

TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR.

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WORK IN THE COURTS.

Young George W. Harris is Given Another Chance.

THE HERALD IN COURT.

MAY NOW ANSWER SALOMON'S \$10,000 LABEL SUIT.

Gallant Divorce Suit Dismissed on Motion of the Plaintiff-Gately Forfeits His \$250 Cash Bond-Alexander Pilland's Property Attached-Peter Hanson Restrained From Taking Rock From Red Butte Canyon.

The case of George W. Harris, the 13-year-old boy sent from the police court to the Third district court, with a view of his being committed to the reform school, came up again yesterday morning before Chief Justice Merritt.

According to the order made on Friday George Harris, the father of the offending lad, appeared for examination, and in reply to Judge Merritt's inquiry, he failed to take care of his boy, replied: "Well I have tried to, but I'm busy. And if I take him out there he stays only a day or two and then he goes back to the city to join his companions. I left him with his grandmother, expecting he would be taken care of there."

Judge Merritt expressed the opinion that Harris had not cared for the lad as he ought to have done. He appeared to be a bright little boy and with the exercise of proper care could doubtless be brought up all right.

Harris stated that he had punished him and done all he could think of to keep him from bad companions, but all to no purpose.

Asked if he was willing to try again the next time, he said, "Yes, and would do his best with him."

Judge Merritt then told Harris to take the boy back to the ranch with him and keep him there, and father and son were accordingly left together, little George being apparently perfectly satisfied with the manner in which his honor had finally disposed of him.

DEFAULT SET ASIDE.

Herald Company May Now Answer Saloman's Complaint.

In the \$10,000 damage suit of Fred Saloman against The Herald Publishing Company, the defendant's attorney, Hon. J. L. Rawlins, came into court and made a motion that the default be set aside.

Mr. Rawlins presented affidavits from R. C. Chambers, president of The Herald Company and R. W. Young, the manager, showing that the default on the part of the defendants was purely an inadvertence and his honor, after hearing the arguments, ordered the default set aside and allowed the defendants five days to answer, defendant to pay costs of default and service of the officer.

Short Orders.

George M. Scott & Co. vs. Ilex Mining and Smelting Company; judgment for plaintiff by default.

Patent C. Eriksen vs. A. M. Jones et al.; judgment and decree of foreclosure for the plaintiff by default.

Joseph Goddard vs. E. H. Parsons; demurrer to complaint having heretofore been sustained, plaintiff now elects to stand upon demurrer and the court allows appeal from order sustaining demurrer.

Agnes C. Sansom vs. Frederick C. Sansom; hearing on order to show cause for alimony continued till next Saturday.

Victorious Gallafert vs. David Gallafert; suit for divorce dismissed on motion of the plaintiff's attorney.

Judgments Entered.

First National Bank of Fargo vs. George F. Goodwin et al. for the plaintiff for \$104.95; abstract from United States Commissioner Pratt.

John H. Bailey vs. Joshua B. Stewart et al. for the plaintiff for \$635.96; deficiency judgment.

Gately Forfeits His \$250 Cash Bond.

John Doe Gately, the alleged confederate man, who "frisked" Theodore Kerfoot out of \$75 by the time honored lock name, did not appear for his preliminary hearing yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Pratt. Assistant County Attorney Harrington, the prosecuting witness, and Captain Donovan, were on hand at 11 o'clock, but Mr. Gately was absent.

The court waited an hour and then Gately's cash bond in the sum of \$250 was declared forfeited.

It is supposed that Gately, after putting up the \$250 to secure his appearance, at once quit the territory. At all events none of the parties who are anxious to meet him have seen him since. The police say they had a strong case against him and were weaving a net to catch him on a further charge of working a bogus check game.

Selling Untagged Meat.

James Arbuckle was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Provision Inspector McAllister, charging him with selling the carcasses of four lambs without the same being tagged in accordance with the ordinance to show that they were sound and wholesome food.

Arbuckle pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Pratt and was set off on paying the cost.

Alexander Pilland's Property Attached.

Mrs. Felicitia Keel, the holder of a promissory note for \$4,900, of the well known mining man Alexander Pilland, yesterday caused attachment to be levied on Mr. Pilland's house, Lafayette Villa, on Brigham street.

Mr. Pilland, who is a Frenchman, returned to his native country in August last for the purpose of settling up matters in connection with his late wife's estate. He is now in Paris and is unaware of the action taken by the plaintiff.

Restrained From Quarrying Rock.

Le Grand Young yesterday filed suit in the Third district court against Peter Hanson to recover \$750, alleged to be due for stone unlawfully taken out of the Red Butte canyon quarries. The court restrained the defendant from taking any more stone therefrom and Chief Justice Merritt ordered a

temporary restraining issue pending the hearing of the case.

THE CANAL COMPANIES.

CLOUD ON THE HORIZON OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A Storm May Break Out as Soon as the Companies Are Called Upon to Elect Officers.

There is a good sized cloud on the horizon of the Associated Canal Companies of this county and that cloud portends a serious storm, which will break just as soon as the stockholders of the various companies are called upon to make election of officers. The cause of the impending trouble is the action of the presidents and boards of directors in increasing the salaries to be paid to the presidents of the companies. The increase was not very material, viewed in the light of the modern salary schedule, but taken in connection with a decrease in the amount of wages to be paid to the hands, laborers on the canals and those men who have teams at work the advance is marked. It is claimed that the new salary resolution will allow the presidents to make \$1 per day for the time they are engaged in transacting the business of the companies. Until this year the salary has been \$3 per day and actual expenses, but hereafter, or at least until the end of the year, it is to be \$4 and actual expenses, special and general. These increases are said to be the cause of the continued heavy assessments placed upon the stockholders of the companies.

In addition to the Salt Lake and Jordan canal, there are four great canal companies in this county. Last month a meeting of the presidents and boards of directors of the four companies held a specially called meeting for the purpose of fixing the compensation of the officers for the year. There was apparently a general feeling that an increase should be ordered and \$4 per day and expenses was suggested as the pay of the presidents. This was opposed by Bishop Rawlins, who is president, and the entire board, including its president, of the North Jordan company. The resolution went through, however, on an overwhelming vote and now the North Jordan company has given notice that it will not make payment of its proportion of the expenses, with the presidents drawing the extra \$4 per day.

Just where the matter will end is not known, but there is a strong feeling among the stockholders of the companies to resist this increase, or at least to have an amount of money to be raised by assessments.

In a recent issue of the Murray American, a stockholder of one of the companies, signing his name as "A. B.," has the following to say regarding the matter:

"Some of the farmers and owners of canal stock are beginning to get their eyes open. At the last meeting of the presidents and boards of directors of canal companies, the question of \$4 per day, with board and traveling expenses, per diem, and other labor cost, was pretty well agitated, and the directors of the North Jordan canal had the temerity to question the justice of the proposition. Some of our officers and paying themselves as they see fit. Said directors made a vigorous kick against paying such outrageous prices when a man and team will haul a premium water pipe only \$3 per day and boards himself and team and pay his own transportation, and receives no pay until he is on the job. The directors had the nerve to have their names go on record as being opposed to paying such outrageous salaries to men that the laboring men have put in their lives to look after and protect their interests instead of bankrupting them. Some of the presidents threatened to resign if their demands for \$6 and \$7 per day were not complied with. Just as if a 'consummation most devoutly to be wished' there is not much probability of its being done. It comes with every poor grocer in the land. Let us for our officers to curtail the laboring men's wages 15 per cent in order to pay themselves an advance of 25 per cent."

"The people can point with pride to the action of the directors of the North Jordan, and all right thinking men will uphold them in the stand they have taken against oppression. They cannot see the justice of a portion of the community raising wheat for 40 cents a bushel and potatoes for 20 cents to obtain money to pay another portion of the community \$7 per day. Most of the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life are now very cheap; but there is one commodity that appears to be at a premium, notwithstanding the fact that times, and one which the average laborer should indulge in as little as possible, unless he can get a cheaper variety, viz: The articles called presidents and possibly some other officers. Some of the other canal companies are wishing they had directors who would look after the interest of the laboring men, and make investigations according to their rights instead of yielding blind obedience to some one who has no more power than they."

MRS. GRUNDY SAYS: That there is worse things in some families than a funeral.

That Castellane's father's opinion of us is not very disturbing.

That some men mutilate their creed simply for a little money.

That ill-gotten wealth causes insomnia no physician can ever cure.

That the transportation is he who operates a cable car.

That the fool picture-buyer and his money are very frequently parted.

That artificial women and fictitious girls seem to be in the majority.

That cycling is the craze of the American people at present.

That pet dogs in some flats are even more obnoxious than the cats.

That a classical education is of no benefit to one in fashionable society.

That detectives in some cities are too ambitious to make a reputation.

That there is no limit to the husbands rich women may acquire.

That the Easter bride who did not receive a banquet lamp was very lucky.

That people are constantly surprised to learn their friends' source of income.

That women shopping in a hurry are more formidable than Chinese junks.

That some promotions in the army are almost surprising as miracles.

That some viewpoints at advantages of the colonial societies.

That many colds now are attributed to the fact that the furnace warmers.

That clergymen who do not believe their religion should not prejudice others.

That no Chinese puzzle ever compares with the mystery of some people's lives.

That women do the silliest things under the delusion it makes them "smart."

That there is a distinction with a difference between religious and Christian men.

That New York ought to be famous with so many people who live by their wits.

That an English duchess is at the head of a movement to boycott American girls.

DIAMOND CUTTING.

A New Industry Which is Bringing Skilled Labor Here.

It is well known that America is the greatest absorption market for diamonds. The total annual output is about \$20,000,000, and out of this we have been taking \$1,000,000 worth, almost entirely, accord-

ing to the outlook, in cut stones. The diamond cutting industry, however, has never flourished in this country to any remarkable extent, while in Antwerp there are 150,000 persons engaged in cutting stones and 500 others directly connected with the trade. In America up to the last year, only forty-five diamond cutters were known to be at work, and they were chiefly employed in recutting old stones. At the present time there are probably 20 or more cutters in the United States, and they are for the most part employed in cutting rough stones. It is expected that by next summer this number will be at least doubled. The increase is due to the fact that in the last tariff bill the import duty on cut diamonds was increased from 10 to 25 per cent, and a duty was also put on rough diamonds, which were formerly on the free list.

Diamonds will now have to be cut in this country, thus creating practically a new industry; for the number of cutters has heretofore been insignificantly small. Their work is almost entirely of the nature of recutting. Cutters have arrived from abroad in great numbers, and many more are on their way. Some have been recruited to land and some have been debarred under the law forbidding the immigration of contract laborers. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the former class of contract laborers, who were recruited under a statement naturally received with suspicion. It is reported that \$100,000 worth of capital has already been subscribed to establish diamond cutters in this country. Large shops have already been leased in Brooklyn, and also in Cincinnati, in which have been installed hundreds of machines. The immediate possibilities of this enterprise depend on the immigration of a large number of diamond cutters, who will hardly come on a mere chance of finding employment here. To forbid the immigration of those coming under labor contracts appears to be a necessary part of the protective system, unless the system is to be rigorously enforced. The notion that diamond cutting is a new industry, and that therefore the law does not apply is justly repudiated by the treasury department.

SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSING.

But Then They Would Persist in Acting Like Newly Married Folks.

An Atlanta man and a Macon girl were going across on the Tampa boat, says the Atlanta Constitution. They had been engaged in a little winter flirtation during the two weeks' vacation of the young man, and were sitting by themselves, engaged in talking upon the "blue, blue deep, and the deep, deep blue," as Joaquin Miller says.

They noticed that the other passengers were regarding them with considerable interest. The other people would gaze at the young couple and then make some remarks to each other.

Finally, a pretty little girl left the midst of the crowd and walked forward to the spot where the young couple were sitting and modestly handed them a management bouquet of white flowers.

"Here's some flowers they sent you," she said demurely.

The young people were amazed, but accepted the flowers. They couldn't understand what the passengers meant by their attentions.

While they were still wondering, a kindly old lady with a grandmotherly face walked toward them with a bunch of lovely roses in her hand.

"Here's a little bouquet I brought you," she said, with a gracious smile. "It was the best I could do, and I wanted to give you something. I know how it is with young couples who are just married. No, no, don't say a word, not a single word. I'm only too glad to give them to you."

The young man came near tumbling overboard.

We wonder if the time will ever come when a man will tell his wife he loves her more than his own pants?—Aitchison Globe.

IN PROBATE COURT.

OBJECTIONS TO A DECREE IN THE LUCY D. YOUNG ESTATE.

Judge McNally Reserves His Decision Until Tuesday-Other Matters Passed Upon at Yesterday's Session.

An attempt was made yesterday by the attorneys for the contesting heirs, in the estate of Lucy D. Young, to get a decree. It will be remembered that some time ago there was a discussion of the annual account of the executors, by counsel for the various parties, which was brought on by a bill of exceptions filed by certain of the legatees.

Yesterday Messrs. Franklin S. Richards and E. B. Critchlow appeared in court and asked that a decree be entered which would charge the executors with certain money, exceeding \$9,000, and personal property, certain stocks, etc. To this Le Grande Young, one of the executors, objected, saying that the decree, as presented, showed that there was a certain amount of money and personal property on hand. This was not so. There was no such amount on hand; it had all been disposed of by one of the executors and was practically "gone where the wood-bine twined." To decree that there was this amount of money on hand would be to charge, or make liable, all the executors, and this he protested against. It appears from the evidence which has been adduced, and the arguments of counsel, that Heber Young, one of the executors, made certain loans to himself, and that when the time for payment arrived he found himself in a condition where he could not produce. The court took the matter under advisement and will hand down a decision on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ruth Ensign was awarded the custody and was appointed guardian of the three children, Horace R. Samuel B. and Henry B. Rugg, proceedings for which were begun some time ago. A morning paper announced at the time that the papers were filed, that the award was made, but this was not a fact. The decree was made yesterday. The three children are the grandchildren of Mrs. Ensign.

Samuel B. Westerfield was appointed by the court as the administrator of the estate of Stephen A. Estes in place of Otto Stalman, who was recently moved, and his bonds fixed in the sum of \$25,000.

Arthur B. W. Brown and William A. Wetzel, the administrators of the estate of Thomas Fenton, deceased, reported the making of a contract with the Salem Land and Live Stock company for the leasing of about 2,500 sheep, the property of the estate, at a rate of 20 cents per head to date from September 15, 1894, and to continue until September 15, 1895. This action was approved as being a part of the account of the administrators.

Charles D. Savery petitioned for letters of administration on the estate of Morris Wolf, who died in Denver in the early part of this year. Wolf left certain real estate in this city, which is not enumerated in the petition. The document sets up that he has a brother in New York and one in San Francisco, who are the only heirs as far as can be learned. Monday, May 29, was set as the date for hearing the petition.

The final account of the administrators of the estate of Esther B. Fletcher shows that there is due the administrators the sum of \$1,159.98, which the heirs have assumed in order to save the sale of real estate at this time. The property in question is situated in lot 1, block 54, plat A, and is a 5x10

piece. Hearing on the account was fixed for June 11.

The will of the late Eleanor Oates Sykes was admitted to probate in accordance with a petition mentioned in these columns some time ago. The property in the will which will be disposed of under its provisions will, it is estimated, bring a revenue of \$1,200 per year. The personal property amounts to \$1,000.

P. C. Stephens, Fred Heath and Heber Addoms, the appraisers of the estate of Caroline Donelson, filed a report showing the value of the personal property at \$185.50, cash, \$114.69, and real estate at \$5,700. The total value of the estate is fixed at \$6,000.

Decree of due and legal notice to the creditors of the estate of the late John H. Humel was entered.

AN ANTI-CLASS PARTY.

Congressman Tom Watson Points Out a Motley Crowd of Public Enemies.

I do not believe there will be another political party formed by 1895, but I do believe that an understanding will be reached between the Populists, the American bimetallic party and the free silver elements of the Democratic and Republican parties which will amount practically to the formation of a united opposition to the extreme contraction, protective, corporation and class rule tendencies so boldly developed in the policies of such Democrats as Cleveland, Rice, Gorman, Bayard, Hill, Vilas and Olney and of such Republicans as Sherman, Allison, Reed and McKinley.

Disguise it as we may, the feeling exists that a life and death struggle has begun between the principles upon which this government was founded and the principles against which its formation loans to himself, and that when the time for payment arrived he found himself in a condition where he could not produce. The court took the matter under advisement and will hand down a decision on Tuesday.

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HAD TO DO SOMETHING.

If He Couldn't Lick the Boys, Then He Would Lick the Trustees.

[From the Detroit Free Press.] Corporal punishment in the schools of New Jersey is prohibited by law, yet the boys of New Jersey are no less deserving of a good whacking now and then than the boys of other states. Some of the teachers of the state, with old-fashioned notions, condemn this law, but must abide by it, and such a teacher had charge of a country school in the northern part of the state. He was a strapping big fellow, and it was a blessing to the boys, no doubt, that they were protected by the law, for they were a tough lot. The teacher did the best he could with them by moral suasion, but it was of little avail, and he finally laid his case before the trustees.

"Gentlemen," he said, after telling the condition of affairs, "those boys have to be licked."

"You can't do it, sir," expostulated the chairman of the board.

"Then you will have to assist me in controlling them."

"That's what you are employed for, sir."

"Then, as I have said, they must be licked."

"That is against the law, sir," insisted the chairman.

"Then, gentlemen," said the teacher, with vigorous emphasis, "somebody must be licked; and I want to say right here for your guidance that the next time I have trouble with them I am going to lick a trustee, and as I have trouble about once a day, each of you may expect to get it at least once a week, unless there is no law against it, is there?"

At last accounts, the trustees were looking for a new teacher.

A TRICK OF THE TRADE.

That there are tricks in the trade, even in a dentist's, was well illustrated a short time ago in a large dental office of this city.

A little girl wanted, or rather her relatives wanted, her tooth pulled. Accompanying her was her mother and two aunts, all very nervous and very much excited.

"After much coaxing and bribing she was induced to seat herself in the chair and open her mouth, but whenever she opened her mouth, her teeth would come her teeth together, and her persuasion could make her open her mouth until the dentist retreated a few feet."

"This performance was repeated time and time again, and at last the dentist gave up in despair and called in the assistant, a member of the firm.

She talked to the little girl for a few moments and then asked her to open her mouth. This she did, but the lady declared that it was only half open. The little one tried it again and again, but only found that the lady ridiculed her mother's story."

"My dear," the lady said at length, "do you know why you cannot open your mouth very wide? It is because you keep your eyes open. If you shut your eyes you can open it twice as much."

This idea seemed to please the girl. She laughed, and shutting her eyes opened her mouth as wide as possible. In an instant she had her teeth over her and extracted the tooth.

A scream, a few "dears" in the hand of the dentist, good-bys, and all was over. "Verily," saveth the wise man, "there are tricks in all trades."—Cincinnati Tribune.

CHARACTERISTIC ADMIRATION.

"You look good enough to eat."

"Ah, her fatal gift of beauty!"

She was traveling in Africa, and the remark was addressed to her by Chief Plutagny.

She knew then that she was doomed.—New York World.

AKLEY The finest property for the money ever placed on the market. Is right in the city only twelve minutes' drive from business center. Ground high and view unsurpassed; streets are now graded; city water and car line to be extended; several fine brick houses to be built by purchasers, some now under way. One hundred and forty-nine lots sold since April 15th. "AKLEY" Lots are now selling at \$8 to \$150 Each. Only half of their actual value. \$10 Cash, \$10 Per Month. No Interest, No Taxes until paid for. June 1st, prices to be advanced. Y. E. Hubbard, 43 West Second South Street.