

## FROM THE SOUTH.

## Reports of Missionaries Just Returned.

Elders John E. Davis and Joseph Cameron, who reached this city on Saturday evening (November 24th) called at this office today (November 30th). Elder Davis' home is in Annabell, Sevier County. He left there October 27th, 1887, on a mission to the Southern States. He first went to Warren County, Georgia, and spent the period of his mission in that and neighboring counties. In that field some of the people are very friendly, while some are the opposite. A mobocrat once threw a stone at Elder Davis, which, however, missed its mark. This is the only violence he met with. There are a few Saints in that section who feel well, but prospects for the spread of the work there are not encouraging.

Elder Cameron resides in Panguitch, Garfield County. He left home Nov. 12, 1886, and labored first in Hancock County, Tenn., for about three months. During that time he and his companion, Elder S. H. Head, made a trip into Virginia, and another into Kentucky, in the endeavor to open a new field.

In March, 1887, he became the companion of Elder Joseph Houston. They labored in Hawkins County, Tenn., about eight months, meeting with very good success. In October, 1887, Elder Cameron went to North Carolina, in which conference he spent the rest of his mission. He met with no violent treatment during his mission, but was occasionally made the object of offensive remarks. He was alone for about three months at one time, and for two weeks was ill with the chills.

Elder Cameron will leave this city for home today and Elder Davis will go tomorrow.

Elder George M. Tonks, of Morgan City, left Utah Oct. 26, 1886, on a mission to the Southern States. He first labored in Surrey, Stokes and Forsyth counties in North Carolina, in which field he remained about fifteen months. He next labored about three months in Davie and Rowan counties in the same state. The latter two counties were a new field. Elder Tonks afterwards labored in portions of Virginia embraced in the North Carolina conference, spending the remainder of his mission in that State. During his mission he made many warm friends, and was never treated nor threatened with violence. He arrived in this city on Saturday evening last. He left Chattanooga with a company of Saints, gathered from various portions of the Southern States, numbering 183, 112 of whom went to Colorado, 11 to Arizona and 15 to Utah. Elder Tonks had charge, from Pueblo, of the latter.

Elder Tonks states that in the regions where he labored there seemed to be less prejudice against the "Mormons" and less disposition to oppose them, than in many parts of the South. He traveled 3,400 miles, visited nearly 300 families, and held over 90 meetings.

Elder Joseph S. Ingram, another of the Elders who came with the company, resides in Henryville, Garfield County. He left his home in November 1886, and labored first in Carter County, Tennessee, where he remained about five months. From there he went to Mitchell County, North Carolina, and labored in that section about seven months. He was next assigned to Virginia, where he spent nearly the whole of the remaining time of his mission. He met with no violent treatment, though a warning conveyed to him by a messenger, once apprised him that an attempt would be made to drive him out of the neighborhood. Elder Ingram traveled about 3,300 miles, and visited 185 families, besides the public preaching, etc., embraced in his missionary labors.

Elder John C. Roe resides in Escalante, Garfield County. He left Utah February 14, 1887, and went to Carroll County, Va., where he remained about two months. He then went to Stokes and Surrey counties, N. C., where he spent about fourteen months. He then returned to Va. where he spent the rest of his mission. He made many friends, was well treated, and received no mobbing or violent treatment. He held about 75 meetings, visited about 160 families, and traveled about 2,900 miles. Elders England and Roe were to start for home from this city this afternoon.

## THE LAW'S CLUTCHES.

## More Mormons Sent to the Penitentiary.

## THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Sandford Monday, Nov. 26:

George Bailey, Mill Creek, was arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He entered a plea of guilty and informed the court that he was ready for judgment. Mr. Clarke informed the court that Mr. Bailey had been convicted once before and had served a term. The court asked as to his means to pay a fine, and Mr. Clarke replied that they were ample. Mr. Moyle informed the court that this was not the fact, as on a former occasion Mr. Bailey was kept in prison thirty days because of his inability to meet the fine assessed. The court therefore ordered the defendant to be imprisoned six months, no fine being imposed. Mr. Bailey was also given a brief lecture by the judge.

E. A. Swenson vs. E. N. Rideout; motion for new trial overruled.

Wm. Daniels vs. Union Pacific Railway; suit for damages; on trial before a jury. The defendant's attorney is Arthur Brown, and the claim is for \$50,000. Mr. Bailey was in the wreck near Evanston in April, 1887, and received injuries which permanently disabled him. In his complaint he alleges that the accident was caused by a defective car wheel. It is claimed that by proper care the break in the wheel would have been discovered and the accident prevented.

## FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

On Saturday the following cases were heard and sentences imposed by Judge Henderson, at Ogden:

The first case on the docket was that of the United States vs. Alexander Hill, charged with adultery, alleged to have been committed with one Martha Walters, on the 15th day of March, 1887. A jury was impaneled without much delay. Defendant admitted before the jury that he was a married man, that he was married in 1836, and his wife was still living and undivorced. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of guilty of adultery. Sentence was set for December 24.

Mary Larsen, charged with fornication, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The case of the People, etc. vs. Jerome Brown, battery, was next called for trial. This is the case in which defendant while tending bar at the Salt Lake beer hall had struck James Horrocks with a glass for raising a disturbance in the saloon. A verdict of guilty was found by the jury, and sentence was set for Dec. 10.

Robert Baxter, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, was called for sentence. He stated that his first wife had been sick for nine years. His second wife he had married twenty years ago; knew not at that time that there was a law against it. He owned but very little property. His youngest child was 18 years of age. Had placed his families in such a shape that it would not be necessary for him to live with them any more. The court sentenced him to two months' imprisonment and payment of costs. Later in the afternoon Mr. Baxter was recalled. The court stated that upon further consideration he was constrained to reconsider the sentence just pronounced, and changed it from two months' imprisonment and costs, to the payment of a fine of \$50 and costs.

Charles Bailey, of Wellsville, Cache County, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, was called for sentence. He had three wives and married the last twenty years ago. His youngest child by her was two years and seven months old. His families were separated now. The court sentenced him to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 and the costs of prosecution.

Hans J. Peterson, of Smithfield, and Jacob Fuhrman, of Cache County, were arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation and took the statutory time to plead.

Willard Hanson, of Box Elder, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, was called for sentence. He had two wives; the first was married in 1875, the second in February, 1882; the youngest child was about four years of age; and he had been on a mission since 1886 and had given himself up immediately upon his return. The court stated that some time ago, an old man, 70 years of age, who had gone into polygamy two years ago, had lived in Cache County, and the people there had actually never told him that it was against the law of the land to enter into polygamy. Such, however, the court did not think was the situation in this case. Defendant was 32 years of age and sickly. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200 and costs.

In the case of Ogden City vs. Julius Topance, fast driving, the defendant was convicted.

The grand jury reported fifteen indictments under United States laws. The cases against Thomas Hilliard, James Unsworth and Jane Ambrosia were ignored, and the accused released.

Jacob Fuhrman was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. December 10, was set for sentence.

Christian Jensen, charged with unlawful cohabitation, was arraigned and pleaded guilty. Sentence was set for Dec. 1.

Hans J. Petersen was arraigned and pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He waived time for sentence. He married his plural wife ten years ago; had five children by her, two of them twins; his first living wife had six children; he stated that he did not know it was against the law when he married her, had always been a poor man, and had not been out from home a great deal.

The judge stated that defendant was in a bad situation, being a poor man with two wives and eleven children, and were it not for the making of an example, so that the people of Cache would know that it was against the law, he would consider that defendant had been sufficiently punished already. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Wander Bowers, a native of Holland, now a resident of Ogden, applied for citizenship. This is the young man who figured so prominently in the Porter-Bowers fornication case, which was too sickening for publication. The court asked him if he had ever been arrested for any crime. "Yes, I

was arrested but the jury found me innocent."

Court—On what charge?

Applicant—Fornication.

The judge then called to mind the circumstances.

Court—Is that the only time?

Applicant—Yes, sir.

Court—Well, if that is the only time, we will not let that weigh in the matter. Do you believe in polygamy?

Applicant—No, sir.

Court—Well, see that (you don't get into it by mistake, as you did in the other little difficulty.

A sickly smile was the only response, while a titter ran around the room. The court, addressing one of the witnesses—"Do you know this man to be of good moral character?" then qualifying it, "that is, temperate, don't get drunk?" "Yes, sir." The applicant was admitted with an admonition to guard himself from the follies of the world.

## COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

On Saturday afternoon the charge of adultery, made against Ole Peterson by his wife, came for hearing before Commissioner Norrell. The accusation was that the offense had been committed with an aged lady living outside of the city. Maria Peterson, wife of the defendant, was the first witness, and from her evidence it developed that she had no reason to even suspect that her husband was guilty as she alleged, but that the action grew out of her desire to secure a divorce from him.

Mr. Clarke, having ascertained this, asked, "So you have a lawyer, then?"

Mrs. Peterson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Clarke—Did he tell you to bring this charge against the defendant?

Mrs. Peterson—No, but when I talked to him he said that if my husband was guilty of adultery, I could get a divorce.

Mr. Clarke—Who was your lawyer?

Mrs. Peterson—Zane.

It thus appeared that Mrs. Peterson had been trying to get a divorce, and having been told that one of the grounds upon which such a decree could be obtained, she had hit upon a plan that she supposed would convict her husband of the offense, and make it easy to be freed from him.

The Commissioner ordered Mr. Peterson to be set at liberty.

## POLICE ITEMS.

Wm. Nixon was taken in by the police on Saturday night. He was sentenced today to 60 days in jail, on a charge of vagrancy.

A man who gave his name as Wm. Hanson was arrested about 11 o'clock on Saturday night on the charge of petit larceny. The complaining witnesses are Mr. Lipman and a boy. About the hour named Hanson went into Lipman's and asked to see some gloves. The boy waited on him, and brought out several pairs. Mr. Lipman was watching and saw Hanson slip a pair into his coat. After waiting a few minutes he said to the boy, "If he doesn't want any gloves, put them up." Hanson said he did not want any of those and turned to leave the store. The boy had also noticed that the gloves were missing, and stepping around the counter intercepted Hanson and demanded them. The latter denied having them, and taking off his overcoat, invited a search. The boy took the overcoat, and under the lining found the stolen articles. Hanson then tried to get away, but was seized and held, and even when the police got to the place was struggling to free himself. He declared to the officers that a game had been put upon him. The matter will be ventilated in court.

Louisa Anderson was today sentenced to sixty days in the city jail, for vagrancy. The girl's true name is not that given. Her parents are said to be residents of the Nineteenth Ward.

## INCOME OF THE QUEEN

## And Royal Family of Great Britain.

## Editor Deseret News:

It may be interesting to many of your readers to compare the income of Queen Victoria and her family with that of the President of this great republic. The President is paid \$50,000 per year. This appears to many a very good salary, especially as former Presidents (before Grant's second administration) only received \$25,000. The Vice-president receives \$8,000, and the seven cabinet officers each receive \$8,000, while the 78 Senators, the 323 Representatives and the Delegates each receive \$5,000, making a total of \$2,174,000 paid to 420 persons. It almost seems incredible that this large sum

## IS NOT HALF

what was paid to the Queen and her family. The Queen receives over three million dollars every year and the Prince of Wales receives six hundred thousand; fourteen other members of the family receive pensions which make the total five million dollars paid to one family by the people of Great Britain every year! This is an income large enough for a city of considerable size. I doubt very much if the income of every family in Salt Lake City exceeds this amount, or even equals it; at all events, it would give one thousand dollars a year to five thousand families.

To give some idea of what five millions really are, let me give one or two illustrations. If one of your readers

undertook to count that amount and counted at the rate of one hundred per minute for ten hours every day (not including Sundays) it would take fourteen weeks to count five millions. Five million silver dollars would weigh over one hundred and fifty tons; gold would weigh about ten tons. It takes fifteen English sovereigns or American five dollar gold pieces placed one on top of the other to measure one inch in height. If one million sovereigns (\$5,000,000) were thus placed they would reach considerably over a

## MILE IN HEIGHT.

The Queen celebrated her jubilee last year, having reigned for fifty years. Imagine a working man working all that time, say for five dollars per week, never having a holiday and never a day's sickness, and then to realize that he would have to work ten years more, or sixty years, before he earned as much as the Queen and her family receive in one day! If a man had gone to work at the birth of our Savior, and had lived until now, earning all that time five dollars per week, he would just have earned in about ten thousand weeks what the royal family gets in one day. There are women in England working for much less than a shilling a day (25c.), but let us imagine an army of women at work for that amount each it would take over sixty thousand at work every day to earn the income of one family. If the large Tabernacle was filled say with ten thousand men, and the Queen's income was to be divided among them, it would give each ten dollars a week every week in the year. Truly, the good things our heavenly Father provides for his children are very unequally, and shall we not say unfairly, divided. AMICUS.

## IN SOUTH ALABAMA.

## Elders and Saints Enjoy a Pleasant Conference.

HENDERSON, Pike Co., Ala.  
Nov. 13, 1888.

## Editor Deseret News:

The South Alabama Conference convened according to appointment on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 11 a. m. There were present of the missionaries, W. H. Blood, president of the conference, H. B. Morris, Geo. Pickett, W. J. Taylor and W. R. Thompson.

Owing to misconnection of trains, President Spry did not arrive as we anticipated.

Conference was called to order by Elder W. H. Blood, there being quite a number of Saints and friends present. Singing. Prayer by Elder W. R. Thompson. Singing.

President Blood stated the object of the conference and spoke at some length on the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, proving that the universal apostasy had taken place from the primitive church, and the restoration of the Gospel in the last days had been made.

Elder Taylor was the next speaker, and pointed out the way of life by quoting from the words of the Savior.

Singing. Benediction by Elder Pickett.

At 7:30 p. m. conference again convened, President Wm. Spry, of the Southern States mission, being present, also Brother T. Warrick.

Elder Pickett read from Mark xvi, 15-19, speaking principally upon the subject of baptism.

He was followed by Elder Thompson on the same subject, showing that it was a law of God that all men must obey in order to be saved.

Singing. Benediction by President Spry.

On Sunday the congregation reassembled at 11 o'clock a. m.

Singing. Prayer by President W. H. Blood. Singing.

Elder Morris spoke on Romans vi, 16. Also spoke of what officers were necessary in order for the kingdom of God to exist.

Elder Taylor proved from the Scriptures that the Gospel was universal in its application to all men.

President Spry read a portion of the 33rd chapter of Ezekiel, showing the position that the Elders of Israel occupy, and the trust that had been committed unto them.

Adjourned until 3 o'clock p. m. Singing. Benediction by Elder Warrick.

3 o'clock p. m. Singing. Prayer by Elder George Pickett. Singing.

Elder Warrick spoke at some length on the general apostasy from the primitive church.

President Spry spoke of being well pleased with the remarks of those of his brethren that had preceded him. Portrayed to the audience in an eloquent manner the divine mission of our Lord and Savior.

A few closing remarks were made by President W. H. Blood. Singing. Benediction by President W. H. Blood.

Peace and quietness attended our conference through all of our meetings. On Sunday we held our council meetings, at which much good instruction was given by President Spry. Only those that have experienced these times and meetings can fully appreciate them.

Elder H. B. Morris was appointed to succeed Elder Blood in the Presidency of this conference, as the latter, in connection with Elder W. R. Thompson, had been released to return home with the November company. The Elders also expressed themselves as being well repaid for their travels from their fields to meet in a conference capacity, and returned

with renewed diligence to disseminate the seeds of truth in their different fields.

The conference is in a moderately prosperous condition. Our thanks are due to the Saints and friends for their kindness during our conference, etc., especially to the family of Brother White, where our conference was held, who had so well prepared the bounties of life to make the Elders and Saints happy.

W. R. Thompson,  
Clerk of Conference.

## Rewards for Detective Work.

Speaking of Detective work, Inspector Stark said: "When a detective knows that he need not expect a reward he will work all the better. The cases of most importance to the general public, seldom have rewards attached to them, but they receive just as much attention as those that have, and the detective is working to uphold the law instead of seeking to fill his own pockets. Besides, the taking of rewards leaves the officer of the law open to the implication that he is receiving 'blood money,' and degrading what should be a dignified profession. If he receives no reward he cannot be tainted with being open to the highest bidder. When rewards are going, the head of a detective bureau generally works the thing so as to make it pay him. When his subordinates have the case all ready he steps in and makes the arrest, receives all the credit, and is boomed by the press as being the greatest detective on earth; but the press forgets to add that he 'divides' the reward with a far cleverer subordinate."

"This matter of rewards is rampant in the United States. We are constantly in receipt of letters about criminals, and all winding up with 'We'll make it worth your while,' or 'There's big money in it,' or 'We'll 'divvy' the reward with you,' all the writers seemingly impressed with the idea that unless there is money in it we would not touch it. Such letters make tired. We have again and again to inform these gentlemen that we are not in the reward business, but that if any American crook is wanted and visits this city they may rest assured that we will attend to him. Some of the greatest detective work you read about is all chance work. The great public are not aware of that and look upon detectives as super-human beings. Detectives are like other ordinary people, and in many cases very ordinary people indeed. Criminals are generally detected by accident. The keenest and best detective is the one who can turn such accidents to the best account.—Toronto Mail.

## THE LONDON 'BUS.

## SPACE ALLOWANCE FOR EACH PASSENGER—REGULATIONS—THE DRIVER.

Omnibus service in London is excellent, and although the rate of fare is ridiculously low, the London General Omnibus company, which controls most of the omnibuses in London, last year declared a dividend of 10 per cent. Some omnibuses have three horses abreast, and are licensed to carry forty-two passengers—twenty inside and twenty-two outside. It is part of a policeman's duty to watch omnibuses and see that they do not carry more than the licensed number, and they perform this duty with considerable zeal. Each passenger is allowed sixteen inches of space, and as a rule, every Londoner will insist on his sixteen inches.

The rate of omnibus fare is something like a penny (two cents) a mile on some lines and less than that on others. You can ride from the Albert memorial in Hyde Park, eastward, to Regent Circus, nearly two miles, for two cents, but there is also a half-penny 'bus. From Charing Cross to and over Westminster bridge, you can ride for one cent, in fact that sum is the only fare charged on this line. The vehicle carries just ten passengers, so that the company receives ten cents for each trip. The 'buses start full from each terminus and seldom pick up passengers on the way.

Omnibus drivers receive \$10.50 a week—excellent wages for men of their class. It has often been said that the best way to see London—its streets, buildings, and its people, from an outdoor point of view—is to get on the top of an omnibus. Omnibus drivers are a good-natured, jolly set of fellows, and by no means do they lack intelligence. They see a very great deal of human nature from their elevated position in life, and they learn much. If you get on a box seat, next to the driver, and you desire information or entertainment on the way, you will find the driver very willing to accommodate you; but, polite as he is, you need not fear that you offer an insult if you offer a "tip," in fact he expects it. He augments his salary to a fair extent in this way. He saves choice seats for the regular riders, and they "remember" him occasionally.—Cor. Home Journal.

## Arthur C. Smith.

L. M. Smith, of Paradise, Cache County, would like to hear from his son Arthur C. Smith, who was stopping in this city up to, and perhaps later than the 17th inst. His parents desire him to return home and go to school.