

THE SALT LAKE HERALD Salt Lake City, - - Utah.

WEDNESDAY - - - - - October 17, 1888

Notice to Subscribers.

It is reported to THE HERALD that a man claiming to represent the National Library Association is procuring to HERALD subscribers a reduction from the advertised rates for this paper.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

THE DOOR places on First South Street are being made smooth.

WELLS, HARGO & Co.'s shipments yesterday were: Base bullion, \$1,000.

MCCORMICK & Co. yesterday received, Hawaiian bullion, \$1,600; Crescent ores, \$4,900. Total, \$6,500.

THERE ARE messages at the Western Union telegraph office for Clara Matthews and B. Simmons.

L. R. JONES & Co. received yesterday: German bullion, \$2,258.85; silver and lead ores, \$2,339. Total, \$4,597.85.

LAST NIGHT a \$16 trunk was stolen from in front of Manning's trunk factory. The culprit has not yet been found.

THE COMPANY of missionaries who recently left this city for Europe, arrived in New York yesterday, all well, and sailed for Liverpool on the Alaska at 2 P. M.

THE UNION PACIFIC and Chicago & Northwestern have completed arrangements to jointly run through sleeping cars between Denver and Chicago without change.

FRANSON KROUSE is training an orchestra of selected musicians for the coming Catholic Church choir concert. Some fine music may be expected from this combination.

IT IS TOO early yet to ascertain the exact figures, but it is safe to say that the sewerage protests will not figure up over 20 or 25 per cent. of the assessed valuation of property in Sewer District No. 1.

ON THURSDAY evening at 7.30 o'clock Mr. A. M. McElwee will lecture in the Fifteenth District school house upon the subject of "Physiology," using Yaggy's anatomical charts for illustrations. School teachers especially, and all others interested in education are cordially invited to be present.

THE LATEST question on the lips of the Salt Lake rustlers is: "If Sioux City can afford a corn palace, why can't Salt Lake afford a salt palace?" and, as a result of the agitation, it is not unlikely that before many more summer seasons this city will be the scene of a grand carnival in honor of the opening of her great Salt Palace.

THE Y. M. C. A. of the Seventeenth Ward was organized last evening with the following officers: Zeb Jacobs, president; Frank E. Tingey, first counselor; George A. Smith, second counselor; Ward E. Paok, Jr., secretary; A. J. Carnes, assistant secretary; George C. Howe, treasurer; George F. Felt, librarian and choir leader; C. B. Felt, assistant.

THE SALT LAKE Gun Club was organized on Monday evening. There are thirty names on the roll of membership. The officers are: President, W. M. Bradley; vice-president, Thomas K. Stevens; secretary and treasurer, W. J. DeBruhl; and these with the addition of W. F. Beer and M. R. Evans form the board of directors. Charles D. Golding was elected captain. They will hold weekly meetings.

THE FIRE bells rang out last evening and a large crowd followed the engine and hose carts to the University building, whence the alarm came. The blaze, however, did not do much damage. It seems that a fire had been left in the laboratory in the basement and that the flames from this had found their way up through one of the open flues left for steam pipes and had caught the floor above. The fire was quenched with buckets of water and the fire department had its run for nothing.

A GENTLEMAN who has just arrived from Los Angeles says that there is a large force of men at work grading near that town. The route runs eastward, and popular rumor in Los Angeles has it that this is the beginning of the long-looked-for Salt Lake & Los Angeles Railroad. There are some, the gentleman states, who deny that this is the Salt Lake & Los Angeles, but even these state that the destination of the road being built is Salt Lake City. This, if borne out, will prove welcome news to Salt Lake.

AMONG THE replies received by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce invitation committee, for the recent fair, is one for Mayor Hewitt, of New York City, as follows: "I have to thank you for the invitation to attend the fair by the Deseret Agricultural & Manufacturing Society during the present month. Of course, it is not possible for me to be present, but you may be sure that I retain the interest which I have always set in the development of the great continent of which you occupy the central part, and of which you have shown how it is possible to redeem the desert from its barrenness, and convert it into a fertile garden."

THE ABOUT English Opera Company will play to the capacity of the Salt Lake Theatre next week, judging from the eager interest manifested in musical and social circles. The musical societies will be largely represented, Mr. Stoppeus, we are informed, having suspended rehearsals next week to allow his pupils to attend the opera. The about company this season comprises seventy-five artists and carries its own orchestra, while the chorus is one of the most massive choruses ever presented to the American public. The repertoire is a splendid one, and already there are upwards of 100 boys waiting in line for the opening of the sale of their morning.

DELICIOUS Warm Beverages. These beverages served to the thirty A. S. M. S. candidates are delicious, pure and healthful. First-class wines, liquors, beer, ales and ciders. Family supplied at a specialty.

ANDER & MURPHY, Proprietors.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Flood of Protests Not an Alarming One.

MR. RITER OF POPULAR IDEAS.

He Punctures Some of the Air-Bubbles blown in Opposition to the Sewerage Proposition.

There was a full attendance of the members of the City Council last evening, and soon after the hour of 7 the Mayor's gavel fell, and the business of the evening was commended. There was a large attendance of citizens interested.

THE SEWERAGE PROTESTS.

The protest of Elias Morris, as published in THE HERALD of Sunday last was the first one made, as follows:

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council of Salt Lake City:

Gentlemen:—The undersigned protests against the proposed system of sewerage for the following reasons:

First—Sewer District No. 1 is altogether too large.

Second—The proposition is entirely unjust, as it compels the great bulk of citizens who will never derive any benefit from sewerage to pay for putting in the mains and for the maintenance of this system; also for the water for flushing.

Third—If sewerage is actually necessary, the residents of the three center streets should be made to pay their own cost, and not have those who do not need it, and can never be benefited by it, defray the expense.

Fourth—I hold that the permission of the city as a body, to whom the water belongs, is necessary before it can be used for sewerage for a small portion of the city.

Fifth—I also protest against the present proposition, because I am willing, as a property holder on East Temple Street, to join in a movement to establish sewerage to be paid for by the property holders who are benefited by it, providing the City Council will guarantee that the estimate they have made is correct, and that the system will properly work. If this guarantee is made, it will be comparatively easy for the citizens interested to defray the expense of taking care of their own fish.

ELIAS MORRIS.

This brought Mr. Riter to his feet. He said that this protest, in some of its features, gave expression to the views of a large number of persons, as was indicated by the statements made in the public prints. He knew that these feelings were honestly indulged in by Mr. Morris and others, but he was certain that such views arose from a misapprehension of the facts; and while he found no fault with Mr. Morris and others in thus expressing their objections to the proposed sewer plans, it was due to the members of the Council that no wrong impression should obtain among their constituents.

He knew that this impression did obtain among many that this Council proposed to perpetrate a wrong on a large portion of the community, in that they propose to tax them for an improvement in which they think they have no interest, and from which they will derive no benefit, but he said that no improvement could be made that all did not obtain some benefit from, either near or remote.

It was impossible to adjust benefits to the people in the proportion as they contribute to the public revenue. The fallacy of the issue that the sewer main should not be constructed at public expense, on account of the irregularity of benefit, may be illustrated by reference to a few facts in the past history of this city. The Jordan Canal cost \$250,000; the portion of the city directly benefited paid for its construction and maintenance a sum much less than their proportion, when benefits are considered, and that portion of the city least benefited paid more than their proportion. For instance, Sewer District No. 1, pays in direct taxation and licenses, roughly speaking, about 65 per cent. of the entire revenue of the city. So, on this basis it paid about 65 per cent. of the cost and maintenance of the canal, while at the same time it is receiving little or no direct benefit from its construction, because at least 75 per cent. of the area of the district has abandoned the use of water for irrigation. What would be thought if this district should protest against being taxed to pay for and maintain the canal? The same may be said of the water works recently constructed at a cost of over \$30,000 for the dry bench. The people in that locality probably did not pay 10 per cent. of this amount, Sewer District No. 1, paying 65 per cent. of it, and other portions of the city the remaining 25 per cent. The same may be said in regard to other public necessities; so, that if such arguments were valid, complications that we could not grapple with would result. It is also claimed that injustice would be done in using taxes for flushing the sewers. He is evident from the expression made that an idea exists that a large amount of water will be used for this purpose. Such is not the case. The proposed flush tanks will each discharge some 500 or 600 gallons every twelve hours, or 8,000 to 10,000 daily. It required much more than this, other sections are not unreasonably injured by it, for the fact must be borne in mind that Sewer District No. 1, by reason of the abandonment of the use of water for irrigation, is using much less water than they are legally entitled to. The improvement of this is still another illustration. There are portions of the city where the cost of improving the streets is in excess of all the taxes paid by the inhabitants, so that other districts must bear the extra burden. There is one ward in this city wherein, during the last five years, more than the entire revenue derived from it in ten years has been expended on the streets, and yet he held that no injustice had been done by this seeming disproportionate expenditure. He held that the construction of the Jordan & Salt Lake Canal, the Dry Bench waterworks, the improvement of streets, etc., though largely local in their benefits, was a just and proper expenditure of the public funds, and that if the construction of sewer mains is an unjust expenditure, to those districts not directly benefited, then has Sewer District No. 1 been most grossly wronged, in that it has borne a very large share of all our public improvements and out of great proportion to the direct benefit to it. The district now sought to be benefited never had its just dues in the past. He, therefore, moved that the protest of Mr. Morris, with all others of a similar nature, be referred to the committee on finance, they to make a report covering the points involved.

MR. CLARK—Why not refer it to the committee on sewerage?

MR. RITER—I think it properly

belongs to the finance committee. Besides, the sewerage committee is not in good odor just now.

MR. CLARK did not see the necessity of any reference. The reporters were present, and had doubtless got the speech in good shape. The public would be just as well satisfied with the statement made by Mr. Riter, as they would be by the finance committee or any other committee's report.

MR. MCCORMICK was of a similar frame of mind, and in this he saw eye to eye with Mr. Dooley, who thought the newspaper reporters would be able to give the public a fair idea of the subject which Mr. Riter had made so plain.

MR. WEBBER also objected to it going to the finance committee. In going over the ground again, they could but reiterate.

MR. RITER withdrew the motion. On motion of Mr. Dooley, who understood that among the protests were some from people who had owned property at the time the assessment roll was made out, but who had since disposed of it, the recorder was instructed to carefully sift the protests referred to him. On motion of a member, Mr. Dooley was delegated to assist him.

The reading of the following protests followed:

JOHN S. BARNES writes as follows: "I protest against the present plan of sewerage for the following reasons, to wit:

First—Because I think the district is too large to begin with; it includes property that will not need sewerage for a long time to come, and will entail hardship on many people who are not able to meet the tax.

It is only the centre of the proposed district that really needs sewerage, and the owners of property in that part of the district are not only able but should be perfectly willing to pay for what they so much need; and, again, I think it would be better to cut the district down at least one-half, until it is a sure thing how it is going to work, and then enlarge the district as necessity requires it.

These are a few of my reasons for protesting against the present plan of sewerage."

S. & G. STRONGFELLOW.

"We think the entire city should be supplied with pure water for domestic use first."

CLAUDIUS VICTOR SPENCER.

"I enter my protest against sewerage not as a beneficent, but against sewerage as contemplated in extent and mode of operation in what is termed District No. 1."

B. H. SHETTLER.

"There are three or four probably, or half a dozen places along West Temple Street, where sewerage would be a great convenience, but should the owners of these places demand sewerage at the expense of hundreds of citizens, who have positively no use for sewerage? Certainly not."

Every person who has lived here any length of time knows that sewerage would neither improve the health nor the finances of the city, but work great hardships to many who have no use whatever for sewerage. Many more reasons might be assigned why sewerage would be more of an injury than a benefit to our citizens, but the above are sufficient. Trusting we shall hear no more of sewerage for the next ten years."

ELIZABETH HOPWOOD

Begs to enter her protest against the plan proposed, being firmly convinced that the expense necessarily incurred would not be equalled by the practical benefits resulting therefrom.

SARAH E. SMITH

protests: "Because it will increase my taxes, which are already high, and impose upon me costs and expenses which will be oppressive, without adequate corresponding benefits as far as I can see. I think the enterprise, if otherwise feasible, is premature for the wealth and population of the city, and is in the interests of the few who are rich, at the mercy of the many who are poor."

DAVID JAMES

protested for reasons similar to those above given by Mr. Morris.

JANE BONEY

was unable, at the present time, to bear the expense.

JAMES CHENEY,

who is now in Fremont, Neb, thought the district entirely too large; that the proposition would work hardship on the poor, and the assessed valuation was not proper.

There were a large number of other "Protestors," who gave no reason, save that they did not want sewerage. Below is the list:

- C. H. Crow, Sarah E. Smith, Richard Brothers, John M. Young, Nancy L. B. Chard, Lydia Merrill, Woolley, Young and E. O. Whitmore, Hardy Company, John Badley, Harriet B. Young, John Needham, L. W. Richards, D. Stuart, J. B. Clawson, J. S. Barnes, John C. Gutter, M. W. Taylor, Ann L. Whitney, Christine Rockwell, Alice Watt, M. A. Moroni Cannon, George M. Cannon, W. Johnson Brothers, Zeta Snow et al., J. W. Parry & Co., E. S. Snow, Joseph W. Taylor, T. Armstrong (Trustee), G. R. Jones, Jens Olsen, M. A. Empey, Taos E. Taylor, Mary M. Gray, Geo. G. Bywater, M. R. Kimball, W. G. Cannon, Camilla C. Cobb, Sarah A. J. Cannon, T. C. Patten, J. M. Watson, Edward Spruce, A. B. Dunford, M. R. Pratt, H. B. Young, Burton, Gardner Co., Phoebe G. Beattie, A. Franzoso, John Taylor (estate), Elias Smith (estate), George J. Taylor, M. R. Kimball, Martha Hughes Cannon, M. D., Silver Bros., John Khugren, Susan E. Smith, Elizabeth Hayes, E. W. Davis, A. T. Schwartz, W. W. Williams, M. G. Phelps, A. W. Davis, Willford Woodruff, Sarah J. Dunford, J. Taylor & E. Boyes, Helen M. Morgan, A. H. Cannon, Mary M. Kimball, John C. Gray, Wilford Woodruff, Jr., William Foster, T. Armstrong, W. O. Woolley, Amos M. Cannon, W. H. Foster, Emily Lawson, John Badley, Lucy D. Young, John Taylor (estate), Mrs. M. Bruce, G. V. Spencer, Lydia A. Thatcher, H. H. de Estate, Maggie M. Kimball, Elizabeth Hopwood, Mary M. Gray, M. R. Kimball, Helen M. Whitney, P. H. Young, Maria V. Dougal, James W. Eardley, Levi W. Richards, Mary M. Woolley, Peter Neve, George, H. C. Park, James P. Freeze, S. C. Newton, M. D.

- Oscar B. Young, Zion's Savings Bank, A. Schwartz, T. E. Taylor, S. I. Clawson, Bevel Stromberg, Jacob Alt, Mrs. John Boygen, Joseph Busby, James W. Richards, John L. Blythe, B. H. Scudder, M. Atwood, William Taylor, George Taylor, Hubert C. Taylor, M. D. J. Jonsson, James W. Stephens, John Johnson, Mary Ann Hanks, S. F. Atwood, James M. Wardrobe, John Wardrobe Jr., John Wardrobe Sr., C. M. Donelson, C. Beck, M. J. Blazzard, Sarah Ann Datt, E. Martin estate, Ann T. Beer, Maria Park, N. Nelson, John Johnson, Eveline Wymann, John Taylor, S. & G. Strongfellow, Alice Needham estate, Alfred Best, W. A. Needham, Amanda J. O. Best, M. V. Schoonhoven, Emma N. Davis, F. C. Andrew estate, Sarah Ann Datt, C. B. Taylor, Robert Pitton, John Needham, S. W. Alley, John Connelly, Morris Bros., Emma E. Snell, Thomas Colquhly, Elizabeth P. Davis, John Blomquist, Isaac Brockbank, G. G. Colquhly estate, Mary R. Morkler, C. C. Amussen, J. P. Moutson, OTHER PETITIONS.

John Caruthers and others, residents of the North Bench, asked that the canal to convey the water from Parley's Canyon be continued along Eleventh Street, as was originally surveyed, instead of along Ninth Street, as now proposed.

MR. WEBBER understood that some people had protested against the canal passing through their grounds. He understood now that they had all signed the petition and were willing that it should pass through their lands. He therefore moved the petition be granted.

THE MAYOR thought that Ninth Street was as high as it was wisdom to go. People whom the city was endeavoring to benefit wanted the city to pay for right of way. Considerable work had already been done on Ninth Street, and he was in favor of carrying it along that street.

MR. SHARP was in favor of keeping the canal on the original line, if the owners of the property to be benefited were willing to give the city the right of way, unless the work on Ninth Street had continued entirely too far, and it was too expensive to have it overcome.

MR. DOOLEY supported the motion. He had inspected the work being done, and was very much pleased with it. He strongly favored the original plan.

The question was finally referred to the committee on canal.

W. B. Richards represented that, owing to negligence of city officials, his crops in Sugar House precinct had been damaged to the extent of \$500. Rather than have any trouble over the matter, however, he would compromise for \$200. Committee on claims.

William H. Perkes, who lives at 154 Center Street, asked a rebate on the amount taxed against him for extension of water mains on that street, because considerable of the land taxed was above the city water line. Committee on waterworks.

Louis Tagni, of Sugar House Ward asked the privilege to convey a stream of water known as Hobson's ditch, through the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, by means of a pipe. Referred to the watermaster.

Mrs. William Jennings and a number of other property owners on South Temple Street, asked that a cement sidewalk, eight feet wide, be laid on South Temple from First East to J. Street. Referred to committee on improvements.

E. H. Anderson's request for a rebate on water tax was ordered to be adjusted. John Caruthers, in a personal communication, urged upon the Council the necessity for granting the petition in reference to the Parley's Canyon Canal.

Samuel Williams and others asked for an extension of water mains. Committee on waterworks.

The petition of Edmund Wilkes, asking that on the completion of the first section of the proposed electric railway, he be granted a franchise on West Temple street from Fourth south to the city boundaries; also from West Temple to First East. Laid on the table.

The petition of David Hilton and others, asking an extension of water mains, was referred.

John Alfred represented that he was greatly overcharged in the assessment of his property on Center Street in reference to laying water mains. Committee on waterworks.

Synock & Glasmann presented for the acceptance of the Council the plat of five acres of ground recently laid off. Committee on streets.

A number of liquor licenses were granted.

F. W. Jennings asked for a right of way for a switch from the Utah Central Railway to a point along Fifth North. Referred.

The superintendent of water works reported favorably on a number of extensions asked for, and they were ordered granted.

The committee on waterworks, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Moritz and others, asking an extension of water mains recommended that the extensions asked for be made. They also made a similar report in the case of Lee C. Suedaker and others, and refused the application of George W. Groo.

BILLS ALLOWED.

Salt Lake Gas Company, three months, \$2,696.95 Mrs. M. A. Burt, boarding prisoners, 202.50 A. Burt, boarding city prisoners in County Jail, 204.30

The assessments recently made for extending water mains along Centre and other streets in that vicinity was confirmed and the Council adjourned for a week.

List Your Property.

Having embarked in the Real Estate business, I respectfully solicit the agency of both acreage and city property. All business strictly confidential. I also want houses to rent, furnished and unfurnished.

A. J. GUNNELL, 202 South, Main Street.

LADIES' plush wraps just received at C. M. DONELSON & Co.'s.

The Finest Oysters, at Arbogast & Trumbo's.

All the Rage. Very much used by the young people. The "Petite" Photograph, \$1.50 per dozen at Fox & Symons.

DANCING ACADEMY. H. B. Younger will open his dancing school at his academy, No. 21 West Second South Street, ladies and gentlemen's class commences Thursday evening, October 14th, at 8 o'clock; children's class Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock October 6th. Private lessons given during the day at the academy.

WANTED HER CHILD.

The Story of an Erring Girl and a Repentant Mother.

THE ADOPTED PARENTS KICK.

Giving Away Her Child of an Hour, She Seeks to Recover it After Four Years Elnapse.

The only sensation for a week past in judicial circles was the case heard in chambers yesterday, by Judge Boreman.

The dramatic personae were an illegitimate child of 4 years, the adopted father and mother of the same, half-dozen witnesses and Mr. Dickson as the attorney. On the other side was the mother of the child, her present husband, half-a-dozen witnesses of the gentler sex, and Messrs. Zane and Zane as counsel.

Annie Hansen (nee Annie Peterson) sought to recover, by habeas corpus, the possession of Francis Ambrose Kenney, the infant above alluded to, from Rosa Kenney, the woman who adopted the child when it was at the very tender age of an hour or so. This was four years ago, on the 23d of the present month.

The complaint charged Rosa Kenney with illegally obtaining the child; the answer set up was to the effect that the child had been promised by the plaintiff to the defendant a couple of weeks or more before it came into the world; that the defendant through these years of association and care had become greatly attached to the infant; that she had always treated it as a good mother should; that its true mother had neglected to care for it, and while able to call and see it at any time she desired, she had made but few visits, had given it no presents, and had behaved generally towards it in a cold and unnatural manner.

THE CASE OPENED.

By Mr. Dickson calling Mrs. Hawkins, who keeps a small store and a tenement lodging house on South Temple Street, between First West and Second West streets. Her testimony was as follows: I know the plaintiff, Annie Peterson (Hansen); she came to my store to see me about four years ago, a few weeks before the child was born; she said she was in trouble, and after some further conversation I advised her to go to the Deseret Hospital, where she would be carefully attended to; I told her then that I thought I knew of a lady who would take care of the child for her—who would probably adopt it; I afterwards sent for Mrs. Kenney, and she came to see me. I told her of the circumstances surrounding the case, and she answered that she would be glad to take the infant; Annie Peterson before me on the occasion of the visit referred to that she would give up the child unconditionally if I could find someone who would take it; I then told her that it would be cruel for her to give up the child for only a short time, and then put in a claim for it after the person adopting it had become attached to it. She said she would not claim it.

Cross-examined—I do not know what Mrs. Kenney's name was before she married; I did not know her before she came to my house, when she rented rooms from me; I do not know how many times she has been married.

THE DEFENDANT'S STORY. Mrs. KENNEY—My age is 36, and I am married. My husband's name is James Ambrose Kenney; we were married about five years ago. I have no children, save the one in dispute, whom I adopted; my husband is employed at Mark McKimmins'; he is a temperate man; I know Annie Hansen a few weeks before the child was born. I was present at the Deseret Hospital two or three weeks before the child was born. I went to see her at the request of Mrs. Hawkins. I asked her if she would give me the child, and she said she would. I told her that I would not have it, unless I had some assurance that she would not take it after I had become attached to it. She said she would never claim it, and also said that her stepmother was willing to have her home during her confinement, but that she had been so mean to her that she would not have a child of hers raised under the same roof. I was present at the hospital on the day the child was born—October 23, 1884—and took it away on that day. I have become very much attached to it. No one has contributed to its support save my husband and myself; its mother came to see it at times, but never brought anything, save a few oranges at one time. When nine months of age the child became very ill, but notwithstanding the fact that she was in the city, its mother never came near it but once. She then said she heard the child was dead, and thought she would come and see it if it was so. She exhibited no affection. Annie Peterson has married since that time, but her husband is not the father of her child—at least that is what she told me. I am willing and anxious to keep control of the child; and am also able to provide for it, and educate it whenever it becomes of such an age as to require it. Plaintiff did not come to see the child for two or three months after it was born. I called at the hospital several times before the child was born—she complained of being lonesome and asked me to visit her.

Cross-examined—The matron at the hospital handed me the child. I asked Annie if she wanted to look at the child, and she said she "didn't know," or something to that effect; I took the child to her bedside, when she remarked: "It looks just like its father, and I hope I will never see him again." A friend of hers named Carrie Swenson was present at that time; I drove. I did not tell her that if she were to marry and did not have any children in two or three years that I would give her the child. I did say that if she would give me the adoption papers that I would surrender the child to her at the expiration of five years, provided she was married and childless at that time. I always treat Annie well when she came to see the child; I never abused her that I remember; the child knows nothing about his mother. I have always taught the child to believe that I was its mother.

THROUGH A LONG ILLNESS.

DR. WHITE—I was in attendance on the child for about a year. Mrs. Ken-

ney always treated the child in the best manner possible. I never saw any better treatment. For three months she nursed the boy night and day, and without the devoted attention of Mrs. Kenney he most certainly have died.

MR. KENNEY'S VIEWS.

JAMES AMBROSE KENNEY, the husband of the defendant, was the next one called. He testified that he was both willing and anxious to keep the child, and able to educate it.

HOW THE CHILD WAS TREATED.

LAVINIA FORKMAN—I have known Mrs. Kenney intimately for about four years past. She has taken most excellent care of the child, and exhibits the greatest affection for it. Mrs. PORTER testified that Mrs. Kenney had been a good, kind mother to the infant, and Mr. Dickson announced that he had no further testimony to offer.

THE MOTHER'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

The first witness called by Mr. Zane was Annie Hansen (nee Peterson) the mother of the youngster in dispute, and who, at that time, was busily engaged in turning the halls of justice into a play-room, totally unconscious that he was the cause of a great legal battle, the outcome of which might be that within a few short hours he would have a "new mamma," and that the slipper he once knew would be felt no more. Mrs. Hansen was a native of Sweden, and about 26 years of age. The child in court is nine; it was born on the 23d of October, 1884, at the Deseret Hospital. Mrs. Kenney came to the hospital on the fourth day after I had been there. She asked me if I would give her the child; I told her yes, and when she asked me if I would not take it back, I said no. She took the child on the day it was born. I was there three weeks after the child was born, and after that time I went to Mrs. Waberg's; said she was a native of Sweden, and about 26 years of age. The child in court is nine; it was born on the 23d of October, 1884, at the Deseret Hospital. Mrs. Kenney came to the hospital on the fourth day after I had been there. She asked me if I would give her the child; I told her yes, and when she asked me if I would not take it back, I said no. She took the child on the day it was born. I was there three weeks after the child was born, and after that time I went to Mrs. Waberg's; said she was a native of Sweden, and about 26 years of age. The child in court is nine; it was born on the 23d of October, 1884, at the Deseret Hospital. Mrs. Kenney came to the hospital on the fourth day after I had been there. She asked me if I would give her the child; I told her yes, and when she asked me if I would not take it back, I said no. She took the child on the day it was born. I was there three weeks after the child was born, and after that time I went to Mrs. Waberg's; said she was a native of Sweden, and about 26 years of age. The child in court is nine; it was born on the 23d of October, 1884, at the Deseret Hospital. Mrs. Kenney came to the hospital on the fourth day after I had been there. She asked me if I would give her the child; I told her yes, and when she asked me if I would not take it back, I said no. She took the child on the day it was born. I was there three weeks after the child was born, and after that time I went to Mrs. Waberg's; said she was a native of Sweden, and about 26 years of age. The child in court is nine; it was born on the 23d of October, 1884, at the Deseret Hospital. Mrs. Kenney came to the hospital on the fourth day after I had been there. She asked me if I would give her the child; I told her yes, and when she asked me if I would not take it back, I said no. She took the child on the day it was born. I was there three weeks after the child was born, and after that time I went to Mrs. Waberg's; said she was a native of Sweden, and about 26 years of age. The child in court is nine; it was born on the 23d of October, 1884, at the Deseret Hospital. Mrs. Kenney came to the hospital on the fourth day after I had been there. She asked me if I would give her the child; I told her yes, and when she asked me if I would not take it back, I said no. She took the child on the day it was born. I was there three weeks after the child was born, and after that time I went to Mrs. Waberg's; said she was a native of Sweden, and about 26 years of age. The child in court is nine; it was born on the 23d of October, 1884, at the Deseret Hospital. Mrs. Kenney came to the hospital on the fourth day after I had been there. She asked me if I would give her the child; I told her yes, and when she asked me if I would not take it back, I said no. She took the child on the day it was born. I was there three weeks after the child was born, and after that time I went to Mrs. Waberg's; said she was a native of Sweden, and about 26 years of age. The child in court is nine; it was born on the 23d of October, 1884, at the Deseret Hospital. Mrs. Kenney came to the hospital on the fourth day after I had been there. She asked me if I would give her the child; I told her yes, and when she asked me if I