

party and spent a pleasant evening, during which speech-making, stinging, feasting, etc., were indulged in, and the good feelings and confidence which the Saints acquiesced with Brother Duke universally entertain for him were expressed and blessings showered upon his head.

First District Court.—In the First District Court yesterday, before Judge Powers, in the case of Patrick Treganant vs. John Baker, defendant was allowed ten days additional time to plead, answer or demur.

The People vs. Elizabeth Craig; indicted at the September term for murder. The indictment being faulty, the prosecution moved its being dismissed, and the grand jury were instructed to reconsider.

The People vs. David Miller; grand larceny. Defendant was arraigned and the statutory time being waived, he pleaded not guilty.

Wm. Litchfield was admitted to citizenship.

Logan Election.—At the municipal election in Logan City on Monday last the following People's Party candidates were elected, the votes cast for them varying from 438 to 517: Mayor—Aaron F. Farr; Aldermen—J. Z. Stewart, Thomas Irvine, Joseph Morrell, Thomas Morgan, Christian Larsen; Councilors—O. C. Ormsby, Fred Turner, N. W. Kimball, W. W. Maughan, James Adams; Recorder—P. W. Maughan; Treasurer—S. L. Ballif; Marshal—N. W. Crookston; Assessor and Collector—Richard Yeates. An opposition ticket polled from 55 to 78 votes.

The Utah Commission to-day issued certificates to the successful candidates.

The Witness Miss Winters.—After the questions propounded before the grand jury yesterday, Miss H. A. Winters and her mother were allowed to return home, which they did this morning. The first named, however, was not released from her bonds, but is required to appear before the Commissioner upon "due notice" being given. Formerly witnesses began with the Commissioner and were then sent to the grand jury. Now the order is being reversed, and in this case apparently for no other reason than to harass a woman, as Mr. Dickson must be fully aware of what evidence Miss Winters can give, and holding her to appear before the Commissioner indicates that there is nothing upon which the grand jury can act.

Court Proceedings.—In the Third District Court to-day, the case of Salt Lake County vs. Ann Carrigan was argued and submitted.

The divorce suit of Laura G. Tufts vs. Don C. Tufts was dismissed, an agreement having been arrived at by the parties.

The suit of Simon Bamberger vs. Jacob Behrman was dismissed by consent.

The suit of Geo. C. Staley vs. M. R. Murray et al., for damages for false imprisonment, was continued for the term.

In the cases of Salt Lake City vs. Charley Ching, The People vs. J. A. Fitzgerald, three cases, Mr. L. Madsen, Sing Howe, and Samuel L. Tobias et al., which were dismissed on appeal a few days ago, motions for reinstatement were made, argued and submitted.

Mobbing in Tennessee.—Rumors were afloat in this city and Ogden on Monday last to the effect that some of the Latter-day Elders laboring in Tennessee had almost if not quite killed by a lawless mob. Efforts to trace the rumors to some authentic source failed, and lest they should be without some foundation in fact, we refrained from publishing them. The report probably had its origin in the following dispatch in the New York Sun of the 22nd ult., which, as it has not yet been confirmed by letters from any of the Elders laboring in the South, we still hope is not true, though we fear it is:

Knoxville, Feb. 21.—Yesterday two Mormon Elders preached in a church in Gunville, a negro settlement in the upper edge of Hawkins County, and were to have held another service at night, but were taken from the church by a crowd of masked men, tied to trees, stripped of the waist, and almost beaten to death. The men refused to give their names, but were thought to be recent converts sent here from Virginia.

Beaver Court.—The following comes to us as a special per Deseret Telegraph line:

BEAVER, Utah, March 4, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

District Court opened on Monday, March 1st, at ten o'clock, and a jury is now empaneled. It required three days to pack it. Boreman's charge was vindictive and low. Referring to polygamy and cohabitation, he stated that Utah was a paradise of licentiousness. A man could seduce his sister and there was no law to reach him, and the Territory would be a hell if the Priesthood held full sway. Those who practice polygamy were not sincere in the claim that the law of God required them to live with two wives. They would set up this plea in court, yet only live with one—their young wife. If honest, they would say: These women are my wives, and I live with them, thus obeying God's law (as they claim.) They always choose the young wife, discarding the old one. Their God is lust.

The Court is evidently getting rid of a vast amount of bile.

MOONSHEE.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 5

Information Wanted.—A. R. Sayre, of Bible Grove, Clay County, Illinois, writes to us for information concerning the whereabouts of William Campbell or Timothy Whalen, whom he supposes to be in this region. The former, he says, removed from New York to Indiana and from there to Council Bluffs, Iowa. His wife's name was Mary Ann. If any of our readers are in possession of the desired information they will please send it to the address given.

Relief Society Notes.—For the information of Relief Society secretaries, we are requested to announce that missionary and Indian donations are included in "charitable disbursements."

Wheat is computed by bushels.

Nothing is to be reported except under one or other of the printed heads.

If real estate increases in value, this increase must be shown in the receipts of six months.

Presidents and secretaries are requested to attach full name and address to reports.

Reports are hereafter to be sent to Dr. Romanus B. Pratt; office over Godbe Pitts' Drug Store, Salt Lake City.

County Road Opened.—In the suit of Salt Lake County vs. Ann Carrigan, Judge Zane to-day rendered a decision in favor of the county. The result of this will be the opening of a public highway from just east of the penitentiary north toward Fort Douglas. This road was open and in use for over twenty years, until about two years since Mrs. Carrigan laid claim to it as her land, and destroyed the bridge over Emigration Creek, effectually stopping travel that way, thereby causing great inconvenience to residents on the eastern bench, who, by the reopening, will be saved many miles of travel by having a more direct route to the city. The road will also be a great convenience to all who have occasion to travel between the southeast bench and town.

Cases Reinstated.—It will be remembered that some time ago the following cases, among a number of others, were dismissed on appeal to the Third District Court, because they had not been prosecuted with proper diligence:

Salt Lake City vs. Charley Ching.
Salt Lake County vs. J. A. Fitzgerald—3 cases.
Salt Lake County vs. Mrs. L. Madsen.
Salt Lake County vs. Sing Howe.
Salt Lake County vs. Samuel L. Tobias, et al.

The attorneys for the defendants yesterday moved to have the cases reinstated for trial, and arguments were made pro and con, some of the defendants claiming that the judgment in the justice's court could not be enforced, and that the defendants had been deprived of a right to a trial by jury. Judge Zane this morning rendered a decision sustaining the claim of the city and county attorneys, that when an appeal was dismissed from the District Court, the judgment and costs could be enforced, and that in cases where a right of appeal to the District Court existed there was no deprivation of the right to a trial by jury. The Judge also stated that it would be a rule of the District Court hereafter, that when parties appealed from a judgment in a justice's court, they should deposit with the clerk a sufficient amount to cover the necessary costs, or make affidavit that they were unable to do so, thus insuring a sufficient interest on the part of the appellant to use due diligence in the prosecution of the appeal, and not leave the case, as has been done heretofore, to go along without adjudication, and thus escape the penalty inflicted in the lower court. The cases above named were reinstated upon payment of the costs.

Home from the "Pen."—Brother Edward Brain, who since the 2nd of last October has been incarcerated in the Penitentiary for declining to promise to obey the Edmunds law in the future as interpreted by the courts—a promise the extent of which would be impossible at present to define, as new interpretations are being continually given—was this morning liberated, his term of sentence, less the discount for good behavior, having expired.

His own team was at the Penitentiary when he emerged therefrom, to convey him home, but he was informed by Warden Dow that instructions had been given for him to be retained in custody, he having been indicted on the charge of resisting the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty by secreting a witness. He was, however, allowed to come to the city accompanied by a guard, and after some considerable delay for the arrangement of preliminaries, was taken before Judge Kane, where bonds in the sum of \$3000 were required and given for his appearance for trial when wanted, J. C. Kingsbury and H. S. Beattie, Jr., becoming his sureties.

The gravity of his offense seems to have materially diminished since he was examined on the charge before Commissioner McKay, for at that time he was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in the sum of \$2,500.

He reports all the brethren now in the penitentiary as being in good health and spirits.

The next to be released, providing their fines be paid, will be Alford Best, A. W. Cooley, D. E. Davis, Isaac Groo and Charles Seal, on the 8th. Then will follow John Connolly, C. L. White on the 9th, Wm. A. Rossiter and Geo.

Romney on the 13th, and John Nicholson, Emil Olsen, and Andrew Smith on the 16th inst.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

IN VIEW OF THE THIN CASE AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES, SOLOMON EDWARDS IS SET AT LIBERTY.

This morning, Solomon Edwards, in whose case judgment was set for March 13, came into the Third District Court, to receive sentence. Mr. Rawlins, his attorney stated that the infraction of the law for which the defendant was convicted could scarcely be considered such, as it was only a technical one at most; the defendant was a poor man, he having invested his means in a saw mill at Pleasant Valley, and through the ruling of the interior department had lost every dollar of his property; he had then removed to Idaho, where he took up a piece of land, and was engaged in making an irrigation ditch when he was arrested and brought to this city for trial; he also had a wife and three small children to support, and if any extended punishment was inflicted, to prevent getting in his crops, starvation would stare the whole family in the face.

The court then inquired of Mr. Edwards whether he was living with his plural or lawful wife, to which the defendant answered, his lawful wife.

The Court then asked, "Will you live with your lawful wife and her alone," and Mr. Edwards replied, "Yes, sir."

At the suggestion of the District Attorney, in view of the circumstances, sentence on Mr. Edwards was suspended, and he was set at liberty.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

Two Children Burned to Death, and a Lady Severely Injured.

A Residence Takes Fire in the Night, and is Destroyed with its Contents Before all its Inmates can be Rescued.

On Wednesday night, Mound Fort a settlement just north of Ogden City was the scene of one of the most shocking occurrences that has ever taken place in this region, resulting in the burning to death of two young girls, aged 14 and 6 years respectively whose remains were charred beyond recognition, the fearful injury of the mother of the youngest child, and the entire destruction of Mr. Shaw's residence and contents, including a sum of money, the loss aggregating several thousand dollars. The bereaved and suffering family have the sympathy of the entire community. The Ogden Herald has the following account of the horrible calamity:

About half-past eleven o'clock last night the sleeping inhabitants of the Junction City were aroused from their slumbers by the awe-inspiring clang of the fire bell and the bell on the Court House, while the engines at the depot screeched out the dread alarm. Those who at that late hour had not retired, peered out and saw the reflection of the conflagration in the northwest part of town. The fire companies turned out and were on the spot with as much speed as was possible. The scene of the fire was at Mr. Ambrose Shaw's farm, which is situated in Mound Fort, a short distance directly west of the school house. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown, but it is claimed that the fatal flames started in the kitchen. Mr. Shaw's house was a fine two-story brick structure and contained four rooms. There was a porch on the front and a balcony above. There were in the house at the time, Mr. Ambrose Shaw, his wife Minerva, their four children—three boys and one girl—and a girl named Olive Naomi Jones, a relative of Mr. Shaw's. Mr. Shaw, his wife and the three boys, the oldest about nine years of age and the youngest about six months old, were sleeping in the south room up stairs and Miss Jones occupied the north room. Mrs. Shaw was the first to discover the existence of a fire, and she immediately awoke her husband, who rushed down stairs to investigate. On getting to the ground floor he discovered that he alone was unable to check the progress of the devouring element, and he then turned to go up stairs with the intention of rescuing his family. But the flames were already making rapid progress up stairs, their onslaught being accelerated by the draught created by the now open doors. He therefore rushed out on the porch and called to his wife to hand the children to him. The lady succeeded in rescuing the frightened and only half-awake boys, and then turned her attention to the girls. She frantically dashed into the room while the flames were greedily lapping the walls with their lurid tongues, and dense volumes of smoke were rolling up through the floors. She seized the inanimate elder girl, and dragged her to the head of the stairway, when she stumbled and fell; the lady found that any further efforts were useless if she wished herself to escape. Mrs. Shaw, by this time, was frantically burned, her hands and arms were in a frightful condition and her face had also been burned considerably. She relinquished all hopes of saving the children, and with her

hands sore and in a perfect jelly she clambered down from the balcony, the posts of which at this time were rapidly succumbing to the destroying element. The children rescued, with their parents, had only their night clothes to shield them from the wintry air, and the children were removed to the residence of the nearest neighbor. Up to this time there were very few people at hand, and among the first to arrive was Mr. Amos I. Stone, Mrs. Shaw's brother. The neighbors quickly turned out, as the report spread, and the firemen also arrived on the scene. The house itself and its contents were totally destroyed, and all that could be done was to endeavor to save the outhouses.

The firemen, however, were crippled in their efforts to combat the flames, because of the insufficiency of the water supply. In the granary a large amount of grain was stored, in addition to a large stock of potatoes. A small quantity of the grain was saved and the rest was much damaged by water and the fire. The amount of the damage will reach several thousand dollars, and there was insurance on a portion of the total sum.

As quickly as possible a search was made for the remains of the unfortunate girls whom it was impossible to rescue. Every possible effort in this direction was made but to no avail. It is generally believed that Miss Jones was dead from suffocation when Mrs. Shaw dragged her from her bed. The remains of Mr. Shaw's little girl were found under where the bed stood, and those of the elder girl on the other side of the partition, her remains having lain where Mrs. Shaw left them, and then had fallen through when the floor gave way. All that was left of the victims to this dreadful disaster was the backbone of each and a small portion of the stomach of Miss Jones. They were tenderly gathered up and placed in separate receptacles to await the coroner's inquest. Charred and blackened, they presented an awful spectacle, and strong hearts and men of iron nerve sickened at the terrible sight, while grief at the awful fate which had overtaken the maidens was expressed by all who were present and saw their charred remains gathered together.

It being known that Mr. Shaw had some money in the house, a search was instituted for it. Several twenty dollar gold pieces were recovered, some of them closely united together, the metal having been fused by the intense heat. One or two watches were also destroyed.

Clothing for the boys and for Mr. Shaw was procured from town early this morning, and the sufferers were made as comfortable as possible.

This morning Coroner Mark Hall went out to the scene of the fire for the purpose of holding an inquest. The remains of the victims were examined, a jury as follows having been empaneled: John P. Williams, W. H. Hall and Wm. R. Martin. The first witness examined was G. H. Colton, who resides in the next house to Mr. Shaw's. He testified that Mrs. Shaw came to his house and raised the alarm. When he arrived at Mr. Shaw's place the house was in flames and the children were past recovery. The flames at that time were coming out from the windows. It is not known how the fire originated. Witness was among the first who arrived. When Mrs. Shaw arrived at witness' house the flesh was dropping from her arms.

Joseph E. Taylor was the next witness. He testified to being awakened about half-past eleven. He hurried to Mr. Shaw's place and when he arrived Mr. Shaw was standing by the granary. He said to witness, "O, my God, my children are burning." He told witness they were in the room up stairs. The rest of the witness' testimony was corroborative of that of the first witness.

Floyd Burke was also called and gave similar testimony.

This closed the evidence and the jury then returned the following verdict:

We, the undersigned jurors, empaneled and sworn to investigate the cause of the death of Olive Naomi Jones and Eva Permelia Shaw, find that they came to their death accidentally, the house in which they were living having caught fire, and from the evidence it appears it was impossible to rescue them.

JOHN P. WILLIAMS,
W. H. HALL,
WM. R. MARTIN, Jurors.
MARK HALL, Coroner.
OGDEN CITY, March 4th, 1886.

About the time that the coroner arrived, Mr. Jones, of North Ogden, the father of one of the victims, arrived. He had been telephoned for, but up to the time of his arrival at the scene of the disaster he was not aware that his daughter had perished. As soon as he drove into the gate and received the crushing intelligence that his daughter had succumbed and that all that remained of her was a charred and blackened crisp, he was totally overcome. At first he hardly comprehended the loss he had sustained; but as the full import of the information was forced upon him, he left those who surrounded him and retired a short time to weep alone and meditate over the awful calamity which had overtaken him. The girl, who was 14 years of age last October, is said to

have been very prepossessing and amiable in character. Her mother, who was a niece of Mrs. Shaw's, died a year or two since, and Olive had been entrusted to Mr. Shaw's care, and by her winning ways she had captured their good feelings and was very well liked by all the family. Mr. Shaw's little girl who perished was six years old the 2nd of last January, and was a promising child.

In addition to the injuries Mrs. Shaw received from burning, the lady received a severe injury by cutting her wrist with a piece of glass in breaking one of the windows. The blood flowed freely, and but for the prompt arrival of Mr. John Driver, it is thought the lady would have died from loss of blood. It is said Mrs. Shaw presents a terrible appearance in consequence of the injuries she has sustained. Her rings were cut off her fingers this morning, as it was impossible to remove them by any other means.

The funeral services will be held over the remains of both the unfortunate girls on Friday, at 2 p.m. At the close, the remains of Mrs. Shaw's daughter will be interred in the Ogden Cemetery, and the remains of Mr. Jones' daughter will be taken to North Ogden. At that place services will again be held on Saturday, in order that all the friends of the deceased may have the privilege of attending.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 6

Statistical Reports.—The Presidency of this (Salt Lake) Stake requests the Bishops to send full and correct reports of their wards not later than March 10th, 1886. The attention of the presiding officers of the Fourteenth Ward of this city and Brighton of the county, is especially called to this notice. The reports may be sent to or left at the Deseret News office.

Thieves Sentenced.—Jno. Gallagher and John Riley, who were found guilty yesterday of stealing an overcoat and piccolo, were brought before Justice Pyper this morning to have judgment pronounced upon them. The sentence imposed was \$300 fine in each case, in default of the payment of which Gallagher and Riley will remain 300 days in the county jail. The den of vice in which the larceny was committed is that run by Fitzgerald in the cellar under the Wasatch corner. It is this vile place that furnishes to the police court a large proportion of its business, it being a resort for the lowest class of criminals that infest the town. There is an ordinance regulating saloons, and prohibiting music, singing, games, etc., therein, which, if enforced, would make a change in the conducting of "Fitz's" crime-promoting establishment.

OUTRAGES BY DEPUTY MARSHALS.

A Beaver County correspondent has taken pains to procure the following statements from victims of the recent outrages by deputy marshals in Beaver County, and sends us the same for publication:

MRS. EASTON'S STATEMENT.

About 7 a.m., deputies came to our house and demanded admittance. I asked them to wait until we got dressed, and we would let them in. Deputy Gleason said he would not wait, and raised the window and got partly through by the time we opened the door, when he drew himself back and came in through the door. He then went into the bed-room; one of the young ladies had got under the bed, from which Gleason pulled the bedding, and ordered the young lady to come out. This she did, and ran into the other room where she was met by Thompson. I asked Gleason why he pulled the bedding from the bed, and he answered, "By G—d, I found Watson in the same kind of a place!" He then said he thought Easton was concealed in a small compass, and that he expected to find him in a similar place, and was going to get him before he left.

MISS MORRIS' STATEMENT.

Deputy Gleason came to my bed and pulled the clothing off me, asking if there was any one in bed with me. He then went to the fire-place and pulled a sack of straw from there and looked up the chimney. One of them next pulled up a piece of carpet, when Gleason asked Thompson if he thought there was any one under there. Thompson said "No," and Gleason exclaimed, "G—d— it, we will look any way!" They also looked in cupboards, boxes, trunks, etc., and a small tea chest, but threw nothing out.

WILLIAM THOMAS' STATEMENT.

The deputies called at our place about daybreak, and came to my window and rapped. I asked who was there, but received no answer. They then tried to raise the window, when called again, and they said they were officers. I asked them to wait until I was dressed, but they said no, or they would break in the door. I told them they had better let that out, and they went around to mother's door, which was opened, and father was summoned. The deputies next went to the bed of Mrs. Elliotts and subpoenaed her. Gleason said, with a frightful oath, that he knew there was another woman in the house, and searched in boxes, trunks, etc.