore; that's all I wanted. Then I found a man with a boat and we started out, and in a minute we see the other men comin' down the river and we pulled him in, and the ones that was drownded, some of 'em wasn't found for two days, and then they was 'way down the river.

"That's what I say, as long as I'm alive it might be wuss. I never hurt nobody, and I don't want nobody to touch me. Anybody can steal my money or my clothes or anything; I just say, 'Give me my life.' They can have anything I got, only don't hurt me. I know I got to die some time, that's certain, but I don't want nobody to murder me. No charge, sah. Thank you, sah. Shine?"—New York Tribune.

Dialects of China.

It is true that the inhabitants of Peking, Canton, Shanghai, Fuchau and Amoy speak Chinese. But as to other parts of the country, it is also true that a citizen of the places named cannot understand the inhabitants any more easily than can a Bremer an Englishman, or a Parisian a Dutchman. Thus the position of the Chinaman in his own country, where various so-called dialects are spoken, is rather peculiar. The Chinese dialects have nothing in common with the patois, or conversational forms of language. They are used by the highest and lowest classes [illegible]. The dialect is a language by itself. The various dialect forms, it is true, are related to one another in somewhat the same manner as the Arabic to the Hebrew, Syriac and other Semitic tongues, or German to English, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, etc.

It is possible to classify the numerous dialects [illegible] into the Canton, Hakka, Amoy, Swatow, Shanghai, Ningpo, the Hainanese and the Mandarin. The youngest of these dialects is the Mandarin. Mandarin, contrary to the general impression, is not the universal language of China. The Canton tongue resembles the ancient Chinese spoken 2,000 years ago more closely than the Mandarin. The Hakka shows also traces of great antiquity. It is much older than the Mandarin, almost equaling in point of age the Canton tongue, or Cantonese. The same thing may be said of the Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai dialects. In general we may say that the languages spoken in southeastern China show traces of the ancient Chinese tongue, while the Mandarin tongue is modern.—Ostasiatischer Lloyd.

When Not to Leave a Church.

Dr. Lyman Abbott writes that as often as four times a year he gets letters from perplexed preachers who declare they can no longer agree in their minds to the creed of their church, and they ask him whether on that account they shall resign and leave the church. Dr. Abbott answers unhesitatingly no. Such a course would leave all theological progress [illegible] of any church. He informs us that, in his judgment, probably half the best educated and most intelligent preachers in all denominations, not excepting the Roman Catholic, find themselves at present in the same position with regard to points of theological belief as the perplexed minister who writes to Dr. Abbott. That here ideas and education changed in our time.

The doctor advises the perplexed friend to go on preaching the truth exactly as he sees it, without regard to consequences, leaving the church to withdraw from him, if there is any withdrawing to be done. Dr. Abbott, however, points out a way to get around the rough situation, which reminds one of the fact that Dr. Abbott himself was a lawyer before he became a preacher.—[illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED TO BE ARRESTED.

Ready to Sacrifice Himself for Attentions from Fashionable Women.

The well dressed young fellow with a diamond scarfpin insisted upon seeing the chief personally. No ordinary detective would do him. His business was of the first importance and he persevered until he stood in the presence of the head of the force.

"Well, sir, what can we do for you?"

The chief was very busy and the young fellow's deliberation irritated him.

"You will favor me by being quick."

The youth looked mysterious, drew a chair softly to the desk and placed his lips close to the ear of the official.

"Not so loud," he hoarsely whispered.

An expression of mingled annoyance and disgust swept across the chief's face.

"What do you want?"

"I want to surrender myself."

The young fellow stared very hard. He seemed to think he had made a sensational announcement.

"Well?"

"I say I want to surrender myself."

The chief wiped his glasses and thought, and his stern look softened a trifle.

"What have you done?" he inquired, casually scrutinizing his visitor.

The fellow with the diamond scarfpin carelessly crossed his legs, directed his glance through the window and laughed in a knowing way.

"That's for you to find out," he loftily returned.

"We've something else to do. Good day."

The young man's face fell noticeably.

"Do you mean to say that I ain't wanted for something?"

The chief shook his head.

"And you have no directions to arrest a man of my description?"

"No."

"Better look at your books and be sure. This is an important matter."

"I know without looking."

"And you don't want me?"

"No."

"And I can't surrender myself?"

"Not at the present showing."

There was nothing lofty about his air now. In a very subdued, quiet way he persisted.

"Mister."

An amused smile lighted up the chief's countenance.

"I guess you're onto me."

The chief nodded.

"You know I haven't done anything to be arrested for."

"Of course I know it."

He rose slowly, buttoned his coat and sighed.

"It was a great scheme if it had only worked."

The officer lost his patience.

"What do you mean?" he demanded. "It's a good mind to arrest you as a vag."

"No, no, not that, not that. Arrest me for burglary or murder, but not as a vag. I am trying to get popular with the young ladies of the finest mission. You would greatly assist me by locking me up for something terrible, but as a vag—no, no; that would spoil it all."

In terror the young man with the diamond scarfpin fled the place.—Detroit Tribune.

R. K. THOMAS

THE SILK HOUSE

26, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

FALL OPENING

LADIES' CAPES and JACKETS.

ONLY

$13.75

For this Handsome COAT, made in Tan, Full Roll and Loops of natural oppossum; half silk lined. AN IMMENSE BARGAIN.

READ THIS.

A Lot of Ladies' Cloth Jackets, worth from $5.50 to 6.75. Your choice for $2.95

Our $3.50 Jersey Jackets for $2.25.

A large assortment of Young Ladies' Jackets, 14, 16 and 18 years, at $5.50 and $6.75.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Children's Jackets, from 4 to 12 years, at half regular price.

BABIES' CASHMERE CLOAKS.

CHILDREN'S COATS.

Two hundred Children's Coats, Fancy Cloths and Flannels, trimmed with Velvet and fringe. Immense Assortment. Not one worth less than $5.00. Your choice for $1.50.

One lot worth $4.25 for	$2.00
One " " $5.50 for	[illegible]
One " " $6.25 for	3.00

YOU CAN SEE THESE VALUES IF EARLY.

A $2.50 Cashmere Cloak for	$1.75
A $3.50 " "	2.00
A $4.00 " "	2.75
A $4.25 " "	3.00
A $5.00 " "	3.50
A $6.75 " "	4.00
A $7.00 " "	5.00

This is Baby's Chance.

CHILDREN'S BONNETS.

Cashmere and Silk Embroidered.

Twenty-five dozen of them at one-third regular prices.

All New Goods bought for a run.

BABIES' BONNETS

Fifty dozen Children's Hats Bonnets Caps, Tam O'Shanters and Hoods in Plush, Cashmeres, Fancy Silks and Flannels at 25c. 50c. 75c. and $1. Worth just three times these prices. Come and judge for yourselves.

BLACK SILKS.

50 Pieces Black Silks, Assorted Weaves, at Astonishingly Low Prices This Week.

Surahs, all Colors 35c

DRESS GOODS

Our Dress Goods Department is more attractive than ever before, filled with Staple and Foreign Novelties.

We are headquarters for Dress Goods.

SHOES !!

We carry a line of SHOES surpassed by none.

LADIES', MISSES', MEN'S, and BOYS'

Those Children's BONNETS, HATS, Hoods, Etc., Etc., Mentioned above will be placed on our front tables this week.

Remember they are Fall Goods.

The Best BARGAINS you ever saw.

COME AND SEE US.

R. K. THOMAS