

ferred to and which occasions so much speculation to observers and searchers of the past. It is pentagonal in form, but pyramidal in shape, and rises sixty feet in height above the desert. It indicates a race and a civilization entirely distinct from the cliff dwellers' remains found in the northern part of the Territory.

Mr. Robinson made a special excursion to the Gila river to examine this fort. As he journeyed down the canyon, he saw that the faces of the cliffs on either side, were covered with marks and writings of a bygone age. They were made evidently with some kind of paint. At the mouth he came in full view of the fort.

It is built of small boulders and cement. The first story is 22 feet high, in the form of an irregular pentagon. Two of the sides are about 200 feet each, while all the others measure about 150 feet each. Ten feet from the parapet of the terrace made by the roof of this rises another story, built in the same manner, and 18 feet in height. Above this there is still another terrace, from which rises a circular tower 40 feet in height, with a court on top.

The entire building is of solid masonry, and even today it would take a formidable piece of artillery to shatter it. The outside is plastered and covered with hieroglyphics, inscriptions, and representations of various animals engaged in combat. The remains of an old canal are still visible, which connected with the Gila, a mile distant, and which, before it reaches the fort, is divided, passing on either side, and connecting again, making the form of a diamond. It is supposed this was used as a moat. In the vicinity are indications of what must have been at one time a populous city, and evidences of work and industry of various kinds.

For strategic purposes no better site could be selected today for a fortification of the kind. It commands the key to the country south of it, and no invading army could pass it, without being slaughtered.

A COOL HEADED WOMAN.

THE New York Recorder tells of an incident which occurred last Saturday night, in which a woman behaved with commendable coolness and admirable tact, under rather trying circumstances. Edward N. Scudder, a wealthy planter and State senator of Yazoo, with his wife and two children, was visiting New York City and took rooms at a house on Thirty-fifth street. Says the Recorder:

"Saturday night they went to near Damrosch, at the Madison Square Roof Garden, and returned to the house about midnight. Their rooms are on the fourth floor. Mr. Scudder retired before his wife went upstairs. As she was disrobing the husband asked her to close one of the windows. A large trunk prevented her from approaching the window, but with an umbrella she reached out to raise the sash. As she leaned forward she saw a man crouched behind the trunk. She did not scream, but closed the window and went on chatting with her husband just as if she had seen nothing at all to frighten her. As she neared the bed she whispered to her husband of her discovery and warbled a snatch of one of the selections she had heard at the roof concert.

"Then the Senator from Yazoo arose from his couch and walked across the room to a closet, wherein he knew he had a pistol locked up in a satchel. Leisurely he secured the satchel, and, carrying it over to the trunk, laid it on the lid and slowly unlocked it. Taking out a big six-shooter, he leveled it at the crouching figure and said: 'Now you get up.'

"The man obeyed, and as he crossed the room through the ray of moonlight that shone in through an open window Mr. Scudder recognized in him a fellow-boarder who occupied a room overhead. Nothing had been stolen, so the big-hearted Southerner allowed him to leave the room.

The fellow ran downstairs and out into the street. Then Mr. Scudder called the landlord and told him what had happened. The landlord decided that the man was John Scott. Scott's room was unoccupied. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning he came in, and the landlord accused him of an attempt at burglary. Mr. Scudder was aroused and identified him, and the landlord had him locked up. At the station house two pawn tickets were found on his person, one representing an English yachting cap, which disappeared from one of the apartments a few weeks ago. He was remanded for examination.

THE KESLER CASE.

THE censured City Justice under advice from Boos Powers is fighting the City Council in the courts. By this he will at least gain delay and delay means the emoluments of office for as long as the delay lasts. This of course is quite shrewd in a small way and just the kind of tactics that might be expected from the persons who have adopted them. But the respect of the public for either of them will not be thereby materially increased.

A petition for an order of prohibition against the City Council, to prevent their substitution of Justice Gee in Kesler's place as Police Justice was filed on Wednesday and a temporary writ was issued and copies served upon the Councilmen. Following is the document. As it contains all the allegations in the petition we only reproduce the writ:

Territory of Utah, Third Judicial District Court.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send greeting:

To the City Council of Salt Lake City and to C. F. Loofbourow, John L. Lawson, C. E. Wantland, J. A. Heiss, S. C. Ewing, H. F. Evans, E. A. Folland, E. E. Rich, O. H. Hardy, C. M. Bell, F. J. Moran, F. O. Horn, A. L. Simondi, L. C. Karrick and M. H. Beardsley, members of the City Council of Salt Lake City:

Whereas, Fred Kesler, Jr., of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, and Territory of Utah, lately in our court, before the judge thereof, came and gave to the court to understand and be informed, that he, the said Fred Kesler, Jr., is a citizen resident and voter of said Salt Lake City, that he is a duly elected and qualified Justice of the Peace of said city; that in accordance with the laws of Utah Territory, the City Council for Salt Lake City on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1892, duly appointed him the said Fred Kesler, Jr., to the office of City Justice of the Peace, for Salt Lake City, and issued to him the said Fred Kesler Jr., its commission as such City Justice of the Peace; that he the said Fred Kesler, Jr., thereby became and was entitled to hold said office and to enjoy and receive the salary of said

office for the period of two years from and after the date of his appointment to said office as aforesaid by said City Council of Salt Lake City; that on the ninth day of August, A. D. 1892, at a regular meeting of said City Council for Salt Lake City, the following resolution was introduced into said Council, to wit:

Resolved, that W. W. Gee, Justice of the Peace for the Fifth Precinct is hereby selected Police Judge until further notice, and that the City Marshal and Chief of Police are hereby requested to bring parties arrested for violation of the city ordinances before said Gee at his office in the City Hall for trial.

Further, that the City Auditor is hereby instructed not to pay Fred Kesler, Jr., any salary or money for acting as Police Judge after the adoption of this resolution, and that the said Kesler is hereby instructed to vacate the office he has occupied in the City Hall.

J. A. HEISS,
C. F. LOOFBOUROW.
C. E. WANTLAND,
S. C. EWING.
A. L. SIMONDI.

That the persons signing said resolution are members of said City Council; that the effect of the adoption of said resolution will be to remove him, the said Fred Kesler, Jr., from his said office; that it will prevent him from receiving, as he rightfully should, the salary appertaining thereto, and prevent him from enjoying the honors and performing the duties of said office; that said City Council has never formulated or presented any charges against him, the said Fred Kesler, Jr.; that it has never served or caused to be served on him any notice or citation to appear before said City Council and answer any charges; that said City Council has refused and does refuse to allow him to appear in his own defense; that it refuses to allow him to appear by counsel; that it claims the right to remove him the said Fred Kesler, Jr., from his said office without any charges against him made and without any cause therefor shown or served and without any hearing had whatsoever; that at said meeting of said City Council had and held on the 9th day of August, 1892, he, the said Fred Kesler, Jr., appeared by his counsel, O. W. Powers, and protested against said City Council taking any action in the matter referred to, notwithstanding which said protest, said City Council proceeded to consider said matter and is proceeding and will, unless prohibited by this court, proceed to adopt said resolution, as he, the said Fred Kesler, Jr., verily believes, and oust him from his said office and prevent him from enjoying its salary and performing its duties; that the proceedings of said City Council in the premises are without and in excess of the jurisdiction of said City Council; that the said Fred Kesler, Jr., has no other specific legal remedy and cannot have adequate legal relief without the aid of the writ of prohibition.

Nevertheless, you, the City Council of Salt Lake City, and you, the said C. F. Loofbourow, Jno. L. Lawson, C. E. Wantland, J. A. Heiss, S. C. Ewing, H. F. Evans, E. A. Folland, E. E. Rich, O. H. Hardy, O. M. Bell, P. J. Moran, F. O. Horn, A. L. Simondi, L. C. Karrick and M. H. Beardsley, members of the City Council of Salt Lake City, well-knowing the premises, yet contriving the said Fred Kesler, Jr., unjustly to aggrieve and oppress, have proceeded and are proceeding to adopt said resolution, without cause shown and without hearing had and thus to oust him from his said office, in contempt of this court, and against the laws and customs of our said Territory, and to the manifest damage and grievance of him, said Fred Kesler, Jr.;

Wherefore, the said Kesler, Jr., hath prayed relief, and the writ of prohibition,