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meeting called for that purpose, shall be computed from the valuations of the county assessment roll, and shall be levied during the month of April, 1886, and during the month of December of each year thereafter, and within ten days after any such meeting shall have been held the school trustees shall make a certified statement of the percent of the taxes so levied to the County Clerk and to the County Assessor. The County Assessor shall assess therefor at the same time and in the same manner that he assesses for Territorial and county taxes, and he shall give to district school taxpayers the same notices as are required by law to be given to taxpayers of Territorial and county taxes.

**Gun Store Burglarized.**—This morning when Thomas Carter's gun store on East Temple Street was opened by an employe, the unwelcome discovery was made that during the night the premises had been visited by burglars. Some little delay was allowed in notifying the officers, who are making every effort to secure the thieves, and will probably be successful. The store was entered through a back window, which, though protected by shutters outside and in, was still not burglar proof, as the sequel shows. The outside shutters were pried open, the window broken and raised, and the inner shutter forced open with a lever, the casing of the window being torn off, though strongly nailed. The burglars evidently had plenty of time for their work, and made a pretty good selection of goods, appropriating about a dozen pairs of opera glasses, 30 or 40 pistols, several boxes of cigars, two or three large robes, a large quantity of cartridges, tobacco, etc. Whether or not any rifles were among the stolen property has not yet been ascertained. Some \$10 or \$12 in cash had been left in the drawer, and was taken. Yesterday a gentleman deposited with Mr. Carter \$40 for safe keeping, and by the merest chance it was placed in the safe instead of in the drawer, and was saved. The thieves selected some of the best articles in the store, all of the pistols taken being of Colt or Smith & Wesson make, finely finished and expensive. The total loss, so far as known, will foot up to about \$300.

**From Hyrum.**—Brothers C. C. Shaw and A. A. Allen of Hyrum, Cache Co., came to town to-day with a view to attending Conference at Provo. They report everything flourishing in the beautiful town from which they hail, and from which they came this morning in the brief space of four hours—in striking contrast with the style of transit in vogue between the two points a few years since, when the journey occupied from three days to a week.

Hyrum now has a population of from 1,000 to 1,500, and has four Sabbath schools in full running order, graded, in which 500 teachers and scholars are enrolled, with an average attendance of about 400. There are also three day schools, well attended, and the school buildings are among the best in the County. The last of the three school houses finished is a two-story building, which cost about \$4,000.

Bishop Molen is very energetic in looking after the welfare of the Saints over whom he presides, and the ward never before was in so good a condition, temporally and spiritually, as at present. The people are united, the meetings well attended, no liquor selling is allowed in the town, and the merchants of the place report that they do not sell one-fourth of the quantity of tobacco now which they used to.

The public square, upon which the meeting house and three of the school buildings are located, is now being enclosed with a neat and substantial picket fence.

A great deal of the spring farming of the place was done during the fine weather of February, and the farmers are now again busy as bees plowing and putting in their crops.

About 50 or 60 teams of the place, with a large force of men, will start on Tuesday next for Montana to engage in railroad building, while a few others will start to Fort Fetterman in about two weeks for a similar purpose.

**Potato Valley.**—We had call this morning from Brother R. P. Allen, of Escalante, Garfield County, a settlement of about 94 families, located east of Panguitch, in what is known as "Potato Valley," so called from the fact that potatoes are found growing there in their native or wild state. It is one of the most isolated settlements in the Territory, being away from any direct and regularly traveled road, and its nearest neighboring settlement being Cannonville, thirty miles distant. It is generally approached from the populous portion of the Territory by way of the east fork of Sevier River, between which and Escalante there is a high mountain over which the wagon road passes, and which is impassable during the severe weather of winter, the mail in the meantime being carried by pony over a trail which leads around the end of the mountain from Cannonville.

In consequence of this mountain road not being open when Brother Allen left home he had to go about 125 miles out of his way to reach this city, having to travel eastward on the San Juan road until within thirty miles of the Colorado River where, in the Grand Gulch, that road forms a junction with the road leading to San Juan from Rabbit Valley, which he then followed up to Salina.

The village of Escalante is located upon a "bench" which overlooks a

small valley three-quarters of a mile wide by about five miles in length, in which the farming land of the settlers is chiefly located. They are, however, taking up some 400 or 500 acres of new land, located upon a mesa about one mile south-east of the town to irrigate which the canal that now conveys the water to the town will be extended that much farther. It is expected that the whole of the stream at that point will then be utilized, though lower down the channel, as it flows towards the Colorado, it receives many additions and becomes quite a large current.

Stock-raising is the chief pursuit of the people of Escalante, the mountains on the west and north of the place furnishing an excellent summer range for their cattle, horses and sheep, while the extensive desert on the east, extending to the Colorado river is one of the best winter ranges that could be desired.

**The Homicide.**—The (Elko (Nev.) Independent gives the following particulars of the tragedy at Tacoma, Nev., on Sunday last, and of which a brief account appeared in the News of Monday:

Sunday morning, March 28, in Mundell's bar-room, Tacoma, S. Ross Worthington, a cattleman, and John Compton, a sheepman, engaged in a shooting scrape, where both parties were killed, Worthington dying in half an hour and Compton in four hours after being shot. It appears a few days prior to the shooting a gentleman named Major Stanton, a connection of Secretary of War Stanton, and Compton had some trouble over a dog. Sunday morning Worthington and Stanton breakfasted together at Mundell's, Compton being at the same table. Worthington remarked to Compton in a friendly way, "Your dog pried my door open last night and licked my face." Compton replied in some insulting language, which at the time was dropped. Worthington came out with Stanton to the bar-room, when Stanton said to Worthington, "You were grossly insulted." Worthington said, "I will ask him for an explanation when he comes out." Stanton said, "That man is armed," and upon Worthington saying he was not heeled, Stanton replied, "Go to my room, and on my desk you will find a six shooter with every chamber full." Worthington got the weapon and returned. About this time Compton came out of the dining-room, and Worthington asked him, "What did you mean by that remark: were you alluding to me?" Compton replied, "Take it as you'd—please." After some further wrangling the shooting commenced, Compton firing first, the bullet taking effect about four inches above and one inch to the left of the navel; Worthington's first shot missed, but the next shot took effect in Compton's neck, paralyzing him. Both men were much respected in the community, Worthington being wealthy, having refused \$150,000 for his herds last year. Compton was originally from Chico, a member of the Chico Odd Fellows' Lodge. Judge Conger, acting coroner, held and inquest, and Worthington's body was sent to Oakley, on Lower Goose Creek, to his parents, for interment. Both men were sober, neither being drinking men.

## FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 3

**Three Indictments.**—T. E. Taylor, of this office, was arrested this afternoon on three indictments charging unlawful cohabitation with his wives. He was taken before Commissioner McKay and required to give bail in the sum of \$3,000.

**J. H. Dean Indicted.**—Mr. J. H. Dean was arrested to-day on two indictments charging unlawful cohabitation, and gave bail to appear for trial in the Third District Court. Additional bonds of \$3,000 were also required pending the action of the grand jury of First District on the charge of polygamy.

**Soldiers Fined.**—This morning the trial of the soldiers who created the disturbance on Thursday morning was concluded before Justice Pyper. The testimony against them was conclusive, and they were adjudged guilty, one of the defendants, Meyer, making an ingenious argument in behalf of the accused. This afternoon the defendants received sentence, F. McNamara being fined \$25, H. Meyer and Dennis Guiney \$50 each, and J. Walsh, who did most of the battering, \$100. The fines were not paid, and the prisoners will probably work out the amounts.

**Dates of Sailings.**—By cable from Liverpool we learn that besides the first company of Saints previously advertised to sail on the 17th inst., the second and third companies will sail from that port per steamship Nevada, on May 22nd and June 26th, respectively.

It would be well for parties who contemplate sending for their friends to make a note of these dates and deposit the money at least four weeks in advance, so that the Liverpool Office may have ample time to notify the emigrants and make all the necessary arrangements.

**The Hampton Bonds.**—This morning the bondsman of Mr. B. Y. Hampton, on three indictments in connection with his having exposed the gross immorality of a certain class, were in court, as directed. Messrs. Rowe and Teasdel, the sureties were represented by Attorney Hoge and Sheeks, and Mr. Hampton was also present, accompanied by the deputy sheriff. Judge

Hoge stated to the Court that the sureties had complied with the statute, and desired to be released as bondsmen. Mr. Dickson argued that the bondsmen could not surrender the accused, as he was now serving a term in the county jail, and any surrender would have to be to the U. S. Marshal, who was the executive officer of the court. Mr. Sheeks contended that the surrender was in due form, and could be made to the Sheriff, who was also an executive officer of the court, as was manifest by Mr. Hampton having been placed in his custody. The government had no right to deprive the sureties of the power to surrender a prisoner, and if such a thing were done, the sureties could no longer be held responsible. A number of authorities were cited in support of this position, and the Court took the matter under advisement, to render a decision at some future time.

**After the Burglars.**—To-day the developments in the Carter burglary seem to indicate that the occurrence has led to the capture of almost the entire gang of burglars that has been infesting the city. For a night or two some half a dozen men have been occupying a room at the D. & R. G. Hotel, on 7th West Street, and this morning informed the clerk that it was not necessary to make the beds therein, and went away locking the room door. Their action excited the proprietor's suspicion to such an extent that he entered the room through a window, and discovered to his surprise the goods stolen from Mr. Carter's on Thursday night, consisting of one rifle, 46 revolvers, 12 opera glasses, a large robe, some tobacco and other articles.

Mr. Carter was informed of this, the officers notified, and steps taken to secure the thieves. Three of them were arrested by deputies, and three others who had got well down the State Road, were followed by the police, who will probably bring them in. Two others connected with the gang, but having a room a block north of the D. & R. G. Hotel, were also arrested by the police. One of the latter is the individual who deposited the \$40 with Mr. Carter for safe keeping on Thursday, and who, in addition to the room on Seventh West Street, has apartments at 111 s., West Temple Street.

**"Uncle Jimmy."**—Brother James Townsend—"Uncle Jimmy," as he was familiarly called by many who were intimate with him—whose death occurred yesterday, was for many years a very conspicuous figure in Salt Lake City, having played the part of "mine host" at its leading hotel, first at the Salt Lake House and afterwards at the Townsend House (now the Continental), for a long time, and labored hard and amidst many difficulties to establish and conduct a first-class hostelry, in which he was successful in every way except financially.

He was born Feb. 20, 1807, in Buxton, York Co., Maine, his parents' names being Jacob and Abigail Eldin Townsend. He embraced the Gospel in the year 1833 and soon afterwards accompanied Elder Wilford Woodruff on his mission to Fox Islands. He migrated to Utah in the year 1852, since which he has made this city his home, and spent most of his time here, his longest absence being while filling a mission to England some twenty years or more since. He was a man of many good qualities, and while making no very great display of zeal was never known to waver in his faith in the Gospel, but always had a strong testimony to bear.

He possessed the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances, both among the Saints and those who are not of their belief, and though well advanced in years, his death will doubtless cause both surprise and sorrow to many, as his appearance until quite recently indicated that he had yet many years to live, and his friends would all have been glad to have him do so.

The funeral service over his remains will be held in the 19th Ward meeting house to-morrow, commencing at 11 a.m.

**Crime of Looking at a Deputy.**—A few incidents in connection with the raid of deputy marshals upon Paris, which occurred very early in the morning of Saturday last, and was mentioned in the News of that day, and which have not before been published, have just come to our knowledge.

It seems there were three of the deputies—Grierson, Bennett and Collin (whether the same who used to grace (?) Salt Lake City with his presence is not known)—and that they visited and thoroughly searched in succession the houses of Brothers Budge, Stucki, Hoge, Price and Lindsay, without finding the man of the house at home in any instance. It happened that Judge Hays, who was holding court in Paris, was staying at the Stucki residence and the deputies not knowing it entered his bedroom, doubtless with the impression that they had secured the object of their search sure. A hearty laugh followed the mutual recognition.

The Judge claimed to be averse to the deputies raiding upon Paris while he was holding court there.

They did not remain there long after searching the houses mentioned, but returned to Montpelier, where they again tarried for awhile, probably reviving their spirits with such potations as are there dispensed. While at Montpelier they were gazed upon by some of the young

men of the place, who were unconscious that there was any crime in looking at the sacred person of a deputy, and who possibly might have been interested in learning what their next move would be. The deputies could not brook the idea of being watched, and so they promptly arrested one young man by the name of Shupe, who had silently scrutinized them, and hustled him off to Oxford, a distant part of the same Territory, where he was arraigned before Judge House, who listened to the testimony of the aggrieved deputy as to the offense, and then to the testimony of the accused as to his imagined innocence, and then fined him \$100, though under what statute we are not informed. The young man was retained in custody until word could be sent to his friends in Montpelier and money collected by them and forwarded to him to pay the fine, when he was released.

Comments upon such a high-handed piece of business are scarcely necessary. With such laws as they have in Idaho and such officers to enforce them, what may they not do with impunity to a "Mormon?"

## THE GLASS WORKS.

## AN INTERESTING AND SUCCESSFUL HOME ENTERPRISE.

The glass works, owing to the novelty of the industry in this section of the country, attract a good many visitors. To those who have never witnessed the process of making glassware, the sight is quite interesting.

The works are situated a short distance northwest of the Warm Springs, upon a piece of ground two acres in extent. The main building, in which the manufacture is conducted, 40 by 50 feet; what is called the mixing room, 30 by 30 feet, and the coal house, 20 by 16 feet. Besides these a storehouse, 50 by 20 feet, is in course of erection.

The materials at present used consist of lime from Pascoe's place, a peculiar kind of sand which is obtained from ground owned by the R. B. Margett's estate, and soda ash, the latter having to be imported. It is more than likely, however, that it will before long be made here, as all the substances that enter into glass-making are to be found in abundance in this part of the country.

After the crude materials are properly mixed—a very important part of the process—they are placed in the pots, which are four in number. Those vessels are put into the large furnace, in which the mass is brought to a molten state, the heat being so great that it presents a glaring red color. The man called the gatherer inserts a blow-pipe, a tube about five feet long, into the molten glass-material and takes out upon one end of it sufficient to make a bottle of any desired size. In this condition the pipe is handed to the blower, who blows into the pipe until the stuff is so expanded to the proper dimensions. He then rolls it about to get it to a certain form on a smooth stone, holds it a moment perpendicularly so as to elongate it, places it in the mould, takes it out, puts the rim of the neck on the article, and, in much less time than it takes to tell it, turns out a symmetrical bottle upon a hollow piece of sheet iron. There a boy keeps it in a rolling motion for a few seconds until it becomes less heated. The same boy, armed with a forked iron rod, picks it up, carries it away and places it in the annealing oven, where it goes through the process of being reduced from a high temperature to a cold condition. When the annealing is completed, the article is finished.

The dispatch with which bottles are made is astonishing to the person witnessing the method for the first time. The capacity of the pots is 3,000 pounds, and—less a slight percentage for the reduction of the quantity in the vessels to a point when it cannot well be used—that weight of bottles can be made daily. The number of the articles would of course depend upon their weight. The kinds being turned out at present are quart and pint beer bottles; also a special shaped bottle for water from Mr. John Beck's mineral springs, and soda water bottles for the same gentleman. The commoner kind of bottles for drug purposes are also made. The goods are in several tints and as desirable in quality as the same classes produced anywhere else.

Besides the crude materials already mentioned, the company also work up broken glass, which they purchase at the works and of which they receive large quantities.

Before long, fruit jars and all kinds of druggist's ware will be made, the moulds for those kinds of vessels being now on the way.

The factory have any amount of work ahead of it, and there is no doubt that it will be a paying concern. The enterprise has a wide and useful future before it, as the branches of glass manufacture are almost endless. It is intended to enter upon one line after another so as to embrace all that can be practically reached.

The gentlemen who initiated the enterprise and compose the company are to be congratulated in having established on a solid footing a branch of manufacture so important.

There are, at present, twenty-four persons on the pay-roll of the company.

Used Red Star Cough Cure effectually. Dr. C. Fawcett, Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md. No depressing effects.

## FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 5

**Burglars Captured.**—The officers who followed two of the parties engaged in the burglary at Mr. Carter's store not having been able to overtake the thieves, secreted themselves in their room at the D. & R. G. hotel, where shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the burglars returned for their booty, and were congratulating themselves upon their success when the officers appeared and arrested them, each one having some of the stolen goods on his person. They declared that a Winchester repeating rifle that they had sold to Higency was in their possession before the robbery, and it was afterwards found was stolen from H. E. Phelps on April 1st. The two men, Matthew Cassee and James Raygin, were arraigned before Justice Pyper this morning, and waived examination. Their bonds were fixed at \$5,000 each to await the action of the grand jury, and failing to furnish the amount, they were consigned to jail.

The other three men arrested, George and William Meakin, and Arthur Lewis, had a hearing this afternoon and were discharged, there not being sufficient evidence to hold them.

**The Asylum Problem.**—The board of directors of the Territorial Insane asylum were to hold another meeting to-day, the principal business being to devise some means of procuring funds, in the absence of the expected appropriation from the Territory, to meet the expenses of the institution.

They have already held one meeting since the adjournment of the Legislature, but it turned out to be a lugubrious, funeral sort of a gathering, at which little of a definite nature was accomplished, and at which the Governor, the man who had defeated the efforts of the legislators to provide for the wants of the Asylum, though a member of the board, failed to put in an appearance, and it is extremely doubtful about his being there to-day.

The directors are in a quandary which it is not very easy to see their way out of. If, as one of them remarked yesterday, it was a university or school they had on their hands without the necessary means to run it, they could solve the question by dismissing the pupils and allowing them to go home, but it would hardly do to turn a lot of lunatics loose. It is probable that the County Courts throughout the Territory will be appealed to for help to enable the institution to tide over its period of dearth, and if so it is to be hoped the various county officers will respond by appropriating out of the funds under their control according to some equitable plan sufficient to bear the expenses of the Asylum until other means can be provided.

**A Disgraceful Acquittal.**—Few persons perhaps ever imagined that the jury who considered the case of George Shurtliff, the lecherous scoundrel who was tried for rape in the First District Court last week, would do otherwise than convict or fail to agree. The surprise then which prevailed in Provo on Saturday afternoon, when, after about thirty hours' deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," can be better imagined than described. It is said that the first ballot showed 8 for conviction against 4 for acquittal, but it appears the two-thirds majority whose better instincts, sense of justice and regard for the evidence led them to so vote in the early part of their deliberations, had not sufficient stamina to hold on to their convictions. Ignorance doubtless had a good deal to do with their action in this respect, for it is said that those who favored conviction were actually made to believe they had no right to report a disagreement or ask further instructions from the Court.

During the trial the defense never attempted to deny the charge of guilt but depended solely upon the effort made to prove that the hapless victim of the outrage was not unwilling to receive the lecherous advances, for which purpose a sister of Shurtliff's wife, who was only eleven years of age, was placed upon the witness stand to relate disgusting conversations said to have been indulged in between herself and the Adams girl. There was no denial of the statement made by Thomas Vincent, Shurtliff's partner, that the scoundrel had boasted to him of his intention to "wine" the girl and then ruin her, and of his subsequent boast that he had accomplished his fiendish purpose.

It is said that Judge Powers apparently favored the defense during the fore part of the trial—which lasted from Monday till Friday—but at the time when the little girl was brought forward as a witness by the defense a revulsion of feeling seemed to come over him, and that in expressing his surprise at the verdict, he said he was fully prepared in his own mind to sentence Shurtliff to twenty years' imprisonment.

## THE MORRIS-MAMMOTH SUIT AGAIN.

The Plaintiff's Wife's Nephew Being on the Jury Causes a Mis-trial.

The Jury is Discharged, and the Case Goes Over for the Term.

Many of our readers will remember that during last May the suit of Elias Morris vs. The Mammoth Mining Company was tried in the Third Dis-