THE SUPREME COURT.

Complete Settings of Cases for the June Term.

MORE OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES.

The Hearing of Appeals, Will Begin Forthwith—The Church Cases Passed.

The following are the settings made by the Territorial Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7TH.

Valentine Thomas et al., appellants, vs. F. H. Morris, trustee of Gladstone Mining Company. M. M. Kellogg; Dickson & Shaw, Marshall & Boyle.

Cynthia E. Jones vs. Jane Menlinet, appellant, King & Houtz; M. M. Kellogg.

W. & T. Smith, appellants, vs. Marion Williamson. J. Van Meter, M. M. Kellogg; George Sutherland, W. N. Dunsberry.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH.

William Garland, appellant, vs. The Bear Lake and River Water Irrigation Company et al. W. L. Maginnis; L. R. Rhodes, H. M. Beardsley.

J. T. McIntosh, trustee for Helen A. Eliot, vs. A. R. Johnson. Pelnder & Murphy; H. P. Henderson.

Charles Poynter vs. Jessie Chipman et al., appellant. Rawlins & Critchlow; J. W. Judd.

Frank E. Royce vs. The Union Pacific Railway Company, appellants. S. H. Lewis; Williams & Van Cott.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH.

Fred J. Kelsel & Co. vs. Ogden City, appellant. A. R. Heywood; J. N. Kimball.

Edward Hushion et al., appellant, vs. Rosa Hellett et al. Knigho & Anderson, Wilson & Weeks; Marshall & Boyle.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.

The People, etc., appellant, vs. R. M. Rogers, United States Attorney. George Sutherland; Whitemore & Gade.

James Wilson vs. Joseph F. Wright, appellant. M. M. Kellogg; King & Houtz.

Moses Skeen vs. Jacob Mooney et al, appellants. Smith & Smith; W. L. Maginnis.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12TH.

The People, etc., vs. Albert Kern, appellant. United States Attorney; S. P. Armstrong.

R. C. Beever, appellant, vs. A. J. Wells et al. Loofbourow & Kahn; Rawlins & Critchlow.

The Merchants' National Bank of Kansas City, appellants, vs. Theodore Barnard; Kimball & Allison, W. H. Dickson; Evans & Rogers.

Zack Hard vs. the Union Pacific Railway Company, appellants. Evans & Rogers; Williams & Van Cott.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14TH.

Milton J. West, appellant, vs. W. C. Child et al. Allen Miller, C. R. Pash; Evans & Rogers.

Henry Lauer et al., appellants, vs. Richmond Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Evans & Rogers; Kimball & Alison.

E. R. Chase, appellant, vs. H. Jennett et al. Evans & Rogers; Kimball & Allison.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15TH.

Marcus Metz vs. Louis Schweitzer et al, appellants. S. S. Markham; S. H. Lewis.

Milton S. West et al., appellants, vs. Utah National Bank et. al. Allen Miller, C. R. Pash; Kimball & Allison.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16TH.

Ane Knudsen vs. Julius Hannesberg, administrator, etc., appellants. Kelling & Gottman; King & Houtz.

Brigham L. Little vs. Susanna Gibbs et al., appellants. W. H. Dickson; John A. Marshall, Hoge & Burmester.

The United States vs. M. R. Buford et al., appellants. United States Attorney; Evans & Rogers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17TH.

Robert Stimpson vs. the Union Pacific Railway company, appellants. Evans & Rogers, Pelnder & Murphy; Williams & Van Cott.

A. C. Fisk, appellant, vs. Citizens' Bank et al. L. R. Rhodes; Kimball & Allison, A. R. Heywood, Evans & Rogers, A. G. Hoge.

Ellwood N. Jenkins, appellant, vs. Jedediah Bailey et al. L. R. Rhodes; Kimball & Allison.

MONDAY, JUNE 20TH.

Dooly Block company vs. Salt Lake Rapid Transit company, appellant. Arthur Brown; P. L. Williams, C. H. Jack.

THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.

John Whitney, appellant, vs. Moyles C. Fox, et al., executors of Josh Lawrence, deceased. Sutherland & Judd, Arthur Brown; Bennett, Marshall & Bradley.

William H. Wood, appellant, vs. Moyles C. Fox et al., executors of John Lawrence, deceased. J. C. Sutherland, Brown & Henderson; Bennett, Marshall & Bradley, W. H. Dickson.

CONTINUED FOR THE TERM.

Thomas Jennings et al. vs. Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company, appellant. Bennett, Marshall & Bradley; P. L. Williams, C. H. Jack.

Thomas R. Higgins, appellant, vs. Salt Lake City. Sutherland & Judd; F. S. Richards, LeGrand Young.

The People, etc., vs. J. C. Sullivan, appellant. United States attorney; Judge Sutherland.

DENIED.

The People, etc., vs. William Johnson, appellant. (Two cases.) United States attorney; Maloney & Perkins.

PASSED.

The United States of America, plaintiff, vs. The Late Corporation, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, et al., defendants. Attorney-general, United States attorney; LeGrand Young, F. S. Richards, W. H. Dickson.

Lewis A. Scott Elliott, appellant, vs. Jerome C. Wilcox, et al. C. S. Varian; Hoge & Burmester.

Neeki Irrigation Company, appellant, vs. Richard Jenkins et al. C. S. Varian; Jacob Johnson.

SUBMITTED.

In the case of John H. Linck, appellant, vs. Salt Lake City et al., a motion to dismiss under rules 5 and 4 was submitted and taken under advisement.

SAVE THE OPINIONS.

Joseph H. Slater, respondent, vs. Union Pacific Railway company, appellant, from the Third District court; order granting new trial reversed. Opinion by Judge Blackburn, Judges Zane and Miner concurring.

Ephraim M. Hanks, respondent, vs. Thomas Matthews, appellant, from the Third District court; action of lower court sustained; opinion by Judges Anderson, Judges Miner and Blackburn concurring.

Hong Sing, plaintiff and respondent, vs. Royal Insurance company et al., defendants and respondents, from the First District court; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge Anderson, Judges Zane and Blackburn concurring.

Emmanuel C. Ewing, administrator, plaintiff and respondent, vs. A. J. White, defendant and appellant, from the Third District court; judgment of lower court affirmed; opinion by Judge Anderson, Judges Miner and Blackburn concurring.

D. Dazger et al., plaintiffs and respondents, vs. H. V. LeSueur, defendant and appellant, from the First District at Provo; judgment of lower court reversed and new trial granted; opinion by Judge Anderson, Judges Zane and Miner concurring.

TRANSCRIPTS ON APPEAL.

were filed with Clerk Hoyle in four cases, viz: Charles L. Hausman vs. Lewis C. Hartley, and the United States vs. C. H. Sprague, from the Third District; Alma H. Dudley vs. George Faser et al., and William Crawford vs. Harry Heath et al., from Ogden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of Mary E. Wells vs. Edward W. Evans was dismissed under rules three and four.

A formal order was made with regard to the mandate recently issued dismissing the appeal in the case of the United States vs. H. S. Eldredge.

Ira W. Kenward of Illinois, M. W. Sonnedecker of Kansas, Charles H. Hill of Iowa, and Mahlon M. Warner of Colorado, have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the Territory.

HISTORICAL LABORS.

Our Correspondent Visits Various Settlements of the Saints.

Editor Deseret News:

Since leaving Paragon, in Nevada, a few weeks ago, to continue my historical labors in the St. George, Parowan and Beaver States of Zion, my time has been so thoroughly occupied that I have neglected my correspondence to the NEWS. But having a disposition to treat all the settlements of the Saints alike I will, if agreeable to you and the readers of your valuable paper, resume my narrative now, after my return home, and give a brief outline of the settlements not previously mentioned in my communications.

On the 6th of April last—on the day that the tens of thousands of the Saints at headquarters were celebrating in grandest style the laying of the capstone of the Salt Lake Temple—I was wending my way over lofty mountains and dreary deserts for a distance of forty-two miles from Panacca, Nevada, to Hebron, Washington county, Utah, with a young man (Frank Terry) as guide. We traveled part of the way in snow and mud, and other parts over rocks and sand, but got through without accident. On the very hour when the festivities were going on in the city, we were moving in a grove of tall cedars on the rim of the basin west of Hebron, and desiring to participate of the good spirit attending the laying of the cap-stone although 350 miles away, I sought the Lord in humble prayer to my place of romantic solitude, in response to which I received sufficient inspiration to gladden my heart, and cause me to praise the Lord! that I was a humble servant, entrusted with a work to perform, by which His name may be glorified in ages to come.

Having partaken once more of the hospitality of Bishop Thomas S. Terry, of Hebron, I continued my journey on the 7th of April and traveled 21 miles, via Holt's ranch and Hamblin to Pinto where I held a meeting with the people in the evening, and the next morning obtained my historical information.

Pinto Ward embraces the town of Pinto and the village of Hamblin, the latter situated in the Mountain Meadows; also three families at Holt's Ranch, the whole strength of the ward is represented in twenty-two families, or one hundred and thirty-six souls, over which Robert Knell presides as Bishop. There are no non-Mormons in Pinto. The ward is fully organized, has a good Sunday school, a Y. M. M. I. A., a Y. L. M. I. A., a Relief Society and a Primary association.

The town of Pinto is situated in a narrow valley on the east side of Pinto Creek, in the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 37 south of Range 15 west, in Washington county, Utah. The main street of the town follows the course of the creek and valley both running in a northwesterly direction. The valley is only about half a mile wide where the town is situated, and a short distance below the settlement it narrows to a mere canyon, through which the creek winds its way for a distance of nine miles, when the great desert is reached, on the broad face of which the small stream soon loses itself by evaporation or by sinking into the loose ground. From the headquarters of the creek in the Pine Valley Mountains to its sink the distance is nearly sixteen miles. The altitude of Pinto is about 5000 feet above the level of the sea; and the surrounding mountains, particularly on the south, are quite lofty. Immediately above the town is a beautiful meadow, which (together with the farming land lying adjacent to settlement, and several small patches situated at different points in the canyon below, where the mountains recede a little from the creek bed) makes about four hundred acres of utilized land belonging to the place. This includes all the arable land on the creek; consequently the settlement has no chances to grow so far as the facilities for agriculture is concerned. Owing to the high altitude and hard frosts scarcely any fruit is grown, but small grain of all kinds do well, the soil being very rich and productive.

To Pinto settlement is forty-two miles by usered road, or forty-eight miles by way of Pine Valley north of St. George; fifteen miles by mountain road north west of Harmony, thirteen and a half miles north of Pine Valley; eighty miles (by way of Antelope and Sulphur Springs) southwest of Milford, the nearest railway station, and 302 miles southwest of Salt Lake City.

Pinto was first settled in 1859 by missionaries sent to the Indians in Southern Utah.

On Friday, April 8th, I traveled 18½ miles over a very rough mountain road and through deep snow and sticky mud from Pinto to Pine valley where I addressed an appreciative audience in the evening, and the following day met with the old settlers of the place, in order to obtain the information needed.

Pine valley is one of the most romantic places I have seen in the Rocky Mountains; it consists of a natural basin, situated in or very near the top of the well known Pine valley mountains, whose lofty snow-capped peaks form a beautiful background to "Our Dixie." The natural facilities for retaining the large deposits of snow which this mountain system receives in the winter season, being most excellent, the Pine valley mountains send forth beautiful clear streams of water in all directions, without which the settlements of St. George, Santa Clara, Washington, Harmony, Leeds, Silver Reef, Toquerville, Bellevue, Harmony, Pinto, Hamblin, Gunlock, etc., could not exist; neither the Pine Valley settlement itself, which I will briefly describe.

Pine Valley proper is about five miles long from east to west and average 1½ miles, or nearly two miles wide. The highest mountains are on the south and east. On the north a low ridge separates the valley from another valley of nearly the same size called Grass Valley; and there is a ridge composed of black volcanic rock on the west through which the Santa Clara has cut a deep channel, in order to escape the lower country.

The settlement of Pine Valley is situated near the centre of the valley on the south bank of a beautiful clear stream of water and is surrounded by some very rich and productive farming land. A number of very little brick houses adorn the place, in the midst of which a fine two-story meetinghouse towers up above all the rest, bearing testimony of the public spiritedness and enterprise of the inhabitants. The town is regularly laid out in blocks, the streets crossing each other at right angles, but not conforming to the cardinal points of the compass, as the natural slope of the country were given the main consideration when the townsite was surveyed. The settlement is thirty-four and a half miles by round-about mountain road, north of St. George, and 315 miles south-east of Salt Lake City. In and adjacent to the settlement there are two steam saw mills, one flouring mill and one shingle mill operated by water, two stores, etc.

The Pine Valley creek rises in the mountains south and east of the settlement, while Grass Valley creek rises in or above Grass Valley, about eight miles northeast of the settlement. Grass and timber are plentiful in the surrounding mountains, where the mills are busy at work, though the exportation of lumber is not so extensive as it was in former years. Nearly all the lumber, shingles, etc., used in the southern country, however, are obtained from Pine Valley mountains, and from Mount Trumbull, lying about 75 miles southeast of St. George.

Good apples are raised in Pine Valley, although the altitude is considerably higher than that of Pinto. The air is always fresh and invigorating, and when the people in the lower settlements along the Rio Virgen find it too hot for them at home, they come up to Pine Valley to "inhale the pure air and get a little rest."

Besides the settlement described in the foregoing, the Pine Valley ward embraces about half a dozen families residing in Grass Valley; also a number of ranches along the Santa Clara, (including Foster), the latter one of which is twelve and a half miles by road southwest of Pine Valley centre. In Grass Valley there is a regularly organized branch of the Pine Valley ward, presided over by George N. C. Burgess, and meetings and Sunday schools are held regularly in the summer season. Also at Foster's, which is another organized branch of the ward, meetings and Sunday schools are held nearly every Sunday.

Grass Valley, that named because of the abundance of the grass that grows there during the summer season, extends from northeast to southwest for a distance of about five miles; its average width is one and a half miles. As a summer resort it is cool and healthy, but in the winter the snows cover the ground several feet in depth, in consequence of which nearly all the families spend the cold part of the season in St. George or Pine Valley. The altitude of this mountain valley is, perhaps, 6,500 feet, or about 470 feet higher than Pine Valley. The creek, which rises in springs in the upper end of the valley, (when not swollen by the melting snows) drains a large scope of country, emptying into the river at the basin southward; it unites with the Pine Valley creek about half a mile below the Pine Valley settlement and thus forms the Santa Clara. The distance from the settlement to Burgess' Ranch in Grass Valley is five miles.

The entire Pine Valley ward consists of 50 families, or 283 souls. William Gardner presides as Bishop with Harrison J. Burgess and Peter Huew as Counselors. The ward has a complete organization of all the auxiliary associations operating in the different settlements of the Saints, and there are no non-Mormons within the limits of the ward.

The first saw mill in Pine Valley was built in the fall of 1855, but the first families to become permanently settled did not move in until 1858.

ANDREW JENSON.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 3, 1892.

Coursing and Kennel Club.

A meeting was held last night for the purpose of taking steps leading to the organization of a coursing and kennel club in this city.

Major Levey was elected temporary chairman and Mr. H. J. Grimes secretary. It was requested that all members of national clubs in Salt Lake City attend the next meeting or forward their names. The following committee on permanent organization was appointed: Major Dave L. Levey, L. D. Rooney, D. Wilson and Captain D. F. Kelley.

The following were proposed for membership—H. Brown, A. M. Wood, Mr. Johnson, L. Hosten, Major H. Dunbaier, F. R. Busby, A. J. Burt, J. Moffit, R. J. Black, Harry Dale, Ed. Andrews, F. N. Durham, C. Prentice, James Vean, F. Ferns, J. Evans, Dr. J. W. Nunn, Mr. Wellock, J. Anderson, Dr. Hector Grimes, Dave Calder, E. N. Parkins, J. Moritz, after which the meeting adjourned to meet next Wednesday.

SOME TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

Death in Our Wells—Dangers of Bad Ventilation.—The Dry Earth System.

(Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)

Search was recently made for a lost bucket in a well which had been cleaned out only a few months before, and I assisted by flashing the sunlight from a looking glass, to the bottom of the well, and a discovery I then made has prompted me to write the present article.

The bottom of the well was quite thickly covered with dead angle worms, and a fruit can was drawn up containing about three dozen.

A neighbor whose well is shallow and easily cleaned out informed me that he empties his well every few weeks on purpose to clean out the dead angle worms.

An important question here arises for consideration: It is a difficult matter to clean out a deep well with a heavy flow of water, and yet worms, bones and other organic matter in quantities of fifty, are more apt to be found in such wells. The trouble is that they are not often sought after, and the needed work is unnecessary for except in injured health.

Some wells are not cleaned out for years in succession and when they are so treated such things are brought to sight as often make one shudder to think what the family has been "taking down" for so long a time.

Bill Nye recently has written one truth when he stated that a schoolhouse well, cleaned out during his school boy days, accounted for the appearance of the appearance of the teacher, two years before, his body having been found at the bottom of the well with a full supply of dinner buckets and other eatables.

The only remedy, I suppose, is in replacing dry rock walls with stone or brick walls laid in good lime mortar, or cement, for a few feet below the surface and fitting the framework with the same material; then with a handily arranged trap-door in the curb, whose fastenings used, water can be kept in a reasonably pure condition. If some of your readers who have had experience will tell us through the columns of the NEWS how far below the surface the wall laid in mortar should extend, and furnish any other useful information on the subject, it will be greatly appreciated.

Every town ought to be compelled, either by legal statutes or taxation, to own a force pump, with suitable hose, specially for city hydrants. It would be another step in the right direction to have it fitted on wheels and supplied with hose suitable for use in case of fire where a better organization is not in existence to extinguish the flames.

It might be proper here to mention, as a precautionary measure, that unless a very heavy insurance policy is carried, it is good policy to have water dishes and dish gates always in good repair, also a few barrels of water, secured against the accidental drawing of children, by boards being nailed on the barrels.

A kindred subject to the above is ventilation in private and public houses. Poor ventilation causes the digestive organs to be impaired and in other ways seriously affects the human organization. Our newspapers and preachers ought to call the attention of the public to these things oftener than they do. A presiding officer who does not know that an adult person breathes 600 cubic feet of air in an hour ought to study some work on the laws of health.

I have seen meeting houses packed with suffering humanity for nearly two hours at a time, and only supplied with fresh air from the occasionally opened discover through holes in the windows, the latter caused, no doubt, by thoughtless boys who did not realize that they were thus saving the lives or health of their seniors, but also thoughtless parents.

A great evil that ought to be remedied (and the strong arm of the law should be invoked to protect innocent people from such a great calamity) is the unnecessary and yet almost universal and disgraceful practice of not adopting some proper method of attending to our outhouses.

A brief description of an effective and simple mode of doing away with the nuisance is as follows:

Have to the outhouse a box of dry earth and a small shovel. Behind the building there should be a quantity of loose earth on which the subpan should be emptied. If a roof is over this pile of earth it will be more effective. A roof can be if found necessary, dig a hole in the large pile of earth and shovel in the same the contents of the outhouse. Place two stakes in the corners of the hole thus filled and repeat the same all over the surface of the earth mound. Afterwards the plan can be repeated with but little if any unpleasant smell, as the dry earth will soon cause all offensive matter to decompose and mix with the earth. The manure earth can be used for several years, it appears, without any particular necessity for changing it. As taking for instance the land in carrying out this system, there can be no excuse given by any person for not adopting it. C. T.

FARMINGTON, June 3, 1892.

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