

over which they may have tickets, and a transfer will be made there. Each coach will be locked and the passengers will be guarded through Memphis and sent on to their destination. None will be allowed to stop here.

Sapt. Pegram, of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, is in receipt of a telegram from Decatur, Ala., which says there are eight cases of yellow fever there. The town is almost depopulated.

Bismarck, Dakota, 22.—George W. Street, a lawyer of Indianapolis, offered for record a quitclaim deed from Oscar Swanson, of Livingston, Montana, to Street for a quarter section of the township of Bismarck, or what might be called the east half of the town for a consideration of \$300. The instrument purports to be a reconveyance of a deed made by Swanson, March 13th, 1887. The register of deeds refuses to record the deed, on the ground that it is void and inexecutable attempt to land the title of five or six hundred thousand dollars worth of property, including half of the court house.

New York, Sept. 22.—Special from Ottawa, Ontario: A matter which may lead strongly to strengthen the already strained relations between the Dominion and the United States has presented itself in connection with jurisdiction at points on the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia. As the result of recent investigations it is reported to the government here that valuable gold fields which have been discovered and which are now being worked on the Yukon River, are in British not United States territory, as all along has been supposed. These gold fields are represented to be of great value, and as American officers in Alaska dispute the claim that the deposits are in British territory, there is a conflict between miners who believe they are working on United States territory, and British authorities, who assert their jurisdiction. It is feared that the provincial government of Canada is now issuing mining permits, and in the absence of international boundary lines, it cannot be followed that in many instances they will be granted without a knowledge as to whether they are in British or United States territory. Evidently the time has arrived when serious international complications may only be avoided by a definite location of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia.

Agree, Colo., Sept. 22.—The Midland has come out ahead in its controversy with the D. & R. G. regarding the right of way on Ute Avenue.

Judge Strickland this morning fined Agent Watters and Roadmasterweeney \$50 each for contempt of court in refusing to clear the street under the court's order. The D. & R. G. then backed down and pulled its train off, and the Midland took up the track, laid its own rails, and stood their train on them.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 22.—One new case of yellow fever was reported up to noon today and one death. The health authorities have assumed control of all sanitary affairs. The mayor has issued orders for the protection of property. All persons not already exposed are urged to leave the city on a special train which will be provided as soon as arrangements can be made. The fire bells will be rung at one o'clock each evening and all persons will be notified to retire. A quarantine station has been established two miles north of the city.

Ave new cases of fever were reported today. Nurses are badly needed.

Nashville, Sept. 22.—The American Martin, Tenn., special says: Two trains on the Illinois Central railroad containing several hundred refugees passed through here today going north. The train was allowed to stop a mile north of town, where provisions were taken to the passengers, many of whom had not eaten anything for forty-eight hours.

Jacksonville, Sept. 22.—New cases today, 163; deaths, 6. It is almost certain that hundreds of colored people have had the fever and recovered without treatment of physicians.

Decatur, Ala., Sept. 22.—The business houses, postoffice and express stores are all closed. Ten new cases of fever are reported this morning and two deaths. The spread of the disease is appalling, considering the few people left in the city.

Jacksonville, Sept. 22.—Reports of the board of health today aggregate 125 new cases and 10 deaths. Among the new cases are two of the visiting physicians. A more hopeful feeling prevails. Many intelligent observers of former epidemics believe the worst is over.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—A special from almost every village and hamlet in Mississippi, where there is a telegraph office, shows that "shotgun quarantine" has been established. The following from Columbus is given in specimen: "The excitement here is intense. The Columbus riflemen and Bowen's cadets have volunteered for duty, and a guard of four men under military regulations is stationed on each public road and railroad leading into the city with orders to let no one pass who is known to be from an infected locality."

New York, Sept. 22.—Acting Mayor Gorow, of Jacksonville, Florida, writes to the charity committee of the Procter Exchange expressing thanks for the generous response to the call for aid. He says Jacksonville has enough for last thirty days but will have to do without McClellan and Gainesville,

and that the fever cannot be expected to end before December, so that much additional help will be required.

Two refugees from a quarantine camp in Florida were arrested today by the health officers of this city and taken to North Brothers Island where they are kept close prisoners. The refugees come from an infected city said to be Jacksonville. They had agreed voluntarily to undergo ten days quarantine before continuing their journey north. They broke the parole and came through by rail. The authorities here are in close telegraphic communication with the infected districts and will arrest all who are found violating the parole.

The steamship Delaware which arrived at quarantine last night from Fernandina, Fla., will be detained for observation until Sunday afternoon.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 23.—A special to the American from Decatur, Ala., says: Today has been the gloomiest Sunday in Decatur's history; the sun even refusing its cheerful light. There are hardly more than 150 people in town. Two thirds of these are colored. Special trains with about fifty refugees left about midnight last night. There were but two cases and no deaths today. One of today's cases is Dr. W. C. Buckley, one of the best physicians in Decatur. Total cases are 17; total deaths, 14.

CONFIDENCE RESTORED AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 23.—The city has been quiet today. Confidence is restored and the feeling of uneasiness which amounted almost to a panic on Friday has given way to a more rational view of the situation.

The quarantine regulations of Memphis have caused a suspension of travel, and the result is shown in the few arrivals at the hotels. Business is virtually at a standstill throughout this section of country. The quarantine is working great hardships on many of the citizens who are absent from the city and cannot return.

President Hadden of the taxing district today issued a circular calling for fifty men as volunteers to act on picket duty on roads and on the river front, until the services of the militia can be secured.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE.

In reply to President Hadden's message, calling for the state militia, the Governor says: "I am powerless to comply, having no authority of law to call on the militia for such purposes, and am without a dollar of appropriation with which to pay them. If the militia sees proper to volunteer for such purposes I will not forbid it."

President Hadden immediately consulted with Major Carnes, commanding the second battalion National Guards, which resulted in an order calling upon the militia to report tomorrow morning for quarantine duty.

TRAINS STOPPED.

New Orleans, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Meridian, Miss., says: The board of health this afternoon ordered all trains to be stopped. None will be allowed to pass through Meridian after today. Local trains on the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio roads between Cairo and Jackson, have been abandoned.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Sept. 23.—Dr. P. B. Taylor, who has been attending yellow fever patients in Decatur, arrived tonight. He has symptoms of the fever, and was removed to the Eruptive Hospital, as was also B. Grant. No other case has developed here.

Spokane, Sept. 23.—The rebels have been throwing shells today from an entrenched position within 900 yards of town. Insults of British firing they have fallen in an attempt to plant a gun 5000 yards from town. The garrison is in a dangerous position owing to the likelihood that the rebels will capture the wells.

Zanzibar, Sept. 23.—A conflict arose between German residents and coast tribes at Bagamoyo today. The German admiral landed with a force from Leipzig to assist the Germans, and killed 150 men without suffering a single casualty. General Matthews, who for fifteen years has been trusted by the natives, has fled from Pangani, having been nearly murdered. The rebels are declaring against all Europeans, and a general rising is feared. The Sultan has temporarily resumed the administration of Tanganyika and Pangani until the anti-German feeling has subsided.

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Sam Wah, a Chinaman, and his wife Augusta, a white woman, are locked up at the Army police station, charged with bringing white women from Milwaukee and furnishing them as wives to Chinamen at \$25, through their matrimonial agency. It is charged that four or five local Chinamen have been furnished with wives.

St. Louis, Sept. 23.—A special from Schutenburg today says: A passenger train on the Southern Pacific today was stopped near Harwood last night by masked men who compelled the engineer to uncouple from the passenger coaches and pull out of the way. Conductor E. K. Shockelford was compelled to assist in uncoupling the engine. In the express car were United States Marshall John T. Rankin with Deputy Wm. Van Wiper and detective J. J. Kelley of the Southern Pacific service. Other officers were on the train. The company having been warned of the attack the west bound trains have been guarded by Marshall Rankin since last Wednesday.

day. The robbers were soon on the mail car. "It is the mail bags" commanded the leader of the gang. Two men took the engineer to the open door and as soon as his head peered into the open space, Bud West, mistaking him for one of the robbers, fired one barrel of his shotgun and the engineer fell back with an ugly wound in the cheek. The bandits then tried to make the fireman serve a like purpose, and when West sighted the fireman he discharged the other barrel of his gun, but fortunately missed the fireman. The bandits then returned the fire, and no less than fifty shots were exchanged, when the baffled robbers fled, carrying two of their wounded with them. There were ten in the gang. They will be pursued with bloodhounds.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 24.—The quarantine established on Friday by this city against Greenville, Ala., was removed this morning, it being certain there was no cause.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 24.—The terrific storm last week in the State of Vera Cruz wrought much damage along the line of the Mexican (Vera Cruz) Railway. The greatest injury is at the Barranca of Metlac, where the road crosses on an iron bridge 95 feet high, over 600 feet long. A torrent carrying trees and large boulders dashed them against the piers, tearing away two or three, and wrecking 150 feet of the bridge. Heavy landslides occurred at Cuabres, covering and breaking the roadbed. Many passengers and much freight is detained at Vera Cruz. Traffic cannot be resumed for several weeks. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 24.—At a meeting of the joint committee of the Cotton and Merchants' Exchange and city authorities held today noon, the stringent quarantine regulations which have been enforced since Saturday were amended by the adoption of the following resolutions: That passes be issued to persons to come in and out of the city who live in the vicinity of the city and who will not go to any infected district. That this authority will also cover all cases of people desiring to bring in produce or carry out supplies in wagons or vehicles. That any person or persons, who are at present quarantined at stations shall be permitted to come to the city upon permits issued by the taxing district authorities when satisfactory evidence is shown that they have not been in any infected districts. Local military companies reported for duty today and will be assigned to duty as pickets on dirt roads.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Walter Johnson almost murdered his old mother this morning and afterwards tried to take his own life. Johnson lives at 5208 La Salle Street, and for a long time has been somewhat out of his head, at times being violent. This morning while his mother, aged 67, was in the kitchen, he stabbed her in the throat repeatedly and left her for dead. She was soon discovered by the family and the police were sent for. The officers searched for Johnson and found him in the wood shed hanging to a beam. He was cut down and taken to Loretown Hall, where he recovered. When Johnson returned to consciousness he seemed to lose his dementia, but when told of his awful deed, he could remember nothing of it. Physicians declare Mrs. Johnson cannot live. Johnson is 31 years old.

THE HEDRICKITES.

A Detailed Account of the Origin and History of the Sect Which Holds Possession of the Temple Lot at Independence.

FAIR WEST, Missouri, September 15th, 1888.

Editor Desert News:

Before leaving Independence we gathered considerable information in regard to the Hedrickites. We considered them worthy of this attention as they are the present custodians of the Temple lot, and because of the kind and honest spirit they manifested in our association with them. "We think more of you people in Utah than you are probably aware of," said one of their leading men, while conversing with us. "And we hope the time will come when we shall fully understand each other." They wanted it distinctly understood that they did not consider themselves dissenters from the Church organized in 1830, but as a branch thereof, notwithstanding their rejection of certain principles taught by the Prophet Joseph. They also wished us to understand that they were not contending or quarreling with any one concerning matters of religion, but were always willing to receive superior knowledge and intelligence from those who possessed it. Said they: "If we find that you have more light than we have, we are willing to receive it." The future will prove whether their statement in this regard is correct or not. They don't believe in plural marriage, reject baptism for the dead and most of the revelations Joseph Smith received since 1834, at which time they believe he became a fallen prophet because of a few technical errors they think they have discovered in the revelations. They also reject a plurality of Gods and the doctrine that God was once a man like men now are, and that men become Gods by a system of exaltation. They believe it is right to pay tithing, but reject the doctrine as revealed through

the Prophet July 9, 1838. Neither do they accept the Book of Abraham, translated from the papyrus. Thus it will be seen that they have been left far behind, but notwithstanding this, our hearts were drawn toward them because of their apparent sincerity, and we earnestly hope they may yet receive understanding concerning the truths that now seem to be a mystery to them. To become a member of their church it is not required that the person be baptized, if he has previously received baptism by the hands of one having authority either in the "Utah Church," or with the Josephites, but if any one prefers baptism before joining them, he can have this desire gratified.

The history of the Hedrickites is briefly as follows: In the year 1831, Granville Hedrick (who had been a member of the true church for many years,) and Daniel Judy, had considerable conversation about the condition of the Church, and they finally made an agreement with each other that they would begin from that time to discharge their duties as Elders, having been duly ordained such at an early day. They accordingly began to preach the Gospel as they understood it and call on all who had formerly belonged to the church to assist in promulgating the good work previously commenced by the Prophet Joseph. They began their labors in Taswell County, Illinois, and quite a number of people who once belonged to the Church were baptized by Hedrick and Judy, who also began holding regular meetings. Finally in 1838 or 1839 they organized themselves into what they styled a branch of the original Church organized April 6th, 1830.

They continued to work under this organization until July 19, 1863, when a conference was held by them in Livingston County, Illinois, on which occasion Granville Hedrick was elected President of the Church and was ordained by John E. Page, who had once been one of the Twelve Apostles, but had been disestablished. August 10, 1863, Mr. Hedrick received "his first revelation," which was endorsed by John E. Page, David Judy, Adna C. Haldeman and Jedediah Owen, who signed themselves apostles in the church, the three last named having been previously ordained apostles by John E. Page and Granville Hedrick. April 24, 1864, Mr. Hedrick received another revelation commanding the Saints to remove to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1867. It also predicted that war and famine should commence in the Northern States in 1871, and terrible bloodshed would continue until the nation (the United States) was overthrown and the liberties of the people taken away from them. This should terminate in 1878. In July, 1864, the first number of the *Truth Seeker* a monthly sixteen-page periodical, published in the interest of the new church was issued at Bloomington, Illinois, G. Hedrick and A. C. Haldeman, editors. Twelve numbers of this paper were published at Bloomington, and two at Independence, Missouri, after which the publication was suspended for want of patronage.

The main body of the Church remained in the vicinity of Bloomington, Illinois, until 1867, when a number of them removed to Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, agreeable to the revelation. Prominent among those that went up on that occasion were Geo. P. Frisbie, John T. Clark, John Hedrick, Jedediah Owen, David Judy and Alma Owen. They came up with teams. Other members followed and they continued to arrive until the church in Jackson County numbered 100 members. In 1868 the brethren divided for the purpose of buying the temple lot, and in order to do it quietly and avoid trouble it was bought in sections by different members; and when all had been obtained it was deeded to Granville Hedrick, trustee-in-trust for the church, and his successor in office. The very best lawyers were employed to examine the records and to obtain an abstract to prove an unbroken chain of title. The whole lot, consisting of about three acres, cost them nearly \$1,500. It may here be stated that at that time the original purchase, consisting of 69 acres, including the Temple lot (bought for the Church by Bishop Edward Partridge in 1831) had been cut up into blocks and lots as an addition to the city of Independence and sold to different parties. Some of these small fractions had changed hands already several times, when the Hedrickites bought the three acres which they now hold.

After a while trouble and division began to manifest itself in the Hedrickite church, which, in consequence, was crippled considerably and the number of members reduced to such an extent that no regular meetings were held for several years except conference meetings on the 6th of April and 6th of October every season.

In 1871 David Judy and Jedediah Owen went on a mission to the Indian Territory, and built up quite a branch there, consisting of about fifty members. This is all the missionary labor ever performed by the Hedrickites and that little band has not since been visited by any other of their Elders from Independence, hence its condition is unknown.

Granville Hedrick died in July, 1881, and at a conference held July 22nd following, David Judy was elected his successor, both as president of the church and trustee-in-trust. During Mr. Judy's term of office a few new members were received and the old members became more united.

April 14, 1886, David Judy died, and in October following Richard Hill, the present incumbent, was chosen presi-

dent and trustee-in-trust for the Temple Lot.

At a conference held April 6, 1887, the church decided to build a house of worship on the Temple Lot Richard Hill, A. Owens and Geo. P. Frisbie were appointed a building committee. The house, a lumber building, 26 by 18 feet, was erected during the summer, and since that time regular meetings have been held therein.

The Hedrickite Church was more fully organized June 10, 1883, by electing a priest, a teacher and a deacon. M. Eaton was chosen Bishop April 4, 1871, but since his death they have had no Bishop. At the present time they number 46 members, and only 36 of these are known at head-quarters. Consequently, as they frankly acknowledged themselves, their limited number will not yet allow the calling of Apostles and Seventies. They once ordained a few Apostles, as previously related, but never had a full quorum.

Some years ago the Josephites invited them to appoint a committee of three to meet with a similar committee in behalf of the former, for the purpose of adjusting the differences existing between the two factions in doctrinal matters. The two committees met and the Hedrickites (so our informant stated) were given an opportunity to join the Josephites unconditionally, the small difference in their religious belief being considered of no consequence by the committee representing the Josephites. The Hedrickites, however, disgusted with the proposition, declined, as it was evident their friends were simply planning to become possessors of the Temple lot, in consideration of which they were willing to overlook technicalities in point of religion. Falling in this attempt, we were also informed the Josephite faction have recently given notice that they will enter suit against the Hedrickites for the possession of the lot, but the latter say they are prepared for them, and that they will not find it so easy to get possession of the Temple Lot in Independence as they did the Kirtland Temple in Ohio, a few years ago.

In conclusion we will say that Richard Hill, the present leader of the Hedrickites, is a plain, unassuming Englishman, a blacksmith by trade, born August 19, 1827. He was baptized in England in 1847, emigrated to Wisconsin in 1849, and removed to Independence, Missouri, in 1858. He said he entertains the best of feelings toward the people of Utah.

ANDREW JENSON,
EDWARD STEVENSON,
JOSEPH S. BLACK.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Proceedings before Judge Judd on Saturday.

Geo. Wilson, petit juror, was excused until Monday.

John Gledhill was admitted to citizenship.

United States vs. John Buchanan; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty. He promised to obey the law, and sentence was suspended.

Springville vs. John Doull; demurrer to complaint overruled.

United States vs. John Durrant; unlawful cohabitation; plea of guilty. Sentence set for Sept. 29th.

United States vs. Elizabeth Durrant; plea of guilty. Sentence set for Sept. 29th.

Louis Oldham vs. Mary Oldham; dismissed without prejudice.

United States vs. Alfred E. Culmer; unlawful cohabitation; given till next Monday to plead.

People vs. Wm. Geddes; given till Monday to plead.

United States vs. James Anderson; order to plead Monday.

People vs. David Edmiston; given till Monday to plead.

People vs. Oscar Bergland; given till Monday to plead.

United States vs. Jas. P. Hansco. Given till Monday to plead.

Ellen M. Petersen vs. Andrew Peterson; divorce granted with costs and attorney's fees taxes at \$75.

Eureka Hill Mining Co. vs. Bullion Beck & Champion; dismissed.

Bullion Beck Mining Co. vs. Eureka Hill Mining Co.; dismissed.

United States vs. Thomas Barrett; unlawful cohabitation. Sentenced to four months imprisonment, \$100 and costs.

United States vs. Joseph B. Forbes; unlawful cohabitation. Sentenced to four months imprisonment, \$100 and costs.

United States vs. Ebenezer Hunter; unlawful cohabitation. Sentenced to two months imprisonment.

United States vs. Wm. J. Lewis; unlawful cohabitation. Sentenced to five months imprisonment, \$100 and costs.

United States vs. Richard Bird; unlawful cohabitation. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

United States vs. Elijah Burns; unlawful cohabitation. Sentenced to five months imprisonment and costs.

United States vs. Louis Frandsen; adultery. Sentence postponed till Monday.

The grand jury presented indictments against twenty-two United States cases, and ignored the cases of Josiah Nichols, John Buzzard, Oscar Winters and Thomas Ross.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A French manufacturer of Bellori, France, has been arrested at Mulhausen, Alsace, on a charge of using a spy.