

cart, near his house, and, without saying anything to anyone on the premises, went away, leaving the animal and vehicle standing there. Up to last evening no one had called for the outfit. The horse is a young animal, three or four years old, sorrel, two hind feet white, strip on face, no brands. The cart is a common two-wheeled vehicle. Both horse and cart are held subject to the call of the owner who is requested to claim them.

A Notable Key.—This morning we were shown, by Mr. C. W. Carter, photographer of this city, the key of the Nauvoo Temple. It is a large brass implement, weighs six and a half ounces, and is seven inches long. So far as known the Nauvoo Temple was locked the last time with this key. At the time of the destruction of the Temple it was in the possession of David T. LeBaron, who was after the exodus from Nauvoo, employed to guard the building. Several years afterwards he presented it to the late J. E. Johnson, of St. George, who, prior to his death, gave it to his son, C. E. Johnson, its present possessor. Mr. Carter has made a photograph of it.

Amos H. Neff Sentenced.—This afternoon Brother Amos H. Neff, of East Mill Creek, was arraigned before Judge Zane for sentence. The defendant approached his honor's desk, when the Court informed him that he had been convicted on an indictment for unlawful cohabitation, containing two counts, and asked him if it was his intention in the future to keep the law and live with his first wife alone. The defendant replied that he preferred to leave that matter to the future. The court thereupon stated that he would be sentenced, on each count, to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$300 and the costs of prosecution. Several ladies who were in company with the defendant, left the court room weeping.

First District Court.—At Provo on the 7th inst., the case of the U. S. vs. Durrant, charged with unlawful cohabitation was taken under advisement, to come up again.

Abner Crane was excused as a grand juror, his excuse being that his business was being seriously impaired during his absence and that the person he had left in charge was sick.

The case of the People vs. George Johnson was called; indictment for grand larceny. Judge E. D. Hoge represented the defense. The case shows that some four head of cattle had been stolen last fall from the Spanish Fork fields and sold with a car-load to Messrs White & Sons, Salt Lake. A number of witnesses were at Provo from Salt Lake, employees of White & Sons and Z. C. M. I. tannery.

An Interesting Picture.—Mr. George E. Anderson, of Mantli, has shown us a large photograph, mounted and framed, which will doubtless find a ready sale among the Saints. It consists of the portraits of a large number of brethren who have been and are in prominent positions in the Church—members of the First Presidency, Quorum of the Twelve, etc.—including celebrities who have gone behind the veil as well as those still living. They are arranged in order, and surrounded by tasteful ornamentation. The picture is accompanied by a little book, giving personal information about the brethren whose portraits are included in the group, data having been obtained from Brother Andrew Jensen, publisher of the *Historical Record*.

Burglary.—Captain Douris' saloon on the corner opposite the Theater, was burglarized yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the fact that it was Sunday, a number of persons had congregated there and were drinking. One of these was Fred. Newell, who is in the employ of ex-U. S. Marshal Ireland. The barkeeper had occasion to go out for a few minutes, and cleared the saloon, locking the door. Newell had taken one glass of beer and feeling drunk, sat down on some kegs outside. After the barkeeper left he was seen to enter an alley at the back of the saloon, and emerge shortly after, when he moved quickly away. Upon the barkeeper's return he found the back door had been broken in and a sack containing about \$50 in gold and silver stolen. Newell was suspected, and learning this, Mr. Ireland arrested him and brought him to the City Hall, where he became surety for his appearance in the sum of \$1,000.

A Useful Chronological Work.—Brother Andrew Jensen, proprietor and publisher of the *Historical Record* has just issued an interesting supplement to that periodical. It is in the shape of a book of 140 pages, substantially bound. It is entitled, "Church Chronology, or a Record of Important Events connected with the History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Territory of Utah." It opens with the birth of Joseph Smith, the Prophet, and carries the work of compilation down to the close of 1884. It will doubtless find a ready sale, on account of its great value as a book of reference. Not only is it useful on account of the facts it incorporates, but it will necessarily prove an invaluable assistant to any one who may wish to learn further details of occurrences. By ascertaining from it the exact dates when the events noted transpired, a key to the obtaining of more extensive information from other sources is had. The index is very complete, enabling the reader to readily find any desired part of the contents. The compiler has been careful and con-

scientious in preparing the work, the result being that he presents to the public a reliable book, probably the most complete of its kind locally compiled and published.

How She Met Her Death.—From an private letter written by a gentleman in Smithfield to a friend in the News, we learn more definite particulars of the manner in which Sister Gray of that place met her death, than were in our possession at the time the sad occurrence was noticed in the News of the 6th inst. She had been stopping a couple of weeks with the family of a railroad employe at Thatcher Station, Marsh Valley, Idaho, to nurse his wife. On October 1st, Sister Gray, the lady she was stopping with, and three or four children boarded a hand car for the purpose of a pleasure ride, the lady's husband propelling the car. The party had gone from the station as far as they wished to, and were returning, when, in crossing some trestle work, from dizziness or some other cause, Sister Gray fell from the car, which ran against her, injuring her so severely that she died in about half an hour.

By the sudden stopping of the car the man, his wife and a little boy were thrown from it and injured, but it is not thought fatally in the case of either.

We have been asked to publish the foregoing, on account of the many old friends and acquaintances of Sister Gray, who knew her when, many years ago, she lived in the Seventeenth Ward, this city. She was a long-trying and true Latter-day Saint, had passed through the troubles of Nauvoo, was one of the pioneers of Smithfield, and was known far and wide as a good Samaritan, having ministered at many a sick bed with fidelity and intelligence. Her funeral was very largely attended, proving how deeply her loss is felt at Smithfield.

KILLED.

H. S. DALTON MEETS HIS DEATH IN A DRUNKEN QUARREL.

On Saturday night a number of men who reside at Centerville, Davis County were returning from this city to their home. When they reached Beck's Hot Springs, they stopped at the saloon there and remained drinking for some time. At last they started to go. Mr. Dalton was in a wagon, and a boisterous conversation was being carried on, the men not being in very good humor. Parley Evans took offense at something Dalton said and pulled him out of the vehicle. The latter fell on some rocks, receiving severe injuries. He was brought to town by a Mr. Whitney, and received surgical attendance. It was found, in addition to other injuries, that his arm was cut and broken. His head was also badly hurt, and yesterday morning he died from the effects of his injuries. The body was removed to the home of a son-in-law of the deceased, John Brimley, in the Fifth Ward.

The above are the facts as nearly as can be learned at present. It is alleged, however, that Thomas Harris, of Centerville, was also responsible for Dalton's fall. An inquest will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the City Hall.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED

IN THE HOMER DUNCAN CASE, BECAUSE OF DEFENDANT'S AGE.

In the Third District Court this morning, Homer Duncan, who had been convicted of living with two wives, was called for sentence. When he came forward, the Court asked—Is it your intention, Mr. Duncan, hereafter to obey the law against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation?

Mr. Duncan—I would like to say something, sir.

Court—What is it you have to say?

Mr. Duncan—Your honor, I thank the court and its officers for the courtesy they have shown me from the time of my arrest to the present. The court has observed from the testimony in my case that I kept the law, except when I was 300 miles from home, preparing a house for one of my families to live in. I am 72 years of age and afflicted with consumption, and a fever sore on my leg, and general debility, and it is a hard thing for me to go to prison in my situation. I think fifty-five million people and the law with suspension of sentence or short imprisonment, will be satisfied. My wife is an invalid.

Court—You say you have consumption?

Mr. Duncan—Yes, very bad; I have been treated for it by physicians.

Court—Have you means to pay a fine?

Mr. Duncan—I have a few horses.

Court—Have your wives homes of their own?

Mr. Duncan—No, sir.

Court—You should confine yourself to one family. In view of the circumstances your punishment will be a fine of \$50 and you will pay all the costs of the prosecution. You should live with your first wife.

Mr. Duncan then left the court room in the custody of an officer. As he was unable to pay the amount assessed, he was again brought into the court room, and in answer to the Judge's inquiry, "Will you live with your first wife?" said, "Yes, if she will let me."

The Court then said that the judgment in the case would be suspended so long as the defendant lived within the law, and Mr. Duncan was set at liberty.

BY TELEGRAPH

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 8.—John McCourse has been appointed postmaster at Boston.

The President has appointed Henry Gox postmaster at Healdsburg, California, vice L. A. Jordan, suspended.

An important land decision has been made by Commissioner Sparks, involving the title to certain valuable lands in the vicinity of New Orleans, covered in part by the town of Carrollton, and upon other parts by buildings and improvements of great value, including the race course, Metairie Ridge Cemetery and the shell road and the railroad from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain. This property has been claimed and possessed since the middle of the last century under the French grant, which has been surveyed and segregated from the public domain. Adverse claimants asserted title by virtue of certain swamp and other selections under the grant to the State of Louisiana.

Commissioner Sparks holds that the French grant is a complete title, protected by the treaty of 1803, and not needing legislative or other confirmation by the United States, and that the lands being private property at the date of the State grants, did not pass under those grants. The amount involved in this decision reaches several million dollars.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has asked the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether the

OLEOMARGARINE LAW

imposes a tax on different ingredients used in the manufacture of oleomargarine, and also, a tax on the articles when finished and placed on the market, or whether the law contemplates only a tax upon the finished article. The question has been raised by the opponents of the measure and its determination will make a considerable difference, one way or the other, to persons dealing in oleomargarine.

Commissioner Miller has received the proofs of the new oleomargarine stamps, and said to-day that the stamps will be ready for shipment to the collectors about the fifteenth instant.

In regard to the statement in the recent annual report of Governor Warren, of Wyoming, that immigration and settlement of public lands in that Territory are being sensibly checked by the severe requirements exacted from settlers by the new rules and regulations of the General Land Office, Secretary Lamar said to-day that the records of the Department showed that for the fiscal year 1886 the land entries in the Territory numbered 3,512 as against 2,923 in 1884, an increase of 589 in two years, the year 1885 showing a corresponding increase over 1884. The Secretary added that there had been a diminution in the desert land entries, which could be advantageously entered only in large tracts, requiring considerable capital, but in the number of entries made by individuals the records show a large increase.

Arrangements for the removal of the remains of the late

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

to Ohio are completed. The remains will be taken to the Baltimore & Ohio train, leaving here Wednesday afternoon, the 13th instant, and be due in Cincinnati Thursday morning the 14th. Memorial services will be held in the forenoon of the 14th at the Music Hall. The funeral services will be held in the chapel of Spring Grove cemetery Thursday afternoon.

At a meeting of colored citizens of this District, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, We learn with great pleasure that memorial services in honor of the great and good Chief Justice Chase will be held at the rotunda of the capital, Columbus, Ohio, October 14th next, and

Whereas, He was great and good to us as a people, for he was pre-eminently our friend when friends were few; our friend in school, church and state; our friend at the bar of the courts of law and at the bar of public opinion; our living friend and dying friend; our friend in all changes of politics; our friend holding all other questions subordinate to the broad question of humanity, such a friend as to give all he could spare to our education, memorably \$10,000 to endow the great African University at Wilberforce; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we trust the 14th of October will be set apart all over this land by the colored people as "Chief Justice Chase day;" that the colored institutions of learning have commemorative exercises on this day; that all Churches and Sunday Schools hold religious services, morning and evening, of grateful praise to God for giving to our race such a deliverer.

Resolved, That our religious press and secular press generally are requested to call attention to this subject.

An afternoon paper says: A letter was received at the Navy Department to-day from Secretary Whitney in response to the appeals of the

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

and other organizations, and from individuals, asking his interference to secure the reinstatement of the discharged employees of the Washington Navy Yard. He authorized the reply to all such appeals that he will not himself interfere and will not permit the officials of the Navy Department to

interfere or exercise any influence in this matter. The responsibility for the removals, retentions and appointments at the Navy Yard must be left entirely with the officers of the yard, who are directly responsible for the work. The foreman of the bureaus, which are continued, must be uninterfered with in their action in this matter, and they will be held accountable for removals and appointments. The Secretary says that he is pleased to learn that the displaced workmen who are competent will be given preference in all cases in making appointments, and that a large proportion of them will be re-employed when work is actively resumed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—A private dispatch was received to-day dated from Juneau, Alaska, signed by Capt. Carroll of the steamer *Ancon*, which it was feared was lost. The dispatch was brought down to Navaimo from where it was telegraphed here. It states the *Ancon* ran on an unknown rock in Glacier Bay on the night of September 13th. The vessel was got off, but made water so fast that it was found necessary to beach her. She will be repaired temporarily and then be brought to San Francisco.

CAMDEN, N. J., 8.—Pleuro-pneumonia recently made its appearance near Vincent, Burlington County, and it has spread to an alarming extent. The State Board of Health has attempted to eradicate it by killing the infected animals and quarantining the herds. But cases are still found throughout the county. State Veterinary Surgeon W. B. Miller of Camden has been ordered by the Government Department of Agriculture to examine into the contagion and report to the Nation Bureau.

CHICAGO, 10.—In the vicinity of the great packing houses significant preparations are noticed. Pinkerton's force at the yards has been increased to 400 men and each one of them is armed with a repeating rifle and a revolver. The packing establishment of Washington, Britcher & Sons was converted into a barracks and will be the headquarters of the detective force. These headquarters have been connected by wires to a number of stations in different quarters of the yards. To-night a number of patrol wagons are standing about the barracks. Pinkerton's force gets its rations at the transit house, but to-morrow will go elsewhere, as the waiters have decided to serve no meals to them. The Anglo-American Packing Company has made preparations to withstand a siege. There is a high brick wall about the building and precautions have been taken to prevent the admittance of turbulent individuals. Yesterday the company killed 1,200 hogs which were left on the hook and must be packed to-morrow to prevent heavy losses. Armour's packing houses are in the same fix; he has a large number of cots placed in one of his buildings, and the inference is that men are to be imported to do the work. There were no formal meetings of the strikers to-day.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Albert Koschniska, who shot and killed Rev. Geo. Haddock, a Methodist minister, at Sioux City August 23rd last, was captured in this city this morning. Cole of police Neelon, of Sioux City, left for that place this afternoon with Koschniska.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—The *Chronicle* will publish to-morrow, an interview with Asst. Engineer Lane, who was with Lt. Stoney on his exploring expedition of that portion of Alaska north of Zukon River and of Putnam River, which was discovered some two years ago by Stoney. Asst. Engineer Lane arrived here a few days ago in advance of the rest of the party, who are expected here on the United States steamer *Bear* next Friday.

The exploring party left San Francisco May 3, 1885. About December 1st, Stoney and a party of sailors started for Noatak river, about 120 miles north of the Putnam. Soundings of the river were made, as well as surveys of the region through which it flowed. Engineer Lane and several men then started to explore the country in the direction of St. Michaels. That point was reached after a journey of 23 days and a rough survey of the country by compass bearings was made. While Lane was away, Stoney went southwest, in the region of Selienik Lake and the river of the same name. He noted various small lakes, rivers and mountain ranges. Feby. 1st, Stoney went eastward to the headwaters of the Putnam and Noatak Rivers, and was gone 45 days. About those headwaters he reached an immense lake on the banks of which the natives from the region of Point Barrow, the most northern point on the continent of North America, meet to trade with the Indians of Pagan Valley. It generally takes the natives two seasons to make this trip, the severity of the winter compelling them to remain in winter quarters near the lake. Stoney's intention was to make a trip to Point Barrow from this lake, but an immense arid plain would have to be traversed, which made it impossible on account of the scarcity of dog's food.

SAN FRANCISCO, 11.—The *Chronicle's* report of Alaskan explorations continues as follows: [The beginning is on our first page to-day.—Ed. News.] On April 13th, however, Ensign Howard and F. J. Price, a sailor, sailed for Point Barrow, and after great hardships and privations succeeded in reaching it on August 16 of the present year. After a journey of 96 days, on June 1st the breaking of ice in the river enabled all of the party to pass down to its mouth. The explorers gained many new facts of particular

value to geographers. Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, had been particularly anxious that the party should explore Jude Mountain, or Greenstone Mountain, as the natives call it, out of which they obtain the green stone used in making hatchets and other implements.

Engineer Lane and a party visited the mountain; it is 200 miles above the mouth of Putnam River, and about 3,000 feet high. This green stone, as it is called, is more correctly a serpentine, and is found in layers of considerable thickness. The Esquimaux Indians of that region

ARE POLYGAMISTS.

No valuable minerals were discovered. Coal was found in abundance on Putnam River, and of good quality. Granite exists in large quantities, and some asbestos was found, and as the Indians had none in their possession and never mentioned them, the explorers came to the conclusion that it is doubtful whether they exist in large quantities in that part of Alaska. Putnam River is about 400 miles long, half a mile wide and navigable for a distance of 350 miles, when the rapids are encountered. It drains a large area of Putnam Valley, which is 50 miles wide. The volume of water that flows down is immense. The river is surrounded by a range of mountains about 3,000 feet high, the highest peak of which is 4,000 feet high. There is a dense growth of spruce and birch wood along the banks. This stream is several hundreds of miles above the Yukon River? It flows eastward and empties into the Kotzebue Sound. Noatak River is 120 miles north of the Putnam, separated from it by a range of mountains, is shallow and rocky, flowing east and west. There is

VERY LITTLE VEGETATION

along its banks. It is about 400 miles long and empties into Kotzebue Sound. South of Putnam, about three miles is Selwick Lake, 30 miles in diameter and very deep. Selwick River is 200 miles long and flows east and west. It is divided into two branches and flows into the lake. North of Noatak River is a wide desert plain extending for 150 miles.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 11.—The *Anchor* has arrived here in tow. The passengers and crew are all well.

PITTSBURG, 11.—Intense excitement prevails among the Polish residents on the south side over the alleged attempt to assassinate the Rev. Father Miskewitz, who presides over the Little Polish Church at the head of Fifteenth Street. It occurred about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, while the Priest stood before the altar and the Father had just turned to address the congregation, when crash came a bullet through a window on the south side of the church, flattening itself against the wall of the opposite side.

For a minute confusion reigned in the church. Women screamed, choir boys shouted, and many of the men pressed forward to see if Father Miskewitz was injured, or rushed out of the building to find from where the bullet came.

The priest showed great calmness, notwithstanding the fact that the missile must have passed within six inches of his body. He turned, and with a gesture waved his flock to their seats; but not all of them went, for by this time upwards of a hundred had swarmed out into the yard of the parish adjoining. No trace could be found of the one who fired the shot. There has been a good deal of trouble between different factions in this church in times past.

CHICAGO, 11.—Two delegates sent by the general convention of the Knights of Labor to endeavor to adjust the troubles among the men at the stock yards have arrived and are holding a conference with the strikers. They have as yet had no conference with the packers. It can be stated positively, however, that the latter are not disposed to compromise, but insist upon the ten hours.

The presence of an increased force of Pinkerton's men, armed with Winchester, had a very irritating effect upon the men this morning, and was the cause of swelling the force of the strikers.

To-day Armour is bringing men from different parts of the community to take the strikers' places. He says he can guarantee all of them steady work and ample protection. They are putting up cots for the imported men, and have room for about six hundred. Armour says other packing houses are making similar preparations.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 8.—The closing session of the American Board was held this morning. Brief addresses on missions were made. The following resolution was adopted:

In view of recent official reports from Peking relating to outrages to Missionaries in China, this board desires the Prudential Committee to prepare and present to our National Government in the name of this board, a respectful protest against the wrongs which the Chinese in this country have received, and an earnest appeal to have those wrongs righted.

The farewell address was given by President Mark Hopkins, reviewing the work of the meeting.

Of eleven members of the Prudential Committee, all were re-elected except the two named, Dr. Thearing on account of removal, and Prof. C. Smyth, of Andover, who was dropped presumably on account of his new departure views. Rev. C. E. Dickinson of Lowell, Mass., and Rev. E. H. Atwood of Salem, Mass., was elected to fill the vacancies. The board then adjourned.