

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 11

The "Contributor."—The July number of this excellent magazine is out, and a glance over its table of contents is sufficient to convince one that it maintains its interest for young and old readers, especially when the names of the authors are considered in connection with the titles of the articles, for most of them are writers of acknowledged ability.

Raymond Arrested.—This morning word was received from Bingham that a person answering the description of Joseph Raymond, who stole W. O. Sawyer's horse and buggy the other night, had been arrested at that place. This morning Officer Bateman left for Bingham Canon to bring the prisoner to this city. They will probably reach here about eight o'clock this evening.

The Liquor Cases.—Yesterday afternoon, at the close of the trial of Michael McLaughlin, of Sugar House precinct, for selling liquor on Sunday, the defendant was fined \$50. An appeal was taken to the Third District Court.

Williams & Barnes, who were arraigned on the same charge, entered a plea of guilty, and paid the fine of \$50 imposed on them.

Convicts Pardoned.—Yesterday afternoon the Governor issued pardons for Robert Price, Samuel Noyes and Henry Valentine, who have been serving terms of imprisonment in the Utah penitentiary. Price and Noyes were convicted of burglary in February, 1884, in the Third District Court, and were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Valentine was convicted of burglary, in the First District Court, in May, 1885, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Horse Thief Captured.—A couple of years ago Wm. Snowell of this city had a horse stolen from his premises. The thief, a person known as Jack Taylor, was successful in eluding the officers, and got outside of the Territory. Last night, however, he returned by rail, and Officer William Calder, who was on duty at the depot, immediately arrested the culprit. He was placed in the city jail, to await an examination, which will be held on Monday, at 10 a. m.

Robbery.—Early this morning the store of J. L. Durgin, auctioneer, on Second South Street, was entered by thieves, and a quantity of jewelry, consisting of rings, bracelets, chains, etc., stolen. The thieves obtained ingress through the back door, and carried off the entire contents of one case, which, fortunately for the owner, contained only plated and inferior goods, amounting to about \$100 in value. Near the case which was rifled was another, which was undisturbed, containing over \$1,000 worth of jewelry. There is at present no clue to the burglars.

Diphtheria in the County.—Dr. Clinton, the city quarantine physician, has learned of the existence of three cases of diphtheria in the county, which should be promptly quarantined, but being outside the city they are not within his jurisdiction. One of these cases is in the family of Brother Wm. A. Wagstaff, of the Farmer's Ward, whose child was taken sick last evening, and the other two are farther south. It seems to us that it should be somebody's business to look after these cases in the county and take such precautions as will prevent the disease from spreading.

Attempted Burglary.—About four o'clock this morning, a son of Mr. Wm. Eddington, who was sleeping in his father's store at the corner of First South and West Temple streets, was aroused by a loud crash at the front door. Raising his head, young Eddington saw the figure of a man entering the door, which had been burst in. The man, who was heavily masked, closed the door after him, and began to look around, preparatory to securing his spoil. Young Eddington, unfortunately, was entirely unarmed, and springing up, shouted at the intruder, who beat a hasty retreat. Search was afterwards made for the burglar, but without success, as there happened to be no watchman around at the time, and no one had seen what direction he had taken.

Upper Kanab Items.—We learned by telegram from Kanab on the 5th instant, of a slight earthquake shock at that place, and announced the same to our readers. It seems, from a communication of the same date, just received from Upper Kanab that the shock was also felt there. The writer says: "We had a slight shake up last night about 8 o'clock. It lasted for 10 seconds or so, and came from the south-west. The feeling, as we sat around the fire, was that a lot of hogs were rubbing against the house. We have had lots of rain lately, and somebody has got enough of water, as grain is growing in the shock. The weather is warm and windy. There has been no frost as yet since last spring."

Connubial.—One of the students at the Deseret University during some of its former terms was Brother David L. Dean, a bright young man, whose home is in North Ogden, and who not only succeeded well in his scholastic attainments during his stay here, but was also fortunate in winning the affections of Miss Alice Jenkins, daughter of Thomas and Ann Jenkins, of the Fourth Ward, one of the most estimable young ladies of this city. As a result of the attachment formed between this worthy couple, a cere-

mony was performed in the Logan Temple day before yesterday, which bound them in conjugal fetters for time and eternity. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's father last evening, when a large number of the relatives and friends assembled, offered congratulations to the happy pair on their auspicious matrimonial venture, and spent the evening in social enjoyment.

Brother and Sister Dean will take up their abode in North Ogden. We join with their many friends in wishing them happiness and prosperity.

Expelled from Bavaria.—Elder Biesinger, whose home is in Lehi, Utah County, was sent on a mission to Austria a couple of years since, and labored with much zeal and wisdom in making known the principles of the Gospel to the people of that nation until he was arrested, imprisoned and banished for preaching and baptizing. He subsequently labored in Switzerland, and more recently, it appears in South Germany, as the *Millennial Star* has learned by letter from President F. Schoenfeld of his having recently been expelled from Bavaria. The account states that he had been visiting two branches in Nuremberg and Munich, and it was in the latter place, just as he had finished his visiting and accomplished all he wished to, that a commissioner brought him a paper, ordering him to leave Munich within twenty-four hours, and Bavaria within three days. Elder Biesinger waited on the chief of the police and bore his testimony to him, and told him that the Lord would hold him responsible for the cruel act of banishment. The chief of police, however, declared that the Saints were a good people, that he had a high opinion of them, and would take no responsibility in the matter, but shouldered it upon the Minister of Culture, (Secretary of Education and Church).

A Lecherous Scoundrel Soundly Thrashed.—Last evening a little girl named Williams, who resides in the Ninth Ward, was sent to the shop of a shoemaker named F. W. Andersen, for some shoes that were being repaired. Andersen, has been living on Franklin Avenue, but recently moved to the Ninth Ward. Miss Williams, who is about nine years old, was accompanied by a girl companion, who was afraid to enter the shop, as the shoemaker had attempted, on a former occasion, to take indecent liberties with her, so she remained at the door. Andersen told Miss Williams that the shoes were not ready, and began talking to her. He then took hold of her, when she exclaimed, "You'd better let me alone!" The brute then drew the girl on his knee, hugged and kissed her, and said, "Come into the other room, and I'll give you five cents." His conduct became most indecent, when the girl managed to slip away from him, and ran, crying, into the street. She told her mother what had occurred, and Mrs. Williams went down to the shop, but Andersen, who talked English quite plainly to the girl, pretended to be unable to understand what was said, and after expressing her feelings, Mrs. Williams went away.

When the father of the child came home, however, the mother related what had transpired. Mr. Williams, unable to restrain his wrath, immediately went over to the shoe shop, but found that the proprietor had disappeared. He then secreted himself, and in a few minutes the guilty shoemaker came along, peering in every direction to see if any one was around, and finally stealthily approached the door, which he was about to enter, when the irate parent pounced upon him and began pummeling him in a furious manner with his fists. Andersen shrieked for help, but his cries were disregarded, and he was left, after a severe chastigation, to ponder over his well-merited punishment. He was seen by a neighbor this morning, his head bearing the appearance of having passed through a threshing machine. Williams gave himself up to the police, and an officer was sent to arrest Andersen, but he had departed, and has not been heard of since.

THE MOULTON EXAMINATION.

THE DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

At the time set for the preliminary examination of witnesses in the Moulton case this morning, the defendant and Mrs. Mary E. Moulton were present, Mr. Moulton being represented by his attorney, Hon. F. S. Richards. Before commencing proceedings, the District Attorney held a whispered consultation with Caleb Moore, the individual mentioned in yesterday's News in connection with this case. The only witness he had subpoenaed was Mrs. Moulton.

The complaint, charging Joseph Moulton with unlawful cohabitation with his wives, Ann Moulton and Mary Moulton, was read, and a plea of not guilty entered. Caleb Moore, the only available witness, testified that he had been acquainted with the defendant eighteen months; defendant was living at Heber City, Wasatch County, and had employed witness a day and a half threshing grain; had taken a meal at defendant's house; had been introduced to Mrs. Moulton as defendant's first wife; there were several children in the house; heard the children call the defendant father, and Mrs. Moulton mother; had been at defendant's house prior to the threshing,

and also a few days ago, and saw Mrs. Moulton there; had also been introduced to another lady as defendant's second wife; "I was a Mormon then and he trusted me; the other morning defendant told me that Annie was confined, and away, and that I couldn't get her. He told me he had three wives, and intended to live up to his religion."

Q.—How did he come to tell you he had three wives?

A.—Because he was so well acquainted with me. Mr. Shiel served the papers; I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Richards—Was anyone else present at that conversation?

A.—No.

Q.—Tell all the conversation; what was it?

A.—There was so much I could not tell. He told me he had three wives, and Annie was confined. I told him Mr. Shiel was outside with a warrant of arrest for him.

Q.—Was that all the conversation?

A.—No, there was more.

Q.—I want all that conversation?

A.—There was a lot more said. I told him I had a warrant for his arrest. I said, "Good morning," and shook hands with him. He said he was sorry I had the warrant, and said, "You know, Mr. Moore, I have three wives, and intend to live my religion." He said that because he knew it to be a fact.

Q.—How did you know it to be a fact?

A.—He volunteered the statement and told me.

Q.—Had you asked him anything about his wives and what he intended?

A.—No, I did not.

Q.—What next did you say?

A.—I told him Mr. Shiel was outside with the warrant.

Q.—What further conversation was there?

A.—No further conversation only he wanted to send his boy out.

Q.—How many times have you been to his house?

A.—Four or five times.

Q.—Didn't you tell the District Attorney you had only been there three times?

A.—I don't know.

Q.—When did you first go?

A.—(Looking at memorandum) Jan. 25th, 1884.

Q.—Who else was there?

A.—There were some children, Mrs. Moulton and the defendant.

Q.—What did the defendant do?

A.—He introduced me to his first and second wives.

Q.—When was the second occasion of your being there?

A.—When we were threshing. Mrs. Moulton and another lady was there.

Q.—Was anything said then about defendant and his family?

A.—He was often talking about his family. Did not say anything about them then.

Commissioner McKay—What were the names of the ladies?

A.—There was Lizzie and the second wife, I don't know her name. This one (pointing to Mrs. Moulton) is Lizzie. She was introduced as the first wife.

Mr. Richards—You said the date of your first visit was January 25th, 1884. How did you fix that date?

A.—I made a bill of the work I was doing, and put the date on the bill, which is at home?

Q.—If the bill is at home, how did you come to refer to your memorandum?

A.—I took the date down in the memorandum book.

Mr. Dickson, to Mrs. Moulton—You take the stand, please.

Mr. Richards—We object to her being sworn.

Witness was sworn and testified that her name was Mary Elizabeth Moulton.

Mr. Dickson—Do you know Annie Moulton?

Mr. Richards—We object. (To witness)—Are you the defendant's legal wife?

A.—I am.

Mr. Dickson—I will not press the question.

Mr. Richards moved for a dismissal of the case, as the testimony did not show any living together. The statement of the witness that the defendant had made certain admissions was so improbable as to be entitled to no credit.

Mr. Dickson argued that the failure of the defendant to contradict the witness ought to convince the Court that the witness told the truth. There was no improbability in a man who believed that he was doing the will of God, glorying in obeying that will; it had been done in the courts here.

Mr. Richards said that, admitting that Moore's statement—which was evidently false—was true, there was no proof, and the prosecution now begged the court to presume guilt, and require the defendant to prove his innocence.

Commissioner McKay—There is one feature in the case, which has not been raised by counsel, that I would like to look into, and examine authorities on, and will continue the case until two o'clock this afternoon.

This afternoon the Commissioner stated that the evidence consisted of admissions made to the witness Moore, and considered that the admissions, if sustained by other testimony, would be sufficient to convict. The proof of marriage furnished presumptive evidence of subsequent cohabitation. In this case, however, the identity of the women had not been clearly established by the evidence. The Court

therefore ordered that the accused be discharged.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 12

News from the Immigrants.—A telegram from Elder John W. Thoruley announces that the company of immigrants now en route left Omaha at 2 p. m. to-day, all well.

Convalescent.—We were pleased to receive a call to-day from Bishop A. A. Kimball, of Kanosh, who has been prostrated with illness for a year past, and has only been able to sit up or move about all day long for about five days now. He still looks poorly and has a very bad cough, but thinks he is permanently improving, and we hope indeed that he is. He expects to go to Logan on Monday.

Certificates.—Secretary Thomas today issued certificates of election to the following officers voted for at the last general election, August 3d:

Ben E. Rich, Recorder, Weber County.

E. H. Anderson, Superintendent of District Schools, Weber County.

John Burrows, Recorder, Box Elder County.

Hans P. Olsen, Lars Nielsen and Christen P. Christiansen, Trustees of the town of Fountain Green, Sanpete County.

An Estimable Woman Departed.

In another part of the paper will be found a notice of the death of Sister Elizabeth H. Pringle, wife of Brother Alex. Pringle and daughter of Alderman, and Mrs. Patrick. The deceased had been a patient sufferer for over eight months, during which time she bore her afflictions with exemplary fortitude. She exhibited throughout, to the last moment of consciousness, implicit faith in the Almighty, and a placid resignation to His will, being a faithful Latter-day Saint. The writer having been acquainted with the deceased since her early childhood, is able to speak advisedly of her many noble qualities, among which was a straightforwardness of character and aversion to every form of hypocrisy. She was a dutiful daughter and wife, a most affectionate mother and steadfast friend. All is well with her, and a host of friends of the family sympathize with the bereaved relatives.

R. WARNOCK'S FAILURE.

THE STOCK SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF UNDER MORTGAGE.

This morning Sheriff Groesbeck took possession of the stock of R. Warnock, dealer in agricultural machinery and implements, under a chattel mortgage dated October 28, 1884, made by Warnock to The Johnston Harvesting Company. By the terms of the mortgage the sheriff of Salt Lake County is constituted trustee, and it is by this authority that the action was taken. The terms of the mortgage cover all the Johnson machines, reapers, mowers, etc., machine extras, wagons and horses in the possession of Warnock. The mortgage was given to satisfy three notes, one for \$2,575.00, another \$552.48, and a third for \$18.75; which remain unpaid, with the exception of \$176.85 on the first note. The entire stock will be sold at auction on Friday next, September 18th, at Naylor & Pike's, on First East street.

ALASKA AND RETURN.

AN INTERESTING TRIP TO THE NORTH.

Last evening's Utah Central train brought to this city James T. Little, Esq., of Salt Lake, on his return from a visit to Alaska. He left this city on July 19, going via the Union Pacific branch lines and the Northern Pacific Railway to Portland, Oregon, where he remained six days. On the way he paid a visit to the beautiful Shoshone Falls, 210 feet high and 900 feet wide, and stopped at the Cascades, Oregon, one day, with Lieut. Willard Young. From Portland he went to Tacoma, then by boat to Port Townsend, the last port of entry in Washington Territory.

At Port Townsend Mr. Little went aboard the steamer *Ancon*, for Sitka. There were on board 105 excursionists, about 200 persons in all. The voyage to Sitka is made along a channel formed by a series of islands off the mainland, with no open sea, except at Queen Charlotte's Sound. Leaving Port Townsend August 11th, they started to the north, seeing on the way a great many whales, varying from forty to seventy feet in length. On August 13th, they crossed the open water at Queen Charlotte's Sound, where a number of the passengers experienced sea-sickness, and stopped at Fort Wrangle on the 15th.

The Indians around Fort Wrangle believe in cremation, their object in burning the bodies being that the dead, when they go hence, may be able to keep warm. They also have traditions of the deluge, and believe that their forefathers took the forms of crows, whales, etc., so that they trace their origin to some one of these animals.

The next day the voyage north was continued, and magnificent icebergs were observed.

On August 17, they landed at the town of Juneau, Alaska, in latitude 57 deg. 18 min. The Frenchman after whom the place was named was a passenger on the *Ancon*. The town has a population of about 200, mostly Indians, and here the boat brought the first

news that had been received of death of General Grant. Opposite to Juneau is Douglas Island, on which the famous Treadwell gold mine, there is a tunnel 452 feet long, where a very fine 120-stamp mill has been erected.

Shortly before the boat's arrival Juneau, the Indians had held a council called by them "Potlache," at which it is the custom to give presents to one giving the most costly gifts. It is considered the richest man, and in the highest esteem, even though he disposes of his entire possessions. An Indian made a present of 500 blubber—the savings of years—and was rewarded with the post of captain of the tribe.

While at this place, August 18, paid a visit to the wonderful glacier, an immense body of ice, front of which rises perpendicularly to a height of 300 feet, and is two miles wide. About three miles inland it creases to about 520 feet in height, a point climbed to by Mr. Little and his companions. The glacier widens to about ten miles across the top, and continues for a length of 80 miles. Here was also Mt. Fairweather, 15,900 feet high, and Mt. Fairweather, 15,500 feet.

Sitka, the seat of government of Alaska, was reached the next day, Aug. 19, in latitude 57 deg. 49 sec. Various points of interest were visited, one of the curiosities being a standing tree, ten feet in diameter, almost dead. This is distant from Port Townsend about 100 miles, and all offenders against the laws at Behring's Strait must be here for trial, going via San Francisco a distance of about 3,500 miles.

The next day the steamer returned, calling at Juneau. The Indians make their canoes from the trees, and Mr. Little saw one long and six feet eight inches the widest part. In Juneau he will take his entire family in his boat and start on a voyage of from 1,200 miles, to procure supplies for the winter. The women wear through the under lip; marriageable girls having a pin, of silver or metal; married women have a spike, of bone, and the old women wear a large wooden plug, which has a repulsive appearance.

On the 25th of August the steamer became disabled by the bursting steamchest. They were at the mouth of the river, in about 700 feet of water, and in order to reach shore, all available rope on board was spliced together, forming a rope 4,200 feet long. With this the steamer started toward the shore, and when the full length was paid, cast anchor, and with a donkey engine on board the steamer, the vessel was towed toward the shore. This was continued until a landing was effected. The place in which they were called Safety Cove, having received the name from Vancouver, who also put in there for refuge.

On August 26, Captain Carroll, of a crew of eight men, started for Victoria in a row boat. They rowed a distance of about 300 miles to Nalant, where they telegraphed to Victoria to get the tug *Alexandria*, which came up at once, towed the *Ancon* home. Captain Carroll and his men had a very difficult passage, in avoiding dangerous straits and whirlpools, with which the waters abound. Some of the whirlpools have cavities from three to twelve feet in diameter, and thousands of feet in depth, so that a boat, caught in one, has no possible chance of escape.

After waiting eleven days the boat arrived at Safety Cove, and party returned in safety. The time the boat was spent in hunting, clam-bakes, etc., and toward the end of the trip, the boat was towed by the Little left Victoria, B. C., at Sept. 8, and arrived in this city at 11, at 8 p. m., greatly pleased with most enjoyable experience. We were pleased to see him home again.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 13

The Immigrants.—The immigrants are expected to reach Ogden this morning at 6.15 p. m., and those from this city and points south will probably arrive at about 9 o'clock to-day.

Giant Powder Accident.—Yesterday evening a ten-year-old boy, Mr. Charles Crismon was playing with some giant powder caps. He was one of them with a rock, when it exploded, blowing off the thumb, finger and part of the little finger of his left hand. Dr. Bowers attended the injured boy, who is progressing favorably.

Fell Down a Cellar.—Last evening as Mrs. Mary A. Rushton, of Sixth Ward, was walking through the hallway in Mr. J. H. Poulton's room, she stepped on the cellar door, which had been put down loosely. The door gave way and precipitated her to the floor, inflicting severe injuries. Her bones were broken, but the lady, upwards of sixty years of age, sustained a serious shock.

The Situation at Almy.—James Bowns, writing to us from Almy, Uintah Co., Wyo., Sept. 10, says:

"The situation here, in regard to coal miners looks gloomy, as the Indians are all closed down at present. No Chinamen are here, and of them having been shipped to the Springs. The general rumor is that the U. P. company will pay the hands, and then hire what men