

THE DESERET NEWS.

Richard F. 6201

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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DESERET NEWS:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

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TERMS IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Corner South and East Temple Sts.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 25.

Fatal Accident.—This morning, at East Bountiful, a little boy, son of Joseph Day, Jr., was accidentally run over by a team and wagon. The boy was so severely injured that he died shortly afterwards. An inquest was held before Coroner George A. Lincoln and a jury, the verdict being that death resulted from injuries accidentally received.

SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE.

A NEW DANISH WEEKLY TO BE PUBLISHED.

The last three numbers of *Morgenstjernen* come to us enclosed in one cover, containing, besides some very interesting reading matter, several statistical tables, giving the exact number of persons baptized, emigrated, etc., in Denmark, Sweden and Norway, separately. The present volume will complete the main history of the Scandinavian mission, bringing it up to the present time. We congratulate Elder Jensen, the editor, on his success in gathering up and publishing these reminiscences from a mission that, compared with the number of inhabitants in the countries named, has been and continues to be more fruitful than any other thus far established by the Church. Thus, many valuable details and much important missionary experience which would otherwise have been lost, has been preserved for future good.

Brother Jensen has taken in a partner named Elder C. S. F. Orlob, of Logan who has been acting as secretary of the Logan Building and Manufacturing Company, and the two intend to publish a weekly newspaper to be called *Utah Posten*, commencing on New Year's next. *Morgenstjernen* will be continued as a monthly, containing sermons and biographical sketches, in connection with the weekly. The subscription for the two will be \$2.25 per annum. This advent will no doubt be hailed with satisfaction by the Scandinavian Saints in general, and the enterprise should meet with the encouragement and assistance it merits.

The annexed communication from Apostle Erastus Snow speaks for itself:

ST. GEORGE, NOV. 19, 1884.

Elder Andrew Jensen:

Dear Brother—I have received yours of the 15th inst., and am pleased to hear of the encouragement met with in your canvass for your proposed weekly paper. I trust this new enterprise will result in much good to the cause of Zion among our Scandinavian Saints at home, and others of that good people scattered abroad, and that it will prove a financial success, and the reward for your labors be both temporal and spiritual.

I have watched with much interest your efforts as a writer and publisher, first of "Joseph Smith's Levelets," and second your historical magazine *Morgenstjernen*, and I shall continue to pray for your future growth and prosperity in your efforts to "spread good news and glad tidings of great joy" among the old Norse descendants.

I thank the patrons of *Bikuben* for the support heretofore extended to Bro. Winberg in his arduous labors, and I feel to bless him for the good he has accomplished, struggling as he has under many disadvantages to keep aloft and answer public expectation.

I trust they will also duly manifest an appreciation of your efforts in the future as they have in the past, and that your weekly paper may ever be a welcome visitor to their homes.

Very respectfully,

ERASTUS SNOW.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

ITS CONDITION AS INSPECTED BY A "NEWS" REPORTER.

On invitation of Alex. Burt, County Jailor, reporters of some of the city papers to-day paid a visit to the institution of which he has charge. A report of its condition, as given by the Grand Jury, appeared in Saturday's News, but as Mr. Burt seemed to think the testimony of those "good men and true" needed a little seasoning to make it palatable to lovers of facts in general, a representative of this paper willingly accepted an invitation to go through the hotel de Burt and speak of things as he found them.

The County Jail is underground. Mr. Burt concedes this point. Not because the Grand Jury asserted it, but because he has been there several years and never knew it to be anywhere else. Ergo, the Grand Jurors told a great truth almost at the outset of their report. They also said they "found four single and two double cells." Then our reporter was too late and one of them had gone, for he only found five; three single and one double in use, and another double one not used at all.

The "nauseating odors of this infamous abode" had departed also, but the "seven or eight bushels of lime," used for deodorizing fecal matter and keeping the cells sweet and clean, were still there, occupying a portion of space in a bin at the south end of the corridor between the two rows of cells. It was very careless of the jailor to allow this matter to occupy any space at all in the August presence of the September Grand Jury. He should have annihilated both matter and space and given more room for the Timarchs to pass. Men can't help the size of their feet, nor women either, except in China, and then their fathers and mothers do it for them. American parents are less thoughtful.

A careful examination of the walls failed to discover the "exceeding dampness" complained of by the jury. There was some dampness, it is true, particularly in one of the single cells on the north end of the east row, but that it was any more than is usual in underground rooms in general, did not distinctly appear. But then this may have been the fault of our reporter, who was brought up on water as a beverage, and therefore not sensitive to its presence. Besides there was a large heater, blazing with burning coals, so hot as to cause one to shade his eyes as he passed, situated right in the main corridor, from which stove-pipes passed through the two double cells, and would through all the others if it were needed. But the prisoners never complain of cold.

The liability of prisoners to escape was another truth told by the Grand Jury, conceded by Mr. Burt, and proven by repeated attempts made in the past, whenever the convicts have gotten hold of anything, even the cover of a pail or a piece of glass, that they could work with. This is why the vessels for excrement are without covers, and a portion of deodorizing lime is furnished each cell as a substitute. The responsibility of using it rests with the prisoners themselves, and the vessels are removed and cleansed every morning.

As to the meals, two a day, furnished the prisoners, our reporter interrogated them in person. There are only two of them at present, viz.: Jack Kera and Udolph Winegar. The latter made no complaint at all. He always had enough to eat, often more than enough, and liked the quality. He was as healthy as could be, and spoke well of the way in which he was treated. Jack Kera thought breakfast was "kind o' thin." He only had a pint of coffee, two slices of bacon, with occasionally a piece of liver, a plate of molasses. The dinner he said was good and he had plenty. It consisted of soup with vegetables, bread, beef and potatoes. Two meals, he said, was all they needed in their confined state.

This prisoner's health did not appear to have suffered, not even from the Grand Jury's visit. He is as big and brawny as a bear, and almost as intellectual. He is a filthy fellow, in his habits, and so wicked as to require being kept in one of the "dark cells," the grated door of which faces a good sized window just opposite, through which he gets plenty of light and air. He was formerly in another cell, to the north, a damper and darker one, but is now in the driest cell in the building. He was put in the latter when he first came, but tried to bore out and had to be moved.

The mattresses and blankets were all new four months ago, and those shown to our reporter, which were all there were about the place, were as good as new for all practical purposes. We did not see the one which "gave way on being raised from the stone floor" by the Grand Jurymen. Thereby, it seems, hung a tale. Four months ago, when the prisoner Kern was given a brand new mattress with the rest, he did not give up the old one, but designedly kept it, and by regularly soaking it with slops (it is suspected,) reduced it to the rotten condition desirable for his purpose

when the Grand Jury came round. They came, they saw, they felt, and the cunning convict's end was attained. This one rotten mattress, which the jailor knew nothing about, was readily taken by the jurors as a sample of the rest, which could not have been inspected in view of their sweeping assertion that "the mattresses in use were in such a state of decay," etc. But let that pass, perhaps the gentlemen were in a hurry and did not have time to look at any more mattresses than the one which Mr. Kern had rotated for their especial benefit.

Our reporter next visited the cookhouse in the back-yard, concerning which the Grand Jury made themselves particularly merry. He was shown a piece of pork similar to that exhibited to them, and though he did not taste it and is not therefore qualified to judge as to its being "far from palatable" or otherwise, he saw enough to satisfy him that it was as good as he was in the habit of eating himself, and therefore did not quarrel with it. It was not "produced from beneath the kitchen floor," but from the cupboard, and so far from being "accessible to vermin" any more than ordinarily the case in kitchens, or "seasoned with back-yard dirt," it looked perfectly clean and fresh. There was a little place under the floor, used as a cellar in warm weather, but what harm there could be in wrapping up a piece of meat in paper and putting it there to keep it cool and out of the way of flies, it would take a Grand Jury to decide; our judgment is not equal to it.

The cook, when the food has not been prepared at Mr. Burt's own house, as it will be hereafter, has been William C. Brooks, one of the prisoners who has been there five months waiting for the Grand Jury to act on his case for quarreling with his wife. They ignored the charge against him only to criticize his cookery. This strikes him in a sore place as he rather prides himself on his ability in that direction. He has been punished he thinks, more severely than he would have been had they indicted him. Perhaps it was so intended. Who knows, in these days of open venires, remanding without bail, punishment pending appeals, etc.?

As to the "tentacles of death over-powering a criminal on his incarceration," that is certainly an ambitious sentence. Like the Latin of a political stump speech, it sounds well, but it doesn't mean anything. Jailor Burt, in three years, says he has not paid out a dollar for a doctor, nor had anyone sick on his hands at all. This he told to the jury, but they forgot to mention it in their report. He says he has given pills for biliousness from over-eating, but those he keeps on hand for such purposes. The nearest thing to a "tentacle of death" that ever came into the jail prior to the jury's visit, was a glass bottle which one of the prisoners cut himself with while trying to escape. Dr. Clinton sewed up his wounds, inflicted by himself, and thus even this poor fellow was yanked from the jaws of the Destroyer.

There, we think we have gone through the County Jail pretty thoroughly, and also through the report given of it by the Grand Jury of the Third Judicial District.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 26

District Court.—Proceedings before Chief Justice Zane, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1884:

J. M. Benedict, administrator, vs. John Manning et al.; settled and dismissed.

John Manning vs. J. M. Benedict, administrator, two cases, settled and dismissed.

Henry Shields vs. County of Summit; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Peter Cunningham vs. U. P. R. R. Co., trial resumed.

Patrick Phelan et al., vs. Frisco Consolidated Mining Co., et al.; default and judgment as prayed.

"Parry's Literary Journal."—The December number of this excellent magazine will be out on Saturday, containing among other valuable papers, chapters on "Books at Home," "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," "Substantial Justice," "The Wife's Defender," "Science Notes" from W. Matten Williams and others; and an excellent sketch of "William the Silent." The poetical selections are well chosen. "After a Little While," "Wanted," "At Peace," and "Be not Content." We are pleased to note the increasing interest and attractiveness of this young journal of choice reading. It has been received with much favor by all classes, and as a literary venture it deserves the success it has met with.

Enticing Girls for Prostitution. Robert W. Lourey, alias "Government Kid," is being heard to-day before Justice Spiers, on the charge of enticing two young girls, named Mary and Lilly Johnson, from their home in Ogden to this city, for purposes of prostitution. The complainant is Mrs. Johnson, mother of the two girls, who informed the police that they had been taken to Em de Mar's

bagnio, to which place Lourey had enticed them by false promises and representations. There they were found according to her statement, and Lourey was put under arrest.

Lourey is husband to one of the girls, Lilly, who is not yet 15 years of age. He became acquainted with the sisters in Ogden some time ago, married Lilly, and then got them to leave home. He is a young fellow about thirty years old, and "a hard-looking citizen." He is conducting his own case, while Mr. Fletcher is prosecuting.

The Lecture at Lehi.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th, Mr. J. A. Macknight gave his lecture on Napoleon Bonaparte, at Lehi, but in consequence of an accident to the stereopticon was unable to exhibit the fine views with which he has illustrated the subject here and elsewhere. Mr. Macknight expresses his determination, however, to make amends to the good people of Lehi in the following manner:

On an evening to be decided on by the Y. M. M. I. A. of that place, probably next Tuesday or Wednesday, he will exhibit all the views of the Bonaparte lecture, omitting the narrative, with the same perfection as they have been given here at the Theatre, and will give his instructive lecture on United States History, with the views illustrating it; making an exhibition of about 100 splendid pictures 12 feet in diameter, and a lecture on our country's history, in all an entertainment of about two hours' duration.

The prices will be the same as were arranged for the Bonaparte lecture, and those who remained to hear it out after the stereopticon failed, Tuesday evening, will receive tickets without further payment, on application to Mr. Kirkham at the Tithing Office, or at the box office on the evening of the entertainment.

Returned from the South.—This morning we received a call from Elder Jesse J. Fuller, of Provo, who returned to his home from a mission to the Southern States last Saturday. He left Utah on September 5th, 1882, and labored for the first six weeks in Hickman and Lewis Counties, Tennessee, and from thence proceeded to Lauderdale County, Alabama, in which part and in Lawrence County, Tennessee, he operated in the ministry during the remainder of his mission. He met with good success after the first few months. He baptized thirty-two persons and was present while that ordinance was administered to sixteen others. The treatment he received was generally kind. The only instance of his being violently molested was on the 17th of last August, when he was seized by a mob in the night, taken by them into the woods and subjected to a scourging with whips. The incident caused great indignation among the more respectable and friendly portion of the people, while the anti-Mormons exulted over it, being encouraged by the insignificance of the reward offered by Governor Bate for the apprehension of the Cane Creek murderers. They looked upon the Governor's evident indifference as amounting to a sanction of mob violence. Elder Fuller's health was good during his absence from home, and he reaches Utah in the same condition. During the last eight months he was President of the Southwest Tennessee Conference, having succeeded Elder E. R. Miles in that position. The present President of that field is Elder George J. Woodbury.

Before leaving his field of labor Elder Fuller traveled through that region of country and gathered together eighteen of the Saints, took them by boat on the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, to Shawneetown, where Elder J. G. Kimball took charge of the party and accompanied them to the settlements of the Saints in Colorado.

UNLAWFUL COHABITATION.

THE HEARING IN THE AIRD CASE BEFORE COMMISSIONER MCKAY.

The preliminary examination in the case of John Aird, charged with unlawful cohabitation, was proceeded with at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, as per continuance of yesterday. The complaint was made by Elizabeth Aird, and charged that the defendant had been living for over two years past with herself and another woman, named Anna Maria Thomas. The defendant, after his arrest, engaged Sheeks and Rawlins to defend him, but as they were engaged in the District Court with other business, they sent another attorney to represent them.

The defendant was arraigned at 2 p. m. yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the charge, and his attorney then asked to waive a hearing and give bonds. The District Attorney, however, was anxious to go on with the testimony, in order to get it on record so that there would be "no dodging it" afterwards. An effort was made to have it postponed until Friday, but without success, and then until Thursday morning. The District Attorney said defendant had had ample time to secure counsel who could

attend, and while he was disposed to be courteous to Sheeks & Rawlins, he was also mindful of the fact that any delay might result in changing the character of the evidence the prosecution expected to be able to produce.

The Commissioner, however, decided to grant the continuance, as stated by the News last evening, until this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The defendant was required to give bonds in \$2,500, but not being able to do so, he passed the night in custody. The witnesses who had been subpoenaed were also required to give security in \$250 each for their reappearance, but after further discussion and deliberation, this order was modified, and they were released on their own recognizance in the sum of \$200 each, to appear this morning.

To-day it was learned that Messrs. Sheeks and Rawlins had withdrawn as attorneys for the defense, pleading other business, and the firm of Bennett, Harkness & Kirkpatrick was secured to defend instead. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared as their representative, but he and his partners afterwards withdrew also, as a press of other business prevented their conducting the case. Mr. H. Watrous was finally engaged to represent the defendant, and the examination went on.

The first witness called was John Aird, Sen., father of the defendant. The principal statement elicited from him was that the defendant lived with a woman named Janet Montgomery, who was supposed to be his wife, in Scotland, before coming to this country. At 11 o'clock an adjournment was taken till one p. m., when the examination continued. After John Aird had finished testifying, Elizabeth Aird, the deponent, was next interrogated. The hearing was proceeding as we went to press, U. S. Attorney Dickson is conducting the prosecution.



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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red STEER, about 10 years old, upper slope in right and under slope in left ear, branded on left ribs.
One sorrel HORSE, 3 years old, spot in forehead, left hind foot white, branded on right thigh S has a large wart on inside of right thigh.

If said animal is not claimed and taken away, before Dec. 5th, 1884, they will be sold to the highest bidder, at 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the estray pound in Parowan City.

WM. B. ORTON,
District Poundkeeper.
Parowan, Nov. 26th, 1884.

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