12 PAGES.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 196 SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

MR. DEBS DIES HARD

But Die He Must, Figuratively Speaking,

AND HE WELL KNOWS IT.

His Proposition Returned to Him—Sovereign's Views—Other Leaders and Unions.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago is rapidly resuming its normal condition. The action of the conference of the Federation of Labor yesterday afternoon, supplemented by the meeting of the Building and Trade assembly, at which it was resolved to resume work at once, is accepted universally as the death throe of the Pullman boycott. Of course Debs and Sovereign say they are going to fight to the bitter end. Debs goes so far as to say he will tie up every railroad in the United States, but he also said in a speech last night to five hundred strikers: "The only thing that now remains for us to accomplish is to get you boys back at your work. I hope, says, to see the day come soon when every railroad man and laborer will be ready to lay down his work and fight for the rights of anybody among his brothers who is being wronged. Not until you are ready to do this can labor make any demand on capital." This sentiment is accepted as an acknowledgment of defeat.

Debs called in conference this morning the members of his executive board. For the most part, the railroads are taking back the old employes as fast as they apply, but are not discharging the new men. The strikers who are unable to secure reinstatement are insisting upon the continuance of the struggle.

The Federal troops are getting ready to leave; it is believed their destination is California. The state troops are also on the move, but enough will be held in Chicago to prevent any possibility of renewed outbreak.

CHICAGO, July 14.—General Master Workman Sovereign said this morning: "The Knights of Labor organizations throughout the country were to meet tonight to consider the question of standing by the A. R. U. I may telegraph them today requesting them not to consider the matter at all. It is a question whether they cannot help the A. R. U. more by remaining at work."

Vice President Howard, of the American Railway union, advised the employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern railways to tie-up both systems, at a meeting of railway men last night and an audience numbering 2,000 men. Howard says he was enthusiastically applauded.

President Debs declared at 10:30 a. m. that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road was tied up this morning. On the other hand, the general manager of the road said Debs's statement was unqualifiedly false.

Debs said: "We propose to prosecute this fight with greater vigor than ever." He said the fact that Pullman had condescended to make a statement was very satisfactory to the American Railway Union. Debs added that the arbitration commission which President Cleveland proposed was apparently unsatisfactory, as the General Managers' association refused absolutely to have anything to do directly or indirectly with the American Railway Union.

The board of directors of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association today adopted resolutions endorsing the action of Grand Master Miles W. Barrett in discountenancing the strike.

"THE FIGHT IS LOST."

CHICAGO, July 14.—President J. J. Ryan, of the Building Trades council, says the council was under the impression that the general railway managers would accept Debs's proposition when it decided to call the strike off. However, Ryan says, the fight is lost and the council will not reverse the decision.

MANAGERS STAND BY EGAN.

John M. Egan, chairman of the General Managers' association, announced at noon today that the action taken last night, in returning to Mayor Hopkins the proposition submitted by President Debs, was endorsed by the meeting of the general managers today. The General Managers' association adjourned sine die at 12:30.

DEBS'S PROPOSITION RETURNED.

Mayor Hopkins today forwarded to President Debs a communication from the general managers returning Debs's proposition. The mayor said: "I think that the railroad companies should have taken advantage of such a fair offer in the interest of peace, law and order. Of course they know their business better than I do."

Indians May Lease Their Lands.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The bill permitting Indians who hold lands allotted to them in severalty to lease their lands, passed the House yesterday. It was proposed by Representative Pickler of South Dakota as an amendment to the bill to ratify the treaty with the Yuma Indians of California and but few members appreciate its importance. The length of the lease is limited to five years.

New York Change.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The collapse of the general strike brought Pullman [illegible] and the stock was advanced [illegible]; sugar receded ½ per cent. [illegible] closed 1½. Pullman [illegible]; later [illegible] lost ½, but rallied ½ before noon. Pullman declined 1 per cent toward [illegible]

A PASTOR'S ROMANCE.

How He Got His Wife and Reasons Why She Wants a Divorce.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A remarkable petition has been filed by Mrs. [illegible] F. Auld, of Jersey City, who [illegible] a divorce from her husband, the [illegible] of St. Luke's Episcopal church [illegible] Columbus, N. J. The petition contains sensational charges against the pastor's life and character of the Rev. Mr. Auld. According to Mrs. Auld, she and Mr. Auld used to occupy adjoining houses in this city. This was in 1888, and at that time the present Mrs. Auld was a widow, named Mrs. Christie. She says that about May 1, 1888, Auld induced her to enter into an agreement with him to live with him as his common law wife.

She consented, and for six months they lived together without any marriage ceremony. Then she became anxious for their marriage to be legalized, and again and again begged the clergyman to make her his legal wife. He refused all her appeals for some time, but she was so much infatuated with him that she continued to live with him. As Mrs. Auld says, her husband yielded somewhat unwillingly to her entreaties, and on Nov. 21, 1888, they were made man and wife by the Rev. Victor D. Smith, of the church of the Holy Faith. Just previous to the marriage Mr. Auld wrote her a letter begging her not to insist upon a fulfillment of his promise, as he was in a desperate financial condition and in no position to support a wife.

"If you compel me to marry you," the letter ran, "I shall certainly leave the ministry. You have taken the very bread and butter out of my mouth and I do not know where my future support is coming from. I have no money and cannot raise any. There is nothing but abject poverty staring me in the face. If you have any respect for me send me a release from our marriage engagement and this misery."

His wife says that he has abandoned her and makes no provision for her support. She also recites in her complaint some stories of the pastor's eccentricities. Among other things she says that on one occasion Mr. Auld engaged her two brothers to go in a whisky drinking contest. She asserts that her husband has other habits unbecoming a minister and a good husband.

PREPARATION FOR WAR.

Chinese and Japanese Soldiers Sent to Korea.

Hundreds of Defenseless People Reported Killed—Latest Oriental News.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 14.—The cable has brought the latest advices of Chinese-Korean-Japanese affairs, but the steamer Victoria, reaching here yesterday, brought news of a number of matters. While she was at Yokohama active preparations were being pressed for war. Off Moji, on the Japanese coast, she passed a war ship and eight troop ships, carrying 10,000 Japanese soldiers to Korea. The latter action was taken by the council of the Japanese government after a report that China was going to send 12,000 men.

On June 26, Li Hung Chang ordered the Toe Kiang fleet of five war ships to the north for service. Many Chinese engaged in business are withdrawing from Korea and Japan. Japan has stopped the exportation of coal. The two armies are camped very close to each other at Seoul and if there is any trouble the Korean capital will be the battle ground.

No less than four demands have been made upon Japan to withdraw but all have been declined. The whole orient is on the qui vive. Every move by the officials adds to keeping up the tension of feeling among the people. The Chinese troops are quartered at Asan, levying a forced tribute on the people and committing many indignities. Reports as to the Korean rebels vary, many holding that they are completely dispersed. It is probable, however, that they still hold their strong position at Seoul.

Reports from the special correspondent of the Yokohama Nippon, received June 26, state that as expected the rebels are still in Seoul, and so powerful that the weak government troops dare not attack them. A report of the triumph of the government troops is nothing more than the killing of innocent people who were being escorted by the Togakai. The latter defended them for some time, but foreseeing that they would not be successful, they left the people to their fate and shut themselves in a castle. In the meantime the people were killed in hundreds, and as the Togakai announced from the castle that their leaders had been killed, a report was made to the government to that effect.

Judgment was given at Tokyo June 6th, in the case of the man who killed Kim Ok Kim at the instigation of the Korean king several months ago. Kim's body it will be remembered was taken to Corea, cut into eight parts and one sent to each province.

The principals were all discharged on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction; although the plotting was done in Japan, the murder was committed in China. The man who abducted Kim's friend, Boh Uei Ko, intending to murder him, was given a light sentence.

The plague is reported to be diminishing but Hong Kong averages thirty cases a day with the same old ratio of deaths.

A REPORTER'S CARELESSNESS.

Cause of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Accident.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 14.—It has just leaked out that the wreck on the Chicago and Northern Pacific yesterday was caused by the misplacing through carelessness of a switch by J. T. Hollister, a reporter for a Chicago evening paper who was acting as switchman in order to be "on the inside" in getting news among railroad employes. He was promptly arrested and jailed but was bailed out this morning. The result of the derailment was the telescoping of two locomotives and smashing up of a number of passenger coaches. Nobody was killed.

Antimony Beds.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Advices received at the state department are that a company has been formed for the purpose of developing and working the antimony beds lately discovered near Guzman on the Mexican Central railway. A vein which has been followed for about thirty feet is about three feet wide. Miners get out 300 pounds of high grade ore for $1.50. This ore is remarkably pure and is absolutely free from arsenic or lead. It runs fifty per cent metallic antimony and commands $40 per ton in Liverpool.

Rifle Shooting in England.

LONDON, July 14.—At the National Rifle association meeting today the McKinnon challenge cup was won by the English team. Score: England, [illegible]; Scotland, 128; Canada, 114; Wales, [illegible].

For the Elcho shield, at 800 yards, England and Scotland tied with 567; the Irish team scored 554.

Troops in Arizona.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—General McCook has reported to army headquarters that the situation at Williams, Winslow and Peach Springs is so critical that he has ordered the infantry companies from Whipple barracks, Arizona, to take station at these points and move along the Atlantic and Pacific railway as deemed necessary.

Burned by Incendiaries.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Two freight cars were burned by incendiaries today.

An Offer of Assistance.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Grand Chief Bowie of the Railway Trackmen's association, has offered the A. R. U. the service of his association in any way required. About 100 members have already struck.

ARTHUR'S STATEMENT.

The A. R. U. Ask an Important Question, and he Answered It.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The directors of the A. R. U. sent a telegram to Chief Arthur, asking him if it was true that he issued an order to the engineers requiring them to work with non-union firemen, and was giving letters of recommendation to the engineers to take the places of strikers.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Chief Arthur, when shown the dispatch in reference to filling the places of strikers, declared that he had not issued such an order as mentioned; engineers were upheld when they refused to work with non-union firemen, and brotherhood men were instructed not to take the places of strikers.

ONLY BY DAYLIGHT.

No Night Trains to be Run on the Southern Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The Southern Pacific company has decided for the present that it would be wise to not attempt to run trains at night over any section of the road. Consequently a daylight schedule has been temporarily arranged.

St. Louis Firemen Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—All the trains are now arriving and departing on time. William Beck, William Westrup, E. A. Roberts, A. J. [illegible] and Dick Brown, formerly Missouri Pacific firemen, have been arrested for causing last evening's switch engine wreck.

At the Stock Yards.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Many striking employes at the stock yards reported for work today. Most trains were sent out.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Several Rates Agreed Upon by the Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The conferees on the tariff bill have agreed on the following:

Pottery rates, increased 5 per cent, making them the same as the House bill; glassware reduced to the House rates. The cotton schedule is scaled down about 5 per cent from the Senate rates.

The woolen schedule was brought down considerably, making it more in accordance with the House rates.

The House rate of $1 on wrappers in the tobacco schedule was submitted for the Senate rates, $1.50 to $2.50.

The metal schedule was not changed materially from the rates fixed by the Senate. Neither iron nor coal has been carried back to the free list, and probably the Senate rate of 40 cents a ton will stand.

It is quite definitely settled that lead ore will remain ¾ of a cent a pound as fixed by the Senate bill.

Birdsell Dead.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 14.—John Comby Birdsell, Sr., inventor of the Birdsell clover huller, president of the Birdsell Manufacturing company, Vice-President of the St. Joseph county savings bank and an old prominent citizen, died last night, aged 74. He leaves a wife and three sons.

LABOR LEADERS CONFER.

Sovereign Will Not Order a General Strike.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Sovereign left the conference of the American Railway Union directors at 12:30 and stated that the general strike of Knights of Labor would not be ordered, but that the Knights would be called out wherever it would be of service to the A. R. U.

Grand Chief Stevenson and Secretary Roneman of the Brotherhood of Railway car men, representing, they claim, 7,000 men, announced themselves in sympathy with the A. R. U., and sent telegrams to the local unions authorizing them to go on a sympathetic strike if they see fit.

The Minneapolis finished at 1:51:40. The average speed during the 4 hours' consecutive run is estimated at 23¼ knots, which, if verified would give her the $450,000.

To Work for the Union.

The executive committee of the A. R. U. decided to send out six men and as many directors as can be spared to work up a sentiment in favor of the A. R. U.

Refusal to Obey Debs.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 14.—James Murphy, chief of the A. R. U. in Kentucky, received a telegram from Eugene V. Debs, ordering all the members of the order to strike. The men refused to go out.

The Troops Remain in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Adjutant General Martin said today that there is no probability of the immediate removal of the United States troops from Chicago.

ALL IS UNEASINESS.

Doubt, Misgiving and Uncertainty Among Strikers Here.

MANY ANXIOUS TO GO TO WORK.

Those Who Left the U. P. Are Especially Hopeful of Re-Employment.—Notes.

The most noticeable change among the strikers today was observed in the increasing uneasiness among them. The confidence once held by reason of the numerous telegraphic reassurances from Debs that they would win in the end, has suffered a big discount, and is so badly shattered that restoration is now regarded as not only improbable but absolutely impossible.

As the days come and go without work, or flattering prospects for re-employment, the discontent becomes more and more manifest. This is especially true of the Rio Grande Western strikers as the officials of that road have to all outward overtures and appearances set their faces as flint against concession in any degree. They know that they must have men upon whom they can rely and that the strikers proved they did not belong to that class when they went out with the great sympathy movement.

The Union Pacific ex-employes are a little more sanguine than their unfortunate colleagues on the Rio Grande. They believe that most of them will be at their old posts before another ten days have passed, and that by order of the court if such action may be deemed necessary.

A Little Late.

The Union Pacific passenger train due here each morning at 10:10 was forty minutes late today on account of a wait of that length of time at Ogden for the excursion train from the north. All other trains were being operated according to their respective schedules.

Open to Dillon.

The Union Pacific has succeeded in raising the blockade on its road to the north as far as Dillon and the sale of tickets to that point was resumed at the local passenger office today.

Federated Trades' Election.

At a meeting of the Federated Trades held last night officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows:

President, John H. Hanhausen.
Vice President, J. L. Morris.
Recording secretary, F. M. Perry.
Financial secretary, John E. Evans.
Treasurer, Chas. Lunderberg.
Sergeant-at-arms, Charles C. Bismoff.
Press reporter, A. E. Graham.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the A. R. U. in their fight against Pullman and the maintenance of the strike.

After "Jim" Williams.

Henry Peppers, the colored middle weight pugilist, who was scheduled to meet Jim Williams, the erstwhile champion of Utah, in the "squared circle" at Ogden, is very indignant on account of the latter calling the match off. He alleges that twice has Jim "fooled" him thus and he now thinks him a very poor champion and announces that he will agree to "stop" him in six rounds or forfeit $150.

Some of Jim's friends say the Utah man will come to time all right and accept the challenge, and add that he will make it warm for the darkey. Others say that Jim is afraid of him realizing that he is an aggressive fighter and a hard hitter.

Who Has Seen It?

Mrs. Lloyd, one of the old folks' excursion party, who is over seventy years of age, had the ill-luck to lose a colored shawl in red, white and green with palm leaf pattern. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the shawl at 322 south Ninth East.

Two Small Fires.

The Tobias & Son grocery store on State street between Second and Third South was the scene of a small fire between 10 and 11 o'clock. The fire brigade extinguished it in short order. The fire earlier in the evening was in a barn at the rear of the old Juvenile Instructor property on South Temple street. The loss in each case was very light.

Salt Lake Painter Hurt.

Last Wednesday, Jeff Jefferson, a young painter from Salt Lake, says the Brigham City Bugler, had a bad fall from a ladder. He was at work for J. P. Larson on a building in the Second ward. While standing on a high ladder his foot accidentally slipped and he went tumbling to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. One arm was badly twisted by the fall and his body painfully bruised in parts. He was able to be on the streets, one arm in a sling, next day. Dr. Carrington attended the young man.

SLIPPERY SAM GRICE.

For the Third Time He Gets Away From the Salt Lake Police.

"Slippery" Sam Grice, the over-Jordan thief and convict whose arrest yesterday morning caused such a hail of delight to go up from the Salt Lake police department, escaped for the third time last night. And he did it so easily and successfully to cause many persons to wonder how it all happened.

The facts appear to be that Grice was taken north in the direction of Bountiful by Officer McDonald last night to locate a horse and buggy the former is said to have stolen. Grice watched his opportunity to escape. It came all right and being exceedingly anxious to regain his liberty he decamped and is now at large.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

Interesting Paragraphs Culled From Some of the Neighboring Exchanges.

H. E. Taylor has returned from a trip to Ashley and the Uintah gold fields, says the Manti Messenger. He reports having discovered [illegible] and will soon become a gold bug.

A young man or two from this city, says the Mount Pleasant Pyramid, had a little experience last week in railroading, enough to destroy all ambitions they may have had in that line. They secured to get a freight through from Fairview to Salina, but when Mount Pleasant was reached they relinquished their job. They'll not try any more railroading.

According to the Mount Pleasant Pyramid, L. J. Jordan took a load of wool from graded sheep down to the Provo woolen mills last week to have made into cloth. The wool was from his French ewes and averaged twelve pounds to the sheep. Mr. Jordan clipped some bucks this spring that sheared twenty pounds of wool apiece.

The mining men of Manti have been more or less excited during the past week over reputed wealthy gold finds in Salina canyon. Assays show that the black sand of Red creek contains over seventy-five dollars per ton in pure gold. Several locations have been made and many people are rushing to the gold fields in the hope of being able to stake off rich claims. The ground is placer and is located on Red creek about thirty-five miles southeast of Salina. Wm. Funk, in the employ of O. F. Coolidge, discovered the treasure.—Messenger.

A most destructive hailstorm passed over the northern part of Spring City and Salina Saturday, says the Manti Messenger, destroying hundreds of acres of splendid grain. The citizens whose grain was injured the most seriously met Sunday and appointed a committee to appraise the damage, and make arrangements to place the matter before the county court asking the court to remit the taxes on the land most damaged. 1,018 acres were damaged from 25 to 100 per cent. Over 50 per cent of this acreage is total loss. Averaging the crop at 20 bushels to the acre, our loss will be 12,000 bushels at the least. Nearly 150 persons suffer loss, which would be almost 100 bushels to a person. Many of our farmers, remarks the Messenger, will lose their entire crop, which means a considerable degree of hardship, as the greater part of them depend almost entirely upon their land for their income.

J. C. Wixom informs the Brigham Bugler that the sides of the mountains and adjoining lands southeast of Brigham are literally alive with grasshoppers. There are millions of these destructive hoppers. They are of many varieties, colors and sizes. They are found in all sizes from that of a small house fly to half as large as a man's finger. There are evidently numerous breeds, but all seem to work harmoniously together to the end of destroying all vegetation that comes in their way. They appear disinclined to leave this vicinity, most of them having been hatched there on the sunny mountain slope. They can hardly be driven out of the fields, vegetable gardens and orchards, where they are creating sad havoc. Several other places near by have also suffered from their visits. But the tract over which they have spread so far is comparatively small and has affected but few people.

The Responsibility.

[Chicago Herald.]

There is no ground on which the refusal of Mr. Pullman to consider the very moderate proposition offered by the committee of the council can be justified. It did not involve a submission of matters in dispute to arbitration. It proposed merely a method of determining whether the matters in dispute were such as could be arbitrated.

If Mr. Pullman's allegation is true that the men wanted more for making a car than he could sell the car for—and if that caused his shops to be closed, any reasonable body of men would have said that arbitration was useless; or, in his own words, that "there was nothing to arbitrate." He would have been supported and vindicated.

With the announcement of that judgment the strike would have ended. Agitators and professional strike leaders could not have sustained it a day longer. It would have collapsed of itself.

The responsibility is on Mr. Pullman of refusing to end the strike. But the smallest mere formal concession was required of him. No sacrifice was asked of principle nor of personal or business independence. He would have served his own sense of self-importance better by a conciliatory attitude than by a mere intractable and splenetic obstinacy.

But the fact that Mr. Pullman declines to hear either argument or persuasion—that he is deaf to the suggestions of common sense and common humanity—does not justify nor extenuate a single act of lawlessness nor any part of the strike conspiracy in which lawless violence, riots and incendiarism were incited. The interference of the Debs strike combine was unwise, meddlesome, impertinent, mischievous and criminal. It caused all the disorder, destruction of property and loss of life which followed.

The account on the side of the criminal ledger where blame and responsibility are entered is divided between Pullman and Debs. It is a matter of indifference as to how much is chargeable to each.

The Everglades.

The southern extremity of the peninsula of Florida is one huge marsh, known as the Everglades, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. This impenetrable wilderness, or, rather jungle, is made up of about all of the large county of Dade, almost all of Monroe, the greater part of Lee, much of De Soto and most of Brevard. At the north end of this singular formation is Lake Okeechobee, into which the Kissimmee and other rivers discharge their waters and which are largely responsible for the vast swamp. This great stretch of jungle growth is in some places ninety miles wide, extending from the Atlantic across to the Gulf, and from its southern extremity northward is considerably over 100 miles. There are great stretches of cypress swamps, wildernesses of vines, islets of open water, immense regions of morass with comparatively dry spots. In this desert of unfathomable and bewildering intermingling of a semi-tropical flora, with a fauna of alligators, snakes, bears, wildcats and other carnivora, while geese, ducks, sea birds and other aquatic fowl dot the water and myriads of the other feathered tribes make the somber cypress forests vocal. The entire state of Florida is not much above the level of the sea, and this dismal waste is scarcely more than a few dozen feet higher than the water.

Throughout this everglade region no human being has ever fully penetrated, and there are lagoons that no human eyes have ever seen that are much the same as those of preglacial time. While there are large stretches on which rail or rowboats might be operated, there are hundreds of intervening miry bogs of ooze and slime of unknown depth that bar the way. There is no frost season there—no season when a frozen surface may be traversed—and so this dismal area for thousands of years has been given over to such a production as was in keeping with such an environment. But it is now contemplated to penetrate this great marsh with canal-like ditches, with a view of lowering the general water line so as to bring this swampy mass into cultivation for the products peculiar to this zone, and for which the decaying vegetable matter of the area is supposed to be admirably fitted. Little or nothing or little is known of the geological substructure of this peninsular termination, but that an immense coral formation is its base is altogether probable.

On the Way Home.

The party of Utah people returning from Europe, who have been detained in the East some time owing to the strike, have started West, and expect to reach this city next Tuesday afternoon.

The M. I. A. Excursion.

The excursion of the Salt Lake county Mutual Improvement associations to Saltair yesterday was a perfect success. The day was a typical one for the occasion, and the number of people in attendance exceeded that reached on any previous date at the great resort, except on the Fourth, this year. The large company enjoyed the bathing, dancing, boating, etc., to the full extent, and returned home pleased with the day's festivity.

Land Office.

Filings in the local land office under date of July 14 were as follows:

William J. Hill, of Wellington, Carbon county, desert entry of the unsurveyed south half of the southeast quarter of section 2[illegible], the northeast quarter, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 15 south, range 1 east.

John O. Freckleton, of Eureka, Juab county, desert land entry of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 11 south, range 5 west.

Franklin C. Ryan, of Salt Lake City, homestead entry of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 4 south, range 1 west.

Held to the Grand Jury.

Frank Willard, arrested by the police this morning for entering a private sleeping chamber and attempting to rob the occupant of the room, was this afternoon held by Justice Smith in $500 bonds to await the action of the grand jury.

Educational Note.

Dr. Millspaugh is busy preparing his annual report to the board of education for the year 1893-94.

Dr. J. T. Kingsbury is devoting considerable time during his vacation to metallurgical investigations.

H. F. Andrews of the high school is busily engaged in making valuable collections of the beautiful flora of different portions of the Territory.

Prof. N. L. Nelson, of the B. Y. academy, Provo, is in the city today. He reports an enrollment of about one hundred at the summer school at that place.

Prof. W. H. Apperly, of the B. Y. College, Logan, is an interested attendant at the summer school at the University.

Principal Willard Done is spending a portion of his vacation at Brigham City, where he is conducting private classes in advanced educational work.

A reception is to be given on Monday evening next, at the B. Y. academy, to the members of the summer school, and is given under the auspices of the instructors in the teachers' convention now in session in Provo.

Miss Maud M. Babcock has been engaged to go to Manti to take charge of the department of physical culture in the summer school at that place. The lady, however, will remain at her work here until the summer school, with which she is connected, closes.

The trustees of districts 25, 26, 28, 30, 31 and 37, will meet on Monday evening to decide upon the feasibility of establishing a county high school. It is learned that the project is considered favorable and that the school may be opened in September in the Mill Creek seminary building. The manual pertaining to the course of study, suggestions to teachers and trustees, the school law and miscellaneous matters, issued in the interests of the public schools of the Territory, is now out.

SATURDAY MOTIONS.

A Long String of them Dealt With by Judge Merritt.

THE LITIGATION OVER "BLACK OIL."

Two Actions On Promissory Notes.—An Escaped Prisoner from the "Pen" Coming Back.

Chief Justice Merritt did not sit in the Third district court much longer than three quarters of an hour this morning, but in that short period of time he rattled through a big list of motions with characteristic celerity. The subjoined orders were made:

The case of N. S. Larsen vs Carl J. E. Nelson, on motion to strike out demurrer on account of its not having been filed in time, was argued and allowed. The question of judgment and default was taken under advisement.

John Featherstone vs. Emily S. Page et al. Demurrer to cross-complaint withdrawn.

John R. Ingram vs A. M. Janes et al. Permission given to amend by making additional parties defendant.

Ella Moller vs Frank E. Muller, divorce. Order to show cause for alimony, attorney's fees, etc., argued and submitted.

York Mining company vs Andrew [illegible]. Heretofore submitted on order to show cause for injunction. It was now ordered that an injunction issue upon the filing of a bond of $1,000.

Charles W. Nunn vs Charles E. Johnson. Heretofore submitted on demurrer to complaint and motion for injunction. This was the "black oil" case, the facts in which were reported in these columns since the legal arguments being made early in the present week. The demurrer was now sustained, an exception taken and ten days allowed to answer. The injunction motion was overruled.

Z. C. M. I. vs Heber A. Smith. By consent the temporary restraining order previously issued was modified, permitting the assignee to bring suit and collect debts.

Alfred D. Brim et al vs Thos. W. James. Set for trial on July 18th.

Preston Nutter vs the Wasatch City Cattle company. Hearing continued without date.

John T. Rich vs C. W. Brown et al. By consent, judgment on the pleadings—on first cause of action only.

J. T. Rich vs F. L. Guyn et al. By consent this suit was dismissed.

West Michigan Furniture Co. vs Soren P. Nese et al. Judgment on default for $300 and interest.

Henry Wagener vs A. J. Peterson. Judgment for $2,154.90 and $100 attorney's fee.

Johanna Grauland vs N. J. Grauland; divorce. Hearing on order to show cause continued for two weeks.

The Railway Building and Loan association vs John [illegible] et al. Default, and decree of foreclosure.

SUITS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

Sarah Kohn today brought suit in the Third district court to recover from John M. Dolan and [illegible] Dolan, his wife, balance on a promissory note for $4,500, with interest, attorney's fee, costs, etc., the note being secured by a mortgage.

Another action on a promissory note (secured by mortgage) was also filed by John R. Ingram vs A. M. Janes et al, the amount being $400, with interest at 9 per cent per annum from July 28th, 1892, attorney's fee and costs.

HE GOT NOTHING BY IT.

In the First district court at Provo, on June 27th, 1891, a young fellow named John McDonald was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for grand larceny. He, however, managed to make his escape from the penitentiary, where he was serving his term, on July 11th, 1892, and the next heard of him was during last winter, when the information reached U. S. Marshal Brigham's office that the identical John was undergoing a sentence in Deer Lodge penitentiary, Montana, for another piece of dishonest work. His term there expired on the 12th of the present month, and as soon as the railroad is open to Montana an officer will start from here to fetch him back to finish the remainder of his sentence.

Today's Probate Court.

Judge Blair made the following orders this morning:

Estate of Mary E. Tate, deceased. Hearing on final account and petition for distribution. Account allowed and decree of distribution rendered.

Estate of Peter Ericksen, deceased. Order made directing citation to issue to Henry J. and Isaac D. Ericksen, administrators of said estate, to file, on or before July 21, a full and particular exhibit and account under oath of all their transactions as administrators.

Estate of Joshua Robinson, deceased. Citation ordered to issue to Hannah L. and — Beveridge to appear as witnesses on Tuesday, July 17, at 10 a.m.

EDWARD EGAN DEAD.

An Old Time Utah Mining Man Passes Away.

Edward Egan, an old and well known Utah mining man, died yesterday (Friday) afternoon at 4:30 o'clock after an illness of two weeks caused by paralysis.

For nearly twenty-four years Mr. Egan was identified with the mining interests of this Territory and was probably as familiar with the various camps as any man in Utah. He was 58 years of age and a highly respected citizen. A wife and three children are bereft of a counselor and protector by his death.

The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the home of his brother, Timothy Egan, No. 144 south Ninth East street. Interment will take place at Mt. Olivet.