

## Logan Notes.

The following are clipped from the *Logan Journal* of the 22d:

Chas. Johnson, of Providence, has been arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. His bonds were signed by Edwin and Thos. Jessup.

Bishop G. L. Farrell, of Smithfield, returned from Ogden, Feb. 20th, whither he had been taken by Deputy Marshal Bowman, to answer to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. His bonds were fixed at \$1,000, and were signed by Edwin and Thos. Jessup. The gentleman feels well after his absence, and is glad to be among his old acquaintances and friends again.

It is settled with reasonable definiteness that a term of the District Court will be here, whether a fourth district be created by Congress or not. Whether this term will be held in the spring or the fall is not known; but Governor Thomas is committed to giving a term for Logan. It is understood that the matter is left with Judge Henderson to determine which of the sessions of his court will be held in Logan.

## Not "Play Jurors."

A number of whisky cases appealed from the justice's court were set for trial in the Third District Court Feb. 24, but the witnesses were not on hand, and they were continued till Feb. 25th, while attachments were issued for the defaulters. In the discussion pending the consideration of these cases, Judge McKay remarked that he believed every one of the defendants was guilty, and he did not like the idea that by securing a delay through appeal they could have their cases dismissed. An attorney for the whisky men called attention to the fact that at the former term of the court these witnesses testified, and the jurors acquitted. Judge McKay replied that it was only because the jurors had determined not to convict in that class of cases, though the evidence had been direct and uncontradicted.

Judge Zane then gave the jurors a good "rounding up." He told them he wanted no convictions where the evidence did not justify it, nor did he want illicit whisky vendors set at liberty and the law trifled with. Jurors were under oath to follow the law, regardless of their prejudices or sentiments, and it was perjury to do otherwise. If they did not do this they would be discharged and other jurors summoned. The judge wanted no play jurors, but citizens who would respect the law and conform to their oaths in the jury box. The law against selling liquor on Sunday was in force, and should be enforced with a vigor and fairness equal to that of other prosecutions.

## The Siberian Outrages.

Further details of the outrages at the political prison at Kara reached the Russian exiles in London February 22. It appears that the trouble originated in a hunger strike in August, when the women political prisoners tried to starve

themselves to death to escape the cruelty of their jailers. All the women imprisoned abstained from food for fourteen days. At first the jailers jeered at the women, then tempted them with food, and then, finding this of no avail, threatened them. When several women were at the point of death from voluntary abstinence from food the prison officials resorted to artificial means to compel them to take nourishment. The methods adopted were violent and licentious and the women were compelled to abandon the strike.

The abominable outrages that followed this state of affairs led Madame Sebida, whose death by flogging has been already announced, to ask for an interview with the director of the prison, in the hope of securing an amelioration of the condition of the prisoners. The request was granted, but she found him so abusive that in her exasperation she called him a villain and slapped his face.

Madame Sebida was then taken from the director's office and conveyed to the prison in which common offenders were confined. Three of her companions from among the political prisoners were permitted to join her. Some time later Baron Korff sent a special order directing that Madame Sebida be punished according to the regulations, and the order was executed to the fullest extent. The punishment was so severe that death ensued from rupture of the heart. Her three companions committed suicide within an hour after the time of hearing of Sebida's death. Many, hearing of the flogging and suicides, carried out their threats of suicide. They met together, and thirty of them shared what poison they could obtain. That evening two died. Their convulsions and the dead silence which reigned in the other cells roused the attention of the guards, who immediately summoned physicians, who administered emetics to the survivors and endeavored by every means to counteract the effects of the poison.

## An Arizona Dam Bursts.

A dispatch from Prescott, Arizona, February 23rd says: No definite news has yet reached here of the loss of life or damage caused by the breaking yesterday of Walnut Grove dam. There can be no estimate as yet of the loss of life or property, but the latter will reach into millions, while the loss of life will, without doubt, be great, as many families are living near the stream in the narrow canyon.

Later—Arthur Allen, formerly interested in the enterprise, and John McDonald, an owner of the Blue Dick mine, have just returned from the Dozoories divide, fourteen miles south of the town, from where a view of the dam could be had, and report that it has gone without doubt. The wash waterway could be plainly seen with their powerful glasses high up on the side of the cliff, while the reaking of the stonework of the dam was also plainly visible. The break in the dam stopped to the eastward, leaving the impression that the main break

was on the east side. The confirmation of the news of the loss of the big dam has heightened the excitement, and more definite intelligence is now anxiously awaited.

A Prescott special to the Associated Press dated February 23d says: A general feeling of excitement and suspense has prevailed here today over the news of the disaster at Walnut Grove, received last night. The courier who brought the telegrams for the owners of the property, notifying them of their great loss, arrived about 8 o'clock last night. As he left immediately after daylight he could give but little particulars further than to report the number missing. Five bodies had been recovered and identified when he left. The distance to the storage dam from Prescott by the shortest trail is forty miles, while the service dam, where the employees were located, was fifteen miles further down the stream. Immediately on receipt of the news here Adjutant-General O'Neill started to the scene of the disaster with two surgeons to assist the wants of the sufferers and superintend the burial of the dead, and a representative of the *Journal Miner*, a local paper, accompanied the party, who will send a special courier with particulars, but it will take twenty-four hours longer to make the round trip. Yesterday's courier came from the lower dam, and as the road does not come by the upper dam, it was only surmised that it had given way on account of the immense quantity of water. A more hopeful feeling exists this evening on account of the news received direct that the upper dam and reservoir are still intact, and that the flood was caused by the opening of the gate to relieve it from threatening danger.

A San Francisco dispatch of February twenty third says: Engineer Luther Wagner today talked about the construction of the Arizona dam, and claimed that the disaster was due to the carelessness of the New York corporation, which built it. He inspected the dam a year and a half ago. It was to have been faced with stone fourteen feet thick at the base, four feet at the top and filled with loose rock and made water proof with wooden sheeting. It was about half done when Mr. Wagner inspected it. He found the stone filled in carelessly and the structure unstable. The junction of the sheeting and bed rock was intended to be secured by a thick layer of Portland cement, but this was not well done, because of the cost of getting cement to the works. Thus a dangerous crevice was formed at the base and the leakage was heavy. In addition the lumber used was full of knotholes. Wagner advised the discharge of the contractors and engineers, but this has not been done. The company strengthened some of the weak places; but his warning that the dam would be unsafe unless some of the work was rectified was disregarded.

She (at the piano)—"Listen! How do you enjoy this refrain?" He—"Very much! The more you refrain the better I like it."