

Notary Public John T. Caine: M. M. Steele in place of John Myers, of Garfield; John L. Butler in place of A. D. Thurber, of Sevier; Eli A. Day in place of C. L. Lund, of Sanpete.

The report of the delegation sent to Congress to present the State Constitution and seek for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State was read which was to the effect that Delegates John T. Caine, D. H. Peery, F. S. Richards and W. D. Johnson, Jr., proceeded to Washington, and through the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate laid the Constitution and Memorial before Congress, which were referred to the Committee on Territories. On conferring with the chairman they learned that at that late date no action could be taken till next winter.

On motion of Mr. John the report was accepted. E. Booth on motion of Mr. C. W. Penrose the delegates to Washington were requested and instructed to continue their labors during the next session of Congress.

On motion of Gen. D. H. Wells it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the President to collect and compile statistical and other information showing the claims of Utah to admission into the Union as a State and that the said committee be authorized to publish the same in such form as they may deem advisable.

The President appointed the following: D. H. Wells, C. W. Penrose, J. R. Windler, Joseph Stanford Samuel R. Thurman.

On motion of Mr. W. W. Cluff, it was agreed that when the Convention adjourned it should be till Oct. 10th, at 2 p. m., or at the call of the President.

No other business of importance being presented, Convention adjourned.

**THE JUDGES OF ELECTION.**

The list of Judges of Election appear in this evening's NEWS so far as it has been prepared by the Commissioners. The rest of the appointments will appear shortly. It seems to have been arranged with respect to the local law. So far as possible both political parties are represented, and we may hope for a fair election and correct returns of the result. In several places only one member of the People's Party, which is so largely in the majority, is placed on the election Board. In these instances especially, the appointed person should be sure to qualify, and be on hand in good time on the morning of the election. Let every man be at his post, so that all the proceedings may be duly scrutinized and a fair and free election be secured. That is all we ask, and to insure it every People's man must be ready to do his duty.

**EXTRA POLLING PLACES FOR OGDEN AND SALT LAKE.**

The Utah Commissioners, in order to facilitate the election proceedings in November, have made two orders which we here append. One is in reference to Ogden, and was made several days ago; the other relates to Salt Lake City, and has just been promulgated. The object is a good one. We shall say nothing about the legality of the thing. The establishing of polling places belongs to the County Courts, and if the power to do so is taken from those bodies by the Edmunds law, it is a question whether it is vested in the Commissioners. However, we regard the increase of polling places as beneficial to the public, and it is to be hoped that the Registrars will act in the same spirit as the Commissioners and select places which will be convenient to the electors. Here are the orders:

(1)

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION, Salt Lake City, Utah, September 27, 1882.

Ordered that the County Registration officer of Weber County, shall establish three polling places in the City of Ogden, and he is hereby instructed to divide the registration list into three parts, alphabetically the first to embrace the names from A to G inclusive, the second from H to R inclusive, and the third from S to Z inclusive. Said polling places to be in convenient distance from each other. The Commission will appoint judges for each one of

said three polling places, and the registration officer will give each polling place notice of the same as required in Rule 5.

Ordered that the registration officer of Salt Lake County shall establish two polling places in each of the following named precincts in Salt Lake City, viz: the first, second, third and fifth. And said officer is instructed to divide the registration list of each of said precincts into two parts alphabetically, the first to contain the names from A to L inclusive, and the second to contain the names from M to Z inclusive. There shall be furnished for the judges of each polling place the list of voters at such polling place, said polling places to be in convenient distance from each other. The Commission will appoint judges for each of said polling places. The registration officer will give notice of each polling place, as required in Rule 5 of the rules governing Registration Officers.

**LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.**

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 6.

**Mandamus.**—This morning, a writ of mandamus was served upon Judge F. D. Richards, requiring him to turn over his office as Probate Judge of Weber County, with books, papers and other official documents, to the Governor's appointee J. N. Kimball, or show cause why this should not be done. The time for the return of the writ is set for the 10th of October, in the First District Court, before Judge Emerson, the same day as the cases are set in the Third District Court. Thus it will be seen that the plan to have all cases in the Territory managed in this city does not prevail among the bogus appointees.

**Order by the Commission.**—The Commission has issued the following order:

Ordered that there be four additional polling places established in Beaver County, as follows, viz:

1. The mine office at the Cave Mine, in Minersville Precinct.
2. At the Carbonate Mine in Grampian Precinct.
3. At the Horne Silver Mine in Grampian Precinct.
4. At Shauntle in Star Precinct.

And the Registration officer of the county is instructed to furnish to the judges of said additional polling places, respectively, copies of the precinct registration lists of those precincts in which said additional polling places are situate, and to give notice of each of said polling places, as required in rule 5 of the rules governing registration officers.

**A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.**

TWO YOUNG LADIES ARE BRUTALLY BEATEN WHILE IN BED.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fearful outrage was perpetrated at the house of Mr. G. D. Schell, of the Seventeenth Ward. In a north room of the house Mr. Schell's three step-daughters, Misses Etta, Blanche and Daisy sleep, the two first named in one bed. At the hour mentioned a man entered the bed-chamber and beat Misses Etta and Blanche over the head, inflicting long, gaping gashes, cutting clear to the skull. Miss Etta's face is also so severely swollen as to greatly disfigure her features, and the weapon used by the intending murderer dug a hole into the young lady's shoulder.

The younger girl, Daisy, was awakened by one of her sisters calling out that some one was striking her, and she uttered a loud scream, which awakened Mrs. Schell, who was sleeping in another part of the house. She seized a lamp and rushed to the scene of the outrage, and just as she reached the door of the room adjoining the bedroom, Etta made her appearance covered with blood, presenting a horrible spectacle, and the perpetrator of the deed was just going through the west window. Unfortunately he had gone too far for Mrs. Schell to get a glimpse of him, as she merely caught sight of the movement of the blind as it flapped against the window when the man sprang out.

A surgeon was called to attend to the unfortunate young ladies. The scalp wounds were sewed and the patients received the attentions necessary under the circumstances, considering the nature of their injuries they are doing as well as could be expected, although Miss Etta, manifests very distressing

symptoms, including vomiting, chills and fever.

It is a diabolical deed that only a human fiend could be guilty of perpetrating. The affair has caused quite a sensation and the police are leaving no stone unturned to discover the miscreant, the chief of the force taking the lead practically and personally in sifting the matter. A general impression prevailed that the act must have been the work of an insane person, and quite a number appeared to believe it probable that it was done by Richard Matthews, who has been demented for a considerable time, and resides in the adjoining house. But a searching investigation of his person and premises failed to confirm this suspicion. The inquiry developed the important fact, however, that some of the neighbors have been in dread of Mr. Matthews. It was learned that, in his insane streaks, he had imagined himself some great judge and had passed judgment upon different persons, condemning them to suffer various penalties, and he has stated that persons who did not act according to his decrees should die, or that he should kill them. It need not be here stated that a man in his condition should be properly cared for.

A gentleman named Meham, from the country, is stopping with his sister, Mrs. Snyder, a short distance north of Mr. Shell's. At the time at which the outrage occurred his horses were making a noise. Supposing they had got among his grain sacks, he went out, and when he was close to the fence two men ran past on the sidewalk, coming from the direction of the Shell residence, and he thought from their stepping lightly that they were seeking to elude observation.

Mrs. Shell states that at four different times a man has been seen prowling around the premises, and once was observed by the girls looking in at the window of their bedroom.

It is to be hoped that the perpetrator of the outrage will be successfully tracked. At present, however, the matter appears to be enveloped in mystery.

The young ladies upon whom the outrage was committed, Misses Etta and Blanche, are aged respectively twenty-four and twenty.

**A SWEET SUBJECT.**

SUGAR MAKING A DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

On the invitation of Arthur Stayner, Esq., a number of gentlemen of this city visited him at Farmington on Wednesday evening to inspect the progress he had made in sugar manufacture. Messrs. S. P. Teasdel and George E. Bourne, commissioners on the subject of sugar making, appointed by the Legislature, were among the party. The others were Messrs. T. E. Taylor, C. W. Stayner, H. A. Teasdel and a representative from the staff of the NEWS.

The sugar factory was in "full tilt" when the party arrived, and the process was intelligently explained by Mr. D. I. Williams, a sugar expert from Pennsylvania, engaged by Mr. Stayner to give the institution a practical start. The machinery is run by steam power, and it was interesting to see the saccharine juice expressed from the cane and dashed out of the huge "queezer" at the rate of six gallons a minute.

From the press the liquid flows into the supply tanks. From there it goes to the two heaters, which have a capacity of 240 gallons each. The high temperature is produced by the injection of steam into the mass. The fluid then undergoes the liming process until a powerful alkaline condition is reached, the degree of which is demonstrated by dipping red paper, which is transformed to a bright blue. The lime causes a heavy sediment to fall. From the top of this the clear liquid is conveyed to the cooling pans, of which there are two, of 145 gallons each. At this point what is called Solution B of the Stewart process is added. It transforms the condition of the juice from an alkaline to an acid, and gives it a beautiful transparent amber appearance, necessary to make presentable sugar. The next stage is that of evaporation, which is done by an exceedingly high temperature, reducing the syrup to a density of 18 pounds to the gallon. It is then placed in large, shallow vats, where the substance granulates. We saw about 14,000 of the saccharine substance under-going that process. The party picked out a wad with a stick,

tasted it and pronounced it good. After granulation ensues the top syrup is drawn off the sugary mass and passes through a centrifugal machine, is dried and the transformation from the juice of the cane to sugar is complete.

The remaining liquid is susceptible of going through a similar ordeal the second time, and a considerable percentage of sugar being obtained from it, but some manufacturers, including Mr. Stayner, prefer not to do this, but rather provide the public with a superior article of syrup.

Small quantities of sugar and syrup which had been put through the whole process were produced. In regard to their quality it is only necessary to state that two such experienced gentlemen as Messrs. Teasdel and Bourne pronounced it excellent, and, so far as could be judged, superior to the Sandwich Islands productions. The manufacture, therefore, of a good article of sugar in Utah is an assured success, and it remains to be seen whether the financial part of the industry can be led to a similarly gratifying result. Mr. Stayner is sanguine on that point, and hope is an element of enterprise that frequently leads to ultimate victory.

The Legislature provided a premium of \$5,000 to be awarded to the person producing in Utah 7,000 pounds of good merchantable sugar. Mr. Stayner has fully the requisite quantity in process of manufacture, and there is no reason to doubt that he will obtain the prize, which his industry has earned. According to an estimate made by Mr. Teasdel on the ground there was a sufficient quantity of material on hand, including the unmanipulated cane, to produce 150 sacks of sugar of 100 lbs. each.

Mr. Arthur Stayner, Jr., was sent East some time since for the purpose of obtaining a thorough training, which he procured, and has the requisite ability to continue the manufacture. Mr. Williams, now in charge, is an adept, and from the precise and careful manner in which he answers every question on the subject of sugar making, he evidently has a thorough technical as well as practical comprehension of the pursuit.

A good deal more can be said on the subject of sugar as a home industry, but this must suffice for the present, as limited space will not admit of a more extended article.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 7.

**No Clue.**—So far no clue has yet been found to the perpetrator of the outrage at the residence of Mr. G. D. Schell yesterday morning, in the Seventeenth Ward. Evidently the suspicion that gained considerable ground that it was done by Richard Matthews, is entirely incorrect.

**The New Compendium.**—The Compendium of the doctrines of the Gospel, compiled by Apostle F. D. Richards and Elder James A. Little is selling rapidly, the bookbinder having considerable difficulty in maintaining the supply necessary to meet the demand. The work is on sale at this office.

**A Burglary.**—The other night a store kept by Mr. W. D. Newsome, in the 11th Ward, was burglarized, and the thief got away with the loose cash of the establishment, amounting to about nine dollars. The burglar gained ingress by one of the windows. A suspicious looking prowler who had been lurking around the premises for several days previous, is suspected, but he has not been caught.

**Rapid Butter-Making.**—At 12 o'clock to-day, in front of Mr. H. B. Clawson's wagon and machinery establishment, near the Council House, the proprietor of the Breakwater Churn, gave a practical illustration of the merits of that article. It ought to be called the lightning churn. A gallon of thin cream was turned into it, and our reporter stood, watch in hand, while the manipulator whirled the little crank, the time taken to bring the butter being one minute and seven seconds to a dot. We understand from the proprietor that the average time is a little less than two minutes. The churns will be on sale with Mr. Clawson.

**A Burglarious Thief.**—This morning a young fellow named J. Lee was before Justice Spiers on a charge of burglary and grand larceny. It appears that, last evening an old gentleman named Beers, a paper-hanger, caught Lees in his room, into which he had forced an entrance by the window. Mr. Beers

seized him, but the thief came nearly getting the better of him, when Mr. H. Heath, who resides near by, rushed to his assistance. Some of Mr. Beers' property was found on Lees' person. He was committed in default of \$400 bonds, to answer to the grand jury on the charge upon which he was taken before the Justice.

**Mobocratic Measures.**—For some time past threats have been made by the pious Pharisees and others residing in Burke County, North Carolina, to drive out the Elders by force from the county, if they will not leave by any other means. From a letter dated Morganton, Sept. 25, from Elder Charles T. Brain, we extract the following: "I spoke of a report, in my last letter, that was circulated in this (Burke) county in effect that we 'Mormon' Elders would be driven out of the county by a mob. Some of the 'prominent citizens' of Burke County called a meeting on the 15th and issued a proclamation directed to us, giving us twenty days from that date to clear out of the locality. Ten of the twenty days have elapsed and we are here yet and intend to remain until the proper authority says leave. The resolutions have been published in two papers, and are now spread throughout the land, but I don't apprehend any danger from such unlawful proceedings, unless some drunken mob is sent after us to enforce what they suppose to be law. I was in town (Morganton) on the 23d, and was made a subject for conversation, doubtless being considered quite audacious, bold and barefaced in entering into their city under such circumstances. But the people could not content themselves by talking, so they sent a drunken sot to order me to leave the country. He handed me a copy of the resolutions passed by the 'prominent citizens' of Burke County, and insisted upon my reading it. I took no notice of him at first, but thinking that by reading the paper I would get rid of him, I did so, but he still continued his harangue. I finally asked him by what authority he demanded I should leave the country, but he could not tell me. I told him to attend to his own business. I was then surrounded by quite a mob, who threatened to whip me with hickories if I did not depart. I took as little notice of them as possible and answered their numerous questions by silence and as soon as practicable got out of their reach. I am now studying law for future developments. I do not know how the matter will terminate, but knowing what I am doing, I care less, for God rules and reigns, and I feel first rate."

**MARVELOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.**

A TEAM AND WAGON DESTROYED AND FOUR PEOPLE UNHURT.

On Wednesday last a man named Nielson, from Gunnison, Sanpete County, was driving a wagon across the Denver & Rio Grande Western track, at the point where it passes over the road near Springville. Besides himself three ladies were in the wagon. The vehicle being covered and as it was raining, the driver could not see on either side of him. The engine of a train struck the outfit between the horses and the wagon and carried team, vehicle and inmates a distance of 112 feet. The horses were injured so they had to be killed, the harness cut to pieces and the wagon crushed into fragments. Marvelous as it may appear all four of the people escaped without a scratch. The whistle of the train was not blown, and as the wonderful affair occurred on the traveled wagon road, the railroad company will doubtless make good the damage.

JES. A. BAILEY AND M. K. PARSON, Land Agents and Attorneys, Salt Lake City—Write to them on closing stamp and they will give information FREE about Land Matters.

**SPECIAL NOTICE!**

Attend the 8 p. m. Telegraph Class, opens October 3rd at 8 p. m., for those unable to attend at Seven. Price—10 cents per lesson, opposite 14th Ward School.

**HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.** For Nervousness, Indigestion, etc.

Send to the Rumford Chemical works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free. d eod sw & w.