

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 31.

Salt Lake City, U. T., Wednesday, August 17, 1887.

Vol. XXXVI.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$2 50
Six months, 1 50
Three months, .80

DESERET NEWS:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$3 00
Six months, 1 75
Three months, 1 00

EVENING NEWS:

Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$10 00
Six months, 5 00
Three months, 2 50

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PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 9.

Died of Old Age.

A communication from Heber City states that, on the 7th inst., Thomas Giles, a long resident and respected citizen of that place, died of old age. He was about 85 years old.

Close Vote.

The latest advices from Tooele County give the vote of that county as follows:

Reutz (P.).....404
Allen (L.).....402

It is thought this result will not be materially changed by the final canvass.

The Mulloy Examination.

This afternoon the testimony of Mr. Moffatt, one of the witnesses to the shooting of Geo. J. Hughes by Neal Mulloy, at Park City, August 1st, was taken before Commissioner Norrell. The witness told his story in a straightforward manner. It did not differ materially from the account in last evening's News.

Joined.

We have received a couple of neat and significant cards, joined in one. One of them is the name of Miss Belle Harris, and on the other Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Nelson. This signifies that the respected couple were joined in wedlock at the Logan Temple on the 1st inst. They have our congratulations and best wishes. Brother Nelson is the author of some racy correspondence that has appeared in the News over the initials "N. L. N."

The Struli Case.

The Logan Journal has the following account of the case against Jacob Struli, of Cache County, who was sent to the penitentiary on Saturday last, in default of bail, to await trial on the charge of adultery:

"Struli has lived in Providence many years with his wife. A year or two ago he paid a visit to Germany, and, since his return has been in the habit of abusing his wife. About seven weeks ago he ill-treated her and locked her out of his house. Prior to this time he had taken a trip to Salt Lake City, where he had engaged to work in his store at Providence one Anne Steiger, a German woman of about 35 years of age, who, from all accounts is no better than she should be. She went to work for \$3 per week. When Struli locked his wife out of the house she left him, and Anne Steiger immediately went to live with him. It was pretty conclusively shown that there was but one bed in the house. Struli and Anne Steiger soon after approached Mrs. Struli and told her she would go away and say nothing about what had happened. They would give her four hundred dollars. This she promised to do, but they had not given her the money. The respectable couple soon after went to Justice McAllister and asked him to marry them. This he refused to do, as Struli had a wife. The complaint was made out and sworn to by Ogden Hiles, before Commissioner Norrell, at Ogden, and Deputy Marshal Steele arrested Struli and subpoenaed the witnesses. Immediately thereafter Anne Steiger went to Commissioner Goodwin and offered him a five dollar gold piece, evidently intended as a bribe. When the evidence

was all in, the commissioner briefly reviewed the facts of the case and stated he considered he would be warranted in binding the case over. There was no doubt in his mind that there had been criminal intimacy between the parties and Struli would be placed under bonds of \$1,000. The latter was unable to find bondsmen and he was placed in the charge of Sheriff Crookston.

Anne Steiger was placed under bonds to await trial on the charge of fornication.

A BIG BLAZE.

Damaging Conflagration on East Temple Street.

A destructive fire this morning visited the buildings occupied by George M. Scott & Co., and Remington, Johnson & Co., in this city. The flames were first discovered by a bartender in a saloon, and at 25 minutes past 1 the alarm was sent to the City Hall. Within two minutes after the clang sounded in the hall, the firemen on duty were out with the hosecart, in front of Scott & Co's. There they were informed that the fire was in the rear of the Opera House, and attaching a hose to a hydrant they ran in behind that building, only to discover that the rear of G. M. Scott & Co.'s was the object of their search. An attempt was made to get in through the store, but this failed, so the first stream was carried through 900 feet of hose and thrown on to the burning building from the back. Soon two other streams from the hydrants were in operation, but the iron roofs of the buildings seriously retarded the work of the firemen, and the flames gained steadily on them.

Another effort was made to get in through the store on East Temple Street, but the doors were securely locked. Finally Chief Ottlinger shattered a pane of glass with a blow from his trumpet, and a stream of water was thrown in. Under the Chief's orders the door was broken in with axes, and the men were able to get inside and do some successful work.

The flames had, however, obtained great headway. Not only was the fire raging in Scott & Co's and the rooms above, but also in Remington, Johnson & Co's, which fronts on Second South Street, and it looked for some time as though the whole corner was doomed. In several places the iron roof had been melted, and the flames shot up through the apertures to a great height. The buildings too were cut up into small rooms, which rendered the work of fighting the flames exceedingly difficult. Five streams from the hydrants were brought into play, and about half an hour after the fire was discovered, a stream from the steamer was added, the quantity of water being thrown on and into the buildings being about 15,000 gallons per minute.

By 2:30 the firemen had succeeded in getting the fire under control, though it was nearly six o'clock before it was completely extinguished. At one time considerable excitement was occasioned by the statement that powder was stored in one of the warehouses. Chief Ottlinger learned of the whereabouts of the explosive, of which there was but a small quantity, and had it removed to a place of safety.

The exact amount of damages is difficult to ascertain as yet, an inventory not having been made. Some of the owners, too, are exceedingly reticent when asked for an estimate of their losses. The following will probably cover the entire amount:

George M. Scott & Co.	\$30,000
Remington, Johnson & Co.	15,000
James S. McKean Post, G. A. R.	500
Auerbach Bros.	2,500
Mrs. J. M. Allen	1,500
Hoge & Burmeister	150
C. J. Whittemore	500
M. M. Kalign	350
Other parties	
Total	\$50,000

With the exception of Attorney Whittemore and Kalign, nearly all of the amount is covered with insurance. The valuable library of these gentlemen escaped the flames, the only damage being by water. Messrs. Hoge & Burmeister suffered very severely, many valuable books and papers being burned. The buildings occupied by G. M. Scott & Co. belonged to Auerbach Brothers and Mr. J. M. Allen, and will probably have to be torn down and new ones erected. The G. A. R. lost everything in their rooms except some chairs and a picture of Gen. Logan. The fine painting of Gen. Grant was burned to a crisp. Col. Page, post commander, had insured the property but a few weeks before. Remington, Johnson & Co. probably actually lost more from the water than by fire. Their places are in a very dilapidated condition.

The fire doubtless originated in Scott's tinshop, and it is likely was under way several hours before being discovered. The roof was enveloped in flame inside when the firemen effected an entrance, and it took considerable time and labor to tear off the

metal sheets from the roof and get above the ceilings.

The firemen experienced more discomfort than usual, and had a number of very narrow escapes. Chief Ottlinger himself had a close call. He was standing in a doorway in an adobe wall, speaking to one of the men, when a stranger stepped up and informed him that the wall appeared to be quivering. The chief and his companion stepped back, when down came the mass with a crash. So great was the heat, that in some places the water which fell on the roof became so hot that it almost scalded some of the men on whom it poured.

Fortunately there was but little wind while the fire was at its height, though a stiff breeze came up after it was under control. During the hardest work of the night the firemen had to grope their way in the smoke, which was fearfully dense, and seriously interfered with them.

There was one nuisance which is entirely too common at fires, and which should be abated to some extent at least by the city authorities. Crowds of loafers congregated around, blocking up the doors, standing in the way of those who were working, shouting orders, and in some instances making attempts to get into stores near by, apparently for no other purpose than theft. Nearly every time a fire has occurred during recent years the firemen have been hampered by individuals who make no effort to render assistance, and this morning's experience is but another example to show that some effective regulations should be made to keep spectators and all others at a respectable distance. This morning, if Chief Engineer Ottlinger had turned the hose on to the crowd that surged around the entrances to the buildings and stood in the way of those who were working, he would have saved time in having more room for action where it was most needed.

All of the firms affected by the fire made arrangements early to-day to continue their business without interruption, and most of them secured temporary quarters elsewhere. The work of getting out what little the fire had spared was carried on most of the day.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 1

Broken Arm.

A communication from Brigham City states that on Friday of last week, Joseph, aged eleven years, son of J. C. Gasberg, of that place, was brought home with his right arm broken below the elbow. Surgical aid was rendered and the boy was made reasonably comfortable.

Imported Sheep.

Sheep-raisers of the country will doubtless be interested in the announcement which Messrs. Parsons, Brobeck & Ester make in their advertisement which appears in the semi-weekly issue of the News of 1,000 Merino rams of the French, American and Spanish strains, for sale. This company is doing an extensive business in the importation and sale of improved breeds of cattle and sheep.

Narrow Escape.

Conductor Chugg, of the Utah Central, had a narrow escape from losing his right hand last evening, at Juab. A caoose had to be attached to the train. The engine sent the cars towards it, but it being down grade the cars met the caoose with great force, and caught Conductor Chugg's hand just after the caoose was coupled. As it was, he managed to rescue himself with a few scratches.

Died from Being Burned.

On July 25th Frederick Coult, a young man employed at the Germania Smelter, was terribly burned in an accidental manner. He has been in St. Marks Hospital since that time, and has suffered severely. This morning he finally succumbed, death relieving him of the agony he had so long endured. His home was at Sandy, and he was the son of Joseph and Mary Coult, and was aged 27 years and nearly six months. He was unmarried.

Spite Work.

A few days ago two deputy marshals arrested David Broadhead, at his ranch about four miles south of Nephi, and took him to Spring City, Sanpete Co., to be examined before Commissioner Jacob Johnson. A correspondent gives the cause of the arrest as spite work connected with a difficulty about water, but does not state any further particulars. It does not appear why a justice of the peace near the defendant's home could not have conducted the examination quite as well as a U. S. Commissioner in another county.

Nearly Strangled.

The Ogden Herald says that on Sunday, Branson, a porter at the Union Depot Hotel, went to Syracuse to take a bath. He saw his companions dis-

porting themselves in various ways, swimming, floating and otherwise. He attempted to float on his back, it seemed so easy, but by some misfortune his head got lower down than the other end of him and he nearly drowned. He was almost strangled by the water and was only rescued by friends just as he was going down the third time. Since the occurrence Branson has been very ill and has been suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. His condition has been precarious but it is thought he is now improving a little. Dr. Powers, who is attending him, says his complaint is pleuro-pneumonia, brought on through swallowing such a large quantity of salt water.

To-day's Fire.

Considerable excitement was occasioned this morning by a telephone message to the Fire Department that the Tenth Ward schoolhouse was on fire. The building is a new and commodious structure, the finest in the city, and a prospect of its destruction created some alarm. The firemen and hose cart made a prompt start for the location of the fire, and the steamer followed in two minutes afterward. On arriving at the schoolhouse that building was found to be perfectly safe, the fire being in a dwelling house across the street. This house is owned by Thomas Gretton, and in a summer kitchen which he had recently built, the stove was put close to the wooden partition. This was ignited by the heated stove, and was partially destroyed. The fire was discovered by some neighbors, who gave the alarm, and united in forming a "bucket brigade," which succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the arrival of the firemen. The loss is about \$150; no insurance.

Conference at Heber City.

Following is an account of the last quarterly conference of Wasatch Stake. On August 6th the Wasatch Stake quarterly conference convened in our new Stake House, which was seated temporarily for the occasion. Conference was called to order precisely at 10 o'clock by President A. Hatch. After the usual devotional exercises, the bishops reported their several wards in good condition, and the presidents of quorums reported similarly. This occupied most of the day. A priesthood meeting was held in the evening, when President A. Hatch, S. J. Wing and Bishop John Moon of Woodland Ward spoke on the duties of the Priesthood and on the true character of a Saint. Sunday morning President A. Hatch gave notice that he would call on the High Councilors to occupy ten minutes each, and in the afternoon he called on the returned missionaries of the last two years to occupy ten minutes also. These made up some 25 or 30 speakers through the day. President Hatch closed the conference with a few timely remarks on our present position and prosperity, as a stake, and thanked all who had helped to decorate and fit up the house for the occasion. A good spirit prevailed all through the conference.

JOHN CROOK.

SALT LAKE CITY ELECTION.

Instructions by the Utah Commission for the Election in February 1888.

The following suggestions have been made by the Utah Commission for the direction of registration officers for the municipal election to be held in Salt Lake City in February, 1888:

(1.) It shall be the duty of the city registration officer, prior to the first day of November, 1887, to apply to the county clerk of Salt Lake County for a certified copy of the registry list as last returned of all the precincts within the corporate limits of said city.

(2.) Said registration officer, upon the receipt of said lists, shall by himself or by deputy, and before the third Monday in December next, visit every dwelling house in each precinct, and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on said registration list has died or removed from the precinct, or is otherwise disqualified as a voter, and if so to erase the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is on said registration list, and if so he shall ascertain upon what ground said person claims to be a voter, and shall require any such person entitled to vote and desiring to be registered to take and subscribe to the following oath:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss.
County of
I, being duly sworn (or affirmed), depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age, that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last past, and in this precinct for one month immediately preceding the date hereof; and that I am a native-born (or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States; that my full name is that I am years of age; that my place of business is that I am a (single or) married man; that the name of my lawful wife is and that I will support the Constitution of the

United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An Act to amend section 2332 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the Act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to amend Section 2332 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882," in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by acts of Congress as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery and fornication.

Subscribed and sworn to before me on this day of 1887.

Deputy registration officer for Precinct, County.

Although the person applying to have his name registered as a voter may have made the foregoing oath, yet, if the registrar shall, for reasonable or probable cause, believe that the applicant is then, in fact, a bigamist, polygamist or living in unlawful cohabitation or associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex; or has been convicted of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery or fornication, in our opinion the registrar may require the applicant to make the following additional affidavit:

Territory of Utah, ss.
County of
I, further swear (or affirm), that I am not a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, or associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex, and that I have not been convicted of the crime of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery or fornication.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of 1887.

Deputy Registration officer for Precinct, County.

Note.—Those parts of the above forms in relation to being "sworn or affirmed," and as to being a "native born or naturalized citizen," as to being a "single or married man," should be changed by erasure or a line drawn through the words so as to be applicable to the case.

Upon the receipt of such affidavit the registration officer shall place the name of such voter upon the registry list of said precinct.

(3.) It shall also be the duty of the registration officer, in person or by deputy, during the week commencing the fourth Monday (which will be the 26th day of December next), at his office, to enter on the registry list the name of any voter which may have been omitted, on such voter appearing and taking the oath aforesaid.

(4.) Voters removing from one precinct to another may appear before the registration officer at any time previous to the second Monday (which will be January 9, 1888,) and have their names erased from the registry list of the precinct in which they may have been registered, and entered upon the list of the precinct to which they may have removed.

(5.) Upon the completion of the lists, the registration officer shall prepare triplicate lists, in alphabetical order, for each precinct, containing the names of all registered voters, one of which lists shall be filed in the office of the city recorder on or before the second Monday of January, 1888; one list to be posted up in each precinct at least fifteen days before the day of election, at or near the place of election, and the other list transmitted by him to the judges of election of the several precincts for use at the polls; and the oaths of registered voters, immediately after the day of election, delivered to the clerk of the probate court of Salt Lake County.

(6.) This Commission will appoint a chief registration officer for said city, and one deputy registration officer for each municipal precinct, who shall commence the work of registration on December 1st, 1887.

(7.) The registration officer shall cause a notice of the time and place of voting and the number and kind of officers to be elected, to be posted up in each municipal precinct, at least fifteen days before the election, and setting forth therein that the polls will open at four o'clock after sunrise and continue open until sunset.

A Water Trip.

Captain D. L. Davis and crew sailed from Garfield for a voyage on the lake on Monday evening, August 8th, and returned to this city last Saturday evening, after a most enjoyable out. They sailed from the south to the north end of the lake, taking in all the principal points of interest on the east shore, and visiting the Promontory, Fremont Island, and coasting down Antelope Island. The weather was not the most favorable, being very changeable. The party were caught in a terrific squall on Friday night and driven before the wind with great velocity. The thunder and lightning were terrific, but thanks to the Captain and her experienced crew, all returned in safety well pleased with