

Gospel, together with other members of the Decker family, when she was a mere girl, and has been faithful and true throughout many trying scenes and vicissitudes. She was in every sense a pioneer of this region, having come to Utah in 1843, the season following the entrance into this valley of the company which led the way.

Sister Young, or, as she was familiarly and affectionately called by her friends, "Aunt Lucy," was a noble woman, possessing many of the most estimable traits of her sex. She was quiet, unobtrusive and thoroughly domestic in her tastes. It was in the family circle where she shone with undimmed lustre, being loving and thoughtful to a most remarkable degree. Her solicitude for the comfort and happiness of those around her was unceasing; hence she was devotedly loved by the members of her family and greatly esteemed by all who were acquainted with her.

A Meeting-House Burned.

The new First Ward meeting-house was completely destroyed by fire. The alarm was first given by a switch engine in the Union Pacific freight yards. A moment later the department was on its way to the fire, but arrived to find that there was no water in the hydrants.

The brigade tried to obtain water from a ditch, but everything was frozen solid. A thousand feet of hose was run out, and the steamer again attempted to obtain water from a spring. This place was also frozen and the firemen were compelled to stand by and see the structure devoured by the flames. The fire first made its appearance through a corner of the belfry, close to the roof.

It did not take long for the flames to spread, and shortly after the arrival of the firemen the roof and a portion of the south and west wall collapsed. The flames climbed the steeple and in a few minutes it fell with a crash. The beautiful stained glass windows were burned out one after another, and one hour after the fire was discovered the sacred edifice was a complete ruin. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Parties stated that the building contained no fire for heating purposes for some time past; others state that the hot air furnaces had been in use yesterday, while others assert that even had there been a fire in the furnaces, it would have been impossible for the flames to break out where they did. The building was hardly completed and was one of the most imposing structures in that section of the city. Whittaker and Stone are the architects and builders. The loss will fall on the contractors, as the building had not been accepted by the ward. It was valued at \$8000, insured for \$5000. A party stated that if the firemen had taken the right direction and strung 100 feet of hose they could have obtained all the water necessary.—*Standard*.

An Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Justice Brown today rendered his first opinion as a member of the United States Supreme Court. He delivered two opinions, of which the more important was in the case of George N. Cope vs. Janet Cope and Thomas H. Cope, brought

here on appeal from the supreme court of the Territory of Utah. The question involved was whether or not a son by a polygamous marriage had a right of inheritance from his father, it having been claimed he was illegitimate. The court holds that a son by a polygamous marriage did have such right and reversed the judgment of the territorial court. The court says: "The Edmunds-Tucker act declared legitimate all children of Mormon parents born within less than twelve months from its passage. The object," the court says, "was to make these unfortunate children an especial object of care, and to make their parents relinquish polygamy by fixing a period after which their children should be illegitimate."

The United States Supreme Court today handed down an opinion affirming the judgment of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Virginia, directing that a writ of habeas corpus be granted William Rebamos, convicted in Norfolk of violation of the State meat inspection law. This is one of what is known as the dressed beef cases arising out of the act of the State legislature having for its object the restriction of the sale of meats by firms located outside of the State in which the meats are offered for sale. It was held the law was an interference with inter State commerce, and the Supreme Court sustaining the contention.

The Supreme Court rendered an opinion affirming the judgment of the Supreme Court of California in the case of George F. Packard vs. Jake Bird and Frank Biedlar. This suit is over the ownership of an island of eighty acres in Sacramento River, Colusa County. Packard's claim rests on the ground that his grant extended to the middle of the stream, and the court decided against him on the ground that as the stream is navigable at this point title stops at high water mark.

Obsequies of Lucy D. Young.

The funeral service over the remains of Sister Lucy Decker Young, wife of the late President Brigham Young, was held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Y. Rossiter, 27 N. First East Street, Sunday, January 25th. There was a large assemblage of the relatives and friends of the deceased, the lower floor of the house being crowded, besides quite a number of the people desiring to attend being unable to gain admittance. Among those present was President George Q. Cannon.

The opening prayer was offered by Elder J. Nicholson. Bishop Orson F. Whitney delivered the funeral discourse, in which he gave an interesting, condensed sketch of incidents associated with deceased becoming, in her youth, connected with the Church, and her subsequent career, which had been marked by numerous ordeals and trials, all of which had been passed through with heroic fortitude and unwavering devotion to her religious convictions. The speaker delineated the numerous virtues of Sister Young, interspersing his statements in that regard with expositions of doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, with special reference to the glorious destiny of the righteous dead. He pointed out that the deceased, who had gone to join her illustrious hus-

band and others with whom he was connected in this life, had made her calling and election sure. The benediction was pronounced by Bishop William B. Preston. The musical part of the service was beautifully rendered by a select choir. At the conclusion those who desired to do so passed around the casket and took a parting glance at the face of the respected dead.

The remains were conveyed to the private cemetery of President Young, on First Street, and there deposited in mother earth, to await the call of the resurrection of the blessed. The dedicatory prayer at the grave was offered by Elder Seymour B. Young.

Force Bill Squabble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Cockrell resumed his argument against the closure rule, saying in the course of his remarks that the democratic Senators would be as brief as possible in discussing matters of public necessity, but if the republican Senators insisted on the Election bill, a merely partisan measure, not endorsed by half their own party, the democratic Senators would discuss it in all its ramifications.

Teller asked Aldrich how long he proposed to allow for debate on the resolution, remarking that it was rumored that some arbitrary means were to be resorted to force a decision.

Aldrich said he took it for granted that there could be no closing of debate, except by action of the Senate itself, and asked unanimous consent that a vote be taken on the resolution and amendments at 5 o'clock tomorrow.

Gorman was delighted that the Senator resorted to that proper and orderly method, rather than depend upon the *ipse dixit* of the presiding officer, whose reputation for intelligence and fairness as presiding officer was yet to be made.

Cockrell then closed his argument. It was useless, he said, to try to disguise the purpose of the rule. The only object was to pass the Force bill. Everything else was made subordinate to the whims of the Senator from Massachusetts, and, apostrophizing Mr. Hoar, Cockrell exclaimed: "Shame upon you, my friend from Massachusetts, who now attempts to force upon the people of Massachusetts, and of the country, the humiliating confession that they are no longer capable of holding their own elections."

He read from a St. Louis paper a letter addressed to Edmunds by a former republican constituent now living in Texas, protesting against the Election bill.

Edmunds said he never received such a letter and believed it was fabricated to promote the operations of resistance to the Election bill.

He (Cockrell) mentioned a number of republican newspapers opposed to the bill and said he believed public opinion in the West, without regard to party, was against it. He mentioned as some of the Western republican papers that opposed the bill, the *Omaha Bee*, *Minneapolis Journal*, *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* and *Denver Republican*.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The volcanic disturbances on the sea between Genoa and Spezzia culminated today in a submarine volcano.