

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 24.

Postal Irregularity.—We have received another communication from Bountiful complaining of the way business is not transacted at the Post Office there. Both letters and papers are denied to our correspondent while they have been lying for several days in the office. It is time that this was rectified. If there is no local officer who has power to remedy it, a petition should be prepared, signed and sent to the department at Washington for the removal of the insulting and inefficient postmaster.

WILLIAM YOUNG'S DEATH.

THE INVESTIGATION CONTINUED AND CLOSED—THE BODY EXHUMED—POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

The investigation in the above matter continued yesterday afternoon with the testimony of other medical experts.

Dr. H. J. Richards said he had not been conversant with smallpox for some years. In answer to a question as to the danger of exhuming the body of the deceased, presuming he died of smallpox, he gave it as his opinion that it would be safer to leave the body where it was.

Dr. H. C. James thought that with reasonable precaution, the corpse of a smallpox patient could be disinterred after twenty-five days without much danger. It would be less if the disease was spotted fever. It would be hard to prove, after that time, malpractice in medical treatment, but in case of poison and a chemical examination, it would not be difficult. Decomposition would have ensued only in part, at the end of that time. A person exposed to smallpox could convey it to a third party without taking it himself. From what he had heard, it would be difficult to decide as to whether the case under consideration was one of smallpox.

Drs. Anderson and Hamilton were then asked as to whether the disease in this case could be recognized, if the body were taken up. The former thought it could not, the latter that it could. Judge Z. Snow then made some remarks, and the preliminary investigation closed, the jury retiring to consider as to whether it was advisable to exhume the body or not.

Dr. S. B. Young said he was not only willing to have it taken up, but should now insist upon it, for his own vindication.

This morning at 10 o'clock, in the presence of Coroner Taylor, the Jurors, Doctors Clinton, Benedict, Hamilton, Fowler, some of the relatives of the deceased and a few others, the corpse was exhumed and examined. It was found in a comparatively well preserved condition, slightly emaciated and a little discolored, but easily recognized. Pimples were found on the breast and in the hair. It seemed to be the general belief, which found expression from several physicians, that it was not a case of smallpox. A post mortem examination to decide the cause of death was held on the ground and the report of the medical experts was to be given to the jury at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The body was not removed from the cemetery.

It would be well to say here that the report circulated around the jury room as to the Sexton's man having observed that one side of the corpse's face was mortified, was last night refuted by the man himself, Daniel Johnson, who, on being summoned before the Jury and sworn, said that he did not see the features at all, but simply remarked to the parties who were inquiring at the Sexton's, that the body smelled so he thought it must be mortifying fast. This portion of the evidence has not been published heretofore, owing to its coming in so late.

As we went to press we learned that the report of the medical men as to cause of death, would not be given until 4 p.m., too late for this evening's NEWS.

MISSIONARY WORK IN TENNESSEE.

ADDITIONS BY BAPTISM—THE POPULAR FEELING.

The following is taken from a private letter from Elder John H. Gibbs, now laboring in Tennessee, to his brother, George F. Gibbs, of this city:

"Having put in about twelve months of earnest and diligent work in this new field, I am now beginning to reap the fruits thereof. I lately baptized eight souls which number constitutes our newly organized branch. The prospects are also favorable looking to further baptisms, there being a number whose acquaintance I have made who are inquiring concerning our religious belief, and who say themselves they are 'about converted,' that is they are tired of being fed on husks.

The resolutions of the Ohio League and the recommendation of President Arthur to Congress concerning Utah, have had the effect to embolden a certain class of our opponents, and the consequence is that threats have been quite common of late. Some of our leading antagonists have been so worked up about the success I have lately met with, that they thought it a matter of sufficient importance to lay before the grand jury, and, therefore, one or more were deputed to inform Judge Starks, expecting, I suppose, that he would direct the attention of that body, and instruct them with regard to our doings.

The Judge received the message with

little or no comment. In making his charge to the Grand Jury, he remarked that he had been informed that certain Mormon missionaries were proselyting in this region which. He said, they had a perfect right so to do. He gave the Grand Jury to understand that Mormon missionaries were citizens of the United States, and as such must be protected. But, said he, 'Gentlemen, the law allows them but one wife.' This of course created laughter. Simple as this may appear, it has had the effect of turning to a great extent popular feeling that has been running so high against us hereabouts, and some rather faint-hearted people who before would shun me, are now interesting themselves about our religious belief. Instead of being driven out as they expected, they see our prospects brightening, and it is quite a common thing in conversation for them to say to me, 'You've got a powerful lot of faith.' By this I take it they mean Mormon grit and a little common sense."

JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Judges of Election appointed by the Utah Commission for Municipal Elections, are as follows for the cities named:

For Logan City, Cache County—Thomas Rowland, Presiding Judge; Jacob West and Willard Maughan.

For Provo City, Utah County—Thos. Beesley, Presiding Judge; V. L. Halliday and Henry W. Davis.

For St. George City, Washington County—Francis L. Daggett, Presiding Judge; Arthur B. Cort and Richard Bentley.

For Wellsville City, Cache County—Samuel P. Hall, Presiding Judge; Peter M. Maughan and Evan Owen.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 25.

Missionary Work in Minnesota.—Elder A. B. Strickland, laboring with Elder T. S. Woodland in Minnesota, writes from Osakis, Douglas County, on the 9th inst. He sends subscriptions for the DESERET NEWS, and thinks they will do a great deal in helping to remove prejudice in that locality.

There were but few Americans in that field, but many Poles, Germans, French, Norwegians, etc. There was no Elder there capable of giving them a hearing.

The weather had been too severe the past ten days to travel in safety, the thermometer ranging from 20 to 55 degrees below zero. He was treated kindly by the people where he called in, and also where he put up with them. Prejudice seemed to give way steadily as they mingled with the people. Most of those they staid with invited them back.

It was hard to get a hearing at this season of the year. In some instances the school houses were held by religious bigots and the word "No," was a sweet morsel under their tongues. He was well and felt the spirit of his mission. They were laboring with people who lived in the timber.

PERSONAL.

G. Pink and D. Frey, of St. Louis, arrived in the city to-day and are domiciled at the White House.

Jno. C. Patterson, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Walker House.

S. S. Bamberger, representative of Newmark, Greenberg & Co., San Francisco, arrived at the White House this morning.

S. M. Ferrin and wife, of Eden, are guests at the White House.

Miss Emily Faithfull and her Secretary, Miss Charlotte Robinson, will leave for San Francisco to-morrow morning.

P. L. Orth, of Harmony, is at the Continental.

W. E. Wass, of Omaha, arrived at the White House this morning.

C. E. Bly, of Pueblo, Col., is at the White House.

Geo. Bielenberg, of Davenport, Iowa, is registered at the Walker House.

J. T. Farrer, merchant from Green River, is stopping at the White House.

Jno. J. Argard, of San Francisco, is registered at the Walker House.

Carl Radman, of New York, arrived this morning, and is a guest at the Walker House.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

The following Judges of Election have been appointed by the Utah Commission for the municipal election to be held in Salt Lake City, on February 11th, 1884.

For 1st Precinct, Poll No. 1—Edward L. Butterfield, Presiding Judge; John Wayman and James C. Woods.

For 1st Precinct, Poll No. 2—C. H. M. y Agramonte, Presiding Judge; James Ashman and Samuel Stringfellow.

For 2nd Precinct, Poll No. 1—T. C. Bailey, Presiding Judge; Henry M. Wyeth and H. P. Richards.

For 2nd Precinct, Poll No. 2—Samuel Kaighn, Presiding Judge; Lewis S. Hillis and James F. Bradley.

For 3rd Precinct, Poll No. 1—R. B. Tripp, Presiding Judge; Thomas J. Williams and James H. Dean.

For 3rd Precinct, Poll No. 2—Edward P. Austin, Presiding Judge; Sidney Hudson and F. J. P. Pascoe.

For 4th Precinct, Poll No. 1—L. J. Sharp, Presiding Judge; Geo. M. Ottinger and Geo. Harrison.

For 5th Precinct, Poll No. 1—A. D. Bevan, Presiding Judge; Henry R. M. Atkinson and L. G. Hardy.

For 5th Precinct, Poll No. 2—Wm. H. Bird, Presiding Judge; Hamilton G. Park and R. L. Howard.

For Kaysville City, Davis County—James B. Merrideth, Presiding Judge; Geo. W. Adams and Samuel L. Jones.

WOMEN OF DESERET.

MRS. CROCHERON'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT.

A handsome, well executed lithograph bearing the title "Representative Women of Deseret," and containing the portraits of twenty prominent "Mormon" ladies, was shown at the birthday party of Sister Eliza R. Snow Smith, last Monday evening, and again at the News office to-day, by its projector and designer, Sister Augusta Joyce Crocheron. The picture is enclosed in a handsome frame of brown and gilt, and is accompanied by a little book of over 140 pages explaining the design and giving biographical sketches of each of the ladies whose likenesses appear in the lithograph.

The portraits are divided into four distinct groups. Those occupying the upper part of the picture are Eliza R. Snow Smith, Zina D. H. Young, M. Isabella Horne, Sarah M. Kimball, Phebe Woodruff and Bathsheba W. Smith. The first four represent the presidency of the women's organizations of the Latter-day Saints.

At the top and in the centre of the picture is a crown of glory, in the midst of a cloud, from each side of which extends a hand bestowing rays of benediction. Underneath and arching over the central four portraits are the words: "Lo, I am with you, even unto the end." Each likeness is surrounded by floral and literary emblems, illustrative of the life-work, character or nationality of its original.

The right hand central group is one of four ladies, representing the Young Ladies' and the Primary Associations. They are Elmina S. Taylor, Louie Felt, Mary A. Freeze, and Ellen C. Clawson.

To the left is a literary group of the same number, the subjects of which are Emily H. Woodmansee, A. J. Crocheron, Hannah T. King and Helen Mar Whitney. A group of six at the bottom of the picture completes it. The ladies are Emmeline B. Wells, Prescindia L. Kimball, Elizabeth Howard, Romania B. Pratt, Zina Y. Williams and Louie Wells, representing literature, art, medicine, education, and works of benevolence.

The title of the picture, "Representative Women of Deseret," is woven in conspicuous letters around the portraits in the centre of the picture. Various emblems and mottoes, beautifully and tastefully arranged, but too numerous to mention here, decorate the picture which is a veritable work of art in its design and execution. Sister Crocheron, as stated, is the projector and sole designer. The lithographing was done in the East. The portraits are photographs taken here and inserted in spaces left vacant on the plate for that purpose. The picture is dedicated to the President of the Latter-day Saints Women's Organizations Eliza R. Snow Smith, and is a worthy medium of the compliment it conveys.

THE LAST OF IT.

THE WILLIAM G. YOUNG POST MORTEM EXAMINATION—TESTIMONY OF MEDICAL EXPERTS—VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

At 5 o'clock last evening the medical men who had held a post mortem examination on the body of the late William G. Young, which had been removed from the Cemetery to the Catholic Hospital for that purpose, met at the City Hall to give their testimony as to the disease which caused the patient's death. The physicians who took part in the examination were, Drs. Clinton, Benedict, Fowler, Hamilton, Joseph S. Richards, S. B. Young and W. R. Pike.

Dr. Benedict testified to seeing the body after it was taken up and when Dr. Clinton opened the undershirt of the dead man. He saw no evidence of small-pox whatever, nor of any other recognized contagious disease. There was not a bruise nor an abrasion upon the head or face. There was a superficial abrasion about the middle of the left arm. This was the only mark on the body he recognized as a bruise, and it was simply a black and blue spot which might have been caused in many different ways. Witness exhibited the upper portion of the dead man's skull and a few of the cervical vertebrae containing a small section of the spinal cord, and went on to show that the deceased might have come to his death by softening of the brain. He admitted that the pustules would indicate to some, smallpox, but re-asserted that there was nothing of the kind in this case. The body, he said, had been re-interred at the close of the examination.

Dr. Pike corroborated the statement of Dr. Benedict.

Dr. Richards stated that he had nothing to add to nor detract from the statement of Dr. Benedict.

Dr. Clinton, quarantine physician, concurred substantially in the statement of Dr. Benedict. He went to the grave and examined the body first, in order to keep too many away if it was found to be a case of smallpox. He was convinced immediately that it was not.

These were the only physicians who testified before the jury, although it is understood that Drs. Hamilton and Fowler were of like opinion with the others in relation to the matter. In fact, it was stated before the jurors last night, by one of the doctors in his testimony, that during the post mortem examination there was nothing said by any of the medical experts present, indicating that any of them thought there was any ground for a suspicion of foul play. The jury took the case under advisement and reserved their decision until ten o'clock this morning.

At that hour, having assembled at the City Hall, after a little consideration they agreed upon the following verdict:

Territory of Utah
County of Salt Lake }

An inquisition holden at the City Hall, Salt Lake City, in the Fifth Precinct of Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah, on the 24th day of January, A.D. 1884, before Geo. J. Taylor, Coroner of said County, upon the body of William G. Young, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed.

The said Jurors upon their oaths do say, from the evidence presented, that he died from natural causes.

In testimony whereof the said Jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN DRUCE, FRANCIS PLATT, WILLIAM NAYLOR, } Jurors.
GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Coroner.

BURNING OF THE BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

THE news of the burning of the Brigham Young Academy at Provo will be received with general regret. There is one consolation connected with the occurrence—although the structure in which its sessions were held is no more, the institution remains, and it is to be hoped it will soon have a lodging place much better fitted to its character and aims than the one just destroyed by the devouring element.

The community cannot afford to have an educational institution of such great value lie dormant even for a limited period. It is one of the very few educational establishments in full keeping with the genius of the Gospel as understood by the Latter-day Saints. In the district schools, organized and maintained under the Territorial laws, the system is exclusively secular, religion, which is one of the cornerstones of education, not being admitted in them. The same condition also exists in the Deseret University.

In the B. Y. Academy it is different; the management and Principal have sought to instruct the students in religious and moral principles, as well as the ordinary branches of education, and the result has been most satisfactory, some of the graduates of the academy being among the most faithful and efficient missionaries of the Church. The effects of the teachings given in the institution constitute a monument of credit to Professor Maeser, who has labored so thoroughly and intelligently as its active head from its inauguration to the present, there being but few men operating in a sphere of more prolific usefulness.

It appears that incendiaryism is the only consistent theory of the origin of the fire, although it is difficult to understand what incentive could have induced anybody to perpetrate such an act of villainy. If it be correct that the building was fired in that manner, it is probable that the miscreant was moved by sectarian hate.

A meeting of the management having been called for 10 o'clock this morning, it is probable that some steps were, or soon will be, taken to provide temporary quarters for the academy, pending the procurement of permanent and suitable premises.

Since the above was written we have received later intelligence showing the correctness of our anticipations regarding the speedy action of the management to prevent the suspension of the academy. This prompt movement speaks well for their enterprise and energy.

TRIAL FOR ASSAULT.

We are requested to publish the following:

Editor Deseret News:

Under the above caption, in your issue of Saturday evening last, allusion is made to a charge of assault against me, as preferred by one Mary M. Bevis. Your statement couched in appropriate language, without epithet or calumny, conveys an erroneous idea of the case, which it becomes a duty to myself, in terms correspondingly courteous and respectful, to request you to correct.

No issue concerning any employment of myself as an attorney or otherwise for Mrs. Bevis, or any other person, is involved. Nor has Mrs. Bevis at any time in any court of justice or other place, proved my fees or claim for legal services rendered her, exorbitant or otherwise. Nor have I "through some mysterious means" or by any means, or at all, had her home on Third South Street, or elsewhere, sold to satisfy said claim, or any claim, nor did she ever to my knowledge own any property on Third South Street or elsewhere in or about this city.

I may here explain that a lease held by Mrs. Bevis from Mr. Brooks, the owner of a building on Third South

Street, was sold in November last, not to satisfy any claim I may have had against her, but by the U. S. Marshal, in virtue of an execution issued out of the Second Judicial District Court of this Territory, in the suit of William Richmond against Mary M. Bevis, the judgment therein being some \$700 with which I had nothing to do.

The pre-judging by newspapers of matters under judicial investigation is to be regretted. In my case, however, I attribute it more to the false reports of personal enemies than to any disposition on the part of newspapers to do me an injustice.

JAMES MCKNIGHT.
Salt Lake City, Jan. 28, 1884.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CAL-
ENDAR.

NEPHI, Juab County, Utah,
January 24th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

In the year 1880 there were five Sundays in the month of February, and many writers through the newspapers at home and abroad tried to show when that had occurred before. I find in the month of February this year, 1884, five Fridays, and this has occurred before in the years 1760, 1788, 1828 and 1856, and will occur in the years 1924, 1962, 1980, 2008, 2036, 2064, 2092, 2104. If your readers will examine the above they will see that this does not occur at regular intervals, but that it is 40 years apart sometimes and at other times only 28 years, or occasionally only 12 years, as they will observe between the years 2092 and 2104.

WILLIAM GREENHALGH.

A SENSATIONAL FABRICATION.

THE Chicago *Bladet*, a Scandinavian paper, contains an article purporting to be an extract from a report made by the Superintendent of the Presbyterian mission in Utah. It is a fictitious relation of the visit of some young man to Utah in search of his sweetheart, who had been spirited away from the East; of his finding her, and their happy marriage and then sudden disappearance. Their death is laid to the "Danites," and a terrible picture is drawn of the doings of the "Danites," and the fear of the people if they do not speak and vote as dictated by the Church leaders with orders enforced by the Danites. We do not know who is the "Superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission in Utah," but either he or the writer in the *Bladet* discounts Ananias so badly that the latter has no show whatever for the championship in shameless mendacity. The whole story is false, the "Danites" a myth, and the terrorism said to exist here nothing but a figment of a diseased imagination. The *Bladet* has been imposed upon.

HOW TO SETTLE SMALL
DIFFICULTIES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Chester, Sanpete, concerning a personal dispute betwixt himself and another man. This statement is to the effect that the other person was damaged by a dog he was keeping, and that the amount demanded in reparation was excessive. Our correspondent should be able to see that a statement of any such matter from only one of the parties involved is entirely insufficient ground upon which to base a judgment, and even if both sides of the matter were before us, it is not a subject for treatment in a public journal. Besides the evident smallness of the issue, good judgment would point out that a settlement by local methods within easy reach is the object that should be aimed at in a petty dispute in which it is impossible for the public to have any interest.

Speaking in a general way, we would advise people everywhere to take the most pacific, friendly and inexpensive methods of settling little difficulties that occasionally arise even in the best ordered communities. In every place in Utah, where the Latter-day Saints live, there is no difficulty in having just conclusions reached in all ordinary misunderstandings and satisfactory solutions and arrangements are within easy reach unless one or the other, or all of the parties interested are persistently unreasonable and obdurate. In all matters of misunderstanding, passion should be held in subjection and questions in dispute be approached for settlement in a conciliatory and not a combative or aggressive spirit. "Blessed is the peacemaker."

Important Proclamation.

The Hon. Peter Bowe is Sheriff of the City and County of New York. Recently, in conversation with one of our reporters, Mr. Bowe proclaimed the following fact: "I consider St. Jacobs Oil an excellent remedy, and one that ought certainly to find its way into every household. Mrs. Bowe always has a bottle of it there, and makes a family remedy of it."—New York Evening Telegram.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "There is nothing to be compared with them."—Rev. O. D. Watkins, Walton, Ind. d eod & w