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

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 248 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

TORTURED BY TURKS.

Unspeakable Agony Suffered by Armenians Daily.

IN THE DUNGEONS OF OPPRESSORS.

The Soul of the People Faint When they Can Neither Speak Nor Act to Seek Deliverance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—A dispatch has been received by Haratt M. Kimbjian, general secretary of the Armenian Relief association, from Mr. Marian Harryan, a well connected Armenian lady, from a city of northern Armenia, concerning the security of Armenians in the cities as compared with the villages. She said: "Our condition could not be described in words—security is no word to use. We have no hope or resource left, everything seems doomed, and if relief does not come after all this delay, the end that will result will be something that cannot be conceived. Armenians are suffering, torture is present every day. They search the houses at noon, freely, but went once that mean? The officials will come into our house whenever they please, overturn everything with the declaration that they are seeking for arms or other seditious material, but in their search they permit whatever they please of jewelry or valuables. To whom can we utter a word of complaint? Aside from the torture in prison, they take young and old in the government session, day after day, night after night, and put them through horrible tortures. The family of the man who died of grief in the prison said they could no more bear to hear the unearthly groans and piteous cries they had been hearing for days and weeks, and their souls were faint. There was G— of our quarter, a fine young man. He was taken three all tortured for some unknown reason; his limbs were stretched with ropes tied to them; then put a stout leaper around his neck and tanged him until he was almost dead. Then they tortured him and nursed him again, keeping him all the time not even enough to feel the awful agony. Think of the life, fellow-Armenians are living in this miserable land. That is how our best people are tortured. The people have no means to avenge, even in possessing any arms, when even the suspicion of it brings such destruction upon whole families, so that they are not able to defend themselves even against thieves and robbers. Some that have had arms had could serve for protection in traveling, have taken them in the earth for fear of being discovered, thus making them useless. As there is a God, help must come to put an end to this terrible condition of our people, by a swift death, but the soul of the people is fainting in them, when they can neither speak nor act to seek deliverance, but must silently see the torture and death of their kindred and other miserable agonies.

NATIONAL PARK.

Proposition for the Dedication of Paths Where Blood Once Flowed.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 15.—Under the guiding hand of the secretary of war, acting under the authority of Congress, Chattanooga and the national battlefields surrounding it have two pageants for a national event without parallel. Great throngs of veterans who fought against each other are coming into the city to take part, under national sanction, in the dedication of the fields on which their prowess made memorable as a national military park, wherein the memorials and the achievements of each side have received impartial attention.

As provided in the act of Congress, Secretary Lamont has invited the President of the legislative department of the government and the members of the supreme Court, Congress and its presiding officers, the heads of the bureaus of the army and the admiral of the navy, the governors of all the statesand their staffs, and the veterans of the contending armies. All are to be prominently represented. Nearly every surviving general of the two armies has sent notice of his intention to attend. The governors of every state which had troops in the action have responded favorably to the secretary's invitation.

A joint committee of twenty senators and fifty members of the House will represent Congress. The members of congress will assemble at Washington the last week in work with the national commission in locating lines of battle of the troops of their states, will attend. The President will be the Chief Marshal, the Army of the Tennessee, the G. A. R. and the Association of Confederate Veterans will be present in a special honor. The attendance of veterans is to be increased by the gathering of an army of visitors, estimated to be so great that it will tax the capacity of the railroads centering here to their utmost.

The park which is to be dedicated is of irregular shape, extending, from Missionary Ridge, in Chattanooga, to Lookout Mountain, in the southern part of Hamilton county, in Tennessee, six miles north of Chattanooga, to Glass Mill, in Georgia, a distance of twenty-five miles. The brass boulevard between the two points is owned by the government as part of the park, and full jurisdiction over it, as well as that of the Chickamauga field, and over many miles beyond for further appropriations, has been ceded to the government by the states of Tennessee and Georgia. This drive runs for eight miles along Bragg's line of battle on the crest of Missionary Ridge. It passes along the lines of Sherman's army, Thomas's army and the army under Hooker. It overlooks all the battlefields about Chattanooga, and at Lookout Mountain, nine miles to the west, it overlooks the center of the fighting ground of the three days' battle of Chickamauga.

Of the territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States for park purposes, ten square miles have already been purchased in a single block on the Chickamauga field. The entire crest about Bragg's headquarters on the Missionary Ridge, Orchard Knob, the headquarters of Sherman, Thomas and Granger during the battle of Chattanooga, a tract eight acres in extent, fifty acres at the north end of Missionary Ridge, being the ground assaulted by General Sherman and defended by Cleburne, and a tract of five acres on another portion of the Ridge marking the left of the assault of the Cumberland, form portions of the park. Congress has also authorized the addition to the park of Hooker's and Wauhatchie battleground, on Lookout Mountain, through Rocky field to Wauhatchie, on Longstreet's field.

The park and its approaches embrace or overlook the fields of five days of general battle between great armies, and three days of minor engagements, namely, Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Brown's Ferry and Wauhatchie.

The plan of the park is to restore the fields, as nearly as possible, to their condition at the time of the battle; to close all new roads and reopen and improve those used in the battles, and over which the armies moved to and from the fields. The lines of battle have all been ascertained, and a vast amount of work toward permanently marking them has been done.

ITALY'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Will Be Celebrated Wherever King Humbert's Subjects Dwell.

Catholics Denounce the Revolution and Advocate the Pope's Right to Political Power.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 15.—The pastoral letter of the bishops of Milwaukee archdiocese was read in all the Roman Catholic churches Sunday. Its contents were a surprise even to Roman Catholics. The letter is issued as an offset to the coming celebration in Italy of the 25th anniversary of the unification of Italy. It was prepared at a meeting of the bishops of the province last week in Chicago. After reciting the significance of the coming anniversary the bishops say:

"While secular Italy celebrates the memory of the sacrilegious usurpation, it behooves the children of the church to loudly proclaim their unshaken loyalty and hearty affections toward their holy father and their strong and lasting protest against his despoliation and captivity." Quoting from the Vatican council as follows: "Let the faithfully of the pious, the better eye that Rome is the natural see of the pope, where so must be free and independent, which independence implies the temporal or political sovereignty. After calling on American Roman Catholics not to be misled by appeals to patriotism, the letter says: "The leaders of the Italian revolution had no rights to rob the pope of his province and to reduce their lamentable condition, which simply because these happened to speak the native language and dwell under Italian skies. The sovereignty of the people in the sense which alone it can be asserted by Christians, lays at the pretended right of revolution. Even if the Roman plebiscite of October 2, 1870, had not been a great farce enacted by the political comedians to deceive the foreign governments, yet it could never have deprived the pope of his sovereign temporal rights over Rome, guaranteed to him by older and more perfect titles than those held by any living monarch. Rome has never been crazed and its inhabitants have never been happier than when they rejected the peaceful rule of their pope King, and never more miserable and miserably stricken by God's hand than when they rebelled against their lawful sovereign or joined the ranks of his enemies."

The entire sentiment and language of the letter places this province squarely in favor of the temporal power of the pope.

ITALIANS WILL CELEBRATE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The Italian residents of Chicago are celebrating a two days's celebration in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Italian independence and the entrance into Rome of the Italian troops, September 20, 1870. The celebration is now planned will be of a two-old character, beginning at 8 o'clock on Friday, the 20th, and a monster parade on Sunday, the 22nd of September.

Count A. L. Rudowski, the royal Italian consul, at Chicago, received an official communication from the Italian minister of foreign affairs at Rome, that the Italian parliament will adjourn on Friday, the anniversary a national holiday.

Count Rudowski states that the anniversary will be celebrated throughout Italy and by a large number of Italian residents, and in Italy, particularly in Rome, the festivities will be on a grand scale. The Italians are so enthusiastic as to what action his business, the pope, would take, with reference to the Italian parliament's celebration, that a dispatch from the Vatican was expected, made the answer, "that at least the holy father was an Italian and could not help sympathizing with all that the progress and prosperity of the Italian nation during the last quarter of a century."

CATHOLICS PROTEST.

ERIE, PA., Sept. 16.—A large number of Catholic citizens assembled at St. Peter's cathedral last night and listened to stirring protests against the proposed celebration by King Humbert of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the capture of Rome and the Italian government. Resolutions expressing sympathy with Pope Leo XIII in his enforced imprisonment in the Vatican were adopted.

John T. McKane Sick.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Advertiser says: John T. McKane, serving from a six months' sentence for ballot box stuffing, has been ill for twelve days in the center of the fighting ground of the three days' battle of Chickamauga.

Of the territory over which jurisdiction has been ceded to the United States for park purposes, ten square miles have already been purchased in a single block on the Chickamauga field. The entire crest about Bragg's headquarters on the Missionary Ridge, the headquarters of Sherman, Thomas and Granger during the battle of Chattanooga, a tract eight acres in extent, fifty acres at the north end of Missionary Ridge, being the ground assaulted by General Sherman and defended by Cleburne, and a tract of five acres on another portion of the Ridge marking the left of the assault of the Cumberland, form portions of the park. Congress has also authorized the addition to the park of Hooker's and Wauhatchie battleground, on Lookout Mountain, through Rocky field to Wauhatchie, on Longstreet's field.

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FOR ARID REGIONS.

Fourth National Irrigation Congress in Session

AT ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO.

Utah and Western States Represented —Address by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 16.—The fourth National Irrigation congress convened here today with a large attendance, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, California and Arizona being represented. Delegates are also present from Mexico and Canada. Wm. E. Smythe, chairman of the national executive committee, addressed the convention as follows:

I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon the record of a most memorable year in the arid states, marked by a great and intellectual movement. It is a record brightened by favorable legislation of several states, where indifference and hostility had to overcome progressive aspiration, marked by significant action of the congress of experiments at Washington and evoked by the most emphatic recognition of the western public sentiment.

Since we last assembled, the irrigation movement in Kansas, Nebraska and Texas has brought forth beneficial legislation. It means a new Kansas, a new Nebraska, a new Texas.

Of the remaining states of the union (leaving out of account for a moment a province of irrigation laws, while North Dakota and Oklahoma have made a well organized public sentiment—acting in shorter bounds, the passage by Congress in August, 1894, of a law granting a million acres of the public lands to each of the desert state called for the enactment of supplementary legislation and furnished the occasion for a vigorous and effective call of legislatures of eight states, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Nevada, accepted the grant of a million acres each, and, save Nevada, provided appropriations and administrative machinery to render the gift immediately operative. In Oregon a vigorous effort was made to do the same end, but was defeated narrowly in the closing hours of the legislative session.

Have we reason accepting the Carey grant made a new era in our western statesmanship. Without exception they recognize the right and duty of the state to supervise and control the reclamation of public lands and the public waters. Without exception they do it in a spirit of liberality and with such laws and attending water rights shall be sold, and without exception they provide for the ultimate ownership by the people of irrigation works built in connection with these lands. The conclusion of these vital principles in the laws of five different states is another great work, wrought in the past year remarkable in the history of the irrigation movement. But in spite of all that has been accomplished, difficulties have arisen in the practical application of the Carey law. Grave differences of opinion as to its meaning have developed between state officials and officers of the interior department at Washington. While it was evidently the desire of Congress to have these lands reclaimed and settled under state auspices, the law has apparently failed to confer the necessary power upon the states. One of the most conspicuous developments of the past year was the action of Secretary Smith of the interior and Secretary Morton of the agricultural department in promulgating a joint ruling on the part of a number of specialists in their respective bureaus of the body known as the "board of irrigation," executive departments. The most gratifying feature of the matter is the evidence it affords of a growing recognition of official circles of irrigation as a national question.

The most conspicuous irrigation statute in the United States is the district law of California, in connection with this law there has recently occurred an event of far-reaching importance to both the economics and jurisprudence of irrigation. In the decision of Judge Hoff in the United States district court of Los Angeles to the effect that the Wright law is unconstitutional and that suits issue upon million of securities issued in compliance with its provisions are invalid. If this decision be accepted in its full meaning it is a calamity of the largest proportions. It would destroy in a breath the usefulness of the great system of canals wholly or partially constructed under the Wright law, plunge into chaos the industrial machinery at large and thickly settled districts, and would give to irrigation in general a setback from which it would be hopeless to be cultived in a generation. It remains to be seen whether the United States Supreme court will confirm the astounding decision of Judge Ross. The test legal opinion, apparently, believes it will.

I believe I express the sentiments and only of the congress, but of men of arid America throughout its length and breadth, when I say the holders of the shrewd sentiment that not Judge Ross, but their government, whatever will be their legal status.

Since the adjournment of the Denver convention, the cause of irrigation has been systematically presented to influential men and newspapers, and the public at large, in the great and wide centers. Everywhere we have found four of the most potential elements of eastern life ready to cooperate with us upon any broad line of action. We have found the subject the theme of the pressure upon the great cities in the East, and the expansion of the national relations. In the West. These four elements are first, the Press; second, the Clergy; third, the College and fourth, Organized Labor. The time is the hour a vast movement of the population from the crowded centers throughout the world. Colonization is the watchword of the hour, not only here, but everywhere. Colonization from all old countries is now in the price of domestic tranquility and national expansion. In the United States this movement will flow either to the south or to the arid region of the West. We cannot disguise the fact that the south today is as our opposite competitor in the matter of attracting new population. With the superb enterprise and opportunity it is pushing for people, but the Anglo-Saxon still turns naturally to the West and the claims of irrigation are supreme.

Will Take Charge of the Guards.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The New York Athletic club has given out the following list of officials who will take charge of the Athletic club's games. New York Athletic club games at Manhattan field next Saturday.

The officials are:

Referee, W. B. Curtis, New York A. C.; judges, H. Sharman, London A. C.; Bishow H. Wesley, New York A. C.; Wendell Baker, New York A. C.; Charles Hulbert, New York A. C.; measurer of jumps, George Gordon, Edwin J. Keane, New York A. C.; W. H. Rogers, A. C. S. Navy; scorer, John H. Imbrie, New York A. C.; A. Mckenzie, of weights, H. E. Buttenwyn, New York A. C.; F. L. Anderson, H. A. Curtiss, N. Y. A. C.; timekeeper, H. F. O'Connor, N. Y. A. C.; H. Mc. N. Y. A. C.; D. C. Brown, starter, A. A. Jordan, N. Y. A. C.; H. Gilbert, N. Y. A. C.; H. Mc. N. Y. A. C.; Robert Bell, N. Y. A. C.; H. Mc. Rabby, N. Y. A. C.; J. H. Abel Jr., N. Y. A. C.; assistant clerk, E. J. Wendell, N. Y. A. C.; judge of finish, C. Wilcox, N. Y. A. C.; assistant clerk of course, John Dunn, Robert C. Foster, N. Y. A. C.; judges, J. Bismith, N. Y. A. C.; G. C. Vanderen, C. J. Kantner, N. Y. A. C.; C. D. Mapes, announcer, I. Bill Hudson, N. Y. A. C.

LETTERS FROM THE GRAVE.

Written by the Victims of the Elsora Mine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A special to the Herald from Vancouver, B. C., says:

Advices received by the Australian steamer Miowera say that the Lake of the Woods, Elsora Mines and other have been recovered after two weeks buried. The men were working in M. C. Ave's mine when the bunting moved to keep off the river gave way, filling the entire of the mine with clam. They were imprisoned and almost within hearing of the rescuers. It took exactly 14 hours days to reach the dying men and in that time all were beyond the need of assistance.

Evidences of the terrible suffering of the poor fellows at the last moments were most heartrending. Believing that they would be eventually rescued by the would-be rescuers, not knowing too that it would be too late, the men evidently held an anti-mortem council, for most of them wrote letters to friends and relatives from their living grave and there were evidences of solemn intercourse before death ended their terrible sufferings.

All but one of the men were found in a naturally formed chamber, dying side by side, quietly as if sleeping. They were peaceful expressions, and most before death have been lulled to sleep by general gas. By letters left they had, however, been in convenient together for twenty-four hours after their fearful imprisonment. The following is one of the letters, verbatim, written in pencil:

"I am getting faint; so adieu. God protect me for the sake of my poor children and wife. Lizzie, look after them and bring them up good. The money I have in my box and bank is to be divided among the little ones. Make the best use of what I have saved. God will be good to them. Give them for father's sake. I forgive my enemies. Love is all that are dear to me. Good bye, my dearest children.

"Charles Mc."

The messages were written in the dark and it took six hours to decipher them.

Rain in Vermont.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 16.—A terrific electric and rain storm visited this vicinity, the rain falling in torrents for several hours, the fall being about one inch. In many places about the city the streets were flooded.

Swift Retribution.

HUNTSDAN, Wyo., Sept 16.—James Walsh, who shot and killed H. N. Robinson and Herbert Lightfoot Monday over a quarrel over land ownership, was shot and killed last evening on William Timmins's ranch near Beaver Creek. Walsh had left the house with two men pursuing, but the trail thoroughly along Big Goose Creek, where Walsh had taken refuge, and finally passed him from cover. He ran through a soft field with two or three in pursuit. He was asked to surrender when the men caught up to him, but instead of complying, leveled his gun at his pursuers. He was immediately shot and fell dead with three bullets in his body.

Gun Boats for a Chinese River.

FOO CHOW, Sept. 16.—It having been reported that Chinese officials at this place are not pursuing the inquiry into the massacre of missionaries at Kuling, with the zeal the occasion demands, two foreign gun boats are said to have been dispatched up the river to stir the officials to greater activity.

Preparing Valkyrie for Her Voyage.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 16.—The work of changing the rigging of Valkyrie was conducted at Erie Basin today. Bell Shaler Daly, owner of the yacht, regarding the issue from Newport that the work of preparing Valkyrie for sea had been ordered stopped, said:

"There is no truth whatever in the report."

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows:

Available cash balance, $152,622,311; gold reserve, $90,540,042.

Traffic in Russian Cattle.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 16.—An immense traffic in Russian cattle is being built up under the present laws, also conditions for their importation into this country.

Lost in Colorado.

DENVER, Sept. 16.—Glen Ford McKinney, of New York, son of John L. McKinney, of Titusville, Penn., took precious, has been lost in the mountains in northwestern Colorado for ten days. He became separated from the hunting party of which he was member from Steamboat Springs and is quite of religious cause, no trace of him could be found. His father, who was also a member of the party, has offered $500 reward for any news of him, dead or alive.

New Arms Retiring Board.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The secretary of war, with the consent of the President, has reserved the army retiring board, recently ordered to convene at Chicago, but has ordered a new board. This will convene at the headquarters of the department of the Missouri building, Chicago, October 8th, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. The detail of the board follows:

Major General Wesley Merritt, of Cavalry; Colonel Robert A. Crofton, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Sheridan; Colonel Marshal I. Ludington, quartermaster general, at Chicago; Major Charles Seaman Hartshorne, deputy surgeon general, at Chicago; Major Jacob M. Ricketts, surgeon, Fort Wayne, Michigan; First Lieutenant Harry C. Hale, Second Infantry, of Camp, also on cavalry remount. Twenty officers are ordered for the board, Major Henry Lee Crecelius, surgeon at Fort Hays, Oklahoma.

Convention of Soldiers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The convention of veterans which was to have been held under the auspices of the Chicago Kriegerbund college, September 15th to 20, has been postponed to October 20th to 25th.

The Alleged New Government Loan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Assistant Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan says in relation to the printed story about the probable issue of government bonds: "I have heard a great deal of rumors on the subject with Mr. Carlisle or any one else, except in an informal gossipy way, and have not allowed any thought of it to enter my head. Of our leading financiers, including J. Pierpont Morgan, do not consider a new government loan advisable this year."

In Favor of a Strike.

BRADDOCK, Pa., Sept. 16.—At a conference of miners here today it was decided to order a strike at once at all the works, until an advance is gained by the operators. If the order is obeyed, it will affect about 20,000 men and close down all works in the Connellsville region.

Gold Goes to Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Grossman & Brother have engaged $1,000,000 gold at the sub-treasury for exportation to Mexico.

Trouble with Miners.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 16.—Officials of Fayette county say the striking miners of Kanawha county attempt to force the miners in McDonald's mines upon the upper top of the creek to come out today. Armed men are on guard at these mines and trouble is feared.

Indiana Lawyer Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Word has been received from New York that John M. Butler, of this city, died at the Fifth Avenue hotel in that city. Butler was one of the best known lawyers of Indiana. He was many years partner with the late United States Senator Joseph McDonald. Butler was 61 years old.

Burned to Death on a Steamer.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Fire broke out on the steamer Lisa, from Edinburgh to London, today. The flames spread with so much rapidity that before all reached the vessel, six passengers and the stewardess of the Lisa were burned to death. The fire was put out after hard work and a fierce struggle.

The fire broke out when Lisa was off Clacton, in the lower part of the vessel. Two passengers were burned and it was supposed all escaped from the burning cabin. While the crew were fighting flames, the sailors on board assisted in lowering the boats and supplying the passengers with life belts. There was no wind and the sea was perfectly smooth. There was however, some excitement and confusion among the passengers, when it was learned that some women and children in the cabin had somehow been reentered the cabin to try to rescue them, and she also perished.

The distress signal was hoisting from the moment cabin enlistment to make it a terrible scene. It was not until three compartments were burned that it was possible to enter the cabin from where were discovered the charred remains of six women and one child. Then the engines were started up again and the vessel proceeded on her way to London.

There are various rumors as to the origin of the fire. Some passengers stated that the cabin passengers acted in a cowardly manner, seeking first their own safety instead of assisting the women and children into the boats.

Rebellion in China.

HONG KONG, Sept. 16.—It is reported that rebellion has broken out in the border of the province of Fo Kien. The insurgents are said to have occupied the town of Hong Long, from which the officials fled, leaving the people to the mercy of the insurgents. A detachment of imperial troops are advancing to give battle to the insurgents.

Rope-Stretching Fiends.

The business of rope stretching across sidewalks and streets by young men is rife with more than a sense still continues. The last attempt of this kind was made on the block bounded by Third and Almond street in the Nineteenth ward last night, and in one instance serious injury came near resulting.

Luscious Pears.

Chas. H. Hyde brought some beautiful specimen of the Bartlett pear to the News office this morning. They were large, luscious and altogether a fine and similar fruit to be found in the market. They came from a young orchard and were raised at Mill Creek.

IS HALF COMPLETED.

Hearing of Defense in the Kelsey Case Postponed.

VARIAN MUST GO TO WYOMING

To Engage in a Case There This Week, Hence the Continuance Now.

The case of Sadie M. Kelsey vs Lewis R. Kelsey, for alimony pendente lite, the hearing of the divorce proceedings, occupied the time in the Third district court this morning, and at the close of the plaintiff's case a continuance was granted the Mercy next.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff, defendant affirmed personal nothing new in the continuing. There was an attempt to show that she had other lovers beside Kelsey. This morning the counsel for the defendant was followed. She was asked if she had known J. M. Nelson in this city in 1892, and had gone out riding with him. He said she drew him, and did not go out with him. She knew Alex. Miller, of Denver, having met him at his sweetheart's house. She had never been engaged with him. He got a note from him once. He never addressed her in endearing terms. She showed the note to Mr. Kelsey. It was enclosed in a letter from Mr. Miller's sweetheart, who was a dear friend of the plaintiff. She never knew a Mr. Thomson, a lawyer. She received a ticket as a present from a Mr. Sweny. Mr. Sweny said if she could scout and kill a certain man she could have the ticket. She said she did not do that, and received the ticket therefor. She never corresponded with Mr. Sweny. When in this city she left the Walker house for a private boarding house because she did not have the money, and Mr. Kelsey said he could not pay her bills at the Walker, as they were too high. The picture was sent as a letter to Mr. Kelsey, which she said she did not think she wrote. She said she never knew the Windsor hotel, named in the letter. She did not believe the letter was hers. She sent two or three notes to Mr. Kelsey while she was at the Walker, she may have told him in one that she was going to move. She never remember Mr. Rogers or any other lawyer in Denver, about her case. She had consulted Mr. Baldwin, in Salt Lake, in 1892. She was in Salt Lake in 1890, 1892 and 1894. In 1892 and 1893 she received many letters from defendant. Could not say whether he addressed her as his wife, she wrote to him as her husband, signing herself sometimes, "Your loving wife, Sadie." He sent her telegrams as Mrs. Kelsey. She had only retained the one produced in court.

Several letters were handed to the plaintiff, with the inquiry as to whether she wrote them. Some she pronounced her handwriting, but some she did not remember.

Witness, continuing, said she had no doubt but she was Kelsey's wife until he told her in Denver, that she was not his wife. She did not remember the date when Mr. Kelsey so told her.

At this point witness broke down and wept copiously. After a time the severe cross-examination was continued, many letters being shown to her, which she said she did not remember writing, but did not deny. She said she might have written them. She wrote many letters.

During this proceeding, when the plaintiff was weeping, and looking over letters, the defendant was looking at other letters, and laughing about their contents as he was conversing.

Witness said she sent Mr. Kelsey many telegrams, and signed them with her maiden name. This was because of the request of Mr. Kelsey to keep the marriage secret. He sent drafts to her in her maiden name. When she lived with him in Salt Lake she could not realize she was not his wife, although when she sat down and thought of it, after what he had said, she felt desolate. In Salt Lake, July, 1893, to August, 1891, Kelsey wrote to her once or twice a week. She had written and telegraphed to him for money, and he sent it to her. Attorney Varian, in another branch of the subject, witness said her sister had children by one of Mr. Kelsey's brothers, and laughing about the business name. It was not her real name. Her husband, from whom she was separated, was named Thompson.

On redirect examination, the plaintiff said all she did from 1886 until Kelsey left her, was under Kelsey's direction. She had left Kelsey, because he desired her up to the time of the separation.

After the plaintiff was excused, Mr. Varian stated that he had an appointment to go to Wyoming, and had arranged to go with the other counsel, that now he must depart. Mr. Varian had received a call for him to come to Wyoming. He therefore asked a continuance of the court till next Monday, when Mr. Mack and Judge Peterson, the case would have been continued.

Col. Ellis, of counsel for defendant, said he did not see how there could be his client raised a serious objection to the further prolongation of the case. There was involved a vast amount of property rights which were having the people in the money of the insurgents. A detachment of imperial troops are advancing to give battle to the insurgents.

Mr. Varian said that so far as the property interest was concerned, that was not affected by the hearing. Nor would it be by postponement, for when the state was "satisfied, the question of cover rights would be settled and clower done away with. In no way, then, postponement could not affect Mr. Kelsey's property. It was merely a matter of convenience and convenience to Mr. Varian as attorney. Mr. Varian was engaged in a criminal case, and would not have accepted the engagement, but for the reason given that he could go.

Judge Diehl said he did not think Mr. Varian's request was unreasonable, and granted it, the case going over till Monday next. The parties then left the court room, the defendant carrying a big bundle of papers, the letters received by him from the plaintiff since 1884.