

United States vs. Wm. Jeffs; unlawful cohabitation; four counts.  
United States vs. Hyrum P. Folsom; unlawful cohabitation; one count.  
United States vs. Wm. W. Galbraith; unlawful cohabitation; one count.

## THURSDAY, SEPT. 23.

United States vs. Thomas F. H. Morton; unlawful cohabitation; one count.  
United States vs. James Eardley; unlawful cohabitation; one count.  
United States vs. Joseph H. Dean; unlawful cohabitation; one count.

## FRIDAY, SEPT. 24.

United States vs. Willard L. Snow; unlawful cohabitation; three counts.  
United States vs. Nathaniel V. Jones and Frank Treseder; bribery.  
United States vs. Frederick A. Cooper; unlawful cohabitation; one count.  
United States vs. Charles Livingston; unlawful cohabitation; three indictments.  
United States vs. David W. Leaker; unlawful cohabitation; one count.  
United States vs. C. C. Anderson; passing counterfeit money.

## SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

United States vs. Isaac Pierce; unlawful cohabitation; five counts.  
United States vs. Jos. Blunt; unlawful cohabitation; one count.  
United States vs. Henry Arnold; unlawful cohabitation; four counts.

## MONDAY, SEPT. 27.

United States vs. John Gillespie; unlawful cohabitation; two counts.  
United States vs. Amos H. Neff; unlawful cohabitation; two counts.  
United States vs. Thos. Lee; unlawful cohabitation; three counts.  
United States vs. Clark Higby; unlawful cohabitation; one count.

## FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

United States vs. Orson P. Arnold; unlawful cohabitation; three counts.

The following offenses against the territorial statutes, are also set for trial:

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 28.

People vs. Frank Stoddard; rape.  
People vs. Joseph Ladd and Frank Lockhardt; burglary.  
People vs. Luson Adams; petit larceny.

## WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

People vs. Chas. F. Rose; grand larceny.  
People vs. Walter Sims; assault.  
People vs. John Welch and William Bell; housebreaking.

## THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.

People vs. F. A. Wyman; embezzlement.  
People vs. J. B. Kellogg; grand larceny.  
People vs. Elbridge Tafts; assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to do bodily harm.

## FRIDAY, OCT. 1.

People vs. Brian O'Brian; assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to do bodily harm.  
People vs. Charles Neilson; manslaughter.  
People vs. Alexander Herron; extortion.

## SATURDAY, OCT. 2.

People vs. Walter Hewlett; murder in the first degree.  
People vs. Albert Bates; embezzlement.

## LAW AND MOTION CALENDAR.

The following cases are set for argument during the present week:

## MONDAY, SEPT. 13.

E. J. Travis vs. Salt Lake Lime and Box Company; demurrer.  
F. Auerbach et al. vs. Robert Mulhall et al.; motion to relax costs.  
C. E. Mitchener vs. P. Edward Connor; demurrer.

## TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

The London Bank of Utah vs. C. M. Giberson; motion for new trial.  
Loring R. Ketchum vs. Daniel Davidson; demurrer.  
Edward E. Egan vs. Mammoth Mining Company; demurrer.  
Augustus N. Eddy et al. vs. Elwin A. Ireland; motion for new trial.  
Morgan Mining Company vs. John J. Daly; five cases; demurrer to complaint in intervention.  
D. C. McLaughlin vs. Geo. A. Meears; demurrer.

## WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Andrew C. Brixen vs. Southern Pacific Company; demurrer.  
Frederick Crowton vs. J. T. Lynch; motion for new trial.  
D. C. McLaughlin vs. Frank McLaughlin et al.; two cases; demurrer.  
Thomas McBride vs. Joseph Baker et al.; motion for new trial.  
Morris Dusseldorf et al. vs. Ontario Silver Mining Company; demurrer.

## THURSDAY, SEPT. 16.

The People vs. M. McLaughlin; selling liquor without license; motion to dismiss.  
The People vs. Heber West; resorting to house of ill-fame; motion to dismiss.  
Clara E. T. Johnstone vs. Emma McMar; demurrer.  
Freemont National Bank vs. George Bock; motion to dissolve attachment.  
Frank Hoffman et al. vs. Thomas B. Francis et al.; motion for new trial.

## FRIDAY SEPT. 17.

G. F. Culmer et al. vs. Nell Neilson et al.; demurrer.  
Kate Martha vs. E. E. Theriot et al.; demurrer.  
The People vs. N. P. Gray; selling liquor without a license; motion to dismiss.  
Thomas Rosevear vs. Mary Jane Rosevear; demurrer.  
Edward D. Egan vs. James T. Clabby; demurrer.

## SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Co. vs. M. T. Gisbohn et al.; motion for new trial.  
H. P. Mason et al. vs. Louis Oviatt; demurrer.  
Franklin C. Thurston et al. vs. Herman Hill et al.; demurrer.  
Salt Lake County vs. Dirk Bockholt; demurrer.  
United States of America vs. H. S. Eldredge and Francis Armstrong; two cases; suit for bonds of \$10,000 in each case, for holding by commissioner of George Q. Cannon, on charges of unlawful cohabitation. Dickson & Varian for the plaintiff; F. S. Richards, Le Grand Young and Sheeks & Rawlins for defendant; demurrer.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

PORTLAND, Oreg., 12.—The Oregonian's Spokane Falls, W. T., special gives particulars of a double tragedy which occurred on the 7th inst., in Grand Coulee, half way between Spokane Falls and O'Kanogan. A man named Paine committed a murder in Missouri several years ago and was sentenced to hang, but made his escape and came to Washington Territory and settled in O'Kanogan County. His whereabouts became known and a requisition was sent to Spokane Falls and placed in the hands of Jack Hubbard, constable, to serve. He took F. Alken for company and left Sunday morning for Paine's place, one hundred miles distant, secured Paine without trouble and placed handcuffs on him. He asked to bid farewell to his wife in secret, which was granted. The two officers and the prisoner started on a buckboard for Spokane Falls about noon. Towards dusk a son of Paine, aged 23, coming on horseback overtook the officers and began firing with a Winchester rifle. The third shot hit his father who died 10 minutes after. The officers returned the fire with revolvers but the range was too short. The fifth shot struck Hubbard in the chin and he fell to the ground dead. Alken then whipped up the team but went only a short distance when one of the horses fell dead from a rifle wound. Young Paine made his escape. The old man as he was dying confessed to Alken that when he bade good-bye to his wife he told her to tell her son to rescue him even if he had to kill the officers.

CHICAGO, 11.—The Times prints the following special:  
St. Joseph, Mo.—M. C. Eames, a well known citizen of Chicago, accompanied by his son, was met last night on the Santa Fe train. The gentleman is returning from an extensive trip through the south and west, and is thoroughly familiar with all the details of the Cutting affair. "Can you say anything calculated to confirm the story of Sedgwick's alleged escapade at the Mexican Capital," was asked.  
"Yes," said he "and the story of that night's debauch, in which Sedgwick was the central figure, has not been half told."

While at Socorro, New Mexico, a few days ago, I met an acquaintance, a Chicago gentleman of wealth and prominence, who has been a resident of the City of Mexico for nearly a year past, and who is familiar with the Cutting scrape and the subsequent action of the government in sending Mr. Sedgwick to investigate the matter. He told me that he was in the City of Mexico when Mr. Sedgwick arrived and saw him at the Hotel Iturbide, at which Sedgwick stopped. Sedgwick came to the City of Mexico with a sort of flourish of trumpets, and was at once sought out and presented to the best people in the city, both ladies and gentlemen. Sedgwick informed his Mexican admirers that he had come among them as a friend from the government he had the honor to represent; that he had no desire to misrepresent them in any manner; and that he felt especially friendly to the people of Mexico. He was lavish in his adoration of the people with whom he was temporarily stopping, and said that he desired to treat with the authorities upon the most friendly terms possible. It is said that he intimated strongly that he did not regard the Cutting affair as one of great consequence, and was inclined to believe there was more cry than wool.

## SEEING THE MEXICAN ELEPHANT BY LAMPLIGHT.

In the City of Mexico is a jockey club, composed of the bloods of the city, whose parents are wealthy and who are themselves regarded as the upper ten of Mexican society. They drove him about the city, pointed out the sights of interest, and seemed to delight in doing honor to the American representative. When the twilight of evening had lengthened into darkness and the great Mexican capital was wrapped in sweet repose, these young men proceeded to show Mr. Sedgwick

the elephant by lamplight. This was after the banquet of which you have read. The published reports are true with the possible exception that members of the club did not stoop Sedgwick with flowers or pin a placard on his coat tail. In seeing the elephant the whole outfit got uproariously intoxicated—drunk in fact. They drank at every place they visited, sang patriotic airs through the streets of the city and made Rome howl. Sedgwick was unable to understand much of the Spanish language, although it is said he can read Spanish, but when it is handled by an expert and rattled off as the Mexicans do, it proves too much for Mr. Sedgwick, as was the case in this unfortunate night in the history of Sedgwick's unfortunate career. But what he lacked in ability to understand Spanish, he made up in his perfect confidence in the friendship of his companions. He allowed himself to be piloted about as a child. As the night wore away, it was proposed to visit houses of gilded reputation. The proposition was adopted unanimously. Sedgwick himself expressing a desire to see it all. The jolly Mexicans, with their confiding American friend, repaired to a house that is run by an American woman known as the "Four Minnies," and as has been made public, there appears to have been a method in this course, viz: to humiliate him in presence of his own people. Arriving in the disreputable house, they were ushered into the best room where several women of the house joined in the orgies that followed. All manner of vile and vulgar toasts were proposed and drunk, in which Sedgwick joined heartily, desiring at all times to be agreeable to his new found friends. He little knew, or cared what the nature of the toasts was so long as they were proposed by the Mexican dudes. Toasts applying the vilest epithets to the American Government and to the people were proposed and drunk with a wild hurrah, in which Sedgwick joined, not knowing that his government was being disgraced and he a party to it. No wonder the dudes laughed at his credulity. After this kind of debauchery had been kept up for some time it is said that Sedgwick fell off his chair in a drunken stupor, from which he could not be aroused. The delight of the Mexicans at the downfall of the Americans representative knew no bounds. Turning to the girls who were American, and who had witnessed the scenes with deep chagrin, one of the dudes said: "There is a representative of your great American government, sent here to investigate the Mexicans. A fine specimen of American citizenship." They then left the house and Sedgwick was taken care of by the proprietress of the "Four Minnies," where he remained until 2 o'clock Sunday p. m. He was then taken to his hotel in a closed carriage.

## ANOTHER REPORT.

CHICAGO, 12.—A Dallas, Texas, Times special says: Col. A. J. Porter, of Dallas, who has spent upwards of a month in the City of Mexico, arrived home to-day. He left the capital of our sister Republic on September 5th, at which time the Sedgwick scandal was still the question of the hour, both with the American colony and the Mexican aristocracy. Newspaper representatives called on Col. Porter and asked him if he had read the accounts in American papers of Secretary Bayard's special agent's escapade, and if such accounts in any way exaggerated the real facts, to which he replied: "They are all true and more than half of his disgraceful conduct has never been made public. He got disgracefully drunk and attended a ball given by the Jockey Club, and wound up at a bawdy house known as Miss Minnie's."

On hearing of it, Col. George West, formerly of Parsons, Kansas, now of Washington City, having learned that the members of the Jockey Club, which is composed of Mexican army officers, officials and rich dudes, had cut Sedgwick's hat and coat into shreds and made him a crown of flowers, went to the den of infamy to take him a hat and coat, when Sedgwick, who was still intoxicated, told him to go to hell, he was no baby, he was able to take care of himself. Consul General Porch wired the facts of Sedgwick's disgraceful escapade to Secretary Bayard. Sedgwick walked the streets drunk with members of the Jockey Club and conducted himself so shamefully that every American in the city hung his head in shame. How Sedgwick could have the audacity to deny the reports of his conduct is beyond comprehension. I see that Secretary Bayard has stated that he will take the word of Sedgwick as to the truth of the reports. If Secretary Bayard wishes proof of his guilt he can get any amount of it from American residents of the City of Mexico. If Secretary Bayard fails to denounce the conduct of his agent American residents in Mexico will have no respect for him.

Col. Porter has three agricultural implement houses in Mexico. He gives as reference as to the "accuracy" of his reports concerning Sedgwick's conduct Mr. C. L. Mordecai, formerly a cotton buyer of Dallas. He says when he left the city the American residents, as a rule, were so indignant at Sedgwick that they would pass him without notice on the streets, save to express their feelings in sneers. The news of Sedgwick's denial to the authorities at Washington and to certain papers in the United States was just being received at the City of Mex-

ico at the time of Col. Porter's departure, and leading Americans were arranging to have affidavits prepared and forwarded to Washington affirming the truth of the reports against Sedgwick. These residents, almost as a unit took the Mexican view of the Cutting affair, but declared their humiliation at the disgraceful sequel to the name of their country. Higher circles of Mexican society appear delighted at the shame that Sedgwick had caused his countrymen.

## THE WAR SPIRIT.

Speaking of the war spirit created by the Cutting affair, Col. Porter said it was during the excitement very bitter. The masses of the people were extremely boastful that Mexico in a war of invasion could whip the United States, but the officials appeared to know better. He said they would be willing to go to war, believing that it would unite and solidify the revolutionists of the republic to the support of the Diaz administration.

St. Louis, 12.—The Globe-Democrat's Eagle Pass, Texas, special says: The Mexican cavalry that were dispatched after El Coyote returned to Piedras Negras to-day. They report that his men dispersed and crossed the Rio Grande into Texas before the troops could catch them. This, it is supposed, will put an end to the revolution for the present. There is, however, a strong feeling of disapproval of the present government, which is silenced only by the presence of troops in large numbers.

Toledo, Ohio, 11.—This forenoon a trunk arrived by the Wheeling & Lake Erie road from Bellevue, which exhaled so horrible an odor as to drive the baggage man from his post. It was placed on the platform and the police authorities notified. Soon after their arrival E. Wilson, who had come from Bellevue on the Lake Shore Railroad, arrived with a dray and presented a check for the trunk. He was immediately arrested and the trunk opened, when it was found to contain the body of a woman packed in hay. Wilson and the trunk were then taken to the police station, where the coroner examined the body. It was that of a woman about twenty, much emaciated and partly dressed in underclothing of the finest quality. Wilson is a school teacher of Itasca, Ohio, and last winter was a student of the Toledo Medical College. He is held on the charge of grave robbery. He refuses to talk.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., 11.—The extra session of the legislature which convened on the seventh instant, adjourned sine die at 12:30.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston.—An official report to the government from Sequistean State, in Mexico, says: A shock of earthquake, with oscillations from east to west, was felt there between 4 and 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 3d inst. The last severe shock here was four years ago, when the massive building occupied by the London Bank was cracked and other edifices injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, 13.—The concession granted to General Grant's Southern Mexican Railway for waste lands in the States of Vera Cruz, Puebla, Oaxaca and Chiapas, was to-day officially declared forfeited. The railway concession had a long time since been forfeited.

HARTFORD, Conn., 13.—A cyclone passed from southwest to northeast through Burnside, four miles east of here, at 7 o'clock to-night. Its course, fortunately, was mostly through the woods, where it cut a straight path an eighth of a mile wide.

BOSTON, 13.—The bark Lizzie Carter, from Matanzas, lost her first officer, Sam'l Reed, second officer, David Livingston, and seamen Thomas Reed and Fred Chapman from yellow fever, while lying off Matanzas. All the men belong in Maine.

NEW YORK, 13.—During the heavy storm which prevailed here this evening, the wind had a clear sweep across the upper end of the island and did considerable damage. Signs and awnings were torn down and houses unroofed. The gale was felt more generally in Manhattan Village, where several buildings were unroofed and one house entirely demolished. No persons were

SALEM, Mass., 13.—Professor Gurney of Harvard College, died at Beverly yesterday morning of heart disease.

WASHINGTON, 13.—No demand peremptorily or otherwise for the release and restitution of Canadian vessels seized in Alaskan waters has been received at the State Department; nor have questions possibly involved in these seizures reached the Secretary from any official source. Some remarkable utterances were recently telegraphed from Ottawa, and attributed to a member of the Dominion Cabinet. They are thought at the department to be fabrications, it being incredible that any person holding a place of such grave responsibility should, with the meagre information now in hand, pledge the Canadian and British governments to an arbitrary course, and in advance even of a presentation of their case to this government, predict "lively" times unless the demands are at once complied with.

BANGOR, 13.—The election is progressing quietly here and the vote is rather lighter than usual. Much cutting is being done of the local candidates. No estimate has been made as yet on the gubernatorial majority.

Portland, 13.—The election is progressing very quietly. A light vote is being cast. Bodwell (Republican) has the lead by about the usual majority. Reed (Republican), for Congress, is

thought to be running a little ahead of his ticket here.

AUGUSTA, Maine, 13.—The present outlook shows the republicans will carry Augusta. At 2 o'clock the returns showed about 475 majority. The prohibition vote is very small. In Hallowell, Marston, republican, for Congress, is 120 ahead of his ticket. At 1:30 o'clock Bodwell has a very large majority. In Gardiner, Gustavus Moore, republican, will have about 200 majority and Bodwell about the same.

SCRANTON, Pa. 13.—A serious cave occurred in the Marvine Shaft this morning. One man was taken out dead and six men were entombed alive. A rescuing party are at work.

## FOREIGN.

LOM PALANKA, 9.—Yesterday when Prince Alexander arrived here on his way out of Bulgaria, the streets were covered with triumphal arches, and everything was done to make the Prince feel that the people wished to look upon his departure as transient. The President of the Assembly in his farewell address to the Prince, said that the Bulgarians would never forget that they owed him everything they had secured as a united nation, and that they would continue to consider him as their ruler, although he had departed, and they hoped for his speedy return.

The Prince, in his reply, said he was happy when Bulgaria was contented. He would be ever ready to assist Bulgaria when she might be in need. "I hope to see you all again," he said, in conclusion. The school children of Lom Palanka strewed his path through the city with flowers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9.—In the note to the Powers protesting against any foreign occupation of Bulgaria, the Porte refers to the representations of M. Stambouloff, and M. Radoslawoff made to the Ottoman Commissioner in Sofia, with the object of obtaining, before Prince Alexander left, assurances from the Suzerain Court and Powers, that there would be no foreign occupation of Bulgaria, nor any interference with the rights of Bulgarian independence, whose safeguarding was guaranteed by the treaties. The Porte says it consented to Alexander's departure from Bulgaria and has informed the Bulgarian government that there will be no intervention so long as its legality is maintained and Bulgaria fulfills her duty toward her Suzerain, and suggests that the Powers favorably consider the step the Bulgarian government has taken, because it is important to terminate the abnormal situation in Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia. Moreover, the Porte adds, Russia has declared that she had no intention to intervene in Bulgaria, if Prince Alexander left the country. In conclusion, the Porte asks the Powers to reply as promptly as possible in order to enable Turkey to give the Bulgarian government the assurance required.

LONDON, 9.—A telegram from Tangier to the Pall Mall Gazette says: An American citizen named Pericaris, a resident here, has been fined and imprisoned by the American Consul. He was charged with having offered armed resistance to the native officials and the officials from the American Consulate who were endeavoring to enter his house to arrest a Moor accused of extortion by the Consulate.

LONDON, 9.—The Moscow Vedomosti says that Russia has still to deal with English intrigues and Battenbergism in Bulgaria.

Alexander's triumphal progress is almost without parallel. At every village in Bulgaria through which he passed the peasants were awaiting his coming, and he was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. Similar scenes occurred on the Roumanian shore and in Austria. After the Prince had departed from Pesth, a hostile demonstration was made before the Russian consulate, and the police had to be summoned to disperse the crowd. At Presburg and other places, large crowds were assembled to do honor to the Prince.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says the opinion gains ground that the Czar's action was due more to personal than political motives, and that he only wanted to avenge himself on Alexander.

VIENNA, 9.—Prince Alexander was greeted here on behalf of his father by Gen. Lehne. Crowds of people lined the principal station both on his arrival and upon his departure.

Berlin, 9.—The Minister of War has received from Prince Alexander a dispatch asking that he be allowed to resume the duties of a German soldier.

St. PETERSBURG, 10.—The Novoe Vremya says: "Of all the signers of the Berlin treaty, England alone appears inclined to oppose Russia's Bulgarian policy. Russia must know whether England's intention is serious in order to prepare herself to take measures accordingly, if Russia would not be brought to a standstill by England's veto."

VIENNA, 10.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a dispatch from Sofia which states that officers of the Bulgarian army stationed there met yesterday and adopted resolutions pledging themselves in fervent loyalty to Alexander and expressing themselves as assent that he would return to Bulgaria.

The dispatch further says: A major and two captains of the Plovdiv regiment, supported by the soldiers of the regiment, had joined in a plot to prevent Prince Alexander from leaving Bulgaria. The leaders in the conspiracy were placed under arrest, but were released after his departure.