MOTHER GETS HER CHILD.

Judge Bartch So Decides in the Meyers vs. Arnold Case.

TWO DIVORCES GRANTED.

MR. SMITHA DON'T LIKE HARD WORK AT ALL.

Barber Hudson Was a Wife Beater, and Judge Bartch Thinks He Ought to Be Punished—Hearing of the Rodeback Divorce Suit Will Be Commenced Today.

The proceedings in the habeas corpus case in the matter of the four-year-old son of Mrs. Florence Meyer was resumed yesterday morning in Judge Bartch's court. The defense put Dr. Ewing on the stand, who testified as to the characters of the parties.

Dr. King stated that Mrs. Meyer was a good and capable nurse.

Mrs. Lizzie Arnold testified that Mrs. Bennett brought the child to their house and agreed with her mother to pay her $6 a month for taking care of the boy, and Mrs. Meyer said she would let the child stay with them until he was grown up. The mother, Mrs. Meyer, had given the child presents, including a suit of clothes, at different times. Witness did not, however, think Mrs. Meyer showed much affection for her boy. She had seen Mrs. Meyer under the influence of liquor on several occasions.

Other witnesses were called for the defense for the purpose of showing that Mrs. Meyer was addicted to the inordinate use of intoxicating drink.

Late in the afternoon the arguments were made by Attorney John M. Zane for the defendants and by Judge Bowman for the plaintiff. His honor carefully summed up the case and ordered that the mother have the custody of the child. The little fellow, who had sat on the knee of his foster father or mother during most of the trial, was asleep when his fate was decided. The scene when the Arnolds took farewell of the little fellow was very affecting; they had become greatly attached to the boy, who is a bright, intelligent lad of 4 years. He was unwilling to leave his friends, but soon became reconciled when he was transferred to his mother, who bore him off in her arms in triumph.

SEVERED BONDS.

Mrs. Hannah Smitha Is Set Free from an Idle Husband.

The divorce case of Hannah Smitha vs. Thomas Smitha came up before Judge Bartch yesterday forenoon. Judge Norrell appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not answer the complaint but was present in court.

It appeared that the parties intermarried at Belleville, Ills., in March, 1880, but that for some time past they had been residing in this city. For the last nine months, Mrs. Smitha stated, her husband had contributed nothing towards her support, and in the interval had been roaming around. She had obtained a livelihood for herself and children by washing, ironing, etc. She had also been dependent on the charity of friends. Six children have been born of the marriage, but three only are living, aged respectively 11, 9 and 6 years.

Asked by the court what was her husband's occupation, Mrs. Smitha answered that he could drive an engine and do "almost anything;" "but," she put in, "he doesn't like hard work at all."

Attorney Riley asked that the defendant might be heard, but Judge Bartch objected, inasmuch as he had not filed an answer to the suit. His honor also remarked: "There ought to be some way of punishing such men," and asked—"Has he anything to say why he did not answer?"

Attorney Riley—No, only the statement he makes to me that he had not the money to employ counsel. Of course, I do not know anything about the facts at all.

His honor granted the decree of divorce and awarded the custody of the children to Mrs. Smitha. The plaintiff and the defendant left the court together, the latter weeping bitterly.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Ella E. Hudson Is Awarded a Divorce and Alimony.

After the noon recess Judge Bartch took up the case of Ella E. Hudson vs. W. H. Hudson. Attorney Stephens represented Mrs. Hudson and the defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff was examined and stated that her husband was a barber, that they were married at Park City Sept. 17, 1884. That her husband had treated her with extreme cruelty, beating and abusing her. On Christmas Day, 1892, her husband went to the People's theatre and stayed out nearly all night and when she remonstrated he struck her in the face with his fist and beat her savagely, for which he was arrested and sentenced by the police justice to fifty days' imprisonment.

Last Thanksgiving day he had beat and abused her, since which they had not lived together.

Della Ziegler, a school girl, testified that she had seen Hudson beat his wife on Thanksgiving day. The plaintiff prayed for a decree of divorce, the custody of their 2½ year old child and for $4 a month alimony, all of which the judge granted, remarking that he was sorry there was no way to punish the man for his brutal conduct.

Short Orders.

The Waterbury National Bank vs. Saltair Beach company et al.; demurrer submitted without argument.

Carrie Cain vs. Samuel E. Woodmansee et al.; demurrer submitted without argument.

Margaret Rich vs. Angelina Jensen; judgment for the plaintiff, attorney's fees fixed at $75.

Theodore McKean vs. L. C. Cone et al.; decree of foreclosure granted.

Brunswick Balk Callender vs. Fritz Riepen; judgment for plaintiff by consent.

McCormick Harvesting Machine company vs. Marchant et al.; ten days additional time allowed defendants to file statement and affidavits on motion for a new trial.

Anna Cotrell vs. C. F. Cotrell; question of alimony and attorney's fees set for hearing on Saturday next.

The divorce case of Bessie Rodeback vs. Edward W. Rodeback was called and hearing set for this morning at 10 o'clock.

Transcript on Appeal.

Transcript on appeal in the case of Morrison, Merrill & Co. vs. A. Hensgen was yesterday filed in the Third district court. The appeal is from Commissioner Greenman's court, who gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $6.53 and $6.50 costs.

Court Notes.

The election today being only a special one, Chief Justice Zane decided that it need not be observed as a holiday by the court.

Judge Bartch will begin the hearing of the divorce suit of Rodeback vs. Rodeback this morning.

Probate Matters.

The following business was transacted yesterday in the probate court:

In the matter of the estate of Daniel L. Daniels, deceased, hearing was had on the petition for letters of administration. Sophia Daniels, formerly appointed administratrix, never having qualified, the order making the appointment was recinded and H. V. Taylor was appointed administrator with bonds of $1,000.

In the matter of the estate of John Henderson, deceased, hearing was had on the final account and petition for distribution. The account was allowed and a decree of distribution entered.

The hearing in the matter of the estate of Betay Cook, deceased, was continued to Wednesday, Jan. 10.

In the matter of the estate of Elizabeth Bird, deceased, hearing was had on the petition for letters of administration. Several witnesses were examined for the petitioner and then the protest of James Bird against the appointment of Charles J. Pence was heard. The prayer of the petiton was granted, however, and Mr. Pence was appointed administrator with bonds of $2,500.

In the matter of the estate of Absalom P. Free, deceased, the hearing on the petition for the setting aside of the will was continued to Tuesday, March 13.

In the matter of the estate of Betty Blake, deceased, hearing was had on the petition for order confirming sale of real estate. The sale was confirmed.

The hearing in the matter of the estate of Jens Jensen, deceased, was continued until Thursday, Jan. 4.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Helm, deceased, Wednesday, January 10, was set as the date for hearing on the petition for order of sale of personal property.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Bircumshaw, deceased, an order was entered citing Thomas Bircumshaw, the administrator, to file an accounting of his administration on or before January 8, at 10 a. m. Saturday, January 26, was set as the date for hearing on the petition for the revocation of the letters of administration issued to Thomas Bircumshaw, and the issuance of new letters to Charles J. Pence.

The hearing in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Cassie Williams et al., minors, was continued to this morning at 10 o'clock.

Dresses for Young Girls.

I will begin with what is often found a serious difficulty—the suitable dressing of young girls not yet launched on the social stream and yet, in holiday times, allowed to take some part in the gay doings of their elders. Nothing can be nicer than a dress recently duplicated for the two daughters of a very popular nobleman, aged respectively 14 and 12, both exceedingly pretty girls and tall for their years. These gowns were of white liberty gauze, with a crinkle and a fancy stripe in it, made up over white lawn. The bodices were fulled in, baby fashion, and drawn in round the neck and at the waist. The skirts were finished with tiny frills. There were folded belts of gauze and puffed sleeves, the bodices being cut low round the neck and the sleeves short. These were home dresses for wearing in well warmed rooms. As young girls go out a good deal at Christmas time, and our climate is a sort of seesaw in temperature, it is necessary to provide dresses which are warm and yet smart. Very expensive materials are unsuitable in style and most extravagant, as gowns for growing girls are never worn for long. Artistic shades in velveteen are, therefore, most useful. A dress for a nice looking maid of 15 is in palest fawn colored velveteen, the skirt finished with a deep hem. The bodice is made with a pleated vest of soft, pale pink silk, embroidered by hand, in a pretty, simple design, with pink silk all round. There is a broad band of velvet forming a belt, with a line of fawn and pink silk embroidery in the centre. The sleeves are pink silk, with capes of the velvet edged with embroidery falling over them. Some of the shades in art velveteens are lovely, particularly the pale blues and greens and the dresses made in it in rosebud pink, canary yellow, and hedge sparrow's egg blue for tiny people of 2 and 3 years old are most charming. Accordeon pleating is pretty for tall young girls, and gowns of it look well on wearers between 15 and 17. One is made in sulphur colored liberty silk—it is not wise to have more perishable materials, such as gauze or silk crepe, used in this way, as they cut and do not give much satisfaction after the first few times of wearing—it was finished with an oriental embroidered belt and a round baby bodice with a berthe of lace and a ruche of gauze. This was made for a girl of 16½, and her 15-year-old sister is wearing one in palest lilac, so that they make a duet in delicate color very pleasing to the eye. Smart English crepe blouses are very excellent things for young girls to have, since they are in the most lovely delicate colors, are trimmed dressily with lace, and are yet warm and made with high necks and long sleeves. They are arranged so that they can be worn as blouses, with the skirts drawn up over them under pretty sashes or waist belts or with well cut full deep basques attached to a belt, which transforms them into pretty simple editions of the smart theatre jacket. Many of the dresses for little maids of 7 or 8, adapted from historical pictures, are very quaint and fascinating. They require, however, picturesque, interesting looking children to wear them effectively. One, in copper colored velveteen, had a long skirt fulled on and a little square seamless back, a deep color of carnation pink silk and a front of pleated silk of this soft shade, the velveteen, turned back in front from the pink silk, with broad revers, having a belt across at the waist. The lower portion of the sleeves was pink silk, and the upper of velveteen.—London Telegraph.

A Good State to Live In.

Kansas is getting to be a pretty good state to live in. The authorities of Topeka have abolished the penal "rock pile," the singing or whistling "After the Ball," has been made a misdemeanor in Mankato, Jerry Simpson and Don Whiskerandos Peffer are away in Washington and it is reported that Mrs. Lease is threatened with paralysis of the larnyx.—Exchange.

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Sold in every drug or medicine store, either plain or sugar coated.

Elegant brooches both plain and jeweled, at J. H. Leyson Co.'s.

L. C. Trent & Co., manufacturers and dealers in mining machinery, have removed their offices to 236 S. West Temple street, Dooly block, and are there fully prepared to contract for the sale and construction of mining and other machinery required in this region.

The Deseret Savings Bank.

The attention of those desiring to open savings accounts is called to the Deseret Savings bank, which allows interest on deposits at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly. Money to loan on approved real estate security. Its officers are as follows:

James T. Little, President.
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J. H. Leyson Co. leads all competitors in showing the latest styles of jewelry.

IT IS MARSHAL PRATT.

THE NEW OFFICIAL TAKES CHARGE OF THE OFFICE.

Annual Report of Ex-Chief Paul—Petty Offenders Before Police Justice Grant Smith Yesterday.

Ex-Chief of Police Samuel Paul yesterday afternoon turned over his office to his successor, Arthur Pratt, and rendered a full accounting of the city property which has been under his care during his term of office. The captain then retired to private life. His excellent record made in the service of the municipality may well serve as an object of emulation at the hands of the other officers of the city.

The ex-chief's annual report will be ready for presentation to the mayor in a few days, having been somewhat delayed by the rush in the auditor's department, which has prevented a recheck of figures.

POLICE COURT.

The Petty Offenders Before Justice Smith Yesterday.

Police Justice Smith had a very light day yesterday, but four petty offenders being arraigned before him. Of these but one conviction was made.

A. Winter, arrested on complaint of Myer, who charged him with assault and battery, was discharged, there being no evidence of wrong doing produced.

Charles Olsen forfeited $5 for being drunk.

A. B. Carlton, charged with refusing to pay for drinks ordered by him at Fitzgerald's resort, was discharged. The evidence showed that the bartender had induced him to shake dice for the drinks and run his bill up to $2.60. Carlton had no money and had previously told the bartender of his status in the financial world.

Margaret Williams, one of the old timers, and but recently discharged from the county poor house, was arraigned on the charge of drunkenness and trespass. She was discharged. She will probably be sent to her relatives in Morgan county.

THE "KID" MASON CASE.

An Investigation by the Grand Jury Recommended.

Coroner Taylor has not yet made known the exact contents of the verdict rendered in the "Kid" Mason case and is awaiting some further developments. It is understood, however, that the jury recommended a grand jury investigation.

The last heard from Nellie Ogden, the fallen woman who killed Mason, was the news that she had gone to Ogden in company with her mother for the purpose of getting some money. There are people who are of the opinion that the money business was simply a blind and that the woman took either the eastbound or westbound train from the Junction city. No official steps have yet been taken, looking to her arrest, unless they have been taken very much in the dark.

It is very possible that the remains of Mason will be interred in one of the local cemeteries. All arrangements had been made to ship them to Bloomington, Ill., but a dispatch received yesterday by Undertaken Skewes conveys the intelligence that it would be as well to inter them here. Mr. Skewes is now in communication with the father of the dead man and will know definitely this morning whether or not the body is to be sent east.

A Plea for the Apartment Home.

"There is one thing about living in a big apartment house," said a gentleman who has recently begun the experiment of this kind of existence in New York, "that most people, I am convinced, have not taken seriously into consideration. It is that it is a sort of reformatory element in life. I have come to the conclusion that these houses—I am speaking of those without cafes (real family hotels)—are doing a silent and effective work in bettering the habits of men and exercising an unconsciously felt influence upon women. I notice in the house where I am living, where I have an apartment of several rooms with bath, that when I get into my rooms I do not care to go out again in the evening except it be to visit some place of amusement or the home of some friend with my family. We have a little world of our own, surrounded by all that is comfortable and comforting, and the old desire to get out with the boys seems to have died out. The place is so cozy and inviting, and it is so removed from the busy turmoil of the street that a fellow seems to forget all the outside influences that used to draw him from the cheerless quarters he had in some conventional boarding house. Yes, sir, the men are kept at home.

"I do not draw conclusions from myself alone, but I can see the thing in the average man living in the same building with me. They're all home bodies; and it gets around to me from the female side of the establishment that most of the husbands are changed men; that they used to be found getting out for 'a good time;' now they are confirmed stayers in. I am sure that this mode of life is the best for people of moderate means in a city like New York. It is a benefit to the women, too. They get rid of the annoying servant—cook or chambermaid—that has worried their life out; they escape the importunities and impertinences of butcher, baker, corner grocer, and so on; they are no longer tired to death from running up and down interminable flights of stairs all day long; they have nothing or little to annoy them, beyond certain small things that must always come with every mode of life, and they can give their time to something improving to themselves and to the development of their children. I think it is unjust to charge that women thus conditioned are given to idleness or gadding; for my observation is that such is not the case. I know two or three large apartment houses with restaurants and where there is no housekeeping going on—regular hotels, in fact, but without the cheerlessness of a hotel—and I have come to the conclusion that the ladies in them are happier, more regular in their domestic life, and less disposed to street life than are the majority of those who fly from home to escape the annoyances of house-keeping or the domination of those absolute tyrants—servants.—N. Y. Sun.

JUST AFTER THE WAR.

Soldiers Returning to Old Virginia—Building up the War Worn Towns.

At first the news of Lee's surrender came borne, so to speak, by the winds, so vague was the whispered rumor, then taking palpable shape, as it were, as weary stragglers passed along the country roads, stopping in at the naked farms to get a meal, if there were enough left to feed a hungry man. Then little parties passed by with details of the surrender that no longer left any room for even the faintest doubt. And after weary days—it might be fewer or more—days in which it was not known whether loved ones might not have been captured or killed in the last engagement, they came home footsore and broken, dragging themselves along the cannon-worn roads they had marched down so bravely four years before, and, flinging themselves into the arms of weeping mothers or wives or sisters gathered to receive them, surrendered for the first time to despair.

The soldiers returning from the army found Virginia almost as war worn as they were themselves. In many sections the country was swept clean, and the disorganization of labor and the depletion of teams had prevented the proper preparation of a crop. The horses which the soldiers had brought home from Appomattox were not infrequently the chief dependence for a new crop, and before the huzzas over the returning armies of the union had died away in the north, the soldiers of the other army, which had held them at bay so long, were working in the fields, trying to build up again the waste places of their states. There is scarcely a professional man over the age of 40 today who did not work at the plow during those first years after the war.

The complete prostration of Virginia—indeed, of the whole south, at the close of the war has never been fully apprehended by the outside world. It was not only that property values had been swept away, but that everything from which property values can be created had been extirpated. The entire personal property of the state had been destroyed. The laboring class of a country dependent upon its agriculture had been suddenly changed from laborers into vagrants, with no property to make them conservative and no authority to hold them in check. Their dependence was suddenly shifted from their former masters to strangers, whose indirect if not direct teaching was hostility to the former owners. The country was left overwhelmed with debt, with nothing remaining from which the debt could be paid. It is difficult to conceive of this, even as applied to a small section, but when it embraces a territory covering a dozen great states, with their entire population of many millions, the mind refuses to take it in. Yet such was the case at the south.—Thomas Nelson Page in Harper's Magazine.

The Worst "Saw" Yet.

Among the applications for assistance and information about emigrating to Liberia recently received by the American Colonization society is the following dated from a town in Arkansas: "As I have not heard from Africa for a long time I will write to you to see if you will give me some news. I received two of your bulletins, number one and nuber two, and was glad to hear from my people. I am glad to receive the instruction that I have received from you. I am going to make one more crop and then sell it and go to Africa. I am afraid to start now for fear that I would not get through. You have not charged me anything for your instructions, but I am going to mail you a dollar greenback in this letter. When a person goes from this country to Liberia can he write to his friends here or will he have to write from there to you? Ever since (1616) the Dutch went over to Africa and stole us we have been crushed down and have got no protection. Here they are murdering us on every hand. They murdered one of my color about twenty miles from here a few days ago. I have moved around right smart since the war among the Democrats and I want to get away from them. Please send me word, are there any Democrats in Africa? I have sawed with the whip saw, I have sawed with the circular saw, I have sawed with the cross cut saw, but out of all the saws Arkansas is the worst saw that I ever sawed in my life."—Washington Star.

New York Swells at Market.

Marketing has a fascination for a good many New Yorkers. Ward McAllister visits his butcher daily, and holds that every "gentleman" ought to select his cut of meat for himself. Frederic R. Coudert selects his vegetables for himself when he is in town, and is particular about his salads. Even Chauncey M. Depew will be seen picking out fancy groceries and condiments at the fashionable grocery not far from the Grand Central station, and Thomas L. James often goes out to Englewood laden down with supplies for the family larder. Colonel Thomas L. Watson, of the Consolidated Exchange, will go up to Bridgeport by the afternoon train on Saturday, carrying a market basket full of comforts, and the chances are that George W. Jones, one of the governors of the institution of which Colonel Watson is the vice-president, will assist in the selections. Henry Clews claims that he can pick out a tender turkey better than most market men, and hotel men like Breslin, Ashman and Darling are, of course, past masters in the art of getting the best possible meal for the least possible price. Brooklyn men rarely go to market. They leave that to their wives, and it seems to be characteristic of the suburban communities as well.—New York Press.

A Lesson in Rhetoric.

According to Professor Genung, professor of rhetoric at Amherst, you mustn't say "collect a bill," but "collect money," not "invest in wheat," but "invest money in wheat," not "a long time since," but "a long time ago," not "take dinner," but "have dinner," not "take lunch," but "take luncheon." These are fair samples of the extremes to which a professor of rhetoric goes when he is given rope.—Boston Herald.

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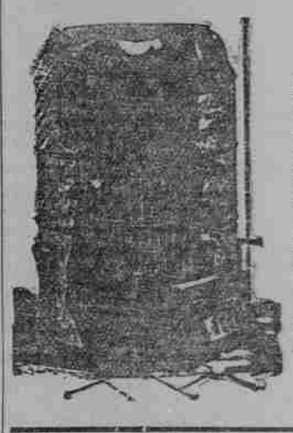

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Judicious Use Of Printers Ink

Will bring sure returns. You never hear of a man or corporation who know how to advertise so as to catch the public eye and retain the attention of the readers of the daily press, who is compelled to close the dors and hang out the sign "Assignee's Sale. In legitimate business it is push, enterprise and attention to every detail that brings success.

Let People Know Your Business

Through the same medium as they get all the news, and you will prosper. Let your light be seen of men and the result will be so satisfactory that the yellow metal of the rich and the white metal of the poor will find a resting place in your pockets.

STEREOTYPING

The Herald does first-class work at fair prices.