

which place they were driven with the Saints in 1846. They arrived in Utah in 1854, and from that time the deceased has been a member of the Seventh ward of this city. For the past few years he has been an invalid. His health has been delicate the greater part of his life; when on guard at Nauvoo, during the persecutions of the Saints there, he contracted a severe cold and sickness from which he never fully recovered. He leaves a wife, two sons, one daughter and numerous relatives.

B. F. Fleiner and Henry W. Davis Jr. of Provo, were brought in on the Tintic branch R. G. W. train, Friday afternoon suffering from severe injuries received through a powder explosion. They were mining in Death canyon, about sixty miles west of Tintic, and Thursday evening they entered an old tunnel and lighted their candles for the purpose of examining the ground. As they threw down the lighted match a terrific explosion followed; the men were burned severely on their hands and faces, and were at once placed in a wagon and taken to Eureka, where they were placed on the train. After arriving in this city they had their wounds properly dressed, and there is said to be no danger of their losing their eyesight, which was at first feared. The only explanation of the explosion is that a large quantity of powder had been left in the tunnel and that the matches dropped by Messrs. Fleiner and Davis caused it to explode.

Weekly crop bulletin for week ending Monday, April 20th, 1896: During the past seven days about every variety of weather imaginable prevailed in Utah with the exception of a cyclone and hot wave. There were sunshine and blizzards, rain, hail, sleet, snow storms, high winds and thunderstorms. Throughout the central and northern sections about four inches of snow fell, on an average, and on the mountains the depth was variously estimated from three to five feet in depth. Reports from the southern portion of the State are somewhat meager, but from those received it is believed that the area of the storm extended to the southern boundary of the State.

The cold, wet, stormy weather practically stopped all kinds of farm work and checked the growth of all vegetation.

The severe frosts of the 14th and 15th, it is feared, killed many of the fruit buds throughout the State, and also damaged some of the grain and lucern crops. The majority of correspondents report that wheat is looking fine and promising, and that other crops are making slow but satisfactory progress. In Davis county early vegetables are about ready for the market.

J. H. SMITH,
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PROVO, Utah, April 27.--Arguments in the motion for a new trial in the case of the State vs. Hayes, occupied the forenoon to the Fourth district court. The motion was overruled. Forty days to procure a transcript and prepare a bill of exceptions and a statement of the appeal was granted.

Defendant was then called forward for sentence. When Judge McCarty asked if he had anything to say why

judgment should not be pronounced upon him he replied:

"I have; I am not guilty of the deed committed." Upon being asked if he preferred being shot or hanged he said, "I don't know that I have any choice; if I have to lose my life for those boys for a deed I have not committed, well and good."

The Court—"You say you have not any choice?"

"No, sir; not now."

The court then pronounced the judgment that the defendant be taken by the sheriff to some convenient place in the county on the 19th day of June and hanged. Hayes, while apparently realizing his position, had himself under splendid control and showed no sign of being more impressed than many of the spectators.

The State Reform School was the scene of an exceedingly lively scrimmage Sunday evening about 6 o'clock. Seven young toughs laid a plan to escape and were successful in their efforts.

The break was made immediately after supper. Two guards, William Thomas and Thomas Meyers, were on duty. Finally the latter went to supper and in a twinkling the youthful insurrectionists were upon the remaining guard, who was knocked down and brutally beaten. He succeeded, however, in blowing his whistle, which brought Guard Meyers and Superintendent Allison to his rescue.

The following made their escape: Cecil Cooper, Joseph Sloan, William Walquist, John Peterson, Thomas James, Henry Willebepski and William Russell. Cooper, Sloan and Walquist were captured in time to occupy their beds at the institution again last night and officers were sent in search of the others.

A telephone message from the Reform school at 3 p.m. Monday afternoon was to the effect that three young men had been seen at Morgan at noon today answering closely to the description of the missing boys. It is confidently thought they are the ones wanted, and officers were immediately put on their track.

MERCUR, April 22.--Utah's celebrated gold camp is now a municipality with a complete set of officers. The canvass of votes of yesterday's election was finished this morning. The result is a sweeping victory for the Citizens' ticket. This ticket with the number of votes cast for each candidate, was as follows:

Mayor, Francis Hall, 355; treasurer, Richard Gundry, 404; recorder, John Mahaffey, 416; justice of the peace, G. J. Walker, 350; marshal, Harry Mair, 494; councilmen, John McFarland, 398; C. L. Prebble, 417; Monroe Bush, 436; Henry Hales, 396; Wm. Bracken, 358.

The candidates on the non-partisan ticket and the votes received by them are as follows: Mayor, Joseph Bradley, 246; treasurer, Martin Mahokin, 215; recorder, H. B. Windsor, 204; justice of the peace, T. M. Bishop, 272; marshal, L. Serchinger, 122; Councilmen—Henry Caldwell, 246; Thomas Carter, 213; H. Milner, 218; A. G. Whipple, 218; Charles Livingston, 173.

A total of 642 votes was cast and only sixteen were against incorporation. A very large number of men

did not vote at all on account of being at work in the mines and being disqualified on account of not having resided in the camp the statutory period. The result of the election is highly gratifying here and quiet and good feeling prevails among the people.

The board of equalization is now considering the opinion of Attorney General Bishop, in reply to the following questions propounded to him:

First—Is property exempt from taxation under the revenue law of Utah Territory exempt from taxation this year under the State revenue law? For instance, household furniture, professional libraries and mortgages.

Second—Generally is the assessment of property for taxation this year to be made in accordance with the provisions of the State revenue law, except so far as assessments made previous to the passage of this act, which are made valid and confirmed under subdivision 18, section 43 of the revenue law?

Third—Under section 56 the board must meet on the second Monday in July, and under subdivision 8 of section 81, it must meet on the third Monday in July. Under which date should the board meet?

The attorney general says, after presenting his reasons at length:

"I am of the opinion that all property mentioned in your first question, to wit, household furniture, professional libraries, mortgages and any other properties, which were exempt from taxation by virtue of the Territorial law, is taxable unless it shall have been included in the exemption contained in the Constitution above set out, the Territorial law which exempted such property from taxation being repugnant to section 2 of article 13 of the Constitution, supra.

"As to your second question, my reply is Yes."

In reply to the third query, the attorney general says:

"You will observe that at the meeting on the second Monday in July, the board is required to assess all property and franchises of railroads, etc., and at the meeting on the third Monday in July they are to equalize the valuation of the taxable property of the several counties. There is a slight conflict in these two sections, yet in my opinion this conflict can be reconciled by the board meeting on both dates for the purposes therein expressed respectively."

David Finnie, an industrious teamster who has for many years been in the employ of Hobbs, Wall & Co., box manufacturers, at San Francisco, arose Thursday morning at 6 o'clock, says the Chronicle, and, according to custom, prepared his modest breakfast, bade his wife and 2-year-old daughter an affectionate farewell and went about his work as usual.

When he returned to his home, the upper flat at No. 1032 Nineteenth street, at 7:30 o'clock that night he found the house dark, and when he entered met no welcome greeting from the wife. From the chamber he had left twelve hours before came a sound of childish prattle:

"Wake up, mamma, wake up. Papa's come," cried the little one.

Hastily striking a light, Finnie entered the chamber and there bending over the still form of her mother, lovingly pressing kisses upon unresponsive lips, was the child, still clad in her night robe.