

Plans for a handsome two-story business block have been received from Ogden by Messrs. Eccles and Howell, for their property on Main street. Contracts for the tearing down of the old rock building and the excavation of a cellar have been let. The front of the new block will present a very handsome appearance, being constructed of ornamental iron and plate glass.

A. W. Lawson is in Logan trying to induce the local baseballists to form one of the four clubs composing the territorial league. He will likely be successful, as the average Logan youth is deeply interested in the game, and thinks he knows a thing or two about it.

The Tuatcher Milling and Elevator company have just finished remodeling their flour mill, fitting it throughout with the very latest improved machinery. It has a capacity of 150 barrels, or 30,000 pounds per day.

The trip of the opera house band to Pocatello for the purpose of giving a concert and ball did not result as well as the boys had hoped. A strike is on there, and a non-union man was on the committee of arrangements. The feeling between the two classes of labor is very bitter, and for that reason but few people attended. Quite a number of young people accompanied the band.

Elder Thatcher's recovery is very slow.

WILLIAM FULLER DIES SUDDENLY.

It will be a painful shock to the many friends of William Fuller of the Tenth ward, and a surprise to the public generally to learn that he died at his residence No. 715 east Fourth South street this morning. His demise was sudden and unexpected.

Mr. Fuller was always an early riser and usually left his bed in the morning long before his neighbors thought of casting off the mantle of sleep. This morning, however, he made an exception to his faithfully followed rule and when his wife rose at 6:30 he informed her that he was tired and did not feel very well and requested her not to disturb him as he wished to go to sleep again for a little while, and wrapping the cover more closely about him turned on his side and apparently passed off into a quiet sleep.

Careful to avoid arousing him, Mrs. Fuller moved lightly about the house and cautiously looked into the bed chamber two or three times to see if he was awake. At 10 o'clock she came to the conclusion that he had been sleeping long enough and went to his bedside where he lay motionless and cold. She became alarmed and called in a neighbor, saying she believed her husband was dead. On investigation her fears proved to be correct and as a result she was overwhelmed with grief.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

William Fuller was born in London, England, Feb. 23, 1840. He identified himself with the Mormon Church when but a youth and was married by President George Q. Cannon at Liverpool in 1862 and came to Utah soon afterwards and located in the Tenth ward of this city, where

he resided up to the time of his demise. He leaves a wife and three adult children to mourn his death.

The deceased was an industrious and enterprising citizen and a business man of good repute. He held many positions of trust during his long residence in the Tenth ward and was much respected by those who knew him. At the time of his death he was a member of the Tenth ward ecclesiastical board, president of the Tenth Ward Co-op, an officer of the A. O. U. W., president of the Salt Lake Real Estate and Property Owners' Exchange and closely connected with a number of other leading and useful organizations. In politics he was an aggressive Democrat.

Coroner Taylor was notified and after carefully inquiring into the case decided it was unnecessary to hold an inquest and announced that in his opinion death was due to heart failure. Mr. Fuller carried three \$2,000 insurance policies on his life.

T. C. ARMSTONG DEAD.

T. C. Armstrong, who came to Utah from England thirty-seven years ago and who for twenty years has been a grain merchant in this city, died at his residence, 468 west Second South street at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

The deceased for the last four years previous to his death was a sufferer from that terrible affliction known as Bright's disease. Only a month or two ago he was brought home from Los Angeles whither he had gone sometime before with a view to recovering his health. But he together with his family was disappointed in his aspirations and it was known on his return that his case was hopeless. Care and medical skill prolonged his life for a time, but the disease of which he was the hapless victim came off, as it always does—victorious at the end.

A few minutes before death came he called his family to his bedside and one by one he kissed them and bade them farewell and then sank into that sleep from which there is no awakening in mortality. He left a wife and seven children.

His daughter, Mrs. Robson of Los Angeles, has been appraised of his death by wire, as have also relatives at Logan and Blackfoot.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

A regular session of Student's society convened at the L. D. S. College last evening at which Professor Willard Dene delivered an highly interesting lecture on the "French Revolution." He said that the full significance of this event and its causes are but very meagrely understood by most people. It is one of these strange occurrences in history which depends so much on what has been done in previous long before it happened.

The French nation is made up of a peculiar people. While noted for their ingenuity and easy grasp of a subject, they are no less noted for their instability of character and light mindedness truly a people among which revolutionary ideas would make rapid growth. The temperament coupled with certain events as we shall see was ultimately

the cause of this great strife. The era of absolute despotism on the part of the kings of France begins with the reign of Louis XIII. Though he was the first man in Europe, he was second in France. Richelieu was the true ruler, and he it was who by his great skill and foresight made the power of the French king absolute. Unfortunately for France he broke up the feudal system, a century or more before this should have been done. With the nobles to arrest his power, and no common people, who understood their rights, the will of the king was law. This state of affairs continued on, being greatly augmented by Louis in his long reign of seventy-two years. Revelling in the luxuries of his court of vice, he exacted great sums of money from his subjects. He considered that it was their duty to give him all he needed, not questioning what became of it.

In 1774 Louis XVI ascended the throne. He was a noble, moral, young man, and it seems a pity that he should be compelled to reap the fruits of the kingly despotism of other monarchs, but often the wicked reap the wind, the innocent the whirlwind. At his ascension France was in a state of chaos. Upon hearing of the death of Louis XIV he fully recognized his position and said, "God protect us, we are too young to sit upon the throne of France." He meant to redress the wrongs of France, but did not know how. As a last result he called together the States General, May 5, 1789, and here was the first day of the Revolution.

This body was composed of the nobility, clergy and common people. The latter being in the minority, all measures of relief for the benefit of the common people could not be passed. They demanded of the king a representation equal to the others. This was refused. They left and formed an assembly of their own, vowing never to separate till they had formed a constitution for France. By this time the people had learned more of their rights; Louis saw he could not compel them to yield, and therefore he instructed the nobles and clergy to join them.

His army of 30,000 soldiers was collected to overawe the refractory assembly. This enraged the common people, they arose in mass, the Bastille was stormed, and insurrection swept over the country like flashes of lightning. Louis invited Austria and Prussia to aid his cause. They did so and sent armies over to France. The Tuileries were sacked by a Parisian mob, and Louis was sent to prison. The gentle monarch was tried for treason, found guilty and sentenced to death. As his bleeding head fell from the guillotine the savage populace shouted, "Long live the Republic."

Now began the reign of terror. Marat, Danton and Robespierre, leaders of the insurrection, took the reins of government. Cold and crafty they knew no pity, and everyone who had opposed their plans was forced to flee or be put to death. But dissensions arose among the leaders, and each of them in turn received the fate of Louis.

A council of 500, known as the directory, now takes charge of the government. Now comes to the front a man as yet unheard of; the great