

ing the corner of the Eagle Emporium, going westward and then south, past the Townsend House. We did not learn whether the lady was hurt, or any other damage was done before the runaway was stopped.

About one o'clock a span of horses, with light wagon attached, nobody in it, came rushing up East Temple Street, never stopping till they reached the bench north of the city, when somebody caught them and drove them back into town.

**International Exhibition.**—The United States Centennial Commission are making active preparations for the great international exhibition, and it is expected that every State and Territory in the Union will be fittingly represented thereat. Now is the time for the securing of space for articles by anticipatory exhibitors. As yet but few if any steps of importance have been taken to secure for Utah a representation commensurate with her merits as a rich and growing part of the country. If the matter has to depend on merely individual instead of organized effort, it is probable that Utah will be comparatively poorly represented. Had it not been for the characteristic infinitesimalism and generally pinched up liberalism of the now officially defunct Governor Geo. L. Woods, whose most distinguishing characteristics were his extreme partisanship and a powerful tendency to hyperbolism, there might have been an adequate representation for Utah at the approaching centennial exhibition. But ex-Governor Woods delighted in a display of his authority, which he frequently showed by a liberal use of the pardoning and a still freer exercise of the veto power.

The Legislature, with a view to having Utah represented at the international exhibition, passed a bill authorizing the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society to take charge of this matter for the Territory, and made an appropriation to cover the expenses, but the bill shared the same fate as many others, being vetoed by Governor Woods.

**District Court To-day.**—This morning the Court overruled the plea of abatement in the case of the People vs. Thomas E. Ricks, indicted for murder. There was some disappointment among the members of the bar at the decision being merely oral, and not in writing, there being some anxiety among gentlemen of the legal profession to obtain a copy of the ruling of the Court, owing to the many important points presented in the plea of abatement and the able arguments of counsel for the defendant upon it.

Col. Ricks was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and the case was set down for trial on the 23rd day of February.

The case of Charles L. Williamson and John Smith was called, and a jury empaneled to try it, Judge Carey prosecuting, and Burmester and Toohy defending.

To facilitate business, the jury were asked in bulk whether any of them knew anything of the case before the court, and were similarly accepted, so far as challenges for cause were concerned.

Mr. Toohy, for the defence, keenly scanned the faces of the twelve jurymen, and, after drawing conclusions from their varied physiological indications, would say, "Mr. Clerk, what is that old gentleman's name in the corner? We'll excuse him," or, "That gentleman, the second from the window; we'll excuse him," and so on, till the six peremptory challenges were exhausted.

The district attorney briefly stated to the jury the nature of the case, saying that the prisoners at bar were charged with larceny, that the prosecution expected to prove that they stole from the person of a dead man, named Simpson, some promissory notes belonging to the administrators of the estate of the deceased, and that they endeavored afterwards to dispose of the notes through a man whom they employed for that purpose, with a view to personally appropriate the proceeds.

In behalf of the accused, Mr. Toohy stated that the defense expected to bring to light the, to the family of Mr. Simpson, consolatory fact that that individual was still in the land of the living.

Mr. Blansett, the first witness who was examined, showed manifest hesitancy in giving his evi-

dence. He and Mr. Udy found the dead body in Summit County, Utah, and himself, Udy, Smith and Williamson removed it from where found, the following day. He was shown a promissory note, purporting to belong to Thomas Simpson, but did not recollect having seen it before.

Mr. Udy, the next witness, testified to having found and removed the body, to having seen the note before alluded to taken from a leather wallet, which was in the pants pocket of the dead man, and to having seen it in possession of Williamson. He also testified to some horses belonging to the wagon found with the dead man being afterwards in possession of Williamson. The examination of this witness was in progress when our reporter left the court.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 6.

**Improvement Association.**—A mutual improvement association was organized in the 3rd Ward last Wednesday night.

**The Health Reformer** is a 32 page monthly, published by the Health-Reform Institute, Battle Creek, Michigan. It is a journal for the household, and is devoted to physical, mental, and moral culture.

**Littell's Living Age** for January 30 contains "The Republic of Venice," "Rubens and Vandyke in England," "The Count's Daughters," "Barry Cornwall," "Setting up a Butler," "The Effect of Exile on Pretenders," Poetry, etc.

**New Music.**—"The City of Peking Galop," by C. E. Pratt; "Tell Him I Love Him Yet," song by A. S. Gatty; and "Sweet as Summer," an idylle for the piano forte, just received and for sale at the music store of Calder & Careless. Published by Lyon & Healey, Chicago.

**Obsequies.**—The obsequies of Elizabeth, daughter of Brother John Y. and Sister Francis Smith, took place at the 3rd Ward School-house yesterday, on which occasion Elder Orson Pratt delivered an address of comfort and instruction to the assembled relatives and friends, and was followed briefly, in the same strain, by President D. H. Wells.

"Golden Leaves" is the title of a choice collection of brilliant piano music, by Charles Kinkel, just published by S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, Ohio. It contains forty-eight pieces, including waltzes, marches, rondos, mazurkas, galops, schottisches, &c., light and brilliant, just the thing for the fireside and for amateurs. Can be had at the store of Calder & Careless.

**Turn Out—Clean it Out.**—We are requested by Mark Lindsey to announce that he desires all who take water from the 20th Ward ditch which runs south of and parallel with the old city wall, to turn out, with picks and shovels, on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, and meet him at Henry Lewis's corner, to clear away the ice and other obstructions. Owing to the ditch being obstructed people living in the eastern end of the Ward have been unable to obtain an adequate water supply. The request applies to residents north of the wall as well as to those immediately south.

**The Cause.**—One of the chief causes assigned for much of the Utah butter being of an inferior quality is that the home manufactured salt is not sufficiently refined to extract from it the alkali, which, as a natural consequence, when introduced into the product of the cow, partially saponifies it. Salt-makers should take this hint and be more particular in manipulating the saline material, although we have reasons for supposing that by no means an insignificant portion of the Utah butter is not of the most desirable quality before it is salted, which some might account for on the probability of the alkali being in the raw material from which the butter is made, on account of being an ingredient in the food of the cow, and if that be the case the matter of remedy is somewhat different.

**A New Industry.**—A new industry for Utah has been introduced in the blacksmith shop of Messrs. Morris & Evans, at the rear of the Theatre. A large amount of chain is used in these parts for logging and a variety of purposes. Brothers Haynes & Son, recently from Wales, thoroughly understand this branch of manufacture, and have entered upon it, and are now making an

article superior to that generally imported, being manipulated by hand instead of by machinery. We understand the running price of imported chain to be eighteen cents a pound, while that made by Haynes and Son, though of better quality, can be sold for fifteen cents.

This branch of industry should be taken up and conducted on a larger scale, so as to stop the importation of the article entirely. We believe it would be a paying business.

**District Court.**—The case of the People vs. Williamson & Smith, indicted for the larceny of a promissory note, which has been on trial in the District Court the last two days, has been watched with a good deal of general interest, owing to the peculiarity of many of its features.

Yesterday the witnesses for the prosecution were all examined, the substance of the evidence given by the first two, Messrs. Blansett and Udy, having been published in the NEWS. Barton, the party held in the county jail to give evidence at the trial, testified to having received from Smith the promissory note in question and at his (Smith's) request and that of Williamson, endorsing upon it the name of the supposed deceased, Thomas Simpson, and of endeavoring to make negotiations for its disposal. Other material testimony was given by parties who were present at the coroner's inquest held over the human remains that were found, supposed to be those of Mr. Simpson, some documents and a Bible with that gentleman's name on them having been found with the body. The evidence disclosed that some of the witnesses supposed that the body was found in Summit County, Utah, while others understood the location to be in Wyoming.

After the evidence was all in, district attorney Carey waived the opening, and Judge Toohy, for the defendant, reviewed the evidence, seeking to show, in a pointed and exceedingly forcible way, that the remains were found in Wyoming, and that therefore no crime could have been committed by defendants against the laws of this Territory. He went after Barton, on whom he animadverted in the most scathing terms as a self-asserted forger, who had testified that he had agreed to endorse the name of Thomas Simpson on the note for a little money, because he could do so. In fact he metaphorically lifted Barton by the capillary adornment of his cranium, swung him around to the gaze of the jury, as an embodiment of the quintessence of all that was vile, mean and contemptible, and then, with biting sarcasm, and with the cleaver of searching character and motive analysis, hacked and cut and slashed at him until, figuratively speaking, Barton, was defunct, there not remaining an atom of him that was, comparatively speaking, as large as a split pea or the infinitesimal globule of a homeopathist, showing that, as a forcible disclaimer, Judge Toohy is by no means wishy-washy, but comes down with a rush that compares with the descent of a Cottonwood snowslide.

Before the conclusion of Judge Toohy's argument our reporter left the court.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 8.

**Born.**—To the wife of Mr. David McKenzie, of this City, Feb. 7th, a daughter.

**Back From Washington.**—Marshal George R. Maxwell got back on Saturday night from his log-rolling expedition to Washington.

**District Court To-day.**—Court met at 10 a. m. this morning and, after disposing of a few matters of business of minor importance, took a recess till two o'clock, at which time it was expected that the trial of George Lewis, the three card monte man and jail-breaker would move.

**Coming from St. George.**—A special dispatch from St. George, received last night, states that President Brigham Young and Geo. A. Smith expect to leave there for this City on Wednesday, Feb. 10th. Should they travel right along, without any protracted or unusual stoppages, they may be expected to arrive here on or about the 20th.

**Verdict of Guilty.**—In the case of the People vs. Charles L. Williamson, and John Smith, indicted for larceny, the jury returned

a verdict on Saturday of "guilty as charged," with a recommendation to mercy. The counsel for the defendants gave notice that they would move for a new trial and to set aside the verdict, which is expected to come up next Thursday.

**Severe Accident.**—At seven o'clock on Saturday night attorney Burmester was examining a revolver, when two of the shots were accidentally and simultaneously discharged. One of the bullets was split by hitting the upper edge of the barrel part of the weapon, and a small detached portion of the leaden missile entered the palm of his left hand, passing nearly across it internally, and lodging near the root of the thumb, inflicting a very severe and painful, though perhaps not dangerous wound. He received surgical aid from Dr. White. The fragment of lead still remains in the injured hand. Owing to the close proximity of the member to the chamber of the pistol, the wrist and a portion of the hand were considerably powder burned.

**A Fine Sketch.**—On Saturday we were shown, by Mr. E. S. Glover, a beautifully executed view of Salt Lake City, drawn by himself, in Indian ink. It is not exactly a bird's-eye view, being midway between that and a perspective, thus relieving it from that flat, mappy appearance which sketches drawn exclusively on the first named principle invariably have. The initial point of the picture, which shows the whole and correct plat of the City, is north-west of the City, including a part of the U. C. railroad and Nichol's smelter, and the sketch takes in the full sweep of the Wasatch range of mountains north and eastward, terminating south of the mouth of Cottonwood Canyon, and includes a large scope of the valley south-east and south, with the settlements, more conspicuous buildings and smelters. Nearly every building in the City is shown, and taken altogether it is an unusually complete sketch, which is to be lithographed and sold, on subscription, at \$5 a copy. Mr. Glover made and disposed of a similar view of Ogden.

**Brutal Treatment.**—There have been some rough times in the somewhat notorious District of Bingham lately. Last Thursday, while a number of men were at work on the Henry M. mine, a party of over half a dozen men went up there, armed to the teeth, and ordered the workers off, but they did not go, the middle of course proceeding from a dispute as to the ownership of the claim. Those demonstrations were, we understand, repeated the following day on Mr. Samuel Moore and others, while they were at work on the Omaha mine claimed by a Kentucky company. This also passed off without the occurrence of a serious collision. But yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Moore was leaving the Griffiths Hotel, Bingham, some members of the same crowd were standing around, when one of them, named Campbell, struck him, and knocked him down, rendering him insensible. When he recovered consciousness he found that some one was lifting him from the ground. His head and face were fearfully mashed, his eyes being so badly bruised and swollen that he can scarcely see out of them now. Mr. Moore came to town by rail, the affair having happened just before the leaving of the Bingham train for this City yesterday.

**Fire.**—At the early hour of 2 o'clock this morning the stillness of the night was suddenly broken by the ringing of the fire alarm bells at the City Hall and the "Wasatch" engine house. Fire had broken out in a building of two stories and an attic, occupied by Olef Johnson, furniture maker, Commercial Street. The fire originated from what may now be called "the usual cause"—a projecting stovepipe, a cause of fire so prolific as to need the immediate and strict attention of the inspector of buildings.

Salt Lake City is noted for being one of the most fortunate places in the world in the matter of fires, and this occasion was no exception to the rule. The flames burst out in the roof of the building, which, like nearly all others on the same street, is a perfect tinder box, apparently needing but a single touch to set the whole agoing in first-class bon-fire fashion. The members of the fire department showed their usual alacrity, the Pioneer engine,

Hook and Ladder, Alert Hose, and Wasatch Engine Companies being soon on the spot, with their apparatus, and did splendid work. Without giving details of their operations, it should be sufficient to say that they managed to get the fire under control within half an hour and completely extinguished in an hour, the roof and a portion of the attic being all that was consumed by the flames. The damage done was probably about \$500, for which amount we understand the building was insured.

Had a strong wind been blowing and the fire got fairly under way, about one-half the business part of the City might have been laid in smoking ruins.

## Correspondence.

The Battle of the Gauges.

SALT LAKE CITY,

Feb. 6, 1875.

Editor Deseret News.

"Engineer," in his letter published in the News Feb. 3, about the narrow gauge railroad between Ogden and Salt Lake, opens a subject for discussion. "Engineer" beats around the bush and tells us what might be accomplished by laying a third rail on the ties of the U. C. R. R. and increasing the number of turnouts, and then tells us how many trains can be run in a given time.

He evidently is in ignorance, or appears to be, of the necessity for a narrow gauge road between Ogden and Salt Lake. No one will dispute that the U. C. R. R. can do all the business for years to come, and that it will not warrant the running of trains every hour either.

The necessity for a narrow gauge road does not appear to him, although there are many facts, well known, demanding that such a road be built. Besides the union of the Utah Northern and the Utah Western roads, together with the other narrow gauge roads built and projected, is a necessity in and of itself, besides other reasons which we need not name. The Utah Northern, already in Idaho, with a good prospect of continuing further into Montana, with the Utah Western running south-west, destined to reach the southern boundary of this Territory at no distant day, goes to show that the narrow gauge roads are the best adapted to this country.

There is really no necessity for a broad gauge road in Utah outside of the U. P. and the C. P., from the fact that the narrow gauge roads could do all the work for this country, and that they can be built and operated with about half the expense of the broad gauge. The engines of the narrow gauge, with their rolling stock, can transport over the same grades as much paying freight and as great a number of passengers as can the locomotives of the broad gauge with their rolling stock, and the narrow gauge, being built with about half of the cost, can reduce the rates and tariffs and pay the same rate of dividends on stock. For instance, we take a broad gauge road, paying interest on a bonded debt of about \$27,000 per mile, and paying dividends on about \$40,000 per mile in stock, against a narrow gauge road paying interest on a bonded debt of about \$15,000 per mile and dividends on stock about the same amount, making the aggregate for the broad gauge about \$60,000 per mile and for the narrow gauge about \$30,000 per mile. Some broad gauge roads have a less amount than \$60,000 per mile, some more. Some of the narrow gauge roads have less than \$30,000, some more.

The narrow gauge roads in this part of the country must have all their own rolling stock, as they have no other company to borrow from as yet.

It can be seen from the foregoing that much of the money paid out as interest on bonds to foreign capitalists can be retained at home.

The fact that one road can do all the business is not sufficient, for the reason that competition is the life of trade and benefits a whole community, while monopoly benefits a few at the expense of a community. In the building of a road the accommodation of the people should be its aim, for in so doing its revenue is much larger and more sure. NARROW GAUGE.

And now comes a Boston girl who wants the new undergarment called "prims," because it is the first to be put on.