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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 62. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1894, SALT LAKE CITY UTAH. VOL. XXVII.

THE NEWS BY WIRE.

Reported Outbreak of Indians from the Apache Reservation.

CARLISLE MAKES A STATEMENT.

Testimony in the Coughlin Trial.—The Suit Against Kittson and Tate.—Legality of Chinese Marriages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.—Information has been received at the Indian bureau concerning the reported outbreak of Indians from the Apache reservation. In face of the fact that the bureau has direct telegraphic communication with the agency and that both the military and those mentioned in the telegraphic reports of the outbreak, the Indian office thinks the facts have been exaggerated.

An Important Case.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—It is officially announced here that the case of Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell, which has been under consideration at Rome for some months, has been decided against him. The case is important for the reason that it was a continuation of the Dr. McGlynn case.

UNEMPLOYED AND POLICE.

An Encounter in Defense of St. Paul's, London.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—This afternoon a number of German-Jewish unemployed, gave it out that they would hold a meeting in the historic St. Paul's church, in order to call attention to their grievances, and started towards the church for the purpose. The police met them and routed them vigorously. The [illegible] then went to Trafalgar square and held an excited meeting at which fiery speeches were made. A strong force of police is guarding St. Paul's and will remain on duty all night.

CALLED TO MEET.

The Members of the Committee of Democratic Clubs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Chairman Wilson of the ways and means committee and also chairman of the executive committee of the national association of Democratic clubs, has called a meeting of the latter to be held here on February 8th. Wilson states that it will be very important and hopes that every member be present.

MARRIED BY PROXY.

A Decision Touching the Marital Relations of Chinese.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 3.—Judge Bellinger, of the United States district court, has decided that, as marriage by proxy is legal in China, it must be recognized as legal here. He therefore allowed a Chinese woman, married in China by proxy to a Chinaman in this country, to land as a legal wife.

The Kittson Case.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.—The suit against Kittson & Tate for half of the alleged dower and interest of Mrs. Crevier in the property left by Commodore Kittson, was dismissed this morning for lack of proof. In the probate court the suit was based on the claim that Mrs. Crevier was the first wife of Kittson. The testimony of Mrs. Crevier's brother and of the priest who was said to have married her to Crevier and others was against the claim. Mrs. Crevier's brother and son testified that she never claimed to have been married to Kittson.

THE BOND ISSUE.

Statement Authorized by Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Secretary Carlisle has authorized the following statement. The secretary has considered the proposals submitted for the new 5 per cent loan and accepted all bids naming a higher figure than 117.223. The proposals submitted at the lowest price have been scaled down [illegible] per cent and the amount of the bonds allotted. This reduction together with the subscriptions awarded in full is fifty million dollars. The statement adds that the accrued interest to date of the deposit of money in payment of the principal and premium at a rate of interest required by the subscriber, will be added by the assistant treasurer with whom the deposits are made. Each subscriber will be notified when the bonds will be ready to deliver.

Fearfully Cold.

OMAHA, Feb. 3.—The weather in Omaha has been fearfully cold.

KUNZE ON THE STAND.

His Testimony in the Coughlin Murder Trial.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—John H. Kunze was put on the stand by the defense in the Coughlin case today. Kunze was one of the defendants in the former trial, and was acquitted. He told of his acquaintance with Coughlin, saying he assisted the latter in the investigation of the explosion at Sheridan's distillery, he having been employed there at the time the explosion occurred. Kunze denied that he ever knew Woodruff, Cooney or Martin Burke.

Kunze created a sensation by declaring that Captain Schuettler of the police, after his arrest, tried to make him promise to swear he drove Coughlin to Carlson's cottage on the night of the murder, saying if he did so, he would get off. If he did not, he would be hanged. After some further minor testimony the case was adjourned until tomorrow.

Church Notes to the Coast.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.—The Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly will be held at Eugene, Oregon, in May. The general assembly of the United Presbyterian church will be held at Albany, Oregon, in the same month. The Travelers' Protective Association meeting will be held at Portland, Oregon, in June. The Northern Pacific announced a rate of $60.50 from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth to Portland and return, both ways via the southern lines, and $58.50 to Portland returning via San Francisco to Missouri river points, for the three occasions.

A NOBLE LIFE ENDS IN PEACE

Last Hours of the Philadelphia Journalist, Geo. W. Childs.

Statement of the Attending Physician—A Vast Fortune.—His Successor on the "Ledger."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 3.—Geo. W. Childs, philanthropist and proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, passed away this morning, surrounded by his family and friends. One of his physicians made the following statement to an Associated Press reporter this morning:

"Childs suffered no pain and was peaceful as befitted his life. He has been unconscious for three days, except at intervals. The change for the worse became manifest about 9:00 last evening, his pulse faltered and he became rapidly worse. Then it was apparent the end was near and death was only a question of a few hours. The paralytic stroke which he suffered on January 18th only affected his right side, causing him to lose the use of both the right arm and leg. During the last hours he lay like a child asleep, and when he grew so much worse, about midnight, every effort was made to rouse him, but without avail."

Child's fortune is believed to be large; but whether one million or ten, only those intimately acquainted with his affairs know. The profit from the *Ledger* is said to average as high as $1,000 a day, and he had made many profitable investments. He leaves one child and it is probable his namesake, George W. Childs Drexel, son of his old friend, A. J. Drexel, and now positioner of the paper, will assume full charge of it.

The first knowledge many citizens had of the death was secured through seeing the crape on the door of the late residence or on the doors of the *Ledger* office. Hundreds of telegrams announcing the death were sent by Mrs. Childs's direction this morning to friends in this country and Europe, and hundreds of dispatches of condolence were received. The arrangements for the funeral will not be completed till late this afternoon. Mrs. Childs would like the funeral to be private, but friends are urging that on account of his position, it is due that he be given a public funeral.

Indian Agencies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Capt. Thomas Sharp, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting Indian agent at Tongue River agency, Montana, and Captain G. W. Stouch, Third Infantry, from Sisseton agency, South Dakota, and has been detailed to the Tongue River agency.

The Mine Troubles.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 3.—After some trouble at the Acme mines last night in which the men at work resisted the men from Montgomery, who sought to drive them out, and in which a boy was fatally wounded, the invaders gave up the job and were taken back on flat cars.

IN CONGRESS.

The Sundry Civil List for the Year 1895.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the House Bland presented a report on the bill to coin silver seigniorage bullion in the treasury and gave notice that he would call it up at the first opportunity.

Sayers presented the sundry civil appropriation bill. After routine business the Hawaiian debate was resumed.

The sundry civil bill, as reported, appropriates $32,291,382 for the fiscal year of 1895. The bill for 1894 carried an appropriation of $41,310,311. The estimates submitted to the committee for 1895 amounted to $38,381,002. The greatest saving is in the item of rivers and harbors, the sum recommended being $8,308,000 against $14,160,153 in 1894; for public buildings and grounds the appropriation drops from $1,077,000 to $647,000; artificial limbs for soldiers from $617,000 to $196,000; the claims of back pay and bounty, from $750,000 to $449,000.

H. R. 14, to tax mortgages and trust deeds came up on third reading. Stanford moved to make it special order for Thursday next at 3 o'clock.

H. R. 62, relating to the payment of jurors and witnesses, came up on Council amendments, which related merely to the form of heading. Allen moved that the House do not concur. He thought it was none of the Council's business what form the House adopts in the heading of a bill. Allen's motion prevailed.

Bank Statements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—

Reserve, increase	[illegible]
Loans, decrease	[illegible]
Specie, increase	[illegible]
Legal tenders, increase	[illegible]
Deposits, increase	[illegible]

The banks now hold $111,[illegible] in excess of legal requirements.

Northern Pacific Affairs.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—Late this afternoon or early on Monday morning the receivers will file an answer to the petition of the directors of the Northern Pacific road for their removal. The petition for their removal was made and very grave charges were preferred against them. It is understood they will retaliate with charges against Ives and his backers. A petition of H. Willette Vanesse, New York, that he be made a party in the suit was filed this morning. His petition alleges that the receivers are acting in the interest of the creditors of the road and not in the interest of the bondholders.

COUNTY TEACHERS.

Subjects Discussed at Their Meeting in the University Today.

LOWELL SCHOOL ROLL OF HONOR.

The Number of Pupils in Attendance At the City Schools—Proportion to Each.

The county teachers' institute held a regular session at the University building this morning at 11:15 o'clock, a large attendance being present. The first exercise on the program was a paper upon "Expression in Reading," by Miss M. A. Holmes, supervisor of primary instruction in the Salt Lake City schools. Among the objections to getting expression by imitation the following were given:

1. Independence is not gained.
2. Thought is not expressed.
3. It does not make pupils work.
4. It is memory work.
5. It does not create a love for reading.
6. It gives poor results.
7. It violates many principles of education. On the contrary, expression is gained by questioning, and leading pupils to appreciate the thought.

To question aright is a difficult matter. Much of the success of a teacher depends upon the character of the questions he puts. Among the rules for questioning (considered affirmatively) may be named:

1. They should be logical.
2. They should be clear, concise and to the point; adapted to the ability of the pupil; should be definite and lead to logical thought.

As the time was limited for a full report of the paper, only a brief synopsis, which is quite incomplete, can be given.

Prof. W. M. Stewart followed, his subject being a continuation of the address given before the last meeting, viz: "Moral Control and Incentives." Prof. Stewart spoke from the view point of psychology, analyzing carefully the feelings and showing the relation of feeling to will, and will to moral action. He discussed carefully motive, showing that it directs moral action. He also carefully considered conscience, showing that it embodies the feeling of obligation, and in the performance of the act, the accompaniment of complacency and remorse. He held that the mind acts through the strongest motive, not overlooking the fact that conscious action directed by motive, resulted in formation of automatic action which is character. He also discussed malevolent and benevolent motives. The theory was stated that mind has an impulse to act in accordance with law; that there is an inborn tendency to harmonize the self with the universe, or all truth; and in its attempt to do so, in ignorance of law, it conflicts with law—it conflicts with the actual realization of self. This conflict still goes on, and has from the first, and from the experience of the human race, certain facts or certain truths are adopted, which truths furnish us a moral code. Children should be taught to do right. Good results and strong character come from doing right. As the muscles become firm and strong by use, so character results from a series of right actions. Statistics show that in educated communities, where good morals are supposed to reach a high plane, that there is a large amount of crime, thus revealing the fact that the training and incentives to right action are wrong in their premises.

NEARLY EIGHT THOUSAND PUPILS.

The following report shows the number of pupils belonging in the public schools of this city, for the five months ending Jan. 26th, 1894. The average number belonging during that time was 7,898; the average daily attendance, 7,316.

Hamilton	[illegible]
Sumner	[illegible]
Lincoln	[illegible]
Bryant	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]
Lowell	[illegible]
Wasatch	[illegible]
Poplar Grove	[illegible]
[illegible] School	[illegible]
Davis School	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Liberty Park	[illegible]
[illegible] School	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
University Training School	[illegible]
High School	[illegible]
Fourth	[illegible]
Fifth	[illegible]
Seventh	[illegible]
Eighth	[illegible]
Ninth	[illegible]
Tenth	[illegible]
Twelfth	[illegible]
Thirteenth	[illegible]
Fourteenth	[illegible]
Seventeenth	[illegible]
Twenty-[illegible]	[illegible]

LOWELL SCHOOL ROLL OF HONOR.

The following named pupils of the Lowell school were neither absent nor tardy during the half year ending January 26, 1894:

[illegible]

Today's Probate Court.

The following orders were made in Judge Bartch's court this morning:

Estate of Joseph Birmingham, deceased. Hearing on petition for the removal of administrator and appointment of another. Petition granted and Charles Peace appointed on filing a bond of $1000.

Estate of Casper D. Vance, deceased. Hearing on administrator's account, which was allowed.

Estate of Joseph Bowden, deceased. Hearing on petition to compromise a certain debt against the estate, and order entered as prayed.

Estate of Charlotte Vandyke, deceased. Wednesday, February 28th, set for hearing of final account and petition for distribution.

THE TWO COURT JUDGES.

The Law and Motion Calendar is up Again Today.

Judges Merritt and Bartch have been occupied with the further hearing of cases on the law and motion calendar today.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

S. F. Spencer vs J. G. McAllister et al. Demurrer to amended complaint sustained; leave given to answer in thirty days.

S. W. Morrison vs Salina school district. Motion for judgment on the pleadings continued.

Dr. Dogge vs the Medical Board of Examiners. Motion for additional return to the writ of certiorari continued till this afternoon.

B. C. A. Keating vs Frank Kunkel et al. Demurrer to complaint overruled and an exception taken.

O. W. Moyle, assignee, vs Frank Kunkel et al. Motion for judgment on the pleadings allowed. An exception was taken.

J. E. Sorel vs Rosanna M. White et al. Motion for judgment on the pleadings overruled; ten days to plead.

C. E. Langmaid et al vs the Western Loan & Building Co. et al. Order to show cause continued till next Saturday.

BEFORE JUDGE BARTCH.

Hiram S. Laney et al vs John B. Wardell et al. Demurrer to answer overruled.

Joseph Wilkinson vs L. A. Dunham. Demurrer to complaint overruled; twenty days to answer.

Joseph Baffalo vs the Societe Anonyme des Mines de Lexington. Motion for a new trial denied.

J. J. Canning vs Jane Hess et al and William McQueen; ten days given to answer.

Utah National Bank vs Isaac Hears et al. Attorney's fee of $250 allowed.

The foregoing were among a number of other cases heard and determined by his Honor.

The Palouse river is on another tear, says the Moscow (Idaho) *Journal*, and persons living on its banks in the vicinity of Colfax are seeking higher and dryer ground.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JANE MILTON-RYDALCH.

Jane Milton Rydalch, wife of Hon. William Rydalch, of Grantsville, Tooele county, died at her home in that place yesterday afternoon, in the 75th year of her age. The deceased was an estimable woman and was well and widely known. She was born in Lingill, near Ponsil, Horton Park, Yorkshire, England, November 25, 1819, and came to Utah with her husband and three children in 1852. The family immediately located in Grantsville and has lived there ever since. The lady's demise was caused by heart failure superinduced by exhaustion and bronchitis. She was the mother of eight children, had fifteen grandchildren and one great grandchild. Funeral services will be held in the Grantsville ward meeting house on Monday afternoon next, February 5th. A husband, six children and a host of relatives and friends are left to mourn.

COMMERCIAL.

TODAY'S CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $137,233. Same day last year, $170,494. Week's clearing, $1,494,507. Same week last year, $1,235,217.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 64¾; lead, $3.35.
London—Silver, 29 7-16d.

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Penn. bullion, $3,211; Ontario ore, $4,295, gold bar, $10,[illegible].

McCornick & Co. received today: Hanauer bullion, $3,100; silver and lead ore, $2,082.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ore, $3,000.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 3rd, noon.

Money	[illegible]	Ore. Navigation	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]
Atchison	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Burlington	[illegible]	St. Paul & Omaha	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
North American	[illegible]	Wells Fargo Express	[illegible]
New England	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]

Bar silver [illegible].

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 3rd.

Wheat—Firm; cash [illegible]
Corn—Steady; cash [illegible]
Oats—Steady; cash [illegible]
Pork—Steady; cash [illegible]
Lard—Steady; cash [illegible]
Ribs—Steady; cash [illegible]
Barley—Nominal.
Flax—Firm; 1.35.
Timothy—[illegible].

BUSINESS AND MINES.

How Do Local Merchants Sustain Home Industries?

THE BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES.

B. F. Grant's Straight Propositions.—Miscellaneous Mining and Business Information.

"How do our local merchants sustain home industries? Is it by keeping the home manufactured goods in the background?" asked a gentleman of a NEWS representative today.

Then the gentleman went on to relate three incidents which he claimed occurred in a large business house in this city.

Number one was that a customer went into the grocery division and asked for cheese, an article was produced when the customer remarked, "That is not home-made, is it?" "Oh, no," was the response. "I don't want it; I want home-made cheese." "We haven't any," was the reply, and the customer made the purchase elsewhere.

Incident number two was at the counter where they sell shoes. A customer came in for a pair, and the eastern article was produced. "Haven't you got anything made at home?" said the customer. "Oh, yes," said the clerk; and a pair of first-class shoes made at Z. C. M. I. factory was brought forward and purchased.

No. 3 was at the dry goods counter, flannel being what the customer desired. Promptly the imported goods were dropped to the counter. "I wish something better than this. Haven't you home-made flannel?" In a half-apologetic manner, as though the home-made was looked on as inferior instead of superior to the other, an excellent quality of Provo flannel was brought and a purchase made.

Whether these instances are a sample of the way local merchants bring home industries to the front, is what the inquirer wanted to know. It is a question that is of interest to the merchants as well as to customers.

BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES.

It was 6 o'clock last evening when the bureau of manufactures committee concluded its meeting, which lasted an hour and a half, at the Chamber of Commerce. A general discussion of the subject of home industries was engaged in, and several committees appointed.

B. F. Grant submitted an appeal to the Chamber, which was read and approved. The paper is as follows:

What is necessary to compel the citizens of Utah to do something besides talk, and get them to act on matters of vital importance to every man, woman and child throughout the entire Territory? When Brigham Young was alive he repeatedly told the people of Utah that they had all the material necessary to make them one of the most prosperous and independent communities on earth, if they would only make use of the material that nature had placed at their disposal. If such is the case, something must be radically wrong, or we would not now have so many able-bodied men appealing to us for a few days' work so they might earn enough to buy flour for their half-starved families—men that know nothing but work, men that are not asking alms, but a few honest days' labor.

Now let us make a practical illustration of how we find ourselves in our present financial condition. Say the mines in Utah produce $50,000 a month. This is new money dug from the ground, but say in producing this amount it takes $50,000 worth of goods, and instead of producing them so we did the dollars we send East and they are imported. Now, when they are paid for we have $50,000 worth of goods, but the East has our 50,000 new dollars. Now, as our mines are all closed down, and we must import the same amount of goods as when they were being worked, we find ourselves short of the amount required to pay for these goods, but we must have them or we cannot exist, and with this showing we are compelled to send East to the manufacturers we have been sending our money to for years and years, and beg of them to make us a loan of $50,000, secured by a trust deed of all we have on earth, and when we have secured this loan we are compelled to return it East to pay for these goods we have just imported. Now, we can figure out for yourselves what your borrowing capacity is, and then you will just know how long it will take for the East to own you, body and soul.

Say we patronize and build up home industries and manufacture these goods at home. What would the result then be? Our merchants would pay the $50,000 to our home factories, who, in turn, would pay it to the different firms furnishing them their material, and to their employes. Now, the hands employed in producing the material, added to those employed in factories, would all buy their goods from our local merchants, and pay for them with the same money the merchants paid to our local factories. In this way we have furnished employment for our now idle men in manufacturing $50,000 worth of the goods. We have paid for these goods, and still have our $50,000 in Utah.

Do you think that a community with so much intelligence as is found in Utah would require any stronger argument or any plainer statement of facts to impress upon their minds now, and for all time to come, the absolute necessity of building up and patronizing home industry, and using nothing that is imported that can be made or is manufactured at home. I doubt very much if the idle men of this Territory, who, when given a day's work and earned a dollar, if they had ever given this matter serious thought enough so that when they go to the store they do not buy the imported goods instead of the home manufactured. Now is the time to stop and reflect, and then act. Let there be a public appeal made to every citizen in this Territory, and let the appeal be so general that we would feel ashamed to let our neighbors or friends see us buying or using any imported article when a home manufactured article could be found. I appeal to the ladies, and say do not send to the store for [illegible] a pound of [illegible], a yard of flannel, a pair of [illegible], and so sending it [illegible] of the merchant what is wanted, but demand a home-made article [illegible]. By all making a united effort in carrying out this plan, in one year you would find a city of contentment, and all our men, boys and girls working in our factories, and our financial condition would be flourishing and prospering. Will we all unite in doing this, and will we do it right now?

Now is the golden opportunity. Never, in the history of Utah, was there such a demand for a united action on this subject as at the present. I say that the Governor and Mayor of Salt Lake City should call a mass meeting, and that the mayors of every city in Utah should follow their example and appeal to every citizen in the Territory to consider himself chosen as a committee of one to carry out this plan, appealing to all loyal citizens to give their support in this important and worthy move. I am for Utah and her home industries.

NOTES.

Wadsworth, Nev., reports rich gold strikes in the Jumbo district.

Experiments are being made at San Diego, Cal., to test the durability of the cement made at Jamul, that county.

It is reported that capitalists contemplate erecting a new hotel at San Diego to cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

Some Day Next Week.

Chief Justice Merritt informed a NEWS representative today that he will appoint a clerk of the Third district court some time next week. When his Honor has made up his mind he will publicly announce the fact.

ANOTHER HOME WRECKED.

Drunkenness and Cruelty on the Husband's Part the Cause—Decree of Divorce.

The divorce suit instituted by Mrs. A. M. Long against her husband, George F. Long, was heard by Chief Justice Merritt this morning. The petitioner's attorney was John Lu Taylor.

The parties were married in this city on January 18th, 1880, and the petition was based on three grounds—cruelty, habitual drunkenness and failure to provide. Husband and wife lived together until November 1st, 1893, when owing to Long's misconduct the petitioner was compelled to leave him. Since that time she and her four children—aged respectively seven, five, three years and another nine months old—have found a home with her parents. Several instances of the defendant Long's cruelty were recited. In December, 1892, he went home intoxicated, used vile and abusive language toward his wife, grabbed her by the throat and severely choked her. On another occasion he threatened to take her life and assaulted her with a knife, declaring his intention of cutting her throat from ear to ear. It would appear that Long has been a habitual drunkard for more than three years past and for more than thirteen months has neglected to provide for his family.

The petitioner was granted a divorce and awarded the custody of the children.

The defendant had filed an answer, but did not now show up.

Priesthood Meeting.

Elder Angus M. Cannon, President of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, conducted the Priesthood meeting, commencing at 11 a. m. today.

Roll called and responded to by Elders Elias Morris and William C. Dunbar, of the presidency of the High Priests quorum, fifteen presidents of seventies and seventeen home missionaries. All the wards in the Stake were properly represented excepting the Twenty-first city ward and Riverton of the country.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second quorums of Elders were represented by their presiding officers.

Members of the Lesser Priesthood from the Second, Tenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Mill Creek, Big Cottonwood, Granite, Draper and South Jordan responded to the roll call, also Stake Superintendent of the Sabbath Schools, Elder Thomas C. Griggs.

Upon the recommendation of their respective Bishops, twenty-one young men received certificates authorizing their ordination to the office of Elder, each of them promising to honor and magnify his office and calling if ordained.

On motion of Elder Joseph E. Taylor, it was decided to hold the semi-annual Stake conference on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 2, 3 and 4, with forenoon, afternoon and evening sessions on each day, the first meeting on Sunday being devoted to a Sunday School conference of the Stake.

The speakers in the meeting were Elders Angus M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor, George Goddard, Thomas C. Griggs and Elias Morris, the topics treated being the necessity of frequent conferences of workers in our auxiliary institutions, the care of the poor, the checking of the growing spirit of infidelity, the discouragement of excessive and profitless recreation.

Adjourned to Friday, March 2, 1894, at 10 a. m.

PATTISON'S APPEAL.

A Disbarred Attorney Presents a Petition to Be Reinstated.

JUDGE MERRITT CONSIDERS IT.

The Application Supported by Leading Members of the Salt Lake Bar.—History of the Case.

An effort was made in Chief Justice Merritt's court this morning to induce his Honor to reinstate W. E. Pattison as a member of the bar.

His attorney, Mr. E. W. Tatlock, presented a petition to that end signed by the petitioner himself and endorsed by forty prominent attorneys practicing at the Salt Lake bar, headed by Arthur Brown. There was another signed by the following attorneys acting in behalf of Pattison—E. W. Tatlock, Loofbourow and Kahn, C. W. Bennett, Arthur Brown and O. W. Powers. A third petition bore the signatures of nine practising attorneys of the Third district court, former residents of Iowa, from which state Pattison came to this city. They certified that they had personally known him for many years and that he was in every way qualified to practice in his profession; that he was capable, honest and deserving and of good moral character.

All the trouble of Mr. Pattison arose out of the trial of a second-hand goods dealer named Frank Miller at the February term of court, 1892, on a charge of having embezzled household furniture, etc., to the value of $1,500 belonging to Pattison. When Miller was called upon to stand up for sentence, his attorneys, Messrs. Koenen and J. M. Hamilton, intimated that they desired to argue a motion for a new trial. To this the then assistant district attorney (F. B. Stephens) raised an objection, on the ground that the motion was to be based upon affidavits impeaching Pattison's testimony. Eventually, however, Judge Zane allowed the affidavits to be read.

It was then that an unexpected surprise was sprung.

The two damaging statements were those of one E. Boyle and Attorney Koenen, and went to show that Pattison, after Miller's conviction, had sought to compound the felony charged against Miller, for the sum of $500, that he represented to the defendant's attorneys in the office of Mr. Hamilton, on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 26th, that "his influence with the court was very great, and equally so with Governor Thomas; that he had performed political services for Judge Zane for which the judge was obligated to him; and that he (Pattison) had no wish to see Miller go to the pen." First of all Pattison asked $1000, but at length came down to $500, consenting to take one of Miller's vans and teams as security until the defendant could pay the money. He offered to give Attorney Koenen $150 as his share out of the $500. When reminded that he was a little premature, and that he had better wait until the motion for a new trial had been settled, Pattison replied, with a laugh, there was no show for that, "as Judge Zane knew him and his standing too well."

On hearing this statement of facts Judge Zane ordered Mr. Pattison to go upon the witness stand and the latter then admitted that Koenen's affidavit was substantially true, except as to his (Pattison's) claim of influence with the court, the Governor, or any other person. He offered, he said, to accept $500 to sign a petition for Miller's pardon, but not for the purpose of compounding a felony. The court thereupon directed that the name of Pattison be stricken from the rolls, remarking that "the bar must be kept pure."

An attempt was made the same day to induce Judge Zane to postpone definite action, until the charges could be thoroughly investigated. His honor declined to reconsider his decision then, however, but stated that a motion to reinstate might be called up at some future time.

No action had been taken before the court from that time until today. Attorney Tatlock now said a year's punishment seemed to be sufficient for Pattison's transgression, and in view of that this application was made to reinstate. Pattison had a wife and family wholly dependent upon him for support and he had to rely upon his profession alone for a livelihood. Since his disbarment he had not attempted to practice law, nor put himself in contempt of court by a violation of the court's order, but had sought as far as he knew to clear himself from the cloud which had overshadowed him for a whole year. His friends at the bar united in the request now made.

Judge Merritt requested that the papers be handed up to him and took the application under advisement.

Pattison was present in court, but himself said nothing.

Another Unhappy Home.

On the ground of desertion, Charles J. Kruse obtained a decree of divorce from his wife, Mary Kruse, in Judge Merritt's court this morning.

The parties intermarried September 11th, 1891, and Kruse now stated on the witness stand that his wife left him three months later and never returned. It did not take the court many minutes to decide the case.

Barlow Ferguson was the plaintiff's attorney.

Continued a Few Days.

The charge against Dr. Taylor of practicing medicine without a license, set down for hearing in Commissioner Pratt's court this morning, has been continued until next Wednesday, owing to the absence of the defendant's attorney from the city.