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which, in his later years, was proving a most gratifying success. When the Faculty of this Academy were ready to form a more advanced class, they would not want for room in which to prosecute their studies. The speaker was ready and willing to aid all he could in the work of educating the youth of Zion.

Sister Zina Y. Williams said that as she looked on the pleasant faces of the students she thought of the saying of Jesus to His people, "Ye are the salt of the earth." She felt that the Lord thought it was time that the principles of truth were taught to the children of the Saints. They should work while the day lasts, and if they improved their opportunities they would look to their time in school as the most pleasant part of their lives. This school was only one of the many that would be organized in Zion. The young should look to inward adornment, by cultivating their minds. They should not follow foolish fashions and violate the laws of nature, but should learn true principles and rise above the follies of the world.

Elder Francis Cope felt highly gratified at the evidences of success which he had witnessed. He felt that, when higher classes were formed and accommodations provided, the people would see that nothing was lacking for their permanent establishment. Schools on this plan should be generally established among the people, and they would accomplish great things among the young.

Elder A. E. Hyde also appreciated the good that was being done. Another department was to be added to the school at the next term, and he looked to a time in the near future when an Academic department would be organized. Circumstances had prevented him from doing as much as he desired to as a member of the executive committee, and the greater part of the work had devolved on Brother Douglass, but he was desirous of aiding in the further advancement of the school.

Elder Wm. B. Douglass said the executive committee had endeavored to provide for the comfort and convenience of the students, and thanked the latter for their appreciation of these efforts. He mentioned one instance in which this appreciation was shown—there was not a scratch or anything to deface any of the furniture or buildings used by the school. He exhorted them to continue their efforts to obtain knowledge—that would benefit them in time and eternity, and said that it was intended to organize a higher department as soon as practicable.

Sister Zina D. Young thought the necessity of educating the youth was not fully realized among the people, and said the value of proper instruction could not be too highly estimated. Her earnest desire was for the success of this class of schools which had been inaugurated under Divine inspiration.

Sister Lucy B. Young referred to the time of her youth, when the children of the Saints were compelled to hide from mobs instead of having the privilege of attending school. Those of the present day could not appreciate the advantages they possessed in their opportunities of acquiring knowledge. She exhorted the students to prepare for the future, when the cloud would pass from over the Latter-day Saints, and they would be called forth to exercise powers of government and labor for the good of all mankind. They should be prayerful and watchful, and learn to obey all proper discipline.

Elder Daniel Harrington, who has been selected to conduct the new department organized, expressed his desire to do all in his power for the welfare of the youth. He considered that their moral as well as intellectual faculties should be improved, and felt that the safety of religion as well as of government depended on the proper training of the children.

Elder Wm. Stewart commended the work of the Academy, an Education meant the growth of the whole human being as designed by the Almighty, and the development and establishment of character. An eminent educator had said that "of all the evils of our public schools, the greatest was the evil of excluding religion." This school was without that fault. He exhorted the students to strive to become pure and honorable men and women.

President Angus M. Cannon spoke in praise of the manner in which the school had been conducted, and trusted that the interest in it would continue to increase. Encouraged those present to look at the future and be prepared to acquit themselves as became the sons and daughters of God.

The "Doxology" was sung, and Elder Daniel Harrington pronounced the benediction.

This evening a party will be given in the Social Hall to the students and those who aided in establishing the Academy.

On Monday the second term of the Intermediate department commences.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY JAN 29

T. B. Lewis Arrested.—On Thursday evening T. B. Lewis, formerly of this city, but now a resident of Ogden, was arrested at the latter place on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He waived examination and was placed under \$1,500 bonds.

Court Notes.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day:

John Berg and Jens Christen were admitted to citizenship.

Eliza Adkins vs. E. F. Sells et al.; writ of assistance issued.

Edward C. Dunce et al. vs. Deep Creek Mining Company; default and judgment.

Fred. Salomon vs. [Ernst] [Bittner]; default and judgment.

Arrest in Idaho.—We have received the following from Chesterfield, Idaho, under date of Jan. 25, 1887:

"On Sunday morning, the 23rd inst., United States Deputy Marshal W. S. Hopson and Henry Sagers, a spotter, made a raid on this place and arrested A. P. Anderson on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, taking him the same evening to Blackfoot to appear before Commissioner Bixby on Monday morning. His bonds were placed at \$2,000.

"This Sagers was a resident of this place for a number of years, and was indicted two or three times for grand larceny. It getting too warm for his business here, he has taken up his abode in Blackfoot, following the occupation of spotter and saloon bummer."

Funeral of Sister Winter.—The funeral obsequies over the remains of the late Sister Mary Winter, took place this morning at 11 o'clock in the Seventeenth Ward meeting house, and were conducted by Bishop Linney of that Ward. The gathering of friends was quite large, and was addressed by Elders Heber J. Romney, Geo. Stringfellow and Chas. W. Stayner, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the deceased, referring to her faithfulness to the work of God, and her noble character as a woman.

It was a cause of regret that her second daughter, Kate, was prevented by illness from being present, but all was done by her son Arthur and her daughter Annie and their friends, that kind and loving hands could do in attending to the last offices for their mother. The remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of mourners in carriages.

Last Night's Fire.—Shortly after 10 o'clock last night several parties noticed a blaze to the north of the city, but no alarm was sent to the fire department until about 11 o'clock. The hose cart and engine were then started out, and after a long run in the direction of the blaze, arrived at the scene, a frame building on the Warm Springs property, just south of the bath house. It was almost burned down, so nothing was left to be done but to extinguish the embers, which was accomplished by a stream of water thrown by the steamer from a hot spring.

The building was the property of Mrs. Townsend, and was worth about \$250; it was uninsured. It had not been occupied for some time, and there is no definite idea of the cause of the fire. A buggy, which was in one part of the building, was taken out uninjured. The loss, though comparatively small, is quite heavy on the owner, who is not in circumstances to easily afford it.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

THE COMMISSIONER TIRED OF SUCH CASES.

About 7 o'clock this morning Thos. Brunner, of the Eleventh Ward, was seized as a victim under the Edmunds law. Deputy Vandercook served the warrant of arrest, which was issued on one of Rensch's complaints, and at 10 o'clock the defendant was arraigned before Commissioner McKay and pleaded not guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

Mr. Moyle was the defendant's attorney, and Mr. Dickson conducted the prosecution.

Mrs. Thomas Brunner was called as a witness, and testified that she was the lawful wife of the defendant. She had been married to him 47 years; during the past three years he had lived with her exclusively. He had been married to his second wife about 20 years; she had visited witness' house several times, and the defendant provided for her.

Elizabeth A. H. Brunner, the plural wife, had been subpoenaed, but was not present, and the defendant asked and obtained leave to go and find her, which he did, returning in a few moments.

She testified that she had been married to the defendant, but for five or six years they had not lived together as they had done before that time. For the past three years defendant had provided for her and had visited her house occasionally, but they had not lived together.

The Commissioner summed up the case and ordered the defendant discharged. In closing, he remarked that he would like to know what was the use of bringing such cases before him, where the defendants were aged, and where there was no evidence against them.

ELDER N. H. FELT.

HIS FUNERAL WILL BE CONDUCTED TO-MORROW.

The funeral of Elder Nathaniel H. Felt, who, on the 27th inst., closed what had been, until stricken with ill health, superinduced by advancing years, a useful career, will be conducted in the Seventeenth Ward meeting house to-morrow (Sunday), at 10 a. m.

The deceased was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 6th, 1816;

baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1842 and joined the body of the Church at Nauvoo in 1845. When the Saints were expelled from there, it was his desire, and his preparations were made to that end, to press on with the van, but was stricken with fever and ague on the frozen banks of the Missouri and unable to proceed.

He was appointed to preside at St. Louis in 1847, and through those troublous times, with the powers of darkness poured out with fury upon the people, and during those dark days of the cholera scourge he nobly filled his calling in directing, aiding and comforting the Saints, to the satisfaction and with the commendation of the Church authorities, as shown by many letters from them in his possession. He was finally released, and on the 6th day of October, 1850, he, with his family arrived in Salt Lake Valley. In 1851 he was appointed a Presiding Traveling Bishop. In 1854 he went to New York with President Taylor and assisted in establishing the publication known as *The Mormon*, and in receiving and forwarding the emigration. He returned home in 1856.

In 1855 he went to Great Britain on a mission, where he labored in the *Millennial Star* office, and later as pastor of the London District, returning in 1867.

In 1868 he was again called on a mission to the Eastern States, which he filled.

He was the first alderman of Salt Lake City and served for many years in the City Council, and for some time in the Legislature. He figured prominently, on numerous occasions, on civic committees appointed to receive distinguished visitors to this city.

In 1873 he passed through a very severe sickness, which left his body in a debilitated condition and has been more or less confined to the house ever since.

On January 15, 1887, he was stricken with paralysis in the leg, and though he seemed to improve and his family thought it was but a local complaint from lack of circulation and exercise, yet on the 27th, after sitting up some time and apparently in the best of spirits, in fact better than for months past, he retired to rest and passed quietly away without realizing, as far as can be ascertained, any more than did his family, that his demise was so near.

PARK CITY'S MARSHAL HELD

FOR COMMITTING A HIGH-HANDED OUTRAGE.

The preliminary examination in the case of James Kessel, Marshal of Park City, on the charge of extortion, came up before Commissioner McKay yesterday afternoon. C. D. Atkinson and Frank H. Thomas, the two drummers who had been fleeced by the Marshal, were sworn, and gave their version of the affair, which was the same as the first statement of the case. This was that they had ordered two picture frames at a cost of \$3 each; when the bill was presented it was for \$4.25 each; they took one frame at this price and left the other; afterward they left Park City on Tuesday, when they were followed by Marshal Kessel and Mr. Osborne, who made the frames, and were compelled by the two latter to pay \$19.50 before they were permitted to continue their journey.

Several witnesses (who were on the stage corroborated the account of Atkinson and Thomas as to what occurred at that part of the proceedings. This closed the testimony for the prosecution, and Mr. Dickson asked that the accused be held to await the grand jury's action.

Mr. W. I. Snyder, counsel for the defense, called Police Justice F. E. James, of Park City, as a witness. The latter testified that he issued a warrant for the arrest of Atkinson and Thomas and gave it to the city marshal to serve.

The city ordinance making it a criminal offense for a person to order goods and fail to pay for them, was introduced in evidence.

Mr. Dickson objected to it, as Park City was not empowered by its charter to pass such an ordinance.

Commissioner McKay remarked that even if it were admissible, it would have no bearing on the case, as it did not authorize the defendant to compromise the affair as he had done.

Mr. Snyder suggested that the complaining witness was present and was authorized to make a settlement.

Marshal Kessel was then sworn and testified in his own behalf. He said that he had been given a warrant of arrest to serve on Messrs. Atkinson and Thomas. He had followed them about ten miles from the city before overtaking them. He thought that, as Osborne, the complainant, was willing, he was authorized to make the settlement he had done.

On cross-examination by Mr. Dickson, the witness could not give a lucid explanation of the bill of costs figured on the back of the warrant. These were \$4.25 for the frame; \$3 for mileage; \$3 for Mr. Osborne's time; \$3 for the police justice; (Mr. Dickson wanted to know why this was included, when there had been no hearing and the justice was not entitled to anything, but received no reply); two other items for \$4 and \$3.75, which were required to make up the total of \$20, the defendant could not explain, but said he knew what they were for when he put them down.

Mr. Osborne testified that he had

made the frame for Thomas and Atkinson, but they had not paid for it; he then made complaint against them, and went with the defendant to make the arrest; thought he was authorized in making a settlement; the Marshal said the costs would be \$20, but took \$19.50 to make it square.

At this statement the Commissioner remarked, "He acted as magistrate on the road, did he?" but received no answer.

Mr. Dickson was unable to get any explanation from Mr. Osborne as to how he reconciled it with his conscience to swear out a complaint against the men for obtaining goods under false pretenses when his own statement showed that he had not delivered the frame, but that it was still at the painter's to be finished. The District Attorney then asked that the defendant be held on the charge of extortion.

Mr. Snyder asked that he be discharged, as his action was in ignorance of the strict letter of the law, and he thought he was doing his duty properly.

Mr. Dickson disagreed with this proposition, and characterized the defendant's action as a high-handed outrage; he had bulldozed two strangers out of all he could; he could not account for the various amounts (which went to make up the \$20). If it had been an honest mistake the District Attorney would not ask that the defendant be held, but the circumstances and evidence did not justify such a conclusion.

The Commissioner said that a criminal process was not the proper way to collect a civil debt. He understood there had been considerable of this improper method of procedure around mining camps, and it should be stopped. He then fixed the bail of the defendant at \$500, F. E. James and John M. Young being sureties.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY JAN. 31.

Primary Associations.—The regular meeting of the officers of the Primary Associations of Salt Lake Stake will be held Saturday, February 6th, at the residence of Mrs. Ellen Clawson, No. 75, First Street, Eagle Gate. A good attendance is desired.

Obsequies.—The funeral service over the remains of Elder N. H. Felt, yesterday morning, in the Seventeenth Ward meeting house, was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. An appropriate discourse was delivered by Bishop Orson F. Whitney, and remarks suited to the occasion were also made by Elder Robert Campbell.

Exceedingly Foolish.—A dispatch evidently emanating from the brain of a semi-idiot, shows what insipid and improbable trash is sometimes sent over the wires in relation to the "Mormons." It is a revival of the insane rumor that gained some currency a few years ago to the effect that President Brigham Young did not die, but was still living. The ridiculous and stale story, given in its present form, is useful only as a curiosity, showing to what extent some men will formulate and falsify in order to throw discredit upon the "Mormons."

Heavy Snow.—On Thursday last the eastern-bound train on the Oregon Short Line was snowed in near Montpelier, Idaho. The Laramie *Boomerang* says that the Union Pacific passenger waited two and a half hours at Green River, and was then compelled to come on minus the Oregon Short Line connection. The latter reached Green River on Friday afternoon. The blockade is reported as something terrific. A frightful wind storm was raging, and it was laden with a wet and heavy snowfall. The scene of the blockade was a deep cut, and the way had to be shoveled step by step, the cut behind filling up as the train moved slowly ahead.

Majestic Killing.—Yesterday, A. Andersen, a young Swede, started from South Cottonwood for this city, on horseback. As he was riding along a lane northwest of Francklyn station, some one secreted in some willows fired at him. His horse fell, but got up again, and the rider, who is a new arrival here, was too excited to find out whether his animal was severely hurt or not, but rode on to Salt Lake. He then discovered that the horse was shot, the ball entering the right side, just in front of the hip. The wounded animal died shortly after. It is said that the horse had won several local races, and that is alleged as the cause of the shooting.

Town Burned.—The Laramie *Boomerang* of last Friday (Jan. 28) has the following:

"Yesterday about noon the startling report reached Green River that the town of Peru, eight miles west, had been totally destroyed by fire. Later information made that report a certainty. It appears the fire originated in a defective flue leading from the kitchen of the railroad section house. The flames spread rapidly, and in spite of the utmost efforts the fire speedily communicated with the only other building in the town, a small out house, and in half an hour from the discovery of the flames, the fire fiend had got in a complete job of work, and Peru was in ashes. The Union Pacific was by far the largest loser by the sweeping conflagration."

More Arrests in the North.—Our Ogden representative sends us the following:

"Since the arrest of Prof. T. B.

Lewis, two other persons have been hauled in on the same kind of complaint. Their names are J. P. C. Winters and John Peterson, both of Huntsville, Ogden Valley. The first named caused the deputies—Whetstone and Steele—considerable chasing before he was arrested, which made it near midnight on Friday before they arrived with him in Ogden.

"To-day Winters was taken before Commissioner T. J. Black. He pleaded not guilty and Wm. Felt and W. G. Child gave bonds for his appearance in the sum of \$1,500. Jensen appeared before Wangleigh, waived examination and was placed under \$1,000 bonds. David Kay and L. Mikelson became sureties for him."

Upset in a Smash-Up.—Mr. Chas. Hegson, of this city, who was one of the passengers on the Union Pacific express train, a part of which became derailed and went over an embankment near Evanston on Saturday night, in conversation with a News reporter, detailed the experience itself and some of the sensations experienced by a person in such a position. "It is not a pleasant thing," he said, "to be riding easily enough in a car, going along as usual, expecting nothing, and all at once to come to a standstill and then something more vigorous to follow. The shaking up kind of takes away the faculty of thinking or arriving at conclusions, and you are confronted with such a host of things of a bustling and breaking-up nature all at once that you mechanically grab at something and hold your breath. Then you find yourself wrong side up in conformity with the position of the car, and everything of a movable nature tumbling here, there and everywhere, an awful din and racket but nothing plainly distinguishable. All at once the row ceases; you are on your side and so is the car. Pretty much everything is mixed up around where you are; you get into the best shape you can, and walk or crawl past the seats as the case may be to the end door, which fortunately could be opened, and out you go. There was a slight alarm of fire, but fires are so customary on such occasions that it is looked upon as a matter of course, and in this instance was a false alarm."

Arizona Deaf Mutes.—During the past two years, Dr. J. R. Park, President of the University, has received several applications for free admission to the Deaf Mute Department from the parents and friends of uneducated deaf mutes in Arizona. Most of these applications came from families that had once resided in Utah and moved to Arizona, and all of them are too poor to afford the expense of giving their deaf mute children an education in an institution. One of the applicants was a girl that attended the Deaf Mute Department for two terms, and she was anxious to return last Fall and keep on in her studies, but her mother, who had come at great expense to keep house for her near the University, could not afford it again. In one application there were two children in the same family whose father could not afford to send them to this institute, and was forced to keep them at home in their ignorance.

Out of sympathy for these applicants a letter has been written to the Governor and Legislature of Arizona, now in session, by the principal of the Deaf Mute Institute here, petitioning them to do something for these unfortunate children by making a small appropriation for their education, an appeal which we hope our southern neighbors will act upon kindly, for the benefit of those who stand so much in need of an education in order to become useful members of the human family.

As, according to the census of 1880, the number of deaf mutes in Arizona is not large enough to warrant the great expense of establishing an institution in that Territory, Prof. White has offered to admit pupils from Arizona to the Deaf Mute Institute here and educate them until the time comes when Arizona builds an institute of its own.

MORE R. R. ACCIDENTS.

TRAIN MEN KILLED AND INJURED.

On Saturday night word was brought to this city that an accident had occurred on the Oregon Short Line, north of Granger, on Friday night, but no particulars were obtainable. That such an event took place there was no room for doubt when two of the injured men were placed in the railroad hospital at Ogden for treatment.

At noon to-day news was received that still another accident had happened on the Union Pacific, this time at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Particulars are meagre, but say that late last night two trains came in collision, wrecking both locomotives, and killing two men, besides injuring several others.

A LAMENTABLE TRAGEDY.

A LITTLE BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT AND KILLED.

An intense sensation was created last evening by the rapid spread of a report to the effect that a little two-year-old son of Sidney Clawson had been accidentally shot and mortally wounded. The sad intelligence proved to be only too true. Mr. Clawson, his wife and child were visiting at the house of Mr. Frank Taylor, in the Eighteenth Ward. While those who