DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Thursday, - - March 12, 1891.

Copy for advertisements which are expected to appear in the Deseret Evening News on the day when received should be handed in to the business department not later than 7 p. m.

Rates of Advertising furnished upon application.

Copy for advertisements must be in on which page.

FRAGMENTS.

THE only arrest made by the police today was that of James McGinn, charged with vagrancy.

WILLIAM E. PEARCE has been appointed postmaster at Gainesville, Stafford County, in place of F. E. Willis.

THE Seventh Quorum of Elders will meet in the Twenty-second Ward meeting-house tomorrow at 7:30.

TOMMASINI will be seriously day at "Wonderland." Every lady who visits "Wonderland" on Friday will be presented with a beautiful souvenir.

THE Board of Education will meet tonight at 7:30, to further discuss matters pertaining to the coming school board election.

MR. ELLIS lectures tonight in the Seventh Ward meeting-house. Doors open at 7; lecture at 7:30, and we believe he will be glad to see the gentlemen should he send before he begins.

THERE are indictment issued at the Western Union office for Charles Dwyer, Albert Goodwin, George F. Smith, George A. Hackett, contractor, W. J. McLaughlin, contractor.

THE funeral of Mrs. Mary E. Bailey Taylor, whose death was announced yesterday, will be held tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, commencing at 1 p.m. in the Fourth Ward meeting-house.

ERA BOLDEMAN, an alleged professional gambler, was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Vernon today, on a charge of gambling. He was taken before Commissioner Greenman and gave bonds in the sum of $500.

THE Freshman Class of the University of Deseret, will give their second grand ball of the season, in the University Building, Friday evening, March 20. Olsen's quadrille band will furnish the music for the occasion.

Teachers' Institute.

The county teachers will meet in the University Building, Saturday, March 14, 1891. The following is the programme for the day:

10—General Session. Methods of Teaching. Music. Organizing. "What an Institute Is."
11—Reading, Miss Emily Jones.
11:15—Lesson in Reading, Miss Jones.
11:—Teaching and Management, D. M. Ross.
"Discord Reading," S. W. Allison.
Elementary Reading, Frank Bell.
Discussion in teachers.

School Bond Election Judges.

The Utah Commission have appointed the following judges for the School Bond election to be held March 30th:

First Precinct—A. H. Parsons, J. H. Wolcott, William Fuller.

Second Precinct—(1) A. H. Kelly, S. P. Armstrong, Louis C. Shaw; (2) James F. Bentley, Isaac Woolf, W. S. Burton.

Third Precinct—H. Peabodie, John L. May, J. S. Tingey.

Fourth Precinct—E. D. Hoge, Henry T. Hall, David L. Murdock.

Fifth Precinct—(1) Joel F. Allen, F. H. Shelley, Thomas V. Williams; (2) E. D. H. Thompson, A. L. Simonsen, John R. Winder, Jr.

Third District Court.

The following cases were heard before Judge Anderson today:

Thomas G. Rywater vs. Salt Lake City; demurrer to complaint sustained; answer to be made on or before March 16.

Simon Bamberger et al. vs. George Smith et al.; judgment by default.

Samuel Kahn vs. Emily S. Hawkins; passed.

Fred Bettler vs. James Kennedy; demurrer to complaint entered case submitted.

Priscilla Paul Jennings et al.; petition appointing guardian and for decree sale granted; Isaac M. Waddell appointed guardian ad litem.

Redman B. Ellison et al.; vs. H. F. Clark; judgment by default with attorney's fees and costs.

Students' Society.

The regular session of the Student's Society of the Latter-day Saints' College will convene as usual, in the Social Hall, tomorrow (Friday) evening, at 7:30. The programme is as follows:

I. Song, "Well Better Ride a Wee" Miss Kate Middleton.
II. Recitation, "Clothes," Miss Emma Woolley.
III. Piano Solo, Mr. Willy Dougall.
IV. Song, "Tramp and Tired," Mrs. Camilla C. Allen.
V. Piano duet, "Secret Overture" (by Rossini), Misses Josie and Concetta Young.
VI. Recitation, "Poverty," Miss Nellie Jones.
VII. Song, "Maid of the Mill," Miss Louie Cronquist.
VIII. Recitation, "Whistling in Heaven," Miss Annie Wallace.
IX. Piano solo, Mr. Amelia Moore.
X. Character song, "The Grandmother Bright," Miss Carrie Smith.
XI. Song, "Love's Proving," Mrs. Maggie Sandrock.
XII. Comic song, "Tax Lady Man or An Equal of the Sexes," Mr. S. A. Piper.

Remember the hour. Come early and secure your seats. All are cordially invited.

J. J. WALTON, Chairman.

Amusements.

There are said to be no less than fourteen distinct types of American character in the new comedy "A Barrel of Money," which will be seen at the Salt Lake Theatre next Friday and Saturday evenings. Among them is that of an odd but perfect specimen of a "Southern gentleman," modeled "Squire Hazlitt," impersonated by Danny Mann. This, one, spindle-shanked, a "lover of good victles," hard cider, wrestling and of course a squire and his vernacular form a pleasant side feature and make a lasting impression.

The Bohemian Opera Company are staged for four nights and Wednesday matinee, commencing Monday, March 16th. In compliance with requests made by the Bohemian patrons in almost every city included in their annual tour, the company has added Hart's romantic opera "Carmen" to its repertoire for the season of 1890-91. "Carmen," the last production of M. Georges Bizet, was first performed at the Opera Comique, Paris, March 3, 1875. The original French text was furnished by H. M. Meilhac and Halevy, Merimee's novel of the same name providing the plot situations and characters. The action takes place in Seville and its neighborhood in 1820. Carmen is the central figure from beginning to end; she makes her everything revolves; from her all the interest radiates.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A Wyoming Contractor Accused of Killing a U. P. Brakeman.

THE CASE INVESTIGATED TODAY

Before Judge Zane.—The Defendant Testifies in His Own Behalf.

Last night a brick mason and building contractor named John White was arrested in this city by Deputy United States Marshal Cannon on a requisition from the acting Governor of Wyoming, charging him with murder.

A Wyoming sheriff arrived here yesterday, with papers for the arrest of the accused man, but owing to certain circumstances connected with the case that could not be satisfactorily explained, Governor Thomas ordered that the prisoner be kept in custody until the matter could be properly instituted.

Today the case came up in the Third District Court before Judge Zane, Judge Powers appearing as attorney for the defendant, while the Union Pacific Railway Company is represented by Messrs. Williams and Van Cott.

The defendant alleges that he is unlawfully and illegally restrained and imprisoned in contravention of the constitution and laws of the United States and Territories, and that he was arrested on March 11, in this city by United States Marshal Parsons upon a warrant issued by the Governor of Wyoming, on the ground of his being a fugitive from justice, the alleging government that the defendant further alleges that such demand for arrest was made upon an affidavit sworn to by A. Chinn, Union Pacific conductor, charging him with murder, and that said affidavit is not authentic, and that said purported warrant was not issued by a justice of the peace.

He also alleges that he was arrested at Rock Springs, Wyoming, on or about the 13th day of July, 1890, upon a warrant issued by a justice of the peace for said supposed murder. That upon a preliminary trial he was released and immediately came to this city, where he has since resided. That he was charged with said purported murder because he was riding upon a freight train of the Union Pacific Railroad upon which such purported murdered man was a brakeman, and that during the night time he was informed and believes that said brakeman fell off said train and was killed or was knocked off by some person other than himself.

The defendant claims also that he was entitled to ride upon said train in search as he had paid for the same. He also alleges that the train hands took him off the train by force and violence, and that several pistol shots were fired at him, his coat being perforated by bullet holes in three places, and that one of the bullets took effect in his leg. He states further that a rope was put around his neck and that he was led to the woods and dragged and beaten into insensibility.

For such alleged maltreatment the defendant seeks damages in the sum of $15,000.

He also attributes his rearrest to malicious means on the part of the Union Pacific Railway company in order to prejudice the minds of the jury, and to prevent a verdict of damages as prayed for.

The defendant testified in his own behalf.

He said: I am the plaintiff in this case, and in charge of an officer; have lived in this city since August last; have been employed on the Knutsford Hotel; am a builder and contractor by occupation; my home is in Weld County, Colorado. On July 11 boarded a Union Pacific freight train at Cheyenne and rode to Laramie; paid the conductor a half dollar therefor; several times I came very near off the train at the last named place; on July 9th, I boarded another train at Laramie with the intention of going to Ogden. When I was ordered off by the conductor he asked me if I had any "dough." I answered only a little, and offered him fifty cents; he replied that this was not sufficient; in addition to the money, I offered him two silk handkerchiefs; he then told me that I could continue my journey unmolested; the train had proceeded but a short distance when I was accosted by a brakeman, who took a flask of whisky from his pocket and asked me to drink with him; I replied that I had not tasted intoxicants for four months and had eaten nothing for three days and that under such circumstances I dared not drink. The brakeman then left me, saying that he would soon return with something for me to eat; I never saw him again. In a few minutes the train hands came to the car in which I was riding and beat, shot and otherwise maltreated me. A rope was also put around my neck and I was dragged behind the car until my body was covered with bleeding wounds. I finally succeeded in withdrawing my head from the rope and escaped from my persecutors. For three days I wandered in the mountains without food or water, after which I was arrested and taken to Rawlins, Wyoming.

On the 19th of the same month a preliminary examination was held before a justice of the peace and White was discharged.

The case was in progress when the NEWS went to press.

Death of an Estimable Man.

Mr. LeGrand C. Layton, of Zapata Ranch, Costilla County, Colo., died in this city at 4 p. m. yesterday, March 11th. He arrived in Salt Lake on Thursday, March 5th. He was stricken with paralysis while in the East and was brought here by his friends, and put up at the Continental Hotel. He was born in New York State and was about 28 years of age.

Mr. Layton visited Salt Lake City about one year ago, in company with President Silas S. Smith, of Manassa, Colorado, and met with President Wilford Woodruff, for whom he formed a warm attachment. When President Woodruff visited Colorado, in the summer of 1889, he was the guest of Mr. Layton, at Zapata, and their short acquaintance ripened into a genuine friendship. He again visited this city last October and signified his determination to return again in February, to further investigate the principles of the Gospel. He was an ardent friend to and was much appreciated by the Saints who knew him in the State of Colorado. They will learn of his demise with deep sorrow.

SAMUEL MULLINER.

Interesting Sketch of a Boy, Useful Life.

On Tuesday last we published an account of the death of Brother Samuel Mulliner, of Lehi, which occurred on the 20th of February, together with a recital of some of the prominent incidents in his life, as furnished us by a correspondent. Owing to a number of the dates given being erroneous, and the interesting nature of the career of the deceased, we copy the following from the *Deseret News* of 1891, which, as the data was furnished by Brother Mulliner himself, can be relied upon as being correct:

"Samuel Mulliner was born in Birmington, New Lenham, Kent, Jan. 15, 1826. He was a twin boy and, at first, he was so far behind the wonder-boy's birth that he received the name of Jan. 16, 1826, and strongly advocated desired to emigrate to Australia, but finding himself short of money he concluded to take up his abode in Canada instead, and was baptized by Elder Orson Pratt Sept. 15, 1847, together with his wife and two children. He then started with his family for Missouri and arrived in Spring field, Ill., on his way to Nauvoo, where he thought he would remain until he performed his mission to Scotland. Owing to the misgovernment of a Mr. Hedrick, of Pleasant Grove, Kirtland, Ohio, in 1848, a branch of the Church was organized at Springfield, Ohio, of which Elder Samuel Mulliner was ordained a Teacher. Later, a Branch of Elders was organized there. Brother Mulliner was ordained a Priest by Elder Lorenzo Snow, and was ordained an Elder March 19, 1850, and to that of a seventy May 5, 1852. On the latter date he was ordained a member of the Seventy Quorum, which he did until he left his family at Springfield, July 18, 1853, and started in company with Elder Lorenzo Snow, Elder Joseph F. Smith and others for Scotland, where they arrived Aug. 28th. After preaching in the neighborhood of Preston, Brother Mulliner was called to London, thence he sailed from New York, in company with Elders Hiram Clark and Lorenzo Snow, on the ship Ashland. They arrived in Liverpool, England, Dec. 3rd. On the 7th they started for Preston, where they labored for a time, when they were called on to serve presently with Willard Richards and the Saints, in the vicinity of Hull, where they labored until the spring of 1854, when Elder Mulliner and Wright started for Scotland and arrived at Glasgow on the 20th. After a successful mission of 1 year, Elder Mulliner received an affectionate leave of the saints in Scotland and sailed from Liverpool for home, on the 15th of May, 1855, in company with Elder Joseph Fielding, Robert Thompson, Jesse Haven and others, on the ship Ocean, which was the first company of emigrants who went by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and was 6 months and 10 days in the passage. The company arrived December 3rd, after a pleasant voyage of 6½ days. For years afterwards the favorite route of emigrants from Europe was Boston to Nauvoo, or New Orleans. Elder Mulliner's intercourse of 8 months saints continued to be very pleasant. He was called home on the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Mo., where Elder Mulliner left the company and was ordained a Seventy by President Joseph Young, and was called to Nauvoo, Ill., where he was again called with his family on December 16th, 1856. Some years after his return home Elder Mulliner was reunited with his family in Nauvoo, Ill., from which place he was sent on a mission to Sweden, in 1862. In returning the lake from Chicago to Buffalo, a terrible storm came up which wrecked nearly every vessel on the lake, and Elder Mulliner and a fellow-missionary, James Hanson, were on. In parting with his companion, who was going to Buffalo, Elder Mulliner made him a present of some Church books and thanked him for bringing him safe ashore. The captain replied with emphasis: "Elder Mulliner, don't think me it is I who saved you, but the Lord; I am a Christian, I tell you, and I am fully convinced that God is not been for you Mormon Elders being on board, the ship would have gone to the bottom. And I wish you, when you get back home, to tell your brethren that I am a Christian." Elder Mulliner then left him, but inquire for Captain Walker, and they shall have a free passage." From Buffalo the missionary walked to Niagara, thence to Niagara falls, where they commenced preaching and baptizing. Elder Mulliner organized a branch at Cambria, Niagara County, N.Y., April 27, 1845. Among those baptized by him in that part of the country was George A. Neal, a Methodist preacher and others, who afterwards became known as faithful members of the Church. He also organized a branch at Mount Pleasant, Niagara County, and preached at St. Catherine, where the people became so interested in the principles of the Gospel that they called on Elder Mulliner to preach, provided, however, that he would agree not to say anything about Joseph Smith, and he (Elder Mulliner) said that this important mission Elder Mulliner returned to Nauvoo, arriving there July 1st, 1845, having traveled on the way from Cambria, N.Y., in twenty-four days with a light horse and buggy. Soon after this he labored in a short time at Mount Pleasant, Warren County, Ill., where he continued doing good business until the following spring, when he returned to Nauvoo. At the October Conference, 1846, he was called to act as one of the Presidents of the Twelfth Quorum of Seventies, and was ordained to that office on the 4th of the same month, in the endowments in the Nauvoo Temple. In 1846, at the time of the exodus, he proceeded as far as Mount Pisgah, where he was called back by President Young and the authorities of the Church asked him to remain a little longer and he came on one day before the first company of Saints arrived. Elder Mulliner finally consented to do this, returned to Monmouth, where he during the Fall and Winter of 1846 and 1847 built a house and made a farm for his family. He, with others, in unison with Winter Quarters in the spring of 1847. Then he returned to Nauvoo and sold his farm at auction and wagons for the benefit of others, which he did as willingly as the first time. He then left for the West in Stevenson's Mr., where he remained one year and then started for the valley one year after the first company of pioneers. He met Apostle Orson Hyde who desired him to remain with him. Immediately after this he returned to Nauvoo, sold his little farm and wagons at Bonaparte Hyde's disposal, and went to work to build a boat, with the intention of going to the West that year, but when the spring of 1848 came Elder Mulliner was sent on a business mission to the East, from which, however, he returned the same year and in 1849, having earned another good mill to some purpose with, he came on to the Salt Lake Valley with his family. He bought a lot in Great Salt Lake City for $500—the lot now occupied by Walker Bros. and adjacent buildings—and started a tannery and shoe shop and built a comfortable dwelling house. In 1852, during the time of the mania for building a mill at American Fork, and also built a mill on Spring Creek, between that town and Pleasant Grove, which he sold recently. A few years ago he removed part of his family to Oxfordville, Kane County, where he again owns one tannery, and then returned to Utah County.

ISAAC N. MERRILL, an old miner and resident of Bingham, was found dead in his hotel, Yosemite Mine No. 1, yesterday afternoon. The body was removed to Bingham last evening and an inquest was held Saturday. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

AN ANSWER FILED

In the Third District Court in the Pickard Injunction Suit,

BY THE DEFENDANT'S ATTORNEYS.

The Arguments to be Made Before Judge Anderson Tomorrow.

In the Case of W. L. Pickard vs. Salt Lake City, on a bonting to show cause why defendant should not be enjoined from selling Pioneer Square, Judge Powers and W. H. Dickson, attorneys for defendant, filed the following answer to the complaint at 5 p.m. yesterday:

THE PLEADERS ANSWER:

"1—The defendants admit that George M. Scott is the mayor of Salt Lake City, that J. F. Jack is the recorder, and that the defendant is a municipal corporation, duly organized and existing under the laws, there from each managed ward.

"2—The defendants admit that to the extent of the powers conferred upon them as alleged, Section 3, 1890, that the resolution set forth was declared to have been passed by the mayor and approved by the officers.

"3—The defendants admit that Salt Lake City is and has for a long time been a municipal corporation, as alleged, and that the title is alleged by exhibits A, B, C, D, Fund F, annexed and made a part of the complaint herein.

"4—These defendants deny that the said land described answered in, or has any right, title or interest in the said land, nor has ever been a public park for the benefit of residents of Salt Lake or the inhabitants of the city, nor has it been used at any time, or in use, used as a public park, or that the inhabitants of Salt Lake City have been accustomed to come upon the same or any part thereof as a public park, and they allege that no public money has ever been expended on the same for the purpose of beautifying the same, or for any other purpose. Defendants admit that the resolution of the said council referred to in said complaint were recorded on the minutes of said council, and that the copy of said publication, marked exhibit A, is a true copy.

"5—Defendants further allege that the history of the land referred to in plaintiff's complaint so far as the city of Salt Lake is concerned, is as follows: About the month of March, 1873, a proposition was made to the council by one B. Morris Young, who at that time was the owner of title to the land in question, offering to sell said land to the city of Salt Lake, and the journals of the council show that the following proceedings were had:

"March 11, 1873, on motion of Councilman Joseph F. Smith, a committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of the purchase of the Old Fort block from B. Morris Young.

"March 18, 1873, the same reported that before entering into the purchase of the Old Fort block he had requested the city attorney to look into the chain of title. The committee also reported the motion of Councilman John Henry Smith, the mayor was authorized to rent the property.

"March 25, 1873, Councilman Cutler presented the following resolution: 'Resolved, that the Old Fort block, recently purchased by the corporation from B. Morris Young, known as the Old Fort block, be known and be hereby dedicated as Pioneer Square.' On motion of Councilman Joseph F. Smith, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

"February 10, 1880, report of committee on public grounds: 'Your committee on public grounds, to whom was referred the petition of Mr. John Reading and Oliver Beal, respecting the lease of the public square for the period of five years, beg leave to report that the prayer of the petition be accepted. (Proposition of John Reading: 'I propose to take the Pioneer Square for a term of five years and for the use of said grounds will farmer trees, assorted and such as may be deemed advisable to plant in and around said space as appears in the plan submitted.') Tom Bellows a dissenting voice. On motion of Council man Joseph F. Smith the report was adopted.

"March 23, 1880, the committee on public grounds reported that pursuant to the authorization of the City Council they their authorized for plans for the improvement of parks and squares, offering the following proposition as the successful bidder: For the plan of Pioneer Square $10.

"April 6, 1880, $11 was paid William E. Jones for the plans of Pioneer Square.

"May 11, 1880, the lease from John Reading for five years from January 1, 1880, for the sum of $200 per annum.

"On motion of Councilman James H. Bacon and others who are his employers are pretending to incorporate and prevent the Saints from the benefit of the public park, and the inhabitants thereof, which would be a great benefit to Salt Lake City and the inhabitants thereof, increasing the value of real property in the city and affording employment to a large number of the citizens of Salt Lake City, thereby increasing the population and industries of the city; defendants deny that the action of the Mayor and Council referred to in the complaint is in excess of their power or authority, and further they that the Council of Salt Lake City, in adopting the report of the committee referred to in the complaint, are attempting to lease the property of the defendant corporation.

"7—The defendants deny that the difference in value of the said land referred to in the plaintiff's complaint between $150,000, offered by Bacon and accepted by the city, and the $300,000 the actual value of the property, would be a simple gift or any gift at all to said lessee, and on information and belief allege that the sum of $150,000 is a fair valuation for said property.

"Defendants deny that the property referred to is of great value to the city for the uses and purposes of a public park, and they deny that the same is or ever has been used as a public park or for any public purpose whatever, and further answering defendants allege that ever since the city purchased the said land, it has been at all times enclosed and the public has been completely excluded therefrom, and the same has been exclusively occupied by and in the hands of private individuals, holding leases from the city, and used being used for gardening purposes, and that the citizens of the said city, further securing a nominal rental therefor, have derived no benefit or advantage therefrom. That the same has, and city has dealt with said property from the time of the purchase to the present hour in precisely with the pretense that there was ever and now any dedication of the block to any public use, or that said Council or the defendant corporation has ever at any time recognized that any such dedication has ever been made.

"8—Defendants also deny that since it has been the owner of the particular lot in question, the city has been compelled by the exercise of all conditions of the city and Council and of the mayor to expend money in order to lease and dedicate the same for the uses and purposes of public parks, and that they that it is the duty of said Council, in the care of said property, the city has expended, and is expending today large sums of money, and should today large sums of money, and should annually the purchase of other tracts of land as largely increased, and that the question is not one as to make it desirable for park purposes, and that the said city has been and is the same as a park, we believe the citizens to enjoy it as such. They also deny that the sale of the property in question, of the rights of the people of Salt Lake or that the city would seem in great disadvantage, if any, but on the contrary allege that it would result in great benefit to the city, financially and otherwise.

"9—Defendants deny that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed for in his complaint, or any relief at all, and further, that the defendants, or any of them, should be restrained by the order of this court, and should be enjoined from the relief to prevent his rights in this action, or that he is entitled on the final hearing to have a restraining order made permanent.

"Wherefore said defendants pray judgment that the plaintiff take nothing with their costs in their behalf sustained.

"O. W. POWERS,
"W. H. DICKSON,
"Attorneys for Defendants."

The answer is followed by exhibits giving a history of the title of the land, as follows:

"First, patent from the United States to Henry Ballard, dated December 1st, 1869. Second, deed from Brigham Young to B. B. Morris Young; deed from B. Morris Young to the city, and deed of the property by the city to John Reading."

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Fourteen Italians on Trial for Riot Alleged to have been Committed at Castle Gate.

The case of the People vs. Joseph Fusa and fourteen other dagos, charged with riot committed at Castle Gate, February 22, 1890, is now on in the First District Court at Provo, before Judge Blackburn.

W. H. King appears for the prosecution and A. G. Sutherland for the defence.

Mr. Cagni testified that on Sunday, February 23, a number of Italians were assembled at Smith's saloon; that George Jones, a check weigtman, was knocked down by some of the dagos. The defendants were nearly all there and made a rush with Jones into the corner, where they engaged in a free-for-all fight. Three or four of the Italians were knocked down by parties who took the part of Jones. The Italians then provided themselves with clubs, billiard cues and chairs and continued the fight. The dagos left the building and went to the Gilfoyle, procured guns and began firing from the house about fifty yards from the saloon, which they projected with clubs and bullets. The boys in the saloon were unarmed, but procured five revolvers and returned the volley. The dagos rushed into a creek and began firing from there. The marshal was then found and given in charge of the citizens, who succeeded in calling the rioters.

On cross-examination, the witness stated that the first shot that was fired after the Italians left the saloon was done by himself to intimidate them so they would not return.

John Bennets testified to seeing all the defendants at the saloon except four, which he was not sure about. There were nine or ten Italians in the row who are not before the court. He gave an account of the fight, in which he floored three dagos and received some vigorous blows himself with fists and clubs. Immediately after the fight, gun, got a gun," and the Italians made a rush for their huts and began firing from the hill side. The witness followed the crowd and saw the boys on top the building near the barn.

The testimony of other witnesses went to show that the Italians began a free-for-all fight, although some difficulty they had had with the Italians weigh man, when they objected to his his position; that Jones was struck in the face, and was then dragged to the back of the saloon, where Jack Samuels and four others came to assist in quelling the rioters; that a free-for-all fight took place between five Americans and twenty Italians, resulting in an expulsion of the latter from the saloon, who immediately set out to procure their guns, their revolvers and poured a volley of bullets upon the saloon. The fire was returned by the Americans, but no damage done on either side by the latter.

The case was continued until today to enable the prosecution to procure more witnesses.

In the matter of Alfred Tomlinson vs. The Union Pacific Railway company, a verdict was returned awarding the plaintiff $300 for injuries sustained by being struck from a train belonging to said company.

Probate Court.

The following orders were made in the Probate Court by Judge Barich yesterday:

Estate of Mary Boyle; Wednesday, March 25, 1891, is hear petition for letters of administration.

Estate of Peter Holm, appraisement of administrator approved in the sum of $200.

Estate of John Reinhart; order fixing Monday, March 23, to hear petition for letters of administration.

Estate of Joseph Shaw, Sr.; order of publication of notice to creditors.

Estate of George Eckman; order fixing Monday, March 23, as time to hear petition for letters of administration.

Estate and guardianship of Alice E. Poole, a minor; continued to March 16.

Estate and guardianship of Frank C. Poole, a minor; continued to March 16, 1891.

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.
New York, March 11, noon.

Bar Silver	[illegible]	Chesapeake	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	Erie	[illegible]
Lonsdale	[illegible]	North American	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Mexican	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Mexican Central	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Nottingham	[illegible]	Louisville & Nash	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	St. Paul & Omaha	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Silver Bullion	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
		Wells Fargo Express	[illegible]
		Western Union	[illegible]

Stock market at noon dull, stagnant, at slight opening prices.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The Pittsburg Fire.

PITTSBURG, March 12.—The Great Wood Street fire was not entirely subdued until four o'clock this morning, but the flames were kept within the bounds of De Wahlin and Germania buildings. Both these structures were completely ruined. The occupants of the buildings of one block in either direction suffered considerably from water and falling sparks. As nearly as can be estimated, the loss will be about $250,000, upon which there is $225,000 insurance. The heaviest losers are J. H. Weihln & Co., Germania Bank and Adam Reinsman. Carnegie, the Chamber of Commerce and the Customs House also sustained quite heavy losses. The origin of the fire is still a mystery.

Business Combinations.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The leading representatives of the woolen and manufacturing business have about completed the details for the formation of a "National Hat Company," with a capital of $1,500,000. The combination will omit the production by leading factories for a term of years, with privilege of renewal, and producing qualities sufficient only to meet the demand.

The wholesale dealers of sponges of this city have formed a combination to control the market of Florida in "finest wool sponge." This variety of sponge is considered the best for carriage purposes and the demand for it is double the supply.

Premiums for Live Stock at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, March 12.—The executive commission of the World's Fair directory has appropriated $100,000 for cash premiums for live stock exhibits at the fair.

Indictments Against Sioux Indians.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 12.—The United States grand jury has found indictments against Sioux Indians "Penny-Horses," for the murder of Lieutenant Casey in the late outbreak, and against "Lame-Ice-Woman," for the murder of Isaac Miller, the outside man.

A Tobacco Trust.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Rumors concerning the formation of a great tobacco trust, to embrace all manufacturers of cigarettes and plug tobacco in the United States, have created much interest among tobacco men. The leading cigarette manufacturers, Duke, the Kinsbalts, Allen and Ginter and others have already united in the American Tobacco Company, and it is said this company is endeavoring to buy up the plug manufacturers. It is rumored in Danville, Va., that the American tobacco company is negotiating for the purchase of one or more factories in that city. It is also said there that the Whitlock cheroot factory and the Venable tobacco factory are on the point of selling out to the New York concern. In Louisville, it is said, the Flower factory will be the last to sell out to the American Company and that others will follow. In Danville, Va., members of the Farmers Alliance are considering the advisability of establishing a cigarette factory in opposition to the new combination. It is said the stock will soon be issued. In Louisville, the cigarette factories are combining to protect their interests, but the growers are not in sympathy with them.

Declared Unconstitutional.

CHARLESTON, Ohio, March 12.—The Supreme Court today rendered a decision in the case of the Board on the city schools of Cincinnati, declaring the law under which it was created unconstitutional.

14 Houses Deadlock.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 12.—The House and Senate are in a tight deadlock over the appropriation bills. The Senate last night added $114,000 to the sundry appropriations and cut out $7000 which the House added to it.

Mr. Chugwater—Samantha, who is it out there in the kitchen singing of want to be an angel?

Mrs. Chugwater—That's the new hired girl.

Mr. Chugwater—Put the Kerosene can where she can't find it in the morning.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—In the Sixth Ward of this city, at 2 a.m., March 12th, 1891, of debility, aged—Deceased was born May 11, 1815, at Pulborough Yorkshire, England. He was baptized into the Church in 1855, and came to Utah in 1856. He resided in this city ever since, and at his death he leaves a wife and is the father of eight children, four of whom preceded him to the other life. He has sixty-three grandchildren and twenty great grandchildren. He was a consistent and faithful Latter-day Saint to the day of his death.

Funeral services on Sunday, March 15th, at 12 a.m., in the Sixth Ward meeting house. Friends of the family are invited.

LUCEY.—In this city, at parturition, Clarie, A. Lucey, in the forty-third year of his age.

Funeral from the Fifth Ward meeting house on Friday, March 13th, at 2 p. m.

Always in the Lead.

Potter & Hillstead, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms, the finest now open in the city. Open Sundays until 5 p. m. Opera House Block, 26 West, Second South. d1w

Dyspepsia's Arch Foes.

The best five in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

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An Enterprising Firm.

Margetts Bros., stationers and bookseller, offer a striking example of what intelligent enterprise and perseverance will accomplish. They commenced business at 28 Main Street, in November, 1889, and four months afterwards increased their plant by the purchase of the Jer per book bindery and removing to that stand. Since that time their business has continued to grow, until, finding it necessary to extend, they secured the building lately occupied being about to be torn down, but also to secure larger quarters, they leased the magnificent new building now in course of erection for them, where they have now opened out with a heavier stock than ever, and with the new goods which are daily arriving intend to keep the lead in the book and stationery line. An inspection of their elegant and varied stock will amply repay any person for making a visit to the new store. Intend to do a wholesale as well as retail business, and have the best facilities therefor. They will carry a full line of paper, pens, pencils and stationery which will be sold on the smallest possible margin, and make a specialty of supplying students and architects with everything they require in the shape of material, drawing instruments, etc. The firm consists of H. S. and F. E. Margetts, young men who have grown up in the community, and who are in every way deserving of the success they have attained. Call upon them at 40 Main Street. d1

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All cash subscriptions for the *Millennial Star* should be forwarded to James Jack at the President's Office, Salt Lake City. 4dw

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When you make up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy some other preparation instead. Clerks may claim that "ours is as good as Hood's" and all the talk and the peculiar merits of Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be equalled. Therefore have nothing to do with substitutes and insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and building-up medicine. 3

All parties indebted to us will please note that we are temporarily located with Spencer Clawson & Co., Broadway. Prompt settlements are requested.

COOP, PARSONS CO.

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One Hundred Daily Attending Now.

A thoroughly practical knowledge and use of the language of Germany—to speak, read and write the same. The following have been present at Hauptz's very entertaining lectures, have endorsed his system by registering for the entire opening now:

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