

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JULY 22.

Post Office.—A post office has been established at Layton (formerly Kays Creek), Davis County, Wm. A. Hyde is postmaster.

At Liberty.—We were pleased this morning to meet Brother Charles H. Greenwell, who has just been released from the penitentiary. He has served a six months' term, less the time for good behavior, for living with and acknowledging his wives. The fine and costs assessed against him, which he paid, amounted to \$300.75. He is in good health and spirits, and appreciates his liberty.

Bound Over.—The preliminary examination in the case of Walter Sims, an attempt to commit rape, was held at Tooele yesterday, before Justice Herron. The girl told a straightforward story, which was corroborated by other witnesses, and the defendant was held to await the action of the grand jury. His bail was fixed at \$1,000, and being unable to furnish it he was sent to jail.

Another Victim.—Some months since, in the First District Court at Ogden, C. W. Hemmenway, editor of the Ogden Herald, was found guilty of a libel of General Nathan Kimball; also of the same offense against Chief Justice C. S. Zane. Sentence in both instances was suspended during good behavior. We learn by telephone this afternoon that, to-day, in the Kimball case, a fine of \$500 was imposed, and in the Zane case Mr. Hemmenway was sentenced to imprisonment for one year in the Weber County jail. We understand that Judge O. W. Powers was to step down and out of office to-day. If so these were among the last of his official acts. The occasion gave him an opportunity to show the amount of magnanimity there is in his puckered soul.

Arrested and Discharged.—On Monday, Deputy Marshal J. X. Ferguson went to Fairview, Sanpete County, and arrested Parley Osterseu, Oscar Christopherson and Mr. Lundquist, on a charge of grand larceny. The accused were brought to this city last evening, and had a preliminary examination before Commissioner Critchlow to-day. The evidence showed that the lumber, which the defendants were accused of stealing, was seized from the mill owner, Mr. Edwards, some time ago, by timber agent Evans. Mr. Lundquist had worked for Mr. Edwards, who was to pay him in lumber, and he sent Messrs. Osterseu and Christopherson to bring it from the mill. This they did and all three were arrested. As the evidence clearly showed that there was not the slightest criminal intent, the accused were discharged on motion of District Attorney Dickson.

Habeas Corpus Denied.—On Tuesday Hoge & Burmester and G. B. Fletcher, the attorneys for P. D. Sprague, who was sentenced to imprisonment for 90 days and fined \$39, for resorting to a house of ill fame, sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Boreman. Sprague was unable to get bonds on his appeal, and was taken out of jail yesterday. The matter came up before Judge Boreman yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock, the attorneys for Sprague claiming that the justice of the peace had no jurisdiction of the case. They characterized the trial as a Sunday school examination, a Bishop's court farce, etc., and said the justice knew nothing of law. The city was represented by Assistant Attorney Moyle, who presented the question in a clear, forcible manner. Judge Boreman, in referring to the Supreme Court decision in the Yearlan case, said the question there was only the issue of a six months' imprisonment and \$300 fine, and that the ruling did not deprive justices of the peace of jurisdiction of cases where the penalty did not exceed 100 days imprisonment or \$100 fine as in the present case. The application for a writ of habeas corpus was denied, and Sprague was remanded to jail.

The Provo Suicide.—Our correspondent writes:

"Provo was startled last evening by hearing that John M. Howe, a resident of the Third Ward in this city, had grown tired of this life and taken morphine to end his career.

I have gleaned the facts which are as follows: For a year back he has had more or less trouble in his family. He was advised about eight months ago to go away for a short time, which he did. He went to work on the railroad as a section hand, between Salt Lake City and Ogden, returning home yesterday morning. On going home he did not find the welcome he wished, so about 2 o'clock, after applying to one of our drug stores for morphine, and being refused, he went to several others, getting a few doses at each. He commenced taking the drug, after which he went home, and meeting a neighbor's child, sent word to his wife that before sundown he would die and asked her to forgive him, to which message she replied she would. He went staggering into the house to shake hands with her. She thought he was drunk and would have nothing to do with him. He immediately swallowed two more doses of morphine and died a little before sunset.

I enclose a copy of the verdict rendered at the inquest, held over the body at about 9 o'clock last evening. He was about 33 years of age, of good, steady habits, was liked by all his as-

sociates, having been employed by Saml. Liddiard until last December. The funeral will be held to-morrow (July 29th), in the 3d Ward.

INQUEST.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Provo Precinct.

An inquest holden at the residence of R. J. Dugdale, Provo Precinct, Utah Co., on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1886, before John R. Twelves, Coroner of said County, upon the body of John M. Howe, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, the said jurors upon their oath do say, that the said John M. Howe came to his death by taking morphine, administered by his own hand, with the intent of committing suicide. Domestic trouble was the probable cause.

JAS. P. DUNN,
STEVEN B. MOORE,
A. G. COWNOVER,
Jurors.

Attest: JOHN R. TWELVES,
Coroner.

THE G. A. R. CAMP-FIRE.

Rev. T. C. Illiff's Address—Spicy Speeches by the Wisconsin Men.

Judge McBride's Falsehoods Fall Flat.

Last evening about 2000 people were present at the G. A. R. Camp-fire at the skating rink. The Wisconsin and Philadelphia delegations, 92 in all, arrived on the Utah Central train, and were in attendance. Col. Sells presided, and introduced Rev. T. C. Illiff, of the Methodist Church, as the first speaker. Mr. Illiff gave the visitors a hearty welcome to the Territory. He did this in the name of all organizations, as an old soldier. He also welcomed them in the name of all churches and mentioned each with the exception of the "Mormons." He would not discuss his idea of the solution of the problem here, but would say that no star in the galaxy of states, whether it be Utah or any other place, should ever disgrace the starry banner. He would like to give the hand of love to Governor West, who had fought on the other side, but who had grounded his arms, and now stood under the old flag. The speaker said he was a loyal American, and declared, "Were my church not loyal to the flag, I should turn my back upon my church forever."

Governor Fairchild, commander of the Loyal Legion of Wisconsin, was next introduced, and said that after such a hearty greeting it was easy to say, "We thank you." They had counted on a visit to Salt Lake, but had not expected such a grand welcome. The G. A. R. as an organization was well known. Its 500,000 members made themselves felt now as they did a quarter of a century ago. It was not organized for selfish purposes, or to advance the interests of any man or set of men, in politics, religion or business. They were members of the G. A. R. because they loved each other, and they gathered in national encampments because they loved their order and wished to keep it in good standing. He did not know the members in this city, but thought they would compare in decency and respectability with any thirty or forty men elsewhere. The visitors had been pleased with the grand mountains and their wealth, and with the populous districts they saw. Thirty-seven years ago the speaker had passed just north of Salt Lake on his way to California, in an ox team, and had not seen a sign of a white man's habitation. He thought that if any man had a doubt about the country being good enough to fight for, he should travel over it. There were none who had such good will toward the south as the G. A. R. There was only one point they insisted on—loyalty to the flag now. "And we not only insist on it in one place, but in every place. Not in the South alone, but in the North too. We are law-abiding men, and so help me God, the laws of this land must be obeyed. Wherever the law is disregarded, wherever treason shows itself, the government has only to call on the boys in blue to stamp it out. It may be in a State, or possibly in the Territory of Utah, and the loyal men will stamp it out there. We thank you, and bid you Godspeed, and when you want help, call on us."

Rev. Father Ladden, of the Catholic Church, of Wisconsin, followed. To say he felt highly honored was putting it mild. He had been agreeably disappointed with the beauty of the continent and the splendid welcome given the G. A. R. If they would call to mind the time when they followed the flag in the dark hours of war, they must feel happy to-night. When the life of the nation hung in the balance, they went forth, not for glory or wealth, but in that spirit of patriotism that would inscribe their names on the pages of history. There were some who thought this nation could be disintegrated, but the boys in blue had shown that the nation was one and indissoluble. In order for Utah to get into the Union it must be cared for as a tender plant, and taught, as a young child, that this country was the grandest on earth, and all would work right.

General Cheek, of Wisconsin, came next and said he had obtained his title

without being entitled to it. He was the last remaining private of the late war. He was picked on because he was small, but when at the second battle of Bull Run he felt mighty glad that he was small. He had learned that in war soldiers without officers were not much, nor were the officers without soldiers any better. And without the loyal women the others amounted to but little. It took a whole people to make a country. He paid a high tribute to the women of the Union. His speech throughout was full of humor, and called forth tremendous applause. To solve the "Mormon" problem he suggested that the women make their husbands bald-headed by pulling their hair out, and then the girls would not marry them.

Judge J. R. McBride came next, with his old story about those "horrible Mormons." He had not been in the war, but had stayed home because he was told to. In Utah there were many curious things, but the most curious of all were the people. Among the strange things here was to see a man swear to uphold the Constitution, and then plot to overthrow the country. Another was to see religious men committing the blackest crimes in the name of religion. He had passed through this valley before it was settled. Twenty-five years ago he came here to reside. He went to the Tabernacle to hear a sermon, and heard instead a tirade against the government. He had no religion in him, but studied the "Mormon" question, and found that the Church ruled the whole place. He objected, and was told that if he didn't go, however, but stayed and spent three months in moving Geo. Q. Cannon from Congress. The children here were taught to hate the United States government, and to avenge on it the wrongs their people had suffered. The skeleton of a government of Federal officers here was but a farce. Unless the government enforced its laws it was not worthy of respect. Its enemies here do not take the field. They say to the Gentiles, "It is none of your business what we do with the taxes." They refused to enforce laws because they think them unconstitutional. They shield the criminal, and with them perjury is piety and lying has risen to the sublimity of a fine art. The Gentiles had been fighting the "Mormons" a long time and had lost many men, among them, Robertson, Hempstead and McKean. (Here he charged the murder of Dr. J. King Robinson on the "Mormons.") The Gentiles have nailed the flag to the mast and do not mean to yield. They wanted aid. The corrupting influence of polygamy was less than the grinding power of the Church, which is slavery to us and them. Congress had promised relief and had passed laws, but the question was no nearer solution than 25 years ago. The "Mormons" had only been irritated. The franchise should be taken from them. They are in the majority and are increasing as five to one. The longer it goes the worse it will be to deal with them. Ten years ago they were less than 50,000; now they are 200,000, and in ten years they will be 500,000. James B. McKean had expressed a fear that the army would have to be used. In the interest of peace, something should be done quickly. Bills had been tied up in Congress, and the G. A. R. should demand of Congress that they settle this question. There were 50,000 non-Mormons in Utah, who have no more to do with the government than have the Chinamen in California. The government of the Territory was organized rebellion. Under the name of a Church it is organized treason, that teaches lying, perjury and treason, and ought to be throttled at the earliest opportunity. If it hadn't been for the "Mormons," the population of this city would now number 100,000. Instead of a people who vegetate, there would have been a live people, with colleges, schools, etc. The "Mormon" money was invested in temples. There was more money invested in schools by the New West Mission than by the whole "Mormon" Church. There was not a decent school building in the Territory. What is wanted is mechanics of every class but they won't come. They dare not. They would be driven out. This "Mormon" Church should be taken by the throat and a just government made to exist in Utah. The Gentiles were not grumblers, and did not care about the offices. They wanted their rights. They came to the G. A. R. for help and sympathy, and believed they would get it.

George A. Lowe, secretary and treasurer, C. W. Drake, assistant secretary, W. F. Colton, auditor, J. H. Bennett, general manager, D. C. Dodge, W. A. Bancroft acts in the capacity of superintendent. No change has been made in the local officers.

A Disturbance.—For some time past it has been complained that Tomney & Hillstead's saloon has been the scene of nightly carousals, such as to disturb the vicinity for quite a distance around. Low characters, male and female, assemble there and engage in the most boisterous and disgusting conduct. Last night, or rather early this morning, the police arrested four of the women engaged in creating the disturbance and lodged them in the city jail. These were Mrs. Wright, who was released yesterday afternoon on her promising to go to her home in Park City, Belle McGee, Annie Andersen and Dell Edwards. The latter two were dressed in male attire, and all were engaged in making night hideous. Among their companions were a number of soldiers and several visiting members of the G. A. R., one of whom bore the title of major. Two of the disreputable women, Ada Rivers and Bess Howard, who have a record of being of the most debased class of opium fiends, got away in company with the G. A. R. men, all partly drunk. The Edmunds girl had on a suit of clothes belonging to one Tom Leland, while the Andersen girl had a suit taken from the house where she is employed as servant. The mother of the first named came to the City Hall between two and three o'clock this morning, and obtained the release of her daughter on \$25 bail. Bonds in the same amount were furnished for the other by her employer, and the trial of both was set for this afternoon. While the crowd were being taken to the City Hall by the police, the row raised by them was so great as to annoy residents along the route they traveled.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY JULY 31.

Killed.—Yesterday, at Grantsville, James G. Burton, of Nephi, was killed by a horse. The animal was a vicious one and kicked the unfortunate man, inflicting injuries from which he died in a few minutes. No one else was present in the barn at the time of the occurrence. The wife of the unfortunate man was telegraphed to and came up to take charge of his body.

An Idaho Arrest.—On Wednesday, July 27th, as John D. Jones, of Cherry Creek, Oneida County, Idaho, was on his way home from working on his farm, he was arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Green, of Oxford, and deputy Richard M. Evans, of Malad. The charge is unlawful cohabitation. He was taken to Malad City, where he was placed under \$1,500 bonds to answer to the grand jury at Blackfoot. Thomas W. Williams and Wm. H. Richards are the bondsmen. The sureties were approved by Judge Lewis.

SENATOR LOGAN IN SALT LAKE.

THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE "CAMP FIRE" LAST EVENING.—SPEECHES OF GEN. LOGAN AND GOV. WEST.

At 7:55 last evening the Utah Central train with Senator John A. Logan and a large number of others en route to San Francisco, arrived in Salt Lake. A large crowd of people had assembled who greeted the distinguished gentleman with loud cheers. The party were then conducted in carriages up South Temple Street, West Temple and then to the hotel. At the skating rink a vast assemblage had gathered, and by the usual time of commencing the exercises, 8:30, the building contained about 2,500 people and as many more were unable to gain admittance. On the platform were Governor West, Chief Justice Zane, Secretary Thomas, Senator Logan, and a number of others, visitors and residents.

Colonel Sells called the assemblage to order, and announced a song by the Iowa Glee Club.

Chaplain John Hogarth Lozier announced that their song, "We'll fight it out here on the old Union line," had been composed by himself for the National Republican Convention that first nominated General Grant for President. He thought it appropriate on this occasion, in the presence of the distinguished General who, in the hearts of all the old soldiers, was the next nominee for the Presidency.

After the song it was stated that the crowd outside wanted some one to speak to them, and Col. Dufield, of Michigan, was selected. In his speech the reference made to the "Mormons" was most unbecoming, and evinced a bitter prejudice against the people of Utah.

From the platform Col. Sells announced ex-Governor Eli H. Murray who said no words of his could fully express the thoughts of his bosom. He felt honored in being asked in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic and the loyal citizens of Utah, to welcome General Logan, who bore an honored name. As a soldier, senator, man, he bade him welcome to Utah. The Territories were the wards of the general government, which exercises the authority of a parent, a guardian of their welfare. That authority he asked to be exercised in Utah. Extend to her people that which a child has a right to ask. This was the earnest prayer of every loyal man in the Territory of Utah.

They want the government to take care of this Territory and prepare her in all things that she may be handed as a bride into the Union of States. This was their country. Wherever the Stars and Stripes floated it was their country. There are no outsiders where the flag floats. They asked for equal rights and equal justice. The government should not turn deaf ears to the old guard, who in years ago, were on the picket line, and are on that line yet. There must be but one government in this country. There is no room for any other flag but the stars and stripes, which General Logan had so ably guarded in the halls of Congress. The laws passed by that body must be executed in Utah, and any man who was not faithful to the Constitution, and to the execution of the laws, was not worthy of American citizenship. Those in California would give no more earnest a welcome than the few who have stood on the picket line in these mountains. Thousands had received a warm welcome here; to Gen. Logan, above all, the people extended their heartfelt greeting. This was perhaps the most important meeting the people of the Territory ever saw here. They never had a grander man here than they had to-night. That which has occurred under this roof is what the thunders of the air has borne. Gen. Logan has been the defender of the Union and liberty, and they asked him to go forth with the Constitution in one hand and the laws in the other, and settle that question, than which there was no greater, that of giving the people of Utah justice. The colonies never had so great a cause of complaint against Great Britain as had the American citizens of Utah against those who have been grinding the face of the poor to the ground. These things the speaker wanted redressed as God was his judge. Thousands had rushed over the precipice to destruction. Those who remained should be saved. All that was asked was that they obey the law. The man who dishonored the flag was an enemy of the speaker's. He who honored it was a friend of General Logan. The speaker bade all welcome, congratulating them that God, who did all things well, had preserved them for the present occasion. If any of them saw proper to come back this way, hearts and homes would be open to them as they were bow.

Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, was introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In this life we are always accustomed to surprises, and I must say to you to-night that this is a surprise to me. That I should make a speech here to-night is something that I did not contemplate; but inasmuch as I find so many boys here with their pencils ready to take down what I say and what everybody else says, I suppose that they would be disappointed if I did not say something. How is it, boys?

If I were to undertake to prove to this audience that Governor Murray, for whom I have the highest respect, was a relative of mine, I would refer you to his speech. I will tell it on him right here—he and I are cousins; that is the reason he talked about me like he did. And if he had not made a speech, I don't know what I should have talked about.

I am very glad to meet this audience to-night. I am always glad to meet American citizens wherever I may go, and especially those that are now and those that have been heretofore loyal to the Constitution and flag of this great republic. If our forefathers 110 years ago had been told that in this year, 1886, that people would have been assembled on this spot in great numbers, and that this spot would have been a part of the United States of America, they would have said that that was a delusion. Our forefathers never thought that the government of the United States would extend west of the Mississippi River. They had no dreams that the government would ever expand beyond the eight hundred thousand and a few more square miles then embraced within that which they claimed. They never dreamed that we would extend from ocean to ocean—from the lakes to the gulf, and far beyond to the north, and that this whole country would be peopled by intelligent people that believe in republican institutions. But on this side of the Mississippi River, as I have had occasion to say before, we have nearly three-quarters of the extent of this vast republic of ours. With an area as broad as we have, with the many diverse interests in the different portions of the country, with a population brought from all parts of the civilized world, thrown together, no government in its extent could last but for a short time, except it were that the people who formed it were the government themselves; upon their shoulders it rested, and upon their patriotism its perpetuity depended. And in the formation of this government of ours the plan that was devised was that this government, with all its States, all its Territories, all its vast empires, should be beneath one flag, one Constitution, and its sovereignty should be centered in that Constitution and in that flag, making it one grand republic and one flag.

Loyalty means loyalty to the nation, to its existence, to perpetuating its institution, veneration for its flag, and observation of its Constitution and laws. And the only reason there has been trouble in this country at any time has been because the government itself, as organized, was, by a portion of the country, attempted to be perverted in reference to its Constitution

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JULY 30.

The D. & R. G. W.—Yesterday, in the Third District Court, an order was issued turning over the D. & R. G. W. from the receiver to the company. The petition of Receiver Bancroft was filed and he was discharged. The road is now in the hands of the old company, having been placed in a prosperous condition under the receivership. The present officers are: president, William J. Palmer; vice-president;