

county, on the 18th day of June, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., to devise means to abate a public nuisance and rid the country of a pest that is a disgrace to us, a stigma that is attached to our country by a sect that has come amongst us by the name of Latter-day Saints.

Come all and stop it now.

J. COOK AND OTHERS.

Judging by the tone of Elder Allred's letter not much attention will be paid to this notice by the missionaries laboring in that section.

HOPT'S DEATH KNELL.

He is to be Launched into Eternity within Fifty Days.

In the Third District Court to-day, the date of the execution of Fred. Hopt, indicted under the name of Fred. Welcome, was fixed for the fifth and in all human probability, the last time. On the 11th of July, 1880, young Joan F. Turner, son of Sheriff John Turner, of Provo, was brutally murdered near Park City, Utah, by having his skull crushed in with an axe. Fred. Hopt was arrested and four times has been tried. On each of these occasions the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Three times the case was appealed, the action of the Third District Court in each instance being affirmed by the Territorial Supreme Court, and the latter's action reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States and the case remanded for trial anew. The fourth and last trial took place in September, 1885, and on October 13th following, Hopt was sentenced to be executed on the 24th of November, he choosing to be shot. By the appeal, the date of execution was passed over, and the action of the trial court being sustained on the fourth hearing, the murderer was ordered brought in to-day to have the final limit placed upon his earthly career.

This morning, shortly before 10 o'clock, he was brought down from the penitentiary and taken to the United States Marshal's office. He appeared perfectly calm, though it was evident that the experience of the past seven years has told severely on him. Though only twenty-eight years of age, he looks fully ten years older, and the general pinched-up appearance of his face betokens the anxiety he has felt. Though trying to appear composed, he moved uneasily about the small room. Ben. Sheeks, Esq., one of the attorneys appointed to defend him, conversed with him in low tones for a short time, during which Hopt, who was not encumbered with iron, smoked a cigar. After his attorney departed the prisoner went to the looking-glass, carefully brushed his hair and dusted his black cloth suit. Then, at a signal from an officer, he left for the court room accompanied by several deputies.

Within the court room quite a large assemblage had gathered as spectators. A number of ladies were present, and all seemed anxious to get a glimpse of the condemned man. Judge Zane's countenance wore a solemn expression as he took his seat. In the farther corner of the room from the entrance sat Sheriff Turner, looking rather sad. From his position he had a full view of the murderer of his boy, and from the time he entered the room until he left, the Sheriff never turned his gaze from the prisoner.

Hopt walked up the aisle and in an apparently unconcerned way took his seat beside P. L. Williams, Esq., who had also taken part in his defense. Mr. Sheeks sat next, and on the other side, to the right of the prisoner, sat District Attorney Peters. Hopt conversed for a few minutes with his attorney, when court was opened and all was hushed.

The Court inquired of Messrs. Sheeks and Williams: "Gentlemen, have you anything to say?" and received a reply in the negative.

"Stand up, Mr. Hopt," said Judge Zane, and the prisoner arose to his feet. He stood erect, looking squarely at the Judge out of his steel gray eyes, which were absolutely expressionless. While the Court was speaking Hopt gave not the slightest evidence of any feeling on his part; not a move was made, not a muscle quivered.

The Court proceeded: "At a former term of this Court you were convicted of murder in the first degree. You appealed to the Territorial Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed. From that judgment you appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which affirmed the decision of the Territorial courts, and the judgment of this Court stands now affirmed. In the meantime the day set for your execution has passed, and no legal reason now appearing why that judgment should not now be carried into effect, it becomes the duty of the Court to fix the time of judgment. The laws of the Territory permit you to choose either of certain modes of death. You have selected to be shot. The law gives the Court discretion in fixing judgment, at not less than thirty nor more than sixty days, in order that you may have time to prepare for death, and for the realities that may be beyond. The time of your execution will be fixed for the 11th day of August, being forty-nine days from to-day. On that day the judgment of the Court will be carried into execution. That is all."

The judgment of the Court recites that "Between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day (Aug. 11, 1887) in

the yard of the jail, or place where you are confined, or in some other private place in the Territory, you are to be shot until you are dead."

When the Court ceased speaking Hopt sat down and resumed his conversation with his attorneys. A murmur of voices arose from the audience, but no demonstration was made.

Marshal Dyer stood directly behind where Mr. Peters was seated, and a glance at his face revealed the fact that he realized the serious and unpleasant nature of the duty imposed upon him in his official capacity. The Court adjourned, and the Marshal escorted Hopt to the office, from where he was taken about noon and sent back to the penitentiary.

From Davis County.

The following delegates were chosen by the Davis County convention held to-day, to the Territorial Constitutional Convention: T. F. Roueche, J. D. Stoker and J. Barton.

Charged with Burglary.

Thursday evening Marshal Ballantyne arrested John Gaines on a charge of burglary, alleged to have been committed at the Harris Commercial Company's store on Main Street. It appears that the company has lost a number of things of late and that systematic peculations have been going on. Suspicion rested upon Gaines and an investigation resulted in some of the missing property being found in his room. Gaines stated that he was innocent of the charge and that the goods had been placed in his room by some other person.—Ogden Herald.

Accidentally Shot.

On Monday morning an Indian boy, about ten years old, was snooting gophers near A. C. Beckwith's powder house, south of this city, when he accidentally shot himself in the left knee. The ball struck the bone and glanced off, making only a flesh wound. Some boys in that vicinity hearing the report of the pistol, went to the place and found him lying there unable to walk, but they procured a horse, placed him on its back and brought him to town. He was taken to Dr. Harrison, who dressed the wound, and the boy's mother and another squaw who happened to be around town, were notified. They went to the drug store and after giving the juvenile red man a sound scolding in the Lamanite tongue, carried him to the depot and they all departed on the east bound passenger train.—*Utah (Evanston) Chiefstain.*

Arrested.

Last evening Bishop Critchlow, of the First Ward, Ogden, who has been absent from town several months, was espied by the deputy marshals. The latter had a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Critchlow, an indictment, charging cohabitation having been found against him. He was taken before Commissioner Rogers and bound over to appear in court.

James H. Nelson, who has served one term of imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation was re-arrested last evening on a similar charge on a complaint sworn to by H. E. Steele. The arrest was made in Cannon's book store and Mr. Nelson was taken before Commissioner Rogers. He was required to give bonds for his appearance and an examination will probably be held when the witnesses have been subpoenaed.—*Ogden Herald, June 24.*

Forger Caught.

A man named James Conrad, who has been working for Mr. L. R. Bernard for several weeks past in the capacity of a wood turner, on Saturday night forged an order on Mr. A. O. D. Marx for \$10.50, signing Mr. Bernard's name. He had been boarding with Mr. Marx and presented the forged order in payment, which amounts to more than his bill, and received the balance in cash. He also forged a receipt on another party and then lit out, but left a note for Mr. Bernard saying he had gone to Almy to work for a couple of days. Mr. Bernard being suspicious that all was not right, at once went and swore out a warrant for him and subsequently discovered the forgery. Telegrams were sent out in various directions, and on Monday night Sheriff Ward captured the man at Aspen, Wyo., and brought him back to the city. On Tuesday Conrad had a hearing before Justice C. E. Castle, plead guilty and was bound over to the next grand jury in the sum of \$1,000.—*Utah Chiefstain.*

Y. L. M. I. A. CONFERENCE.

A Very Instructive and Interesting Occasion.

Never before has your reporter had the pleasure of attending a more enjoyable conference of this organization than that of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of the Salt Lake Stake, held yesterday, Friday, June 24th, in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. The only thing to be regretted is the fact that so few were in attendance, probably owing to the excessive heat, but those who were present will never regret the time spent so profitably.

Perhaps not more than one half of the organized associations were represented at the conference yesterday, but the reports that were

given were so favorable and show so decided an improvement in the associations that the officers and all interested in the improvement of the young can have none but feelings of deepest satisfaction.

Some two months ago the President of the associations of the Stake, Mrs. Mary A. Freeze, suggested that the associations

ASSIST IN EMIGRATING

some of the worthy poor from the Old World. This suggestion was acted upon so readily that enough means has been collected to emigrate three adults; and this is only one instance of the good these associations accomplish. Nearly every association pays a stated monthly sum towards the support of the Deseret Hospital, and aids the poor of its respective ward.

Nor are these charities all that is accomplished; for according to the reports given yesterday the young ladies are rapidly advancing in the study of theology, history, politics, and other subjects introduced in the associations.

After the reports, valuable instructions were given by ladies of experience in the Church, among whom were Mrs. Rachel Grant, Mrs. B. W. Smith, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, Mrs. M. A. Hyde, Mrs. Ellis R. and Maggie Shipp and the Territorial and Stake officers of the associations. They referred to such subjects as punctuality, proper observance of the Sabbath day, charity, respect for the aged, plural marriage, etc., and each bore a faithful testimony to the truth of this Gospel.

After transacting some necessary business the conference was adjourned for three months, when a much larger attendance is desired.

UTAH'S STATEHOOD.

A Large and Enthusiastic Convention in the Theatre.

DELEGATES FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY TO THE GENERAL STATE CONVENTION.

For an hour before the time announced for the commencement of the mass convention of Salt Lake County in the Theatre to-day, Held's band played inspiring airs in the principal streets, and by 12 o'clock, the parquette and first circle of the Theatre were filled to their utmost capacity. Within a short time other parts of the house were filled up.

On the stage were seated many of the leading men of the county, among them being Hon. John T. Caine, Delegate to Congress; Col. John R. Winder, chairman of the Territorial Central Committee of the People's Party; Hon. James Sharp, Mayor Francis Armstrong, Hon. F. S. Richards, Hon. Heber J. Grant, Judge Elias A. Smith, J. C. Cutler, J. F. Wells, Hon. C. D. Brinton, Le Grande Young, Judge C. Snow, Orson F. Whitney, H. M. Wells, George D. Pyper, H. P. Richards, W. B. Douglass, Col. W. H. Sells, Adam Speirs, Geo. M. Cannon, Dr. J. H. Park, J. M. Young, Francis Cope, J. W. Fox, Jr., L. G. Hardy, John Smith, J. H. Moyle, S. A. Woolley, Alex. McLaue, and nearly one hundred others. The Theatre was decorated with the Stars and Stripes, and with pictures of President Grover Cleveland and the late Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks.

Col. John R. Winder called the assembly to order at 12:20, and nominated Hon. James Sharp for chairman.

Mr. Sharp was elected by unanimous vote, and his appearance was received with rounds of applause. He thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and stated, the objects of the convention. Sovereign statehood is the object of this movement. [Applause.] He was in favor of that object and trusted that to-day would mark an epoch in the history of Utah.

Mr. F. S. Richards moved that the organization of the convention be completed by the election of a secretary, two vice-presidents, and an assistant secretary.

The following were unanimously elected:

Judge Elias A. Smith, Secretary.

Mayor Francis Armstrong, first Vice-President.

Hon. Caleb D. Brinton, second Vice-President.

H. G. Whitney, Esq., Assistant Secretary.

Prayer was offered by Bishop O. F. Whitney.

The band played "Hail Columbia."

Assistant Secretary H. G. Whitney read the call for the convention.

Hon. John T. Caine moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to select names to be placed before the convention for their endorsement as delegates. The present movement was of great importance to the whole people. Those assembled were here as Americans, to ask that Utah be admitted to the Union of States. It was important that the delegates chosen be representative men, who have the time and ability to devote to this service, that it may be well done. The entire people, independent of any affiliations, had been invited, in this move for a free government by the people. The people to-day had met in their sovereign capacity as Americans, and it was their duty to exercise the rights of American citizens.

Dr. H. J. Faust seconded the motion. He thought this one of the grandest days Utah had ever seen since the Pioneers came through the cañons to this valley.

Mr. Sidney Hudson said he represented the sentiments of 300 or 400

citizens who believed in union primary meetings, and wanted those sentiments adopted by the convention.

The motion before the convention was then put and carried.

The Chairman then named as the committee on nomination:

Hon. J. T. Caine, Col. T. G. Webster, Judge Adam Speirs, Dr. H. J. Faust, Ezekiel Holman, Spencer Clawson and E. A. Hyde.

The committee then retired to deliberate, and the band played several selections.

Hon. F. S. Richards was called on for a speech, and responded. He said the object of the convention had been fully stated. His heart was in the measure, and his soul was full of patriotic pride in the oldest and most populous Territory coming forward and asking recognition in the Union. For more than 37 years the parent government had partially borne the expenses of the Territorial government. It was the sentiment of the people of Utah that they bear their own burdens. It was their sincere desire and moral duty to step forward and assume their own responsibilities. The Territory was now able to take her own part. Several times had she asked for admission, but never were her prospects as bright as to-day. The change would bring new blessings and responsibilities. These will be conditions such as the youth receives on attaining his majority. The additional responsibilities would be more than compensated for by the powers and advantages. Statehood was to Territorial government as was mature manhood to irresponsible childhood. Utah had outgrown her condition of infancy, and was prepared to take her share in the national government—the greatest government on earth. Every additional state gave greater power and prestige to the nation. The end of the nation's growth was not yet; it would be as much greater as was the nation greater to-day than 100 years ago. There was no truer, more loyal or more patriotic people than those represented here to-day. They should demand equal rights and equal responsibilities with their fellow citizens, and should bring both a constitution that would be a charter of equal liberty to all.

The band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Le Grand Young was, then called for and said he was heartily in accord with the present movement. Ever since he had been old enough to understand the difference between a Territory and Statehood he had desired the latter condition, and he knew that was the sentiment of the great majority of the people, many of whom had been anxiously wishing it for the last forty years. Thirty-nine years ago the people of Utah, then called Deseret, framed a constitution and asked admission. This was before a territorial government was formed, and the feeling then was as patriotic as it could possibly be to-day. The first thing the Pioneers did indicated their true feelings. They came to this land then in a foreign state, and raised the stars and stripes. The constitution they then adopted was worthy of support to-day.

Arthur Stayner, Esq., was called for, but owing to the recent accident he had received, was unable to respond.

O. F. Whitney was then called for, and was greeted with cheers and applause. He said the call was totally unexpected, for he was not a political speaker. He realized, however, that he would be recreant to his position as an American citizen, if he failed to respond. He was no orator, but he could at times speak his mind and place before his hearers his sentiments on the things that lay next his heart. One of his favorite themes was the beauty and glory of the institutions of America. He loved them with his whole heart. He was a descendant of some of those whom God raised up to found this government, and he was in hearty unison with any movement inspired of God to secure our rights in this great government raised up to benefit the human race. It would be a slander on the Almighty to say there was any intention in his heart, to limit these blessings to any handful of people or any one nation. Principles are eternal having their foundation in Him, who is the father, inspirer and the protector of the good and pure and patriotic in every land and clime. This nation was the heaven destined to heaven the whole lump of clay which we call mother earth. Every movement for liberty every shackle stricken off was a step in the purpose of the Almighty for the emancipation of the human family. James Russell Lowell, an American poet and statesman, had voiced the speaker's sentiments, and the sentiments of every patriot. Says he:

"Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake?
And, with leathern hearts forget,
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! True freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And, with heart and hand to be
Earnest to make others free."
"They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hated, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right, with two or three."

The speaker invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon all movements for the bettering of the condition of the human family. May God defend the right and overrule this action for our good and His own glory!

Junius F. Wells, Esq., came forward in answer to calls from the audience. He felt deeply the importance of the step being taken to-day for the emancipation of the people of Utah. In times past the applications of the people for admission, made on five occasions, were passed by. But the people had grown, and sometime their power must be irresistible in this demand. The speaker believed that time had come, and that Utah would be welcomed into the sisterhood of States. Her people had every necessary qualification, and should be found at the door. If they ask it would be given; if they knock it will be opened to them.

James H. Moyle, Esq., next responded to the call. He had been born in Utah's vales, an American citizen. There was no privilege upon which he looked with greater honor. The results of the labors of those who founded Utah were great, so great that she was now entitled to statehood. There were elements of disunion here as well as elsewhere, but these were such as were natural to humanity. Utah had within her borders the resources to make her one of the greatest of the States of the Union. Now, on the approach of the nation's natal day, there was the opportunity to move forward to the liberty commemorated on that day. May the people unite in celebrating the birth of this the greatest and freest of the nations of the earth.

Robert W. Sloan was called for and said he knew of nothing that could be urged against statehood for Utah. He did not believe there was anything of that nature. He was heart and soul in the movement, and would support it with all his power. Here was the foundation of a State that would be the peer of any that now bore that title. A great commonwealth had been built up by those who came to Utah in early days, for the good of the present generation, who should benefit by it. He wanted the rights of every man recognized in the Constitution. He believed Utah would be admitted, but whether she was or not, her people would know they were right, and that ultimately the right would win.

Andrew Jensen, Esq., said his feelings were in accord with the movement. He had been born in a foreign land, and when, in his boyhood, he read of the great republic of America, it filled his heart with joy. Many of the people of Utah had come from the Scandinavian nations, but they were not Scandinavians to-day, but American citizens, honest and true. They expected to remain American citizens and to sustain American institutions. He could not be silent in this great movement, and pledged himself to support it.

Hon. John T. Caine, of the committee on nominations, submitted the following report:

SALT LAKE CITY,
June 25th, 1887.

Hon. James Sharp, President of Mass Convention:

Your committee on nominations for delegates to represent Salt Lake County in the Constitutional Convention to be held in the City Hall on Thursday, the 30th current, after full consideration, respectfully submit the following names:

James Sharp,
Wm. W. Riter,
John T. Caine,
Samuel P. Teasdel,
Franklin S. Richards,
Le Grande Young,
Elias A. Smith,
Richard Howe,
L. S. Hills,
John Clark,
Samuel Bennion,
Andrew Jensen,
Francis Armstrong,
Feramorz Little,
Junius F. Wells,
John R. Winder.

Your committee also suggest the following alternates, to act in the event of a failure of any of the principals:

James H. Moyle,
John C. Cutler,
O. F. Whitney,
Thomas W. Jennings.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN T. CAINE, Chairman.

On motion, the report of the committee was adopted, there being but one vote in the negative.

The names were then presented singly, and all were elected. Mr. Sidney Hudson wanted the convention to adopt a resolution which he said embodied the sentiments of 300 citizens. It was objected to as out of order. The objection was sustained, the chairman explaining to Mr. Hudson that the constitutional convention was the body to handle the question.

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried.

The closing prayer was then offered by President Angus M. Cannon.

The assembly then gave three rousing cheers for the new State of Utah, and dispersed.

The Union Pacific by its purchase of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company is able to compete with the Southern Pacific for business from San Francisco to Idaho, Montana and Utah. A schedule has been printed.

Mr. John Rolf, Champion Bicyclist of the world, living at Sydney, Australia, says: "After riding 1,000 miles against time, St. Jacobs Oil removed all fatigue and pains."