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.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH.

NO. 36. VOL. XXVII.

A DAY IN CONGRESS.

The Introduction of the Tariff Bill Again Postponed.

NO QUORUM OF DEMOCRATS.

Senator Hoar Asks for Information Regarding the Salary of Mr. Blount.

DESERET NEWS BUREAU,
49 R. St., S. E.,

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 4.—[Special] The introduction of the Wilson bill, speeches by Wilson and Burrows, was again postponed in consequence of the filibuster of the Republicans, developing no quorum of Democrats. The House adjourned about two o'clock.

By Associated Press.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Republicans are pursuing the same tactics as yesterday in the House, and the Democrats are again without a quorum to take up the tariff bill. Although an order was passed yesterday requiring absentees, only ninety-eight members were on the floor when the House was called to order and the prospect of getting a quorum looked gloomy. It is thought and a Democratic whip expresses the opinion that there is no quorum of Democrats in the city.

Bolstein then precipitated the Hawaiian fight by moving consideration of his resolution to recognize the Dole government. The Democrats had decided to fight this if the tariff bill had been disposed of, so McMillin, in behalf of the wage and labor committee, raised the question of consideration.

Boutelle was antagonistic and McMillin contemplated the carriage of alcohol which followed. Finally, by a rising vote, 59 to 124, the House decided not to consider the resolution. The ayes and noes were demanded.

The House adjourned without taking up the tariff bill. There was no quorum present.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Only a score of senators were present when that body was called to order.

Hoar presented a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the amounts paid Blount for salary and expenses as special commissioner to Hawaii, and by virtue of what appropriation or law the same had been paid. Laid on the table for the present.

At Hoar's request it was agreed that when the Senate adjourns it will be till Monday.

The Senate adjourned until Monday without transacting any important business.

Prospective Spring Chickens.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Jan. 4.—James Gates, a ranchman on Nine-mile, has made a splendid success with chickens. He has just lighted up his 600-egg incubator and will hatch chickens for the early spring market.

Slaughtering of Elk.

Special Dispatch to the NEWS.

LANDER, Wyo., Jan. 4.—There is considerable complaint about residents of Fremont and Uinta counties slaughtering elk for the eastern market and shipping them from points in Idaho to avoid the laws of Wyoming. It is estimated that 1000 elk and as many antelope were killed in the western counties of this state the past season.

INDIA AND SILVER.

The Abnormal Importation and Its Consequences.

LONDON, Jan. 4. *The Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an interview with Sir James Mackay, the late president of the Indian currency association. He says: "I have not yet had time to judge whether the closing of the mint is a success. Speculation led to abnormal importations of silver. The bank imported largely and coined in order to be ready to meet bills already lodged by speculators, who were hoping for a rise. In consequence, there were never little than usual on the market, and the speculators were compelled to buy sterling and largely cover the sales. This will be entirely stopped shortly and there is no doubt the pressure will eventually be a success."

Freight Train Wrecked.

WARSAW, N. Y., Jan. 4.—A freight train was wrecked here this morning. Two persons were killed and one injured.

The accident occurred on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg road. The killed are D. J. Cashman and William Morrel, a trackman.

Extremely Cold.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Extremely cold weather prevails here and on the continent.

The gale on the English Channel is so severe that the mail boats are unable to cross.

Died for a Woman.

SPRING HILL, Ky., Jan. 4.—L. W. Foley and F. C. Young, rivals for a lady's hand, had an encounter in which both were fatally wounded.

CRIB FYANS.

His Warehouse Discovered and He Captured Probable.

FRESNO, Cal., Jan. 4.—It is reported by our peace officers that Crib Evans (that the escaped bandit) is in a logging camp in the mountains. An effort is being made to surround him. It is believed he will certainly be captured.

A Runaway Train.

MONONGAH, W. Va., Jan. 4.—A loaded coal train broke loose on an incline, rushed down the slope, crashed for Fitmote Anderson and Robert Bitter fatally, and three others badly.

Tabor's Fire.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—Careful estimate of the losses by last night's fire foot up to three-quarters of a million dollars. It was by at the greatest the Tabor block was overwhelmed. The wind carried burning brands half a mile to the northeast and only the vigilance of the firemen saved many valuable lives. Their promptness and enthusiasm in the cause was unprecedented a general conflagration.

Mrs. Lease's Night.

TOPEKA, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Lease has filed quo warranto proceedings in the supreme court against N. Ferris, appointed by Governor Lewelling as her successor on the state board of charities.

Freeborn has been ousted, temporarily at least, and Mrs. Lease holds the place on the board till the final meeting in February.

Postmaster Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President has nominated the following postmasters:

Filsby H. Logan, Yuma, Ariz.
Frank Roberts, Fort Bragg, Utah.
E. J. Mayer, Oliver, Cala.
Fannie Duncan, Monterey, Cola.
Geo. E. Sawyer, Santa Barbar, Cala.
H. M. Osborn, Santa Clara, Cala.

The Cronin Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—In the Coughlin case this morning the stenographer at the former trial read his notes of testimony of James McInerny, now deceased, touching the men who called for Dr. Cronin to go to attend one of O'Sullivan's men, who, he said, had been injured, and of their driving away together behind the famous white horse.

Several other witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was developed.

The prosecution gave notice that it would be a few days before witnesses, whose illness has prevented near the Carson college, and who will, it is said, justify the slay Coughlin and Andrew Foy near the college on the day it is supposed the floor was painted to mine the blood stains.

Colorado's Extra Session.

DENVER, Jan. 4.—Twenty-five members of the lower house, called to meet in extra session next Wednesday, held a caucus and decided that on account of the many subjects of local importance, such as state revenue, irrigating ditches, etc., which would give work to the unemployed, it would be best not to adjourn at once, as suggested.

Democratic Caucus Called.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Chairman Holmes of the House Democratic caucus has issued a call for a caucus tomorrow night at 7 o'clock. Forty-seven Democrats signed the request for the call.

Railroads Discuss Fair Rates.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Representatives of all the trans-continental railroads met today to discuss rates to the Pacific coast for the Midwinter Fair. The principal point under consideration was the differential rate for the Canadian Pacific.

Big Brotherhood Meeting.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A special meeting of the executive officers of the Conductors', Switchmen's, Firemen's, Engineers', Trainmen's Brotherhood met here today to consider labor legislation and the injunction against the Northern Pacific employes.

A St. Louis Realty Failure.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—The Hayden Realty and Financial Co., one of the heaviest real estate firms in this city, has assigned, liabilities about $100,000; assets claimed to be nearly enough to cover the liabilities.

Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Stocks showed signs of weakness about 2 o'clock, but there was a rally and the market closed firm.

Railway Receivers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4. — Judge Woods has appointed E. D. Hopkins and Joseph H. Wilson receivers for the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railway Co., a line 300 miles long, lately controlled by the D. J. Mackey syndicate.

John McLeod has been appointed receiver for the Ohio Valley Railway. The proceeding is auxiliary to the action of the Kentucky Federal circuit court.

Judge Long's Pension Restored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The pension office has decided in view of the act of Congress of Dec. 21st, 1893, it no longer has the right to withhold the pension of Judge Long, of Michigan, and has directed that he be again placed on the pension rolls.

Semi-Annual Postal Examination.

SALT LAKE CITY,
January 4, 1894.

The regular semi-annual postal examination will be held at the postoffice in this city on Saturday, February 10. Applications will be received up to the hour of closing business Monday, January 22. Only citizens of the United States are eligible for this examination, and no person is eligible for the position of letter carrier who is under twenty-one years of age or over forty; and no person will be examined for any other position in the classified postal service if under eighteen years of age.

The Civil Service commission takes this opportunity of stating that the examinations are open to all competent citizens who may desire to enter the postal service, without regard to their political affiliations. All such citizens, whether Democrats or Republicans, or either, are invited to apply. They will be examined, graded and certified with entire impartiality, and wholly without regard to their political views, or to any consideration except their efficiency, as shown by the grades they obtain in the examination.

For application blanks, full instructions and information relative to the duties and salaries of the different positions, apply at the postoffice, to the secretary of the board of examiners.

ORSAMUS L. WILLIAMS,
Secretary Board of Examiners.

BUSINESS AND MINES.

The Threatened Suits Against Salt Lake County Canals.

WORK OF THE [illegible] THE

Eastern Utah Coal Fair.—Miscellaneous Mining and Business Items.

DON CONOY, member of the territorial bureau of information for Utah county, was up from Provo today. He filed the county's report on statistics with Secretary Sayler of the Chamber of Commerce.

Don Conoy says of the threatened suits against Salt Lake City and the various canals in Salt Lake county, by land owners along Utah lake, that within a short space of time there will be forty or fifty suits filed in the district court at Provo. All of these will claim damages by reason of the overflow of their lands by Utah lake, the water of which they alleged to be the crowding back of the water by the canal companies' dam in Jordan river.

In connection with this it may be stated that while the suits are being filed in the Fifth district court it is by no means certain that they will be tried there. The defendants in these cases have made no complaint against the judge, but allege that the prejudice of jurors in Utah county will give the verdict in the Utah county farmers every time. Because of the situation we can say they have claim to cases with no other object to secure a change of venue, and have the cases tried at either Salt Lake, Ogden or Beaver.

THE FAIR COMMITTEE.

The executive committee of the Midwinter Fair committee has decided to hold its meetings an hour earlier in the afternoon than has been the custom. They will now get together as early after 3 o'clock as possible.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon the secretary was instructed to request the committee on private subscription to turn over the funds to the treasurer, C. E. Walcott.

The names of Mrs. C. W. Bennett, Mrs. C. E. Allen, and Mrs. Bertha Hamberger were added to the general Fair committee.

The income committee of the Fair are to meet tomorrow afternoon, at the Chamber of Commerce building.

E. F. Grant and G. M. Scott, of the executive committee, have been appointed to make a request of the Governor that in his message he suggests to the legislature that the entire Utah exhibit returned from the World's Fair be placed at the disposal of the Midwinter Fair committee, and that they be authorized to select therefrom such articles as are desirable for display at San Francisco.

A letter from Daniel D. Green of Redfield, Kimery county, was read to the Fair committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The writer asks to have a new automatic car-coupling and car-replacer and derailer exhibited with the Utah display at the Midwinter Fair.

INTERSTATE WATER RIGHTS.

The *Engineering News* states that "a question involving both interstate and international water rights has arisen in connection with the proposed canal of the Colorado river irrigation company. This canal was to bend in the Colorado river, nine miles above Yuma, Ariz., pass through a portion of California, then for some forty-five miles in Lower California, to take advantage of grade, and finally back into California. The people of Arizona claim that the canal is to bend in that state, and object to water being diverted from them, while the Mexicans claim that if the canal passes through their territory sufficient water must be given them to irrigate lands coming under it. The boundary of Arizona and California is in dispute, and it seems likely that legal steps must be taken to settle both the interstate and international questions involved."

NOTES.

The Hanover, Germania and Mingo smelters have made a reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

S. F. Walker, secretary of the Mecars Silver Mining company, has filed an application in the land office for a mining patent for the Ashy lode claim, in the Uintah mining district, Wasatch county.

An eight-foot vein of ore was uncovered on Monday in the Fourmile mine at Cripple Creek, Colorado. It averaged $50.50 per ton. In the Free Coinage mine a body of gold ore was met with which showed nearly $5000 to the ton.

Hides and Leather says: "Goat-raising is an important and growing industry in Oregon and some other northwestern states. One rancher in Benton county, Ore., has a flow herd of 500 goats, which includes a number of thoroughbred Angora bucks. Twenty-two cents a pound is the lowest this man has received for a fleece in a dozen years, while frequently he has received $1.75 to $2 a pound. The average yield from a good school goat is four pounds, but eight to ten pounds is frequently obtained from high-grade goats. The goats are not only valuable for their fleece, but in clearing off land, as they subsist largely on brush and weeds."

Helena, Montana, *Independent*: Colonel W. Hart, of the Homestake company, says that work will be commenced on the big tunnel about January 15th. About 100 men at more will be given steady employment, and it is estimated that it will take about a year and a half to complete the tunnel, although it will be driven from both ends. The tunnel will be 7,000 feet long, and in its course will prospect a belt of ground that is believed to contain some rich mineral. It will be 7x8 feet in the clear, and will drain both the Homestake and Grizzly mines. Although the main object in driving it is for the purpose of drafting the mines, which are very wet, and thereby save the expense of pumping, which has been very great. It will at the same time enable the Homestake people to use the ground from the Pool Hole mine for throwing waste at the mouth. The survey for the tunnel only left Helena Friday for the place for the tunnel.

Grand Junction, Colo., *News-Star*: There is said to be, by coal experts, the largest coal field in the world surrounding Grand Junction and Mesa county. It extends west from Grand Junction to the Wasatch mountains in Utah, a distance of over 200 miles, being the high mountain range, and in place is at least the foot of Utah's edge of the great world coal encircling from 100 to twenty-five miles, that all of which is on the uninvestigated government land. There is a vein of wealth capable of supplying the entire open which future generations will continue to develop for ages to come, within a radius of fifteen miles from Grand Junction. There are no less than fifty openings within the radius from Grand Junction, twenty miles out in a east of digging and carting only, and a never-ending supply of bituminous coal does not exist in the world. The towns of Aspen, Irwinville and other places have been partially supplied with coal from the nearby, but the full development of these wonderful deposits has only been by the establishment of manufactories among us.

Virginia City, Nevada, *Enterprise*: The local smelter product of the Comstock for the year 1893 was 30,000 tons. The bullion yield of this and the 300,000 tons hoisted in extraction, transportation and reduction cost up $20,000 according to the sworn statements of mine superintendents. The returns to the Savage include only the first quarter of 1893 and the Hale & Norcross only the second quarter. When the statement for the last quarter is received it will probably swell the total bullion yield for the year 1893 to $900,000. This has entailed falling off below the product of any year since 1878, the total bullion yield for that year being nearly $900,000 more in gold. Any deficiency of the other mining districts in Nevada are largely silver producing and as the extraction of ore has been almost totally suspended since the operation of the present silver law, the aggregate million yield of the state in 1893 may not exceed $3,000,000, against over $6,000,000 for the year 1878. It is estimated that of the $300,000,000 in bullion produced from Comstock mines that $200,000,000 was gold. Before the Comstock supplied Lake Chemnitz, California & Virginia mines were developed, the ore extracted from the upper workings of the mine was nearly one-half gold, and in the early history of the Comstock gold largely predominated in the ore. Nearly half the ore extracted from the Consolidated California & Virginia during the past two years has produced nearly $5 per ton of its value in gold bullion.

PROSPECTIVE PRIZE FIGHT.

Negotiations Pending for a Big Sparring Match to Occur Next March.

Local sports have been apprised by letter of a big prize fight which is expected to take place in Colorado's capital. Concerning it a paper of that city of the 2d inst. says:

"Denver Ed Smith opened negotiations yesterday for a ten or twenty-round sparring match for points between Billy Woods, now in Chicago, and Lawrence Farrell of Denver. If the bout is arranged it will come off in or near Denver early in March, and will be for stakes of $500 a side or a purse for $1,000.

Billy Woods will be back in Denver by the end of February, and yesterday his brother, Walker, had a talk with Ed Smith about getting up a scrap between Billy and some good man on his return. Peter Maher was mentioned, but, for various reasons, the name was dropped, and then Lawrence Farrell was named by Ed Smith as an antagonist for Woods.

Farrell is a big man, quick and of long reach, and he is likely to let Woods know he is in a mill if they meet in the ring. At the exhibition given last week in the Coliseum by Ed Smith, Farrell made a monkey out of Paddy McCue, who claims to be champion of Missouri."

Attempted Arson.

At about 7 o'clock Tuesday night, when the janitor of the Weber Stake Academy went to heat the stoves building preparatory to Dr. Phillips's night school, he found it full of smoke, and, on investigation, found a file burning in the cellarway under the building. The fire was locally of small dimensions, and the janitor speedily succeeded in extinguishing it. The there was a deliberate attempt at firing the building there can be no doubt, because the papers used to fire the building never used, and a mass of dirt and wood was burning. Two of the pieces of the wood were found to be pickets taken from the fence of an adjoining house.

Every effort is being made by the academy authorities to have the matter investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice. Dr. Phillips states that this is the second attempt of the same nature within the past few weeks.

Railway Item.

A circular was sent out from the Union Pacific office to all its local agents today reading as follows: "Fairfield, Utah, has this day been opened as a regular receiving, telegraph, freight and passenger station, with Ernest Hamer bishop as agent."

The following telegram was received at the Union Pacific office today: "The Lafamie station has been transferred to Charles Carey again, vice George Charles Handley, resigned." Mr. Handall has been with the U. P. for a great many years and is now quite an old man. He offers voluntarily to live at Evanston and carries with him the best wishes of his former employers.

Mr. E. Calvin, superintendent of the Idaho division of the Union Pacific, arrived in this city this morning on business connected with his office.

THE PROBATE COURT.

That Petition of Ernest I. Young et al Once Again Comes Up.

MR. F. M. LYMAN TESTIFIES

As to the Transaction Between Horsfall and Mr. Clayton.—How the Purchase was Effected.

In the Probate Court this morning the hearing on the petition in the matter of Ernest I. Young et al, minors, which has been adjourned from time to time during the past month or six weeks, was once more called up. The testimony of one witness, Mr. F. M. Lyman, having been taken, the case was further continued till tomorrow, at 10 a. m.

In the course of his examination the witness stated that Mr Clayton came to him on a certain occasion, the date of which he gave, and informed him that the Young estate was in a [illegible] the indebtedness [illegible] be wanted with [illegible] property for him. [illegible] and C[illegible] n went to an attorney, laid before him a statement [illegible] he wanted to know if [illegible] property [illegible] proceeding for 30, 60 days so that the property through witness, Clayton then put up a sum of $2,000 and purchased it in Lyman's name. Between six months and a year afterwards Lyman deeded the property to Clayton, but never got any rents or anything else from it. It was, the witness said, Clayton's property from the first. He had confidence in Mr. Clayton, who was Territorial auditor of public accounts at the time, and had the reputation of being a high-minded, honorable man.

CYRUS GORDON.

Estate of John Lemon, deceased. Hearing on final account and petition for distribution. Order made allowing same.

Abraham Walters, deceased. Final discharge of administrator made.

Estate of Belinda P. Musser, deceased. Hearing on petition for probate of will, which was admitted.

MORMONS IN MEXICO.

Progress of Their Five Colonies in Our Sister Republic.

Incidents of Experience, and Statements of Growth that Will be Interesting to Utah Readers.

From a warm friend of the NEWS, G. H. Snell, Esq., of this city, but now traveling in the southern countries of the North American continent, we have received the December 23 number of *The Two Republics* published at the City of Mexico, containing the following interesting account of Mormon colonies in the land of the Aztec:

The following particulars regarding the Mormon colonies of Mexico have been obtained by a *Two Republics* reporter from Mr. G. C. Bentley, a very intelligent citizen of the county of Juarez. There are five colonies altogether, four being in the state of Chihuahua and one in the state of Sonora, all being within a radius of about 100 miles.

The first colony established was the colony of Diaz in the state of Chihuahua, which has been in existence about 7 years. The lands are situated 70 miles from Casas Grandes and 4 miles from La Ascension. The colonists number about 700. Irrigation is resorted to, the water being obtained from springs and by means of windmills. The colonists manufacture brooms from broom corn, which are sold in Chihuahua, Durango and other places. Among the other products are money, corn and cattle. One flour mill has been erected and another is being built. Lately, an artesian well company has been formed for the purpose of obtaining more water, which has already commenced operations. The colonists own one threshing machine and several mowing machines, and a new reaper has recently been introduced.

The colony of Dublan consists of about 350 people, and is located about four miles south of Las Casas Grandes, on the river of the same name. Water for irrigation purposes is largely obtained from the river, and windmills are also used to increase the supply. Wheat, corn, barley and oats are the chief cereals raised. Cattle-raising is an important feature, the land being well suited for such. Butter and cheese of very fine quality are produced. A new roller mill has recently been established, embodying all the latest improvements. The colonists own two threshing machines, two reapers and several mowing machines.

The colony of Juarez was established about six years ago, some ten miles southwest of Las Casas Grandes, in the state of Chihuahua. Their land is somewhat mountainous.

Irrigation is resorted to all the year round, water for the purpose being liberally provided. Fruit, including peaches, grapes, apples, plums, nectarines, strawberries and huckleberries, etc., is freely raised. A cannery has been established, not only for the purpose of preserving the fruit but meat as well. The colonists have two saw mills, a tannery, grist mill and brick manufactory. The bricks manufactured are for the purpose of building their houses. They also possess a harness shop, threshing machines, reapers and mowers.

About five years ago the colonies of Pacheco and Oaxa Valley (really one colony) were established on the top of the Sierra Madre mountains, where famous old caves are found. The Indians, some years ago, the stalking ground of the Apache Indians. Seven of said Indians visited their ancient haunts a little more than a year ago and brutally murdered a woman and her child belonging to the colonists. Her husband was left on horse one morning to start with threshing next day some distance away. The woman and three children remained behind, the latter consisting of two boys and a girl. The children, soon after, started out to feed some pigs. While thus employed the Apaches fired upon them, instantly killing one of the boys and wounding another. The mother, thereupon, came out of the house, when she also was fired upon, and afterwards her head was beaten in with a big stone. The little girl all the time remained unhurt, and while the Indians were maltreating the mother the wounded boy took his other pal a chicken coop, where they hid themselves. The Indians subsequently made search, but were unable to find the children. The bodies then hitched the horse and took along all the horses they could lay their hands on. After the Indians had departed the little children crept out of their hiding place to get to their nearest neighbors some six miles away. On the journey the boy fainted from loss of blood and was unable to proceed further. The little girl, however, went on her way, soon met a colonist, and told him what had happened. A vigorous pursuit of the Indians was at once made, and some of them were overtaken, although all the stolen horses were recovered. This is the only trouble the colonists have had with the Apache Indians, and since its occurrence, all the houses have been fortified with stockades, etc.

The colonies own two saw mills and shingle mills and supply lumber and shingles for 100 miles around. Flour is the principal feature of Pacheco flour being carried up with great success, the site being of excellent quality. Oats, and some barley, are raised. Irrigation is unnecessary.

A colony of from 300 to 400 people has also been established in Sonora, which is doing exceedingly well. Mr. Bentley was not in possession of details concerning it.

The colonists spent over $7,000 last year in purchasing machinery, wagons, etc. They in all the corn-cutting and threshing for their neighbors. They have also introduced short-horned Durham cattle and Hostelins as well as horses for the purpose of crossing and improving the native stock. They contemplate raising alfalfa for their cows. They raise Berkshire pigs.

The colonists individually own their holdings, but they co-operate for the purpose of establishing stores, purchasing and working threshers, sawing and working factories, etc. The co-operation, however, is voluntary.

Good schools have been established and among the subjects taught the Spanish language is included. Children above 8 years of age are expected to attend the schools, but they are not compelled to do so.

The colonists and the natives are on remarkably good terms, and the respect of the colonies is so good as to encourage the Mormons to extend their colonizing efforts. Most of the colonists come from Utah.

Want of transportation is their chief drawback, the nearest railway station being Gallego on the Central railway—about 120 miles away. Had the Durango to Chihuahua railway (the concession for which has recently been declared forfeited) been proceeded with, it would have run through the lands belonging to two of the colonies and near the others.

Restored to His Mother.

The habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mrs. Florence Meyers against George and Elizabeth Arnold, to recover possession of her four-year-old boy (Henry Robert) came to a close late yesterday afternoon, after a two days' contest. The hearer decided in favor of the mother, to whom he directed the child should be handed over.

The little fellow had remained in court in charge of the Arnolds during the entire trial of the case, and when Mrs. Meyers, immediately after hearing the decision of the court, joyfully went across to fetch him, quite a scene followed. The Arnold family had become so passionately fond of Harry after his two years' residence in their household, that the final farewell proved a trying ordeal for them.

FORESTRY ORGANIZATION.

Prof. Whiting Urges Earnest Attention from the Movement's Friends.

Editor Evening News.

The interest which the people are taking in the subject of Forestry seems to furnish rational ground for the hope that a Forestry association may be established in Utah at an early day. As it is highly probable that the subject may need some legislation, an organization cannot be effected too soon. Then, too, as we are probably just on the eve of statehood, it is proper to agitate this and other matters of similar importance, so that, as a state, we may start right. I find that well organized Forestry associations have been formed in California, Colorado, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Texas, Kentucky, Minnesota, and all of the southern states have united in one grand association. It is highly probable that other associations exist but I have not seen them mentioned.

In the near future I intend presenting a few thoughts on the subject of organization in Utah. In the meantime will not the friends of the movement give the subject some earnest attention?

C. A. WHITING.

University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

Coasting Accident.

John Anson, a lad of 12, while coasting on Twenty-third street, Ogden, yesterday, collided with another sled and broke his left leg just above the ankle. He was removed to his home at 251 Twenty-sixth street and Dr. Fowler was summoned. The broken limb was set and the lad made as comfortable as possible. The fracture is a very bad one but Dr. Fowler anticipates no serious results.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

She Cuts a Prominent Figure in a Wife's Suit for Divorce.

THE HUSBAND MAKES ANSWER.

He Thinks that $10,000 is Not Too Much for the Alienation of Wifely Affection.

The divorce suit brought by Bessie Rudebeck against her husband, Edward W. Rudebeck, on the ground of failure to provide, came up for hearing before Judge Hatch, in the Third district court this morning.

The plaintiff was represented by Attorney Markham; Judge Bowman was retained for the defendant.

On the part of the plaintiff it is stated in the complaint that the parties intermarried in Salt Lake county on October 2nd, 1890, and there is one child, a girl, aged about eighteen months. She further states that since the marriage her husband has continuously failed and refused to provide for her and her child, though abundantly able to do so. There are also allegations of cruelty, combining mainly of abusive language. No personal violence is charged.

All these things are denied by the defendant in his answer. He declares that he has always amply provided for his wife. He says that on March 23rd, 1892, she left him, against his will, and has refused to return, although repeatedly requested. Notwithstanding this, and that she had taken the child with her, he had furnished her with means to live upon. He says that he is awarded the custody of the child so long as his wife continues to live apart from him.

In a supplemental answer and cross-complaint Rudebeck charges that on Dec. 23rd, 1892, his wife committed adultery with one George Wilde and at divers times with other men, and that she is therefore an unfit person to have the custody of the child. He states that she mistreats the little one, has no affection for it, and that since their separation it has been placed with people living in Tooele county, while the mother has been residing in this city. Mr. Rudebeck prays for a decree of divorce and asks that his wife's complaint be dismissed.

To this the plaintiff replies, denying the allegations of adultery and the mistreatment of the child, but admits that it has been placed temporarily in the custody of relatives in Tooele county. The reason for this was, however, that she herself had to go out and work for a livelihood, the scheduled wages having reduced, at times, to allow her husband to have the care of the child, fearing that he would take it by force or stealth, which since the commencement of this action he had attempted to do. She asks that the defendant's prayer be denied, and that she be granted permanent alimony on proof of her case.

On the witness stand Mrs. Rudebeck admitted, in answer to Judge Bowman, that the defendant had on several occasions desired her to return to him, and she had declined because she could not believe in his promises as to the future. It appeared that that the family troubles had not been caused by having caused her mental distress. He was threatened, she said, to take strychnine, and had stated that "if she got her divorce he would and the first man she attempted to go with."

Mrs Rudebeck appears to have been in not wholly at all along, and a mother-in-law (Mrs. Clarke) figures prominently in the domestic troubles of husband and wife. At the present time there is an action for $10,000 pending in the Third district Court, the same having been brought by Mr. Rudebeck against the mother-in-law for the alienation of his wife's affection.

Mrs. Clarke was one of the witnesses on the trial this morning. She denied that she interfered unnecessarily between the parties, but said she had found it necessary to go to the comfort of her daughter and child, at times. Her daughter would "bear all and feel until she was at death's door" sometimes. To Judge Bowman's question the witness said she knew that often when Mr. Rudebeck returned home his wife was at her house, but she had never persuaded her not to go to him. Witness voluntarily admitted having been at "Saturday-night" on one occasion when Rudebeck was using abusive language toward his wife, but she was unable to hear what was said.

The defendant and his witnesses then testified, Rudebeck declaring that he had always provided for his wife and child to the best of his ability. He will pay the "handling of the money" and could get what she needed. The plaintiff had stated in evidence that, on occasions, there had been neither food nor fuel in the house, but this the defendant contradicted. When witness had returned home to the company in the winter time, after his day's work was over, cold, and his clothes frozen to him, he found his wife was across at her mother's, the breakfast things still on the table as when he left in the morning. When he went to fetch her home she would reply that she should come when she pleased, "and did so," added Rudebeck. "She would some times return after I had gone to bed, and sometimes not at all." He never used abusive language towards his wife, nor abused her in any other way. His mother-in-law had declared that she would separate them, and when he was seen coming along the street she could wave him out of his way. Witness said he never flourished a revolver in the face of either his wife or her mother nor threatened to shoot them, as they had alleged. His wife had told him, however, that unless he kept away from her she would have to drown herself and child, as her mother would never allow him to come back. The domestic miseries were gone into in detail, Rudebeck saying he had always been ready to support his wife and little daughter.

The hearing was in progress at a late hour this afternoon.