

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 26.

### Surrendered Himself.

On Saturday afternoon, Dr. Seymour B. Young, against whom there is a charge of unlawful cohabitation, surrendered himself to Marshal Dyer. He gave bonds pending a preliminary examination, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

### W. T. Reid Arrested.

Bishop W. T. Reid, of Manti, Sanpete County, was arrested this morning about 10 o'clock, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. The Bishop was at his farm when Clawson and Dykes found him. He went to Spring City with his son, Mr. John Reid. — *Home Sentinel*, July 22.

### Harvest in the North.

Brother Thomas M. Tarbett, of Logan, writes that the farmers of that vicinity are busy gathering in their harvest, which is quite plentiful, but that the crops in the northern part of Cache Valley and the west side of Bear River are much lighter owing to the ravages of grasshoppers, which have been rather numerous there throughout the season.

### Queen Kapiolani.

Mr. Ingalls, of the Union Pacific, who returned to this city on Friday evening, met Queen Kapiolani, when she passed through Ogden en route to the Sandwich Islands. When the Queen learned that he was from Salt Lake, she urgently requested him to express her regret at not being able to stop over at Salt Lake City and visit those who treated her so kindly and her former subjects who now reside here.

### Timber Cutting.

We are requested by Dr. Brede-meyer to state, for the benefit of certain parties in American Fork, that he holds patents for fourteen mining claims in the cañon known by that name, and that any person or persons who cut timber on them will get into trouble. He is not so particular regarding the claims located below Forest City, but is tenacious in relation to those located above, where he has not, he says, cut any for his own use. His object in insisting on the timber being allowed to remain is to prevent snowslides. If the trees are cut down the district will become a second Alta, without protection for the lives of the miners.

### Break in the Canal.

On Sunday morning there was quite a serious break in the canal that conveys the water of Jordan River to this city. The accident occurred about eleven miles south of this city, where a flame passes under the canal to convey water from above to the fields below. The water had gradually worked its way down, and as the soil is composed mostly of sand at this point, the washout came all of a sudden. For a time the barn and house on the farm of Mr. John W. Sharp was in imminent danger, but fortunately the water found an outlet down the road, and ran off without doing a very great amount of damage. A messenger was sent up to Dry Creek, where there is a spill, and the water was turned out of the canal. Men and teams were employed by Watermaster Wilcken yesterday in repairing the break, and the water will be in the canal again in a few days.

### From the "Pen."

On Sunday morning another of the many who have been compelled to suffer weary months of imprisonment in the penitentiary for their religion, in this land, of freedom, emerged from the walls of the bastille. This was Brother Henry Grow, of the Nineteenth Ward, of this city, who has served a five months' term and paid the fine imposed by Judge Zane. Brother Grow rejoices at being again free, and is around receiving the congratulations of many warm friends.

### FUNERAL.

The funeral services over the remains of President John Taylor will be conducted in the Tabernacle on Friday, July 29th, at 12 o'clock noon. The body will lie in state in that building from 7 a. m. to 11:30 a. m., when the public will be permitted to view the remains.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, JULY 27.

### Pres. W. R. Smith Arrested.

This morning Deputy Marshals Pratt and Cannon and Joe. Bush made a trip to Davis County, armed with several warrants of arrest for persons charged with unlawful cohabitation. At Centerville they came upon William R. Smith, President of the Davis Stake, riding in a buggy. The deputies fired a couple of shots over Brother Smith and a man who was in the buggy with him, when the latter stopped and was arrested. He was brought to this city this afternoon, and gave \$1,500 bonds pending the examination before Commissioner Norrell.

### Dispute Over Land.

Box Elder County has some five ranges and it also produces some ponderous law suits and criminal prosecutions over land questions, as the court records will show. The latest item in this direction is the case of the People of the Territory of Utah vs. Henry Whitaker. The defendant is charged with malicious mischief and is prosecuted under section 346 of the penal code. The complaining witness is W. S. Crosby, a member of the Durham Land and Live Stock Company, a corporation owning land on Johnson Creek and vicinity, Box Elder County, whereon it feeds stock, etc. The members of the company, it appears, have taken up government land as individuals, and then where the title has been perfected it has been turned over to the corporation for a consideration. The defendant has gone on a piece of land which he considered he had a right to occupy, but which the member of the company claims, in order to oust him criminal proceedings were taken. The case was heard before Commissioner Rogers yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. N. Kimball appeared for the people and the defendant was represented by Messrs. Marsh and Maloney. Commissioner Rogers found defendant guilty and fined him ten dollars. — *Ogden Herald*, July 27.

### Brigham Young College.

The Brigham Young College, of Logan, Cache County, has issued a circular announcing the tenth collegiate year, 1887-8, of the institution. The board of trustees are: George W. Thatcher, president; Brigham Young, Moses Thatcher, Wm. B. Preston, Chas. O. Card, Ida Ione Cook and M. D. Hammond. J. E. Price is secretary and Jos. Quinney, treasurer. The following well known instructors compose the faculty:

J. Z. Stewart, president, theology, mathematics, civil government and Spanish; Wm. H. Apperley, history, literature and principles of teaching; Wm. J. Kerr, physiology, elocution, physics, book-keeping and drawing; J. McLaughlin, phonography and architectural and mechanical drawing; Miss Nettie Thatcher, instrumental music.

The present collegiate year of the institution will open Sept. 12th, 1887. It is divided into three terms of twelve weeks each, the fall term commencing Sept. 12th, and ending Dec. 2d; the winter term commencing Dec. 5th, and ending Feb. 27th; the spring term commencing March 1st and ending May 23d. There are three courses of study, Preparatory, Normal and Advanced; theology will be taught in all courses.

The rates of tuition are: Preparatory course, \$5 per term; Normal course, \$10; Advanced course, \$12; Instrumental music, extra, \$5. Students can obtain board, room, lights and fuel at college boarding house for \$2.50 per week. The college is open to students of both sexes.

In their circular the Board of Trustees say:

"We feel that the institution is now in a condition to impart to students that training which its illustrious founder desired to provide for the children of Latter-day Saints, and that its present capacity and facilities are ample to meet all demands likely to be made upon it for many years to

come. It is not too much to say that its curriculum embraces branches which, when mastered, will fit the student for almost any of the practical pursuits of life; and coupled with the scholastic knowledge embraced in its courses of study, will be taught a knowledge of God, and of His laws and Gospel, without which the education of the most learned must forever remain incomplete, if not absolutely dangerous to the possessor and his associates.

### NARROW ESCAPE.

A Boy in Rich County Has a Close Call for Life.

Our correspondent at Garden City, Rich County, sends the following under date of Saturday, July 23:

An exciting incident occurred here last evening, which had it not been for the blessing of God would have proven a fatal accident. While Eddie Calder (son of Bishop R. Calder), was driving a team attached to a mower along the road the neck-yoke came down, letting the machine against the heels of the horses, which began

### RUNNING AND KICKING.

While the driver was endeavoring to recover the lines, which had been kicked from his hands, he was thrown forward, and alighting between the heels of the horses was

### CAUGHT BY THE MOWER.

and doubled up into a small compass. He was dragged or crowded by the wheels of the machine for a short distance, leaving him with several severe bruises caused by the cogs of the machine. He is able to move about this morning, and carries one arm in a sling.

The crops here are tolerably light. The health of the people is good, except a prevalent cough, and the weather is beautiful.

### ALMOST A SMASHUP.

A Utah & Northern Train has a Close Call.

The passenger train which was due at Butte at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last, had a narrow escape from destruction. According to the *Miner* it was only by the presence of mind and nerve of the engineer, John Elise, that there was not another railroad horror to record instead of the delay that it involved. The train had been delayed for two hours at Eagle Rock on account of a bridge being repaired. At the place where the accident happened the train was running about thirty-five miles an hour, when the coupling rod on the right side of the engine broke and immediately threw the train off the track on the west side, where it ran along on the ties. The fireman jumped at once, but Elise stayed with his engine and put on the brakes for all they were worth. The new ties laid between the narrow gauge ones for the broad gauge change, which commences this evening, were what saved the train from going over the bank and producing death and disaster as the train bumped along on them its full length. These, together with the courage of Engineer Elise in applying the brakes and remaining at his post saved many lives and much misery. The result was that the train only ran about one train length before it was brought to a complete standstill. It consisted of the engine, mail car, dinkey, baggage and express cars, two passenger coaches and a sleeper. All left the track with the exception of the sleeper. The train was heavily loaded with freight and with passengers. No one was in the least injured.

### RE-CAPTURED.

The Provo Jail-Birds Again Behind Prison Bars.

The four prisoners—Ben. Marsh, Frank Rogers, Wm. Tiffany and Frank Ellis alias McDonald—who escaped from Sheriff Turner's boarding house at Provo last week, are again in limbo, having had a brief but not pleasant time outside of prison walls. The sheriff dispatched the tidings in all directions, and by sending out men soon had a network formed through which it was thought the horse-thieves could not make their escape. The result showed that the sheriff's plans were well laid, and on Monday night the fugitives were returned to their old quarters in the Provo Jail, there to ponder on their late escapade.

After getting out of the jail yard, the four men made for the outside of the town, where they secreted themselves during the whole of Thursday last. They traveled up Provo Cañon that night. One of the number, Tiffany, had sprained his ankle in jumping over the wall at the jail, and fell behind his companions; he was retaken below Midway, Wasatch County, on Saturday afternoon. The others made their way to the willows along the river bottoms below Charleston, Wasatch County, where they secreted themselves. Ellis

went to a farm house near by to get food, representing himself as one of a fishing party, telling the story that their animals had got at the grub-box and devoured the provisions. It soon became known who they were, and Sheriff Jones, of Heber City, the constable of Charleston, Alva Murdock, Wm. Wright and about thirty other citizens surrounded the thicket, and on Saturday night made prisoners of the reftgees. One of them, Rogers, managed to get into a house, but was captured there. The quartette showed considerable cunning in their efforts to gain freedom.

### MOUNT NEBO.

An Interesting Account of the Ascent of this Majestic Peak.

Our party was seven in number—Dr. Park and J. H. Paul, of Salt Lake; F. W. Chappell, J. S. Kollo, T. L. Foote, Mr. Noble and Mr. Field, of Nephi. The five genial Nephi gentlemen had secured a riding horse for each of the party and a conveyance to take us up to the foot of the mountain, whence we were to go on horseback to the summit. We went first to the settlement of Mona, twelve miles north of Nephi, and thence up Mona Cañon. This cañon is also called Willow Creek Cañon, though for what reason we could not ascertain, since no willows grow there, excepting a few at the head of the stream. Three years ago this cañon was filled with a great snow-slide, the effects of which are still distinctly to be seen in the bent and broken timber, the isolated boulders and the scratched appearance of the mountain sides. In ancient times immense glaciers must have moved down this cañon, the termination of the successive ice-streams being marked by the terraces and mounds; one terrace, about ten feet in depth, occurs at the mouth; and the scattered mounds extend out into the valley. Some believe these mounds to be the work of

### A PRE-HISTORIC RACE.

but upon a cursory examination while riding past them, the writer concluded that they were the terminal moraines of successive glaciers, worn down by the action of rain, etc.

About a mile and a half up the cañon we were pleasantly received and entertained by Mr. Blackett, who, with several others, is engaged in transporting provisions to the surveying party at the summit. Here our barometer registered 6,750 feet, and we viewed the mountain we were about to climb, which in the clear atmosphere appeared, even to the experienced eye, to be only about a mile in vertical and horizontal distance together from our camp. It was fully six times that far. We rested for the night, and next morning, July 23rd, made for the top. Ascending over gravel beds, rocks, and drifted soil, through oak-brush, maples, pluces, and groves of quaking aspens; past witches' rocks and over fields of broken, shifting slate; along narrow trails facing a steep descent of a thousand feet; past great

### PRECIPITOUS LEDGES.

and toiling up the last cone-like steep, we reached the apex of Mt. Nebo—the giant of the Wasatch range. A cold wind from over several snow banks saluted and chilled us. The light atmosphere made the smallest amount of clambering around the mountain very laborious, and most of the party complained of headache or dizziness and cold feet.

Mount Nebo was named after a celebrated mountain on the confines of the land of Moab, to which Moses ascended when he viewed the Land of Promise. Probably on that mountain the great legislator died; for near it he lies buried, though "no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day." Several mountains have been claimed to be the ancient Nebo, none of which present any remarkable physical aspects; so that our own Nebo, however inferior to the ancient mountain in historic fame and religious veneration, far surpasses it in physical grandeur.

### MT. NEBO

rears his head above all others in the vicinity excepting one a little to the north a few feet higher. A narrow and dangerous ledge is the path to this near relative of our stupendous friend, and the wind being strong, we did not venture to cross. Spread out beneath us were the alternating valleys and ridges of Utah, and the Great Salt Lake, and part of Sevier Lake. The desert and high mountains beyond could be seen on the west, and on the east the view extended to the Colorado plateau. We could see Fountain Green, Moroni, Ephraim, part of Manti, Mount Pleasant, Nephi, Leamington, Moria, Deseret, Goshen, the west fields of Santaquin, Provo, American Fork, Lehi and the cemetery of Salt Lake City.

Mr. Wm. Elmbeck, a scholarly gentleman who has charge of the government surveying division of this region, made our stay upon the mountain extremely pleasant and profitable. He permitted us to look through his

### LARGE TELESCOPE.

signaled a passing train on the Utah Central, that we might see the signal light, explained the object and work of the survey, and pleased us by speaking of several great mathematical questions of the day, at which astronomers and physicists are at work. Among these Mr. Elmbeck remarked that the exact shape of the earth is one of the difficult problems. We know that the earth is not a true sphere, but we do not know just how great is the deviation from that figure, nor is the deviation the same in different places. Some measured arcs have been found to have a greater and some a less convexity than the estimated general arc of the earth's curvature, and the unknown and varying amount of these deviations interferes with the correctness of the surveys.

### THE SURVEYS

now being made by Mr. Elmbeck and his men are for the purpose of locating with great accuracy prominent places on the face of the country, and thus furnishing reliable data for the construction of good maps. Such results as these being now obtained, it is thought, will be used by future generations with perfect confidence as to their correctness. There are in the region of the present survey, thirteen stations, the furthest from Mt. Nebo being 147 miles. Their mathematical instruments have cost many thousands of dollars. The large theodolite used by Mr. Elmbeck is set upon a brick pier built into the earth. It is so delicate that a slight pressure of the hand on the brick pier causes the level attached to it to respond at once, showing a change of level in the brick pier. This is so extraordinary that we should scarcely have believed it had we not seen it. The expansion due to the difference in heat on different sides of the instrument also causes a change of level. With this instrument observations are taken on the stars and latitude is determined.

The peak we stood on, according to the first determination made by Mr. Elmbeck, is

11,943 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

The other peak is probably 30 feet higher. The thermometer on June 16 stood at 24 degrees, and even now occasionally reaches 30 degrees. The air and earth during a thunderstorm are so charged with electricity that one can feel its escape from his fingers or head with a hissing, crackling sound. The snow still lies in long banks six feet in depth while on Jeff. Davis Peak, Millard County, where another station is located, a real glacier exists. Nebo is composed mainly of silurian slate, sandstone and limestone, some of the rock containing fossils. Soil extends to the top, and numerous beautiful Alpine flowers color the spaces among the rocks. No timber nor brush grows on the high cone. Several mountains in the Utah range are higher than Mt. Nebo; one of them, Reed's Peak, is 14,000 feet above the sea. Mt. Baldy is nearly as high as Mt. Nebo, and near Mt. Baldy is a still higher peak. We remained about five hours on the mountain, and then returned to camp, which we reached at dark. The ascent occupied nearly four hours.

Altogether, Mt. Nebo is not difficult of ascent, but is not safe to those unaccustomed to the saddle, and far too rough and hazardous for ladies. Our train of seven horsemen made a pretty sight along the steep serpentine trail, down which some of the Nephi horsemen occasionally rode at break-neck speed.

J. H. P.

### Serious Accident.

Yesterday afternoon some person who had put his team up in the Co-op yard, turned one of his animals loose thinking it would go to the water-trough for a drink. The tugs became tangled in its legs, however, and the animal bolted across the street. It ran against Willy, an eight year old son of N. Tanner, Jr., and knocked the little fellow in the gutter. When he was picked up it was thought the boy had been killed. He was rigid and motionless. He was removed to his home on Franklin Street and medical advice was secured. It was found that he had a severe bruise on his head and at first it was feared concussion of the brain had been suffered. Later, however, he gave symptoms which dispel those fears. He sustained a severe shock and it is fortunate no bones were broken. The name of the owner of the horse could not be learned. His carelessness, however, cannot be too strongly deprecated. — *Ogden Herald*, July 24.

### Lucern.

A correspondent who signs himself "Inquirer," writes as follows: "I would be pleased to learn from some of your numerous readers if it is practicable to sow lucern seed late in the summer or early in the fall. If you would please to insert this in your extensively circulated paper, some one who can will probably furnish the information desired for the benefit of the public."