

## A Polish Horror.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Word comes from the city of Bylstock, Poland, of the fiendish revenge taken on a poor boy for the stealing of a single apple. Isaac Shilckewich is 17 years old. One day he was passing by an orchard owned by Dr. Sergin Freudianow, one of the wealthiest men in the province, famous in that part of Poland as a scientist. The doctor saw the youth take an apple and dispatched his servant after him.

Dr. Freudianow first gave Isaac a severe trashing. That did not wear out his rage, but seemed rather to increase its violence. "I'll teach you," he said, "to rob people. I will mark you so that all the world shall know you for the thief that you are."

He bade his servants bring him some stamping irons which he used about the place. He then directed them to bind Isaac so that he could not move a muscle. He took the steel letters and set up the Hebrew word "ganew" in Russian characters. He plunged the stamp in the fire until it was almost red hot, and then, with fiendish skill, he forced the iron upon the forehead of the boy. The victim fainted.

The doctor then set the Polish word "dieb," meaning thief, in the frame. When it was sufficiently hot he stamped the word on both cheeks. The fiendish doctor chuckled over them. Again he resumed his inhuman task of preparing the stamp. This time he set the Russian word for thief "bopr," in the frame. For the third time he heated it and pressed the red hot stamp upon Isaac's upper lip and chin. The awful screams of his victim warned the doctor that he must use caution. He carefully dressed the wounds and gave the boy an opiate. Then he sent him home.

The barbarity of the deed aroused the poor people of the city. They threatened vengeance. Dr. Freudianow became frightened and offered to pay the boy \$10,000 to have the matter dropped. The money was refused, however, and a prominent lawyer has taken the boy's case. The doctor has been arrested.

## Fire and Water in Glenwood.

Says a correspondent to the *Richfield Advocate*:

Thursday afternoon, the 28th of August, the little town of Glenwood was wild with excitement over a fire that occurred on the Hendrickson estate. From the best information that can be gleaned, it appears that some little boys were playing by the coral and were probably trying to burn bark on some cedar posts, when the fire caught the stacks of hay immediately adjoining. The flames fanned by a west wind spread very rapidly and soon enveloped the entire yard. There was no water near enough to use to advantage, and by the time it was turned so as to be of avail, three hay stacks, a straw stack, stables, corrals, etc., were one great flame. The citizens, however, lost

no time, and soon near a hundred and fifty of them were fighting the fire demon. Men, women and children lent their aid with a will and it was with the greatest difficulty that the granary adjoining the house was saved. Fortunately, two days before, the grain had been threshed and thus saved. Not more than thirty feet from the burning stacks were the grain stacks and hay of A. T. Oldroyd. Had these caught on fire undoubtedly the home of that gentleman would be in ashes to-day. The loss will probably reach two hundred dollars.

Sunday, Aug. 31, Glenwood was the scene of a flood. About one o'clock it began raining and in a few minutes it began pouring in almost a blinding sheet, causing the water to flow in the streets. Not long after was heard a terrible rumbling sound in the eastern part of town, and the people knew what it meant. People were just starting to church but the flood that came rushing through the streets caused them to abandon that idea and turned their attention to protecting their property from the flood. Two of the streets looked like young Seviers; cedars, roots of trees, boulders, etc., came tumbling through the streets in Johnstown style. Lots were nicely watered and in some instances a rich layer of alluvial soil was placed over them. Glenwood is occasionally the scene of small floods, but rarely such as this pays us a visit.

## Allen vs. Young.

The following complaint was filed in the District Court Thursday, September 4th:

William J. Allen, plaintiff, vs. Richard W. Young, defendant; the plaintiff complains of defendant, and for cause of action alleges:

First, that on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1890, at the city of Salt Lake, in the county of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, the defendant appeared before J. W. Greenman, a duly appointed and acting Commissioner of the Supreme Court of the Territory, and upon his oath charged the plaintiff with having unlawfully and feloniously introduced ballots into the ballot box at a certain election, to wit: at an election for school trustees in the city of Salt Lake, in the Fourth municipal ward of said city, held pursuant to law on the 14 day of July, A. D. 1890, at which said election the plaintiff herein acted in the capacity of presiding judge at what was known as "poll two," and procured said commissioner to grant a warrant for the arrest of the plaintiff upon said charge.

Second—That the said charge or offense is a felony by the laws of the Territory of Utah.

Third—That in making such charge and procuring the granting of the warrant as aforesaid the defendant acted maliciously and without probable cause.

Fourth—That the said commissioner issued said warrant accordingly and the plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned under the same for the space of one hour and gave bail in the sum of \$1000 to obtain his release.

Fifth—That on the 22nd day of August and on divers days thereafter, the plaintiff was examined before said commissioner for the said supposed crime and the said commissioner adjudged him not guilty and fully ac-

quitted him of the same, and that since that time the defendant has not further prosecuted said complainant, but has abandoned the same.

Sixth—That the said charge and the arrest and examination of the plaintiff were extensively published in divers and sundry public newspapers, among others the Salt Lake *Herald* and the *Deseret News*, as the plaintiff believes through the procurement of the said defendant.

Seventh—That by means of the premises the plaintiff was injured in his person and prevented from attending to his own business, and became obligated to pay \$100 as counsel fees in defending himself and in obtaining bail; and whereby also he has been injured in his good name and reputation in the community in which he lives, to his damage in the sum of \$3500.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays judgment:

First—For the sum of \$100 expended in defending himself against said charge.

Second—For the sum of \$3500 damages by reason of the premises hereinbefore stated.

Third—For the costs of this proceeding.

## The Dedication.

The magnificent lecture room of the Utah Agricultural College, at Logan, was completely filled on Thursday, Sept. 4, the auditorium, above and beneath, containing principally neighboring citizens, while on the rostrum were Governor Thomas, Chairman McCornick and the board of trustees, Hon. Moses Thatcher, Mayor Haines and the city government, and a large number of other prominent citizens, resident and otherwise. The occasion was the dedication of the institution, and the programme, the substantial phases of which have already appeared in the *News*, was closely followed.

Mr. McCornick was chairman of the meeting, and his departure from the conventional method of presiding, with his humorous references to men and things, was highly enjoyed and showed him to be a master hand at that business.

The President of the Faculty, Professor Sanborn, made the opening address, stating generally the origin, progress and design of the college, the aid that had been received from the government, the Territory and the locality, and made some eloquent allusions to the high and beneficent purposes which the institution was expected to accomplish. Fitting remarks in a similar strain were made by Governor Thomas, Bishop Preston and several other speakers, but it remained for a lady—Mrs. Eddy, one of the teachers—to carry off the forensic honors of the occasion. Commencing at the early days of civilization on this continent, she traced the changing and steadily improving condition of womankind until the present time, the contrast between the woman of today and of even half a century ago being pointedly and vividly presented. Her speech occupied half an hour's time, and fairly bristled with brilliant points, forcible logic and energetic appeals, delivered with considerable force and couched in the choicest lan-