

with a splendid delegation of the State's best orthodox talent, assembled to make arrangements for a better and more satisfactory way of inducing young men to enter some "orthodox" church. It didn't seem to make any difference which one you join, so it is the "standard orthodox." Several young men were converted and many others strengthened in the cause of Christianity (?). Then we are blessed (or cursed) with the itinerant temperance lecturer, whose efforts to down the liquor-loving population by argument ends in a total failure in nearly every case. We are now to have the "Salvation Army" here this week, commencing to-day, to enact their part in the great drama of heaven vs. hell, and display some of their ideas to the public, and though they are the most disgusting of professed religionists, they still manage to make some converts and enough money to carry on their warfare and escape hard work as a means of getting "bread and butter." Thus your readers can plainly see we are kept busy, with a dozen churches, some holding revivals, Salvation army, Y. M. C. A., a half dozen secret societies, to say nothing of the six saloons, the theatres, the festivals, etc., that we have in this city of seven thousand. Yes, very busy; and the question of heaven and hell is a prominent one, and one that is keeping everybody busy; to complete the picture, Bob Ingersoll should have a prominent place on the stage.

A great many men's and women's living depends upon their efforts to persuade some one to go to heaven, and then on the other hand there are as many who derive their support from their efforts to make poor, wretched mortals more wretched and miserable; it is all a question of money.

The "Latter-day Saints" as the "Josephites" prefer to be called, have quite a gathering here, their neat little chapel being almost too small to accommodate them all. They are on very good terms with the "orthodox" churches, and the only difference is, they are not considered "orthodox." But while a temperance revival was in progress last spring, ministers of other denominations occupied the pulpit of the "Salts" chapel and as good a feeling seemed to prevail as is the case with the orthodox churches themselves. I mention this as an evidence of the progression or retrogression (just as you please) of the Josephite church towards orthodoxy.

The influence of the Latter-day Saints in local politics has become quite important and significant, the prejudice that existed against them so strongly is fast melting away, and the majority of them are considered good citizens. On the other hand, it is a noticeable fact that the prejudice and hatred towards the people of Utah has proportionately increased as the question of polygamy has been agitated. It seems the Church and State have consolidated for the express purpose of "ridding the country" of polygamy. "Peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." At the same time, vice beyond description is constantly practiced in sight of their pulpits and legislative halls, but I suppose it has become "orthodox" to commit a crime against God and society when it comes under the head of the "common vices of humanity."

The question of life and death, hell and heaven, getting of life's necessities, politics, etc., are things that seem essential in keeping up the motion of the world in its onward course toward the eternity where equity and justice will be administered by a master hand; where the insignificance of the human mind will be guided by infinite wisdom, and the cruelty of man towards man will be replaced by kindness and forbearance; when every man will see "eye to eye," and where the squabble about religion, the tumult of opinion, will forever cease; where right will be so plainly separated from wrong, that it will not require centuries of study for the brightest minds to make the division as it is now; and until that time comes, the only way for sinful man while living, is to do the best he can.

E. PETERSON.

EMERY STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Emery Stake of Zion convened at Huntington, Nov. 6th, at 10 a. m.

Present on the stand was Pres. C. G. Larsen with his first Counselor O. Seeley, also bishops and representatives of all the wards and other local authorities in the Stake.

President Larsen called the meeting to order and after singing on page 143, prayer was offered by Wm. Black. Singing on page 51.

President Larsen thereafter made some introductory remarks and said it had pleased the authorities of the Church to change the time for our quarterly conferences, which bring it more convenient in the summer, as hitherto our conferences in June have generally been obstructed very much by the high water. The spiritual condition of the people of Emery is good and he knew of no difficulties unless they could be easily adjusted. He felt sorry that we as a people do not have that peace and good will from the inhabitants of this great republic that we desire to have, but as the controversy arises from difference of opinions in religious matters, we can not help it. Americans surely give a great deal of credit to the "Mormon" people for the development of mineral wealth and agricultural enterprises in

these western mountain regions, but instead of admiration and credit our condition to-day as a people is such, that our best men, the leaders of these peculiar people, are either exiles or prisoners; but we are in the hands of God, and we are in for peace, out for war, and there will yet be a day, when all nations shall be placed upon the balance of justice. Peace will yet find a home in this land and a righteous God will yet take the reins of government, and the healing balsam shall be poured upon every wounded heart.

The Bishops of the several Wards thereof gave reports of the condition of their people, wherefrom was learned that the inhabitants of Emery County are on the onward march, improving spiritually and temporally. A medium grain crop has been raised, and with proper care the people will have bread and seed for the season. A good amount of labor has been spent on ditches and canals, and the appearance of the several settlements are greatly improved by new houses and planting of fruit and shade trees, and we have the most sanguine expectations for fruits, as some of the trees have already yielded some excellent samples of their quality.

All organizations were in fair running order. Sabbath schools well attended, but there is a lack of teachers.

The health amongst the people is good, except at Ferran, where a bad fever has left its cruel marks in several families; eight or nine persons, mostly under 14 years of age, have died.

Conference adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

2 p. m.—Opened with singing and prayer by Boyd P. Petersen.

Counselor O. Seeley occupied a portion of the time. He endorsed the many good and timely remarks made and counsels given, and said it is necessary for the Saints to come together in conference, that our minds may be brightened up to the full sense of our duties. We may not notice our advancement as distinctly as we desire, but, like our children, when sent to school, their advancement from one week to another can not be seen so well, but by keeping them there steadily they will attain an education; so with us, diligence and faithfulness will bring us ahead.

The remainder of the time was used by the different Presidents of Quorums bearing a good testimony to the work of God, and the marked improvement in the servants of God to learn their duties, and earnestly striving to perform them.

After singing, benediction was pronounced by Joseph Evans.

On Sunday morning at 10 a. m. the meeting was called to order by President Larsen. Singing by choir. Prayer by Wm. Howard, and after another song by the choir, a few more reports were given from Wards not given the day previous, whereafter the clerk read the statistical report, which showed the total number of souls about 2,700.

On request of President Larsen, the clerk read from the DESERET NEWS "A Plea for the Poor and Suffering," after which President Larsen occupied the time by urging upon the people the necessity of attending Fast-day meetings and sending in our offerings on that day for the poor; furthermore explained about both quality and quantity of things and our obligations to God in this matter, and remember the promises from heaven for obedience to the law of tithing.

Singing by the choir. Benediction by C. Jorgensen.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock, after singing and prayer, the sacrament was administered, whereafter the Church and also the Stake authorities were presented and all were, by unanimous vote, sustained.

The remainder of the time was used by several brethren who all encouraged the Saints to be of good courage and remember that "still she moves," and if we think we are persecuted, it becomes the duty of a follower of Christ to bear it with patience and humility. President Larsen thereafter thanked the choir and people of Huntington for all they had done to make the Conference pleasant, and after having directed some kind admonitions to the young to shun evil in acts and language and warned the elder people from bad habits of quarrels and contentions, he announced that the Conference will be adjourned till the 12th day of February.

Choir sang, "Once more we come before our God." Benediction by Henning Olsen.

OLUF J. ANDERSON, Clerk.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

BLOODY BUSINESS OVER DISPUTED LAND IN NEW MEXICO.

FARMINGTON,
Rio Arriba Co., New Mexico,
November 18, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

One of the most serious shooting affrays occurred on the Laplata, on Monday, the 8th inst., about eight miles from here, that the people of this section have witnessed for a long time. In August, 1883, Walter Stevens and his eldest son, W. J. Stevens, formerly of Holden, Utah, bought out the claim of one Golden, on the Laplata, each holding half until the spring of 1886, the son then buying his father out. Prior to the purchase by the son, the father rented his portion to Henry Walker, formerly of Pleasant

Grove, Utah; in the purchase young Stevens was to stand to the agreement the father made with Walker for the current year. In August, 1886, Chas. E. Bigler made Stevens an offer for the farm, which he accepted in October, 1886, but as Walker occupied the buildings on the farm, Bigler was unable to move his family on at once, but still kept improving, and holding possession of the same. The farm has continuously been tilled for the past five years. There is on the place about 1000 bushels of unthreshed grain, not including Walker's crop; also at that time some household furniture belonging to Bigler. Walker was to vacate the place on Monday, the 8th, at noon, as he had previously agreed to do; but instead of doing this he left early Monday morning. At noon Bigler arrived there with a load of furniture; to his surprise he found Walker had gone, and one Dennis Hilton had taken possession, having laid some poles belonging to the ranch in a square in front of the house, with a notice thereon, also one on the door of the dwelling and another on the granary, stating that he (Dennis) had located the ranch this day (8th inst.), etc. Dennis, having left the place in charge of his brother, Sherman Hilton, came to this place to procure help, guns and ammunition to assist him in carrying out the break he had made. This party, thought that as W. J. Stevens was 85 miles away running a threshing, and his brother Alma was some 50 miles off, they would have only Bigler to contend against; but to their surprise the Stevens brothers were within five miles of the farm, and hearing what had taken place hurried on. They arrived at Alma's place, which joins Bigler's on the south, about seven p. m., took supper, and then went over to Bigler's some 80 rods distant. In front of the house was a campfire, and by it stood Bigler and Hilton. W. J. Stevens said, "Good evening, boss," to Dennis, "you've made quite a raise."

"Yes," said Dennis.

"How do you expect to make a break of this kind stick?" inquired Stevens.

"I'll show you how I'll make it stick," said Dennis.

"I want none of your slang," replied Stevens: "I came to see what reason you could offer for jumping this farm."

"I'll show you my reason, by G—d," replied Dennis.

"I want you to understand, I'll not take any of your slang," said Stevens.

"Well," said Hilton, "you're holding land under false pretense."

Stevens then proved this to be false by three witnesses present, and that he had sold the place to Bigler. Hilton continued to abuse, and use rough language, which was more than Stephens could bear, so he pushed Hilton over and held him down for the space of five minutes, urging him all the while to produce some reason for the step he had taken, which he finally did, then Stevens let him up. Prior to this, Sherman and others went to supper a distance of three quarters of a mile, and soon Lon Hilton and Nels Duluche returned from supper. Shortly after, two other ruffians came from above, John Duluche and Sam Bowen. Lon Hilton rode back to Sherman's place; and in the meanwhile S. Duluche and Dennis Hilton retired from the fire in the same direction. Presently the four, Sherman, Dennis, Lon Hilton and John Duluche, were in sight from the way of the stacks and marched up to the fire with guns and pistols in hand. Here they were joined by S. Bowen. Dennis pointing at Stevens with his rifle, said: "That's the man who choked me."

Sherman says, "Who?"

Dennis pointing as before, says, "That one."

Sherman says, "You d—s—n of a gun," to W. J. Stevens, at the same time firing at him. This being the signal for the Hilton party, the firing became general and lasted about a minute; there being about 50 shots fired at very close range. There were five of the Hilton party who did the shooting, while only the two Stevens shot on the other side.

Sherman Hilton was mortally wounded and died the following Thursday. John Duluche was killed on the spot. Alma Stevens received three flesh wounds, one ball passing through his left wrist between the radius and ulna, one passing through the fleshy part of his left forearm and coming out just below the elbow joint, the third lodging in his right thigh just below the groin. W. J. Stevens, being in the heaviest of the fight, received only powder burns in his face and wrist; he was the last man to leave the battle ground. The next morning, the Hilton party withdrew from the place.

These Hiltons went before the justice of another precinct, and procured warrants of arrest for the Stevens, charging them with murder, also four others as accessories who took no part in the fight. There not being enough evidence brought to convict, or bind them over, they were discharged on the grounds of justification.

Last December Sherman Hilton succeeded in jumping the ranch of J. Allen, joining Alma Stevens'. He afterwards succeeded in getting his mother-in-law to jump a claim joining Allen's, which had been previously taken up by C. E. Bigler, who had a house upon it. Sherman Hilton; during last summer, drew his gun two different times on C. E. Bigler without provocation.

The sympathy among all honorable men of this section runs high in favor of the Stevens brothers.

Yours Truly,
SPECTATOR.

A MELANGE FROM GOOSE CREEK.

OAKLEY, Idaho,
Nov. 20th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The Goose Creek country is still flourishing and the people in it very busy. I could have made such a statement quite awhile ago, but I waited for some event to chronicle and it came a few days ago—a genuine good or bad storm—and then I waited for the event to clear up, and it has done so. We had snow on the ground nearly a week, which is unusual in this part of the valley. There are other events that have occurred in connection with the change of weather—marriages—but not like the weather altogether, by their being premature, at least on the male side of the house, they having changed the condition of a few decidedly old bachelors, all of which have given quite as much satisfaction as will other improvements when accomplished.

Our schools are about to commence, after a long lapse of forgetfulness. The majority of children are very successful in forgetting in nine months of play and work, what they had commenced to learn during the school quarter, but it is the utmost importance to our future liberty, that we must have public schools under the most approved public school system. That system, in its workings out here, provides from the taxes collected enough money to keep a teacher paid, at low rates, about three months of the year. If school keeps any longer the parents or somebody else have to make up the deficit. It is not a very economical mode of education but it is a common one and is likely to obtain until people can see that they are placing themselves in the position of paupers in school matters by depending upon general taxation for the maintenance of their schools.

We had visits from some public benefactors last spring who left with us some nice winter clothing, bedspreads, and table covers—a large quantity—in fact a whole pack—all paid for by the recipient merely signing his note for \$150 some time in the future. Quite a few signed, and no doubt felt much easier to think that debt was paid. If one of those Mutual Life and Accident Insurance agents would drop in now he might do a driving business with some of the pack owners, for a real good talker could show them how, when they wanted to make a raise, the best way to do would be to take out a policy and then chop off a toe or break a nose, something liable to occur any day.

We hear that Dubois is to represent this Territory in Congress, and perhaps he is as good a representative of the majority of the voters as could have been selected. At our polling booth the oath was posted up in a conspicuous place and a notice written and posted by or on it, that a member of the "Mormon" church would commit perjury if he voted. I understand that in Bailey, Bellevue and elsewhere north, the oath was not presented to applicants at the polls and transient visitors deposited their votes unquestioned.

Our gold mines have not panned out very extensively of late, and the coal mine is still in the dark, but in the Spring, when hope is buoyant and our muscles are eager for employment, we will be better able to make a showing.

Dancing has commenced, and of course, if anything should happen, we will be able to commemorate the event in the most proper manner.

Our meetings and Sabbath schools are well attended, and while the interest in them is great, there is also a strong opposing current. Altogether, however, the people are doing well, having good health, good tempers and plenty to eat, drink and wear, quite good enough for

SNOKES.

OGDEN DEPARTMENT.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

On Friday, December 10th, Abraham Chadwick was arraigned on a two-count indictment charging him with unlawful cohabitation. He took the statutory time to plead.

The case of the People vs. James McDermott was again called. Counsel asked the Court to instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

Arrangements were then made and time set for the trials of a large number of civil cases. There is in all over one hundred cases on the calendar.

At 2 p. m. the case of the People against James Pett, charged with assault with intent to commit rape on Marian Keller, near Brigham City, Box Elder County, August 24th, 1886, was called up. Mr. Bierhower appeared for the People and J. N. Kimball and E. R. Chase for the defense. This case excited much interest and the court room was crowded to its utmost capacity with spectators.

Wm. Gilbert was the first witness. He knew the defendant and also Miss Marian Keller and Miss Kate Pitts. On the 24th, of August saw them near a place called Slough Bridge. The ladies were in a buggy, and defendant was on horseback. Witness was accompanied by his wife. They were in a vehicle. They passed the parties and witness went on towards his home just before he reached there Miss Keller came up in a state of agitation and said: "For God's sake, Mr. Gilbert, come and help, for there is a drunken man has thrown Katie down and is murdering her." Witness immediately

returned to the place near the bridge and saw the buggy, but defendant was gone.

The court room was then cleared of all persons except the parties to the case, the jurors for this term, the reporters, and a few other persons including the members of the bar. The reason for this clearance was that two young ladies were about to testify and felt a delicacy in doing so before a large assembly.

Miss Katie Pitts was next sworn. She is 17 years of age. She lived at Corinne on August 24th. She was returning home from Brigham City in the evening with Miss Keller. Met no one on the road but the defendant before they reached the slough bridge. Defendant was on horseback; he passed them, and after going about two blocks he returned towards them. Witness and Miss Keller were on the bridge. He grasped at the bridle of witness' horse; she struck at him and the horses.

He still held on; in the struggle the buggy was turned over and rolled down near the water. She struggled with the defendant for some time when he let loose of her, and took hold of Miss Keller, and threw her down. Miss Pitts then flew to the assistance of Miss Keller. In the melee witness' clothes were disarranged and soiled, but not torn. Miss Keller being free ran after Mr. Gilbert, whom they saw at a distance, to request him to come and help them. Met him near the bridge. After Miss Keller went for help defendant got on his horse and galloped off, and witness took her horse and went towards her home. There was a struggle, in which the two ladies fought desperately in their own defense.

Miss Keller corroborated the testimony of Miss Pitts. Both were hurt in the struggle.

A number of other witnesses were sworn, and at the close of the testimony for the prosecution the Court adjourned until Saturday at 10 a. m.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of John Lindgren, deceased.

Order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and to hear petition for distribution.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETITION of Z. Snow, Administrator of the estate of John Lindgren, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration upon said estate in this Court, that all the debts of said estate have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order allowing said final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said John Lindgren, deceased, do and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court Room of said County, in the County Court House, on the 24th day of December, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., and there to show cause why an order allowing said final account and of distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and devisees of the said John Lindgren, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three public places in Salt Lake County, and published in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in Salt Lake County, seven weeks successively prior to said 24th day of December, 1886.

ELIAS A. SMITH,

Probate Judge.

Dated November 27th, 1886.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake.

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of order appointing time and place for settlement of final account and to hear petition for distribution, in the matter of the Estate of John Lindgren, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1886.

JOHN C. CUTLER,

Probate Clerk.

By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant myself to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed to do so, and have not been providing a cure. Send at once for a free and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. SMOOT, 123 Pearl St., N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William Squire, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the estate of William Squire, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in St. George, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate.

THOMAS P. COTTAM,

Administrator of the Estate of William Squire, deceased.
Dated at St. George, Washington County, Utah, November 23rd, 1886.

CONSUMPTION CURED

AND LUNG AFFECTIONS
Pome Treatment. Also discovery by a celebrated German Physician. Is a POSITIVE remedy in every stage. Treatise sent FREE to any address. Dr. W. F. A. Noelling & Co., East Hampton, Ct.