The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 6. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

It is Finished and Given to the Public.

A SURPRISE TO THE DEMOCRACY.

A Summary of the Articles on the Free List.—Some Most Sweeping Changes.—Other News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The new Democratic tariff bill is given out. Its provisions fulfill every expectation of those who prepared it and it is a measure of radical reform. It does respects it is a surprise even to Democrats, as it is unprecedented in many provisions. The free list is of great scope, and sufficient to satisfy the most radical advocates of reform, and the repudiation of the principle of reciprocity is decisive and unequivocal. The bill, in addition to tariff reform, will, if passed, necessitate a readjustment of the treaties with South American countries which enjoy practical or conventional reciprocity with the United States. The bounty on sugar, instead of being repealed at once, is to be reduced by easy gradations, and will not reach full effect till after the close of the present century.

Beginning with March 1st next the following articles will be added to the free list: Bacon, hams, tow, mutton, pork, meats all kinds, prepared or preserved, and otherwise provided for, foreign coining twine made in whole or part of jute or hempen fiber, manilla jute or tissue, single ply, measuring not more than 600 feet to the pound, coffee tools, not enumerated machinery, vessels, prepared for preservation, the value, home charcoal, bituminous and shale coal, slack or culm, coke, coal oil, not colors or dyes, not specially provided for, oxide of cobalt, copper ore, dye copper, shipings from new copper, all compositions of which copper is the chief component of value, oxide and black copper, lead, copper sheath, copper plates, lace, lapels (for other purposes), cotton ties, flannel, jewels used in the manufacture of watches and clocks, yoke of ewes of lamb, fish and lumber, crude tows, bark, sumac, unmanufactured, iodine, unfiltered, iron ore, including iron ore, manganese, copper pyrites, ore of barrel pyrites, sulphurous pyrites in natural state, lead, zinc ore, tin, coke and crude metallic minerals, unwrought metals, coke and coke earth, stone and stone earths, coal and umber earths, sodium oil, lithoxyl and stalagmite, plows, tools, hoes, harrows, harvesters, reapers, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, plant cleaners for cotting men's hats, quick-silver, salt, sick not further advanced in manufacture than carding or combing, soap not otherwise provided for, sulphate of soda or soda ash or nitre cake, sulphuric acid, tallow and wool grease, straw, barrels used for milk, tissue, freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone and other building or monumental stone, except marble unwrought, all wearing apparel and other personal effects in actually being established by regulations to be established by the treasury department; timber hewn and sawed, not any wharf finder, squared or rough timber, sawed boards, planks, deals, other lumber, lath, pickets, palings, shingles, staves, manufactured wood, provided the same duties as now exist shall obtain in all cases in which export duty is laid on any article in the above schedule; chair-cane or reed, woods, namely: ordal, ignum vitae, lignum vitae, wood, stamp, tree, quassia, mahogany, rosewood, ebony and all forms of cabinet woods in logs, rough or hewn, unmanufactured bamboos and rattan, manufactured inter rout or unarched reeds and sticks of partridge, halfwood, palmetto, rattan, Malacca and other woods in rough, all wool of sheep, hair of camel, goat, alpaca and other like animals, wool and hair as skin, yarn waste, rent waste, tarr waste, rags and flocks, including all waste or rags, composed wholly or in part of wool.

CHAIRMAN WILSON.

Says the Bill is to "Prevent Monkeying with the Tariff."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Chairman Wilson, of the committee on ways and means, has issued a statement in regard to the tariff bill, the gist of which is contained in the following introductory paragraph: Democratic members of the committee have felt as do others could feel over the momentous responsibility resting upon them and the magnitude of the difficulty and delicacy of the duty assigned them of framing a tariff bill for a nation of seventy millions of people. In this bill they were calling on to form a vast labyrinth of revenue raising taxation, the culmination of thirty years of control of the taxing power by a few interests, gathering into their train a host of petty hill gatherers. It was carefully framed to prevent as long as possible what its author calls "any monkeying with the tariff" by which he means any successful effort of the people to learn the meantime which the beneficiaries were permitted to write therein in their own words and in their own figures. Introduced to the free bill all proper and fruitful revenue articles whereof the taxes were paid by the people and not received by the government, and greatly increased the rate on those articles which all or most of the taxes on which were paid by the people and went into private coffers, and it was tolerated and supported by many persons that among which are the largest and sentimental treasury and the most lavish and colossal scale of permanent expenditures. Such are the conditions that confronted us at the outset of our work. The committee have endeavored to formulate and amend from every trustworthy source, and with they do not expect and hill to escape just criticism in all its details, they do present it to the country as the result of months of laborious and full and of honest desire to discharge their duty free from all taint of local and personal favoritism or prejudice.

The main features are two. First, adoption wherever it seemed practicable of ad valorem duties of equitable uniform amount, flowing from taxes on those great materials of industry that lie at the basis of production.

Without controversy by saying that specific duties are objectionable because they can be used to cause exactly large and inequitable taxation and because they lead more readily to frauds on weighers and varnishers at the custom house, are equally and more easily corrupted by the belief that it is one under the ad valorem system. Moreover the ad valorem system has worked well in practice and is essentially fair. It demands the large duties of rate makers on the ground that the taxes are production, is a double wrong, enriching at the consumers and hurting labor by narrowing the market. They make these free for the further reason that no other country can supply them as cheaply as we can. The competition that follows will act to cheapen and freedom from taxation must be necessarily stimulate the production of ore, coal, lumber, wool and other things in certain parts of the country. The time is ripe for American manufacturers to extend every economy, and with free raw material there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade, with inestimable advantage to labor.

Bancroft Accept Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the News.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Nov. 27.—The Bancroft Grand Lodge of Wyoming will hold its annual meeting in Laramie on the 5th of December.

The Cabinet Crisis.

ROME, Nov. 27.—There is no immediate prospect of a settlement of the cabinet crisis.

Only Four Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Intelligence is received that the capsize and a majority of the crew of the ship Minnesota, which foundered near Mattilopo, was at fever. The few left were unable to navigate her and she sank. Only four of the crew were rescued.

President Carnot Waiting.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—President Carnot is awaiting the outcome of today's meeting of the chamber before attempting to settle the cabinet crisis.

Will Remove Gem Hydrotitle.

Special Dispatch to the News.

BUFFALO, Wyo., Nov. 27.—George C. Grant is preparing to move his saw and planing mill from Hyattville to a large tract of timber near the Tom Sleep lake. The rapid settlement of that portion of Johnson county has made an active demand for lumber for building purposes.

Attempted to Murder and Suicide.

BRACKVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Herman Borrow, justice of the peace and a prominent man here, last night shot and seriously wounded his wife and then suicided, as a result of a petty quarrel.

For a Federal Italian Republic.

ROME, Nov. 27.—In the highest and most reserved circles it is said to be well known that the present dream of the Vatican is the establishment of a federal Italian republic. This idea is the only real explanation of the extraordinary language lately adopted by the Vatican organs in speaking of the mission of France and Russia with relation to papacy.

An Argument in Favor of Sunday Closing.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Last night four men appeared simultaneously, two in front and two in the rear of a saloon on State street in the south side, held up twenty of its inmates and relieved them of all their valuable and escaped.

What is It?

DUBLIN, Nov. 27.—A tin box weighing a pound, and having a burnt fuse attached, has been found outside the walls of the Dorough Asylum. The box contained saturated material resembling sawdust. Experts are examining its contents.

Tariff Bill Completed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26.—The Democratic members of the committee on ways and means completed the tariff bill last night near midnight, the last item finally acted upon being the sugar schedule. It will show the following changes in the sugar schedule: The duty on refined sugar is reduced from 2 to 1 cents per pound; raw sugar remains free of tax; the McKinley bounty is repealed progressively, that is, one-eighth each year, so that at the end of eight years it is to cease entirely.

In general terms the new tariff bill will be called a revised measure. The free list will include wool, iron ore, cotton, ties, cotton, lumber, chocolate, salt, binding twine, flax, lead ore and many other articles of less importance.

On all woolen and worsted manufactures, valued at not less than 30 cents per pound, the duty is 40 per cent. On blankets, hats and wool, flannels, underwear, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty is 35 per cent; valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, 30 per cent.

On common carpets the duty will be about 30 per cent and on the finer grades, all of which take 40 per cent in the Springer bill, the duty in this bill is somewhat less.

Steel rails will probably be put at 25 or $9 a ton. Pig iron will probably be put at $ per cent, while tar iron will be reduced about 50 per cent.

The New Registration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The treasury department is somewhat concerned over the prospect of the Chinese registration under the new law, passed upon the eve of the adjournment of the extra session, and under which the department has not issued regulations. The supposing is that the Chinese will comply with the law, but it is not can say definitely, until the experiment is tried. The officials themselves are in much in the dark as any one. If they should again issue the situation will be awkward, it is said the intelligent Chinamen generally did not object to the registration and really looked upon it as a guage of personal protection, but the bulk of them will be controlled by their employers now in Canada. They are taken out, this step is taking themselves from the country, so that the new law will be a dead letter, if the Chinese—and their attorneys are not of doubt.

Silver and Counter Bills.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—If silver wants its right to a hearing in connection with the tariff bill it will come in the shape of a proposition to put duty upon silver importations. In the Senate, if the place of those who have the matter in hands is not adequate, the effort to secure the innovation will be made in connection with the metal schedule and it will be argued with its time entering lead and silver bad ores. The purpose of this movement is two fold. It may prepare the way for the free coinage of the American product of silver and it is expected to prevent the manufacture of American silver in other countries and the landing of these nonmetallic in the United States.

Can't Collect the Money.

BELLEWATER, Mont., Nov. 27.—Hiram Belay, who in 1885 received judgment for ten thousand dollars against Ex-Senator M. Kohrn and others, for injuries due to his only son, has to collect a part of it and petitions for a receiver for debts. A settlement without a receiver is expected.

Locks Block for Them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The grand jury investigated President Ewart of the Greater Masonic Square National Bank on two counts, one for forgery, and counted all the directors except one for misdemeanor in receiving deposits after the bank was in the red.

ELIZABETH RICHARDS.

Another of the Nauvoo Saints Passes to the Other Side.

Sister Elizabeth Richards, whose death notice appears under the appropriate heading in another part of this paper, is another of those who have "fought the good fight" and gone peacefully to the great beyond.

The deceased was born in the state of Kentucky on June 12th, 1803, and was married to Sister Richards, Nov. 8th, 1823, in Stanly county, Ohio. She embraced the Gospel with her husband in the spring of 1840, in Star county, Illinois, being baptized by Elder Peter Nixon, and in 1841 received her blessings in the Nauvoo Temple and started in the pilgrimage of the Saints to be driven from their homes on that city, and arrived at Kanesville on the 24th of June in the same year, remaining there till 1849.

In 1847, when the Pioneers returned to Winter Quarters, and a big tabernacle was built at Kanesville, Sister Richards, fed and cared daily of them for several days, and it was at this time and in this place where Brigham Young was voted in as President of the Church. Father C. Rimmall prophesies here in regard to Sister Richards and her family that they should never want for food, a prediction which up to this time has been literally fulfilled.

"Mother Richards," as she was generally called, was a woman of mercy and independence to her younger days, she drove a team thousands of miles set on the plains from Nauvoo to Salt Lake City. She left Kanesville, with her husband, who was a cripple, and her family on July 10th, 1849, and arrived in Salt Lake City on October 25th of the same year.

After remaining in Salt Lake a few days they moved to what was then known as Little Cottonwood and was made president of the Union district of the South Cottonwood relief society, and in the reorganization of the Union ward, in 1877, she was appointed to preside over the Union ward relief society on Aug. 9th of that year and held that position at the time of her death. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint in every sense of the word. She was the mother of six children, twenty-two grandchildren and forty-nine great grandchildren.

The funeral was held at the Union ward house at 11:00 on Sunday, the 26th inst., and was largely attended. The speakers were Jos. S. Rawlins, Bishop of south Cottonwood, Elders John Sharp and C. Denny of Union. Johnson Phillips, Bishop of Union ward also spoke. The speakers testified to the upright character of the deceased and of her devotion to the work of God. Her remains were placed in the Union cemetery by the side of her husband.

"Green Goods" Men.

Eastern green goods men are again flooding the Territory, and especially this city, with their typewritten circulars, in which they set forth the manner in which they would entrap their unwary victims. Have nothing to do with them unless you want to get and money for good and go to the penitentiary to the bargain.

FIRE IN GOSHEN.

Mercantile Establishment Burned to the Ground.

The town of Goshen, in the south end of Utah county, had the Sabbath day rudely disturbed by a disastrous fire. The news was received by H. J. Grant & Co. today, in a brief telegram which stated "Price Brothers' store burned to the ground yesterday."

No particulars as to the cause of the fire or the loss occasioned are given. The damage, however, must have been heavy, as the firm carried insurance policies amounting to $2000 which Grant & Co. Whether there is any insurance on the store is not known. The $2000 is divided as follows: Home Insurance Company of Utah, $500; Lowry-Smith Company and their company, $500; Fireman's Fund Company of California, $1000. Mr. Wm. Price, one of the firm, was in town on Saturday purchasing a bill of goods.

BUSINESS AND MINES.

Output of the Salt Lake City Gas Works.

OVER 2,000,000 FEET PER MONTH.

Will be Much Greater by the Holidays.—Mining and Business News from Various Quarters.

Two new furnaces are being put in at the gas works in the city, so that there may be no failure of the supply for manufacture during the holidays, when the demand on the gas plant is usually as great as it can cope with. The new furnaces are of somewhat different design to those heretofore erected and used, in that the fire and ash pits are to be larger beneath the fires, and the heating place will be closer up between the retorts than in the other furnaces.

The output of the gas works now is about what it was ten years ago, the introduction of electric lighting being the cause for a somewhat less in the plant and service. The fires but lately rekindled, however, when additions must be made for the requirements for gas for illuminating and heating purposes are steadily increasing, and the plant of the Salt Lake company is now taxed to its utmost capacity. The company had intended to erect a new gas stage a tank this year, but the pressure of financial matters has caused the work to be deferred till spring. A further compromise then will be inevitable from the present outlook, for unless this step is taken at that time the current plant will fall short of being equal to supply the demand.

Although there has been much talk of the gas works except in the way of cutting bills for the illuminating, it is quite an important industry in Salt Lake. During the month of October three million feet of gas were consumed in the city, taking about 300 tons of coal for its production, exclusive of the coke necessary for heating it. This month the amount will be largely increased, but less than twelve tons of bituminous coal being required "every twenty-four hours, or 360 tons a month. As the mild weather sets in the amount will go above this, reaching, about the holidays, seventeen to eighteen tons of coal a day.

The gas company now has four furnaces in operation and one incorporating temporary repairs will be started up as soon as ready. In each of these furnaces retorts are arranged in groups of "twenties" It is usual to gas works to have them in sets consisting of three to seven placed tom

In the Salt Lake works, however, three of the furnaces have three retorts in each, while the fourth has six each, arranged so that the heat from the burning coke reaches all of them.

Each retort uses about 125 pounds of coal, from which the gas is driven off by a heat of more than 2000 deg. Fahrenheit. The solid matter that remains behind is coke, which is one of the substances used in the gas is known as gas coke, which is one of the three series and Sunderlan, and for Lenzie. Gas carbon is also found as an incrustation on the inside of the retorts, and is in the shape of very hard scales, and makes the electric lights are dangerous. It heat used here for that purpose, however, as the carbons are made by a cheaper process and shipped here.

It is not the purpose here to give a detail of the gas burning process, though a brief sketch may not be uninteresting. When the gas when coming from the volatile products leaves the retorts it passes up to and along a gyraulic main, in which floating arrangement, accompanied by a condensation of the tarry matter and the taking out of the ammonia. From the main it goes into a series of U tubes where it is cooled in the Salt Lake works to 60 degrees F., and is thus largely freed from its impurities. The gas is brought down to the temperature stated in order to produce the quality need here for the illuminating and heating. If the standard of temperature was higher there would be more gas, but its quality would not be so rich.

In a separate building from that in which the cooling pipes are placed is an engine which performs the duty of an "exhauster," forcing the pressure on the retorts, drawing the gas through the series and forcing it into consumers. Then the gas is washed by being passed through a scrubber of coke, and a spray of water, and is next passed through purifiers containing slaked lime between strainers, and is there relieved of its sulphuretted hydrogen and other impurities which render it not dangerous to life. From there it is conducted to the meter, which measures quantities up to ten million feet. Then it goes to the gasholder, from which it is distributed through the mains. From the record kept by the meter's figures the company can compute the entire quantity of gas that has been manufactured since the plant was placed in operation. When the new furnaces now being constructed are completed there will be six in operation, with a capacity for using about 24 tons of coal per day in the gas production, or about seven and a half million feet of gas per month.

NOTES.

The Golding and Gatt Rule mines in San Bernardino county, Cal., were sold on Saturday for $10,000.

Ephraim Enterprise: Why can't we have a home smelter instead of organized in this city for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of industries that would give employment to our people, and to set forth the advantages offered for the investment of capital in this place? Such an organization would be a vast amount of good for the community by advertising to the world the advantages we can offer to parties who wish to invest their money in paying enterprises.

In the United States court at Denver attention has been brought to the fact that the state has been defrauded out of $1802.10 by paying a Ute war claim

[illegible] Utah these years to Nov. 19, 1893. The state auditor issued duplicate warrants to W. L. Leighton, assuming, possibly, he would be successful in the suit he brought in the Ute war claim, it is alleged, was the warrant in Sarah Collard, of New Jersey, and some months later issued duplicate warrants on claiming that the originals had been lost. As it transpired both sets of warrants were cashed and the state lost by the transaction just $1802.10.

Midway county Enterprise: Mr. Isaac Alldredge, who for some weeks has been superintending the work of the Telluride company, informs us that about thirty-five miles of iron pipe have been used in connecting and strengthening the river water ditch, which is now entirely in the company's possession. Irrigation Co. and the Deseret and Salt Lake Canal company. Mr. Alldredge also states that a substantial bridge has been placed in the main road at the upper end of the Dark Canyon, that the bridge is sufficiently strong and high enough to the two companies to construct substantial wagon bridges over the river at some place, which means that not less than $5 extra will be spent by a number of people of Midway and Heber. Mr. Alldredge also states that Telluride Improvement Co. have been asked, and Mr. Alldredge suggests that if there are any Hebers it will do well for them to visit the work in case to look intelligently.

Denver News, 24th: Word was received in this city yesterday morning that the mine managers in the Ulster and Boss mines, Sunset district, had cut through the good rock and were again in good ore, which sets from $20 to $140 in gold, the $20 ore being mill material. These mines are owned and worked by the Ward Consolidated Gold Mining company. It is a close corporation, consisting of five persons and no stock on the market. Before the strike referred to between $100,000 was offered and refused for the property of this company. They are working double shifts of miners on the Boss and Chief. The new strike is a vein of free smelting ore about three inches in width and is found in two levels. In Sugar Loaf district the company owns the Westland mine, a large vein of gold in free milling ore. The mines, now being pumped, is within twenty-five feet of an expected rich pocket of gold ore. For milling the best low grade material the company have leased the Salina mill and will start it up near Tuesday with any amount of milling ore in sight.

Mining News: An unknown and powerful engineering syndicate is contemplated within and from a newly opened mine near Comstock, Boulder Canyon, some weeks ago an explosion occurred about the steamer Dorrowda located with Comstock coal. The mining was attributed either to gas or dynamite. When the vessel discharged cargo every bucketful of coal was carefully inspected with the result of ascertaining that none of the coal had been broken, thus disposing of the gas theory, and that none of the coal was shattered. This effectually nullified the dynamite theory. However, the presence of sulphur was discovered. Last week an explosion occurred aboard the steamship Star Queen, which is tied at the same mine, under exactly the same mysterious circumstances, with an equal amount of damage as the Dorrowda's mishap. The coal had been in the hold less than forty-eight hours. Experts have been engaged to make examinations of the mine, with a view of connecting the sulphur with the cause of the explosion. Too much is known. A novel, potent force exists in the coal not known to other coals of commerce. The problem to be solved is the identity of the explosive agent, and the concealed process by which its destructive power is exerted.

Phoenix, Arizona, Republican: A million dollars will probably be made during the coming winter to induce the general government of Washington to lend aid to an irrigating proposition that will, when completed, cover a large area of what is now desert land. The plan is to build a dam in the Grants canyon of the Colorado, the frame work of which will be steel of such strength as to resist any pressure that might be buried against it during the another flood. Above the dam a reservoir will be placed as a precaution, and that it is proposed to make a sufficient fall to furnish water power for pumping water in the main above, where it may be carried to a big canal in the various localities where it is needed. The power will be furnished to turbine wheels and a sufficient number of them may be brought into requisition to take out any amount of water desired. The fertile valleys that can be reached in this way are Walnut and Sacramento, in Mohave county, Arizona, in Cocoino, Chino, Williams, Kirkland and several other small valleys in Yavapai that extend south to the Salt River valley in the vicinity of Phoenix.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Conductor Rich and Others Severely Injured in an Engine and Street Railway Collision.

There was a terrible locomotive and street railway car collision at the intersection of South Temple and Fifth West streets yesterday morning at 10 o'clock between a Salt Lake City street railway car and a Rio Grande Western switch engine, the one under which Lacy, the unfortunate soldier musician met his death on Saturday morning. The victims in this instance were Conductor Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Langenbacher and Albert Neuschwender.

It appears that car No. 73 on the First South and Agricultural Park route was going on Fifth West street. On it were the persons, as passengers, whose names are given above with the addition of a child of Mr. and Mrs. Langenbacher. The car was "slowed up" or stopped near South Temple to allow the conductor, Thomas Davis, to get off and look up and down the railroad track before attempting to cross it. He saw that a Rio Grande switch engine was bowling along towards them at a lively rate and immediately signalled to the motorman warning him of the approach of the train. The current was reversed and every endeavor made to get out of the way but the cars were not the one hundred almost elements. They struck with a was made to avoid the track ahead of the engine but the car was probably twenty feet ahead of the engine when it was struck by the locomotive.

When it was seen that a collision was inevitable there was a general scramble to get out of the car. Mr. Rich in attempting to assist Mrs. Langenbacher, who was singled himself and only injured about the head, shoulders, chest and left leg. Mrs. Langenbacher was hurt about the arms and lower right. Her husband who caught in the wreckage and had his right side broken. Their child escaped unhurt. Mr. Neuschwender and Jackson alleged to Mr. Davis the person, while Mr. and Mrs. Langenbacher were cared for by Dr. Hobbs and Dees.

The street car was a complete wreck.

FLED TO OTHER PARTS.

A Rading German Jeweler Cuts a Wide Swath and Has Disappeared from the City.

A month stranger or German extraction arrived in this city from the Hawaiian Islands, so he claimed, a short time ago and at once gave out that he intended going into the jewelry business here. He made—and had on the cuffers, the appearance—preparations to start right in. He stated that he had a good deal of money and that he intended to spend at least $25,000 in an experiment in Salt Lake. He was in poor health, he said, and he liked the people and the climate in this region so much that he intend to have built he was certain that he would not make a success of his undertaking.

He rented a house at 23 south Sixth East street. He had with him a wife and child and they lived in royal style. They were seen at the theatres and places of amusement frequently. With all the fellow's talk of riches, however, there was no surplus manifestation, and that was when he bought his furniture, pianos and other articles he never failed to take advantage of the instalment plan. On Saturday he passed a worthless check on the Union National bank on a second South street pawnbroker in payment for three watches and some other goods. The goods were utilized and an investigation yesterday ascertained that Joseph Von Grotte—for such was the name he gave here—had fled. He left for Denver over the Rio Grande on Saturday night.

COUNTY COURT IN SESSION.

Miscellaneous Business which Came Before the Selectmen This Day.

Repairs to Bridges.—Something About an Alleged Illegal Assessment.—For Relief from Tax Sale.

At the meeting of the county court this morning there were present Judge Blair, Selectmen Cahoon, Damberger and Morris.

INFIRMARY BUILDING REPAIRS.

The question of repairs on the county infirmary building was referred to Judge Blair and Selectman Cahoon.

ABBY BRIDGES.

Superior Thomson was instructed to put in a bridge on Thirteenth East and Sixteenth South streets, under the direction of Selectmen Cahoon and Morris.

The matter of repairing the bridges and flumes at Mountain Dell was referred to Selectmen Morris, with power to act.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ASSESSMENT.

Attorney LeGrand Young wrote on behalf of Mr. Wm. B. Preston, stating that his client is the owner of three pieces of land delivered to him by Thos. Taylor in December, 1889, and due respectively eight, five and three years from date, aggregating $55,000, and secured by a mortgage of even date on certain real estate in Iron county. The attorney says that these notes have been sued on against Mr. Preston by the assessor at their face value.

Under the laws of the Territory, he points out, the same are exempt from taxation, and prays, therefore, that such assessment be stricken from the roll and the collector of Salt Lake county be enjoined with that amount. Referred to the county attorney.

REFERRED TO COUNTY ATTORNEY.

A verbal petition of Mr. Samuel Ewing, for a reduction of valuation of certain real estate, was referred to the county attorney, with instructions to file a written opinion.

IN THE SURVEYS.

County Engineer Worthington reported that there are six county patients at present in St. Mark's Hospital and the same number in St. Mary's hospital.

REGISTERED COUNTY WARRANTS.

W. P. Lynch, county treasurer, reported that there were issue on hand sufficient to pay all registered county warrants up to registered number 3[illegible], interest bearing series.

TAX SALE PETITIONS.

Several petitions for relief from tax sale were laid over till this afternoon's session.

TO THE COLLECTOR.

The collector was directed to exclude from the delinquent tax list for 1893, and not to advertise nor sell the same for property sold to the County Estate at Sale when the sale this day.

Visiting Salt Lake City.

A distinguished visitor to Salt Lake at this time is the Archbishop Longpine Lola, one of the heads of the Greek church. He yesterday afternoon attended the service at the Tabernacle and appeared to be deeply interested. In the discussion at the recent congress of religions the archbishop took an active part.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Zane's Finding in the Driver Mercantile Company Matter.

A HUSBAND'S DIVORCE SUIT.

The Three Day Footpads Come Up for Arraignment.—That $50,000 Action.—Other Items.

Chief Justice Zane this morning gave his decision in the case of Joseph Chiotsis et al vs the Driver Mercantile Company, the bonding of which occupied a good deal of his Honor's time last week.

Judge Zane said it appeared from the evidence that Mr. Chiotsis was financially embarrassed in consequence of a stockings, so it was termed, in Salt Lake City of some $25,000, being the amount of accounts collected by him. He got Mr. Hemington to sign with him a joint note for the purpose of raising that amount of money, but he did so in his own individual benefit and $2000 for that of the Driver Mercantile company of which, remarked his honor, where it provided in an assignment that the assignee should sell upon credit, such provision as that appeared on the face of the paper, giving notice to the assignee and to all persons of the deed, and in its face the paper appeared to be fair, it was only by proof of the fact of fraud that it would be voided. He was of the opinion that this $2000 should be abolished, at least until sufficient of the bonded been realized upon the property to pay all the other creditors, and so ordered.

SOLE DESERTED HIM.

The default divorce suit of Lars P. Nielson vs Annie M. Nielson (on the ground of desertion) was then heard, but occupied only a few minutes. Attorney Adams appeared for the plaintiff, who stated that he and the defendant intermarried in Denmark on April 12th, 1891. His wife left him about two and a half years ago without assigning any reason and he had not lived with her since.

Judge Zane—Did you always provide for her?

"Yes," answered Nielson, "but I don't know what's the matter with her." He further said that he met his wife a month or so ago and talked with her on the subject of a divorce, and she stated that "she wanted one too." At the time of the desertion they were residing at Mayfield, Sanpete county. His wife now lived in Salt Lake.

A young man named Christensen, who formerly boarded with the Nielsons, testified that the parties, so far as he saw, always appeared to live happily together. He never knew Nielson abuse his wife before she deserted him.

A decree of divorce was granted.

ALLEGED JUVENILE FOOTPADS.

The three youthful footpads gathered in by Deputy Marshal Cummock on Saturday last were next arraigned. Their names are Olof Anderson, Alfred Henry, and Robert Brinton. The last named, who will be defended by Attorney Barlow Ferguson, plead not guilty to each of the three indictments found against him. Anderson and Henry being without means to employ counsel, the court appointed Attorney Smith to defend them, and these defendants took until this afternoon to make up their minds as to the plea they will enter.

The ages of the accused range from about eighteen to twenty years. There are two counts to each indictment—highway robbery and larceny. It is charged that on November 9th, of the present year, they robbed one M. Fatiglio of a gold watch, a chain and pocketbook; that on the 10th of the same month they deprived W. O. Carlson of a sum of money (amount not stated); and that on the same date they relieved George Schoenhalm of 25 cents, a pocketbook and handkerchief.

Attorney Ferguson wanted the court to set the trial for some time in December, but Judge Judd gave him to hope of fine cases being tried until the February term, and the court therefore declined to set them now.

PERSONAL INJURIES.

The further hearing of the $20,000 damage suit for personal injuries brought by Mrs. Pamelia Edmonds, a sidewalk, against the Salt Lake City Railroad company was resumed before Judge Zane and a jury this afternoon. The facts were reported in these columns when the case began last Friday afternoon. Attorneys Stump and Harris appeared for the plaintiff, and Attorney Critchlow for the defendants. Plaintiff was about to change from one of the company's cars, when near the clock corner, on South Temple street, to another when the car suddenly started, she fell to the ground and was severely injured. Negligence by the conductor's employee is claimed to have been the cause of the accident, but this is denied. The hearing will occupy all day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Central Trust Co. of New York vs the Utah Central railway company; order made appointing Clarence Carr and Joseph Meringer receivers by consent.

The case of Wm. Hildebrandt vs the Salt Lake City Railway company was dismissed.

School Trustee Meeting.

The citizens of the Third precinct will meet at 7:30 tonight in the Seventeenth ward school house for the purpose of selecting a candidate to be voted for as a member of the board of education at the approaching school election.

Fourth precinct citizens were hastily engaged today in circulating a petition for the signatures of persons who are desirous of having a non-partisan school election. The meeting is called to be held in Taggart's hall on Wednesday night next.