

ers as given in yesterday's dispatches. Continuing, Col. Wortley says: Gen. Gordon's fate is still in doubt. The reports in regard to him were conflicting. It is the general opinion, however, that he was killed. Some say he is with the Greeks in their church at Khartoum. The fall of Khartoum has decided the Shukriyah tribes to join El Mahdi, which places both banks of the Nile under control of the enemy. The natives greatly fear the English, and the advance of Gen. Earle's column is awaited with anxiety by them. The natives say El Mahdi is hard pressed for supplies, and that he had great difficulty in persuading the Emirs to attack us. A messenger from El Mahdi reached Col. Wilson Jan. 29. He said Gen. Gordon had adopted El Mahdi's uniform.

A courier brought the following message from El Mahdi:

"I call upon you to surrender. I shall not write again. If you do not become Mohammedans, I will wipe you off the face of the earth."

The statement is confirmed that Faraz Pasha treacherously made terms with El Mahdi, whereby the latter was enabled to capture Khartoum.

General Wolseley sends the following dispatch: "Talbot's convoy reached Gubat safely. The enemy at Metemneh have been entirely inactive since January 28th. The rebel force there is estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000, of whom 250 are horsemen, and 500 have rifles. Our men are in good health, and the wounded doing well. The Kabbabish tribes are still carrying messages and supplies for us to Gakdul Wells. A messenger has been sent to ascertain the fate of Gen. Gordon." Some Arabs deny that Gordon is a prisoner, and declare he was killed in action, having refused to give or take quarter.

LONDON, 6.—The following dispatch is just received from near Metemneh, Feb. 6: Gen. Wolseley has just issued the following proclamation.

"To the notables and inhabitants of the Sudan:

England has sent me with an army to restore peace—not to collect taxes or to injure anyone. I will pay you for all supplies and guarantee to execute Gen. Gordon's promises. Only those deserving punishment will receive it. I call upon you to submit, and not listen to evil advisers. Come into my camp and see my officers. No one shall harm you, either coming or returning."

Gen. Wolseley reports to the government: "Although the Mahdi's irregulars are reported gathering round the point where the English are wrecked, no suspicion of treachery is entertained. The wreck of the steamers was due to the hurried retreat in the night, and the altered current of the river, which had fallen two feet in a single day. Some of our marksmen say the enemy is lining with earthworks both banks of the river for two miles north of Khartoum. They number altogether about 5,000, of whom 2,000 are indifferent riflemen. Four good shots from the Sussex regiment repeatedly silenced one of the Mahdi's Krupp guns. During the darkness, the steamers slipped past the rebels, shot the rapids and arrived within sight of the fort when one of them grounded; the second stranded twenty miles lower down, where Col. Wilson and the Sussex detachment still remain. Col. Wortley, with three English soldiers and a party of natives in a boat, reached here at 3 o'clock this morning—February 6. Sir Charles Beresford's steamer, with twenty picked marksmen from the Royal Rifles, started this afternoon to attempt to relieve the stranded steamers. Col. Wortley had rowed forty or fifty miles during the night. All Col. Wilson's stores and ammunition are in deep water and beyond recovery—all lost by the wrecking of the steamers. Col. Wilson's party have entrenched themselves on Sandy Island. The steamers, while going up the river, traveled principally during the night, to avoid the exceedingly hot fire, which ceased when a man advanced with a white flag, bearing a letter from the Mahdi to the English officers, in which it was stated that Khartoum had been captured without firing a shot, and that the city and Gen. Gordon were in his hands. Col. Wilson ascertained that Khartoum fell on the night of January 27th. Faraz Pasha, and other Egyptian commanders entered into secret negotiations with the Mahdi to get all Egyptian troops on one side of the city, and while one detachment attacked the boats another would open the land way. On the third day of the journey up the river the natives, shouted from the bank to Wilson that Khartoum had fallen.

The enemy were found well entrenched on the river bank near Metemneh, Feb. 6. Five natives, present at the surrender of Khartoum, declare the rebels admitted the treachery of the pashas who had been formerly punished by Gen. Gordon. It is reported that the officers commanding the three steamers which remained at Khartoum took the Mahdi's troops to the main gate of the city, where they were admitted under the darkness of night. Two of the natives declare Gordon was killed, the others were equally positive he took refuge in the fort with the faithful. There is no doubt, however, that the main portion of Khartoum is occupied by the rebels. Col. Wortley saw them thronging the streets; saw flags flying and many signs of rejoicing. On the route down the river by the English steamers several of our men narrowly escaped capture. At the sixth cataract they were compelled to parley with the enemy, under pre-

tense of surrendering. A message has been received from Mahdi, stating that Gordon has become a Mussulman, and that all the English officers had better follow his example. The Mahdi said he had no desire to fight the English, but unless they embrace the true faith, he would not leave one in the Sudan.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY

THAT BODY IS INSTRUCTED BY CHIEF JUSTICE ZANE AND RETIRE FOR BUSINESS.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: It is the duty of the Court to give you a charge respecting your duties. When you retire to the room it will be proper for you to elect some one of your number who is a legible writer to take down the testimony of each witness. If not literally, you should take the substance correctly; because it may be of importance afterwards.

The foreman will swear all of the witnesses that may be brought before you, and you should hear

ONLY LEGAL TESTIMONY;

and hear the testimony of witnesses under oath, except so far as it consists of documentary evidence, and except in the case where there has been an examination before a magistrate or commissioner and the defendant has had an opportunity of cross-examining a witness, or the witness has since died and cannot be produced before you.

You are not required to hear the evidence of witnesses for the defendant; but if there is any evidence within reach, within your knowledge, that would explain the matter in testimony before you, it would be proper for you to bring such witness in, or to produce such evidence to hear it.

You ought to find an indictment, gentlemen, in any case when all the evidence before you, taken together, if unexplained or uncontradicted, would, in your judgment, warrant a conviction by trial jury.

You should carefully enquire into all cases where

PERSONS ARE IMPRISONED

or in jail awaiting an indictment, or where the party has been held to appear to answer an indictment who is out on bail.

It is also your duty wherever you know, or have reasonable ground to believe, that an

OFFENCE HAS BEEN COMMITTED

in the district, to investigate the offence, and if any member of the Grand Jury knows or has reason to believe that a public offence, triable within this district, has been committed, you should declare it to the Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury should investigate it thoroughly.

It is your duty to investigate and to inquire into the condition of all the

PUBLIC PRISONS,

and any public places where any persons are confined or held, and this you should do thoroughly.

Each Grand Juror should

KEEP SECRET

Whatever he himself or any other member of the grand jury may have said, or as to how any member of the grand jury has voted. Keep everything secret that occurs in the grand jury room, unless you may be called as a witness afterwards in Court in pursuance of law. You should not disclose anything that occurs in the grand jury room to any person outside. If you should do so you subject yourself to severe punishment.

IN CASE OF TREASON

It is necessary that it should be proved by two witnesses, and in case of perjury, one witness and corroborative evidence.

Your duty in a general way is stated in the oaths which you have taken. You should indict no one through malice, hatred or ill-will, nor should you leave any case unrepresented, through fear, favor or affection. You should be

IMPARTIAL IN ALL YOUR INVESTIGATIONS.

Your only motive can be the truth, nothing else; and if any man should be brought before you against whom you have a prejudice, you must lay your prejudice aside and investigate his case fairly and impartially; and if any man is brought before you in whose favor you may be prejudiced, or to whom you may be under obligations, you cannot take that matter into consideration; and whenever the evidence warrants, no matter who it is, whether it is your best friend, or the highest man in society, it is your duty to indict him, so that he may have a fair and impartial trial before a jury of his country.

Prosecution of offences, in practice here, can only be commenced by an indictment. Hence you see, gentlemen, that you occupy a very important position—a very responsible position. The various crimes and offences have been described by the Territorial Legislature and in codes of Congress. You will find in the acts of the Territorial code murder and manslaughter, robbery and larceny, burglary and various other offences that I will not take time to mention. You will find them described in the code.

In the act of Congress you will find POLYGAMY AND UNLAWFUL COHABITATION,

and other offences. No matter how common an offence may be in the community it requires you to investigate it so much the more thoroughly, and if any man is guilty, whenever he may be,

it is your duty as Grand Jurors, and under your oath, to indict him.

And on hearing the testimony of witnesses you should be careful not to be imposed upon. If witnesses tell the truth it is generally not much trouble to come to a conclusion; but if they tell things that they do not know, it is sometimes difficult to tell where the truth ends and falsehood begins, and if they won't tell what they do know, it is still a difficult matter to reach a satisfactory conclusion. It is a duty that you owe to the party whose conduct is being investigated to see that you are not imposed upon by any person that may be

PREJUDICED AGAINST HIM

or guided by some improper motive, because it is a great hardship and a wrong for any man to be charged with a crime of which he is innocent. It is a wrong for which no adequate compensation can be made, it seems, and it is a great wrong for a man who has committed a crime to go unpunished.

Life, liberty, and the rights of property and society are protected by the enforcement of the criminal code to a large extent, and the public has an interest in having all criminals convicted, that thereby other persons who may be disposed to commit like offences may be deterred from committing them. The object of all punishment is to protect society, not by punishing the innocent but the guilty.

So, gentlemen of the grand jury, you see that you have a very important duty to perform. You have the interest of the person whose conduct you may be investigating in your hands to a large extent, and you have the interest of society in your hands. You must go forward

HONESTLY AND FEARLESSLY,

and do your whole duty. A man that does his duty in any department of life anywhere need not be afraid of anything, neither in this world, nor, as we believe, in the world to come. A consciousness of a faithful and honest discharge of duty will be a passport amid every difficulty, and every danger, and no man as a Grand Juror or otherwise, has a right to take into consideration consequences to himself. He must do his duty.

I will state to the Grand Jury, if you require any further instructions you can receive it from the court, or the Prosecuting Attorney who will be with you from time to time, and who will give you any information as to your duty under the law that may be proper and right.

DEATH OF A VETERAN LADY.

SKETCH OF HER LIFE.

PROVO, Utah Co., Utah,
February 1, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Permit me, through the columns of your invaluable sheet, to inform the numerous friends and relatives of the late Tamma Miner, that this venerable matron departed this life at 4 o'clock, Jan. 30, 1885.

Mother Miner was born in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., March 6, 1813. Here she resided until eight years old, when her parents moved to Amboy, Oswego Co., where her father opened a small farm which, with the carpenter's trade, occupied his attention until June, 1830. Partaking of the western "fever" he sold out and moved to Ruggles, Wayne Co., Ohio, where he again established himself in a new home.

During the winter of 1830-1, Mr. Durfee and family were, for the first time, greeted with the sound of the Gospel, and in obedience to the divine mandate, Mr. Durfee's family were all, except Tamma, baptized about the middle of the following May. Tamma believed the Gospel, but through local causes was prevented from joining the Church until the following December. In the meantime, having married, her husband was also baptized in Feb., 1832.

In May, 1833, Mother Miner and husband removed to Kirtland and were present at the laying of the corner stone of the Temple, and remained there assisting in the work till it was finished and dedicated. She was present at the organization of the first quorum of Apostles in this dispensation. Here they shared the hardships in common with the Saints at the time the place was vacated. Just at this time Brother Miner was extremely sick, and Mrs. Miner was under the necessity of procuring a sleigh, in which the sick man was placed upon a bed. She got into the vehicle and held her two children upon her lap, and with an umbrella protected his head from a bitter storm of snow and rain which prevailed at the time. Thus they made their way to New London.

The next fall they removed to Far West, and six months afterwards went to Lyms, Ill., where they remained two years, and then removed to Nauvoo. Here they again shared in all the ignominies heaped upon the Saints by the cruel and unrelenting hand of oppression. Among other trials, she was called upon to mourn the loss of her father who was shot down by mobocrats, while trying to protect his own property, that had been set on fire by them. After undergoing the terrible persecutions and privations of those days, and the final expulsion from the State, they located at a point not far from Bonaparte on the Des Moines River. At this point Mrs. Miner underwent the most heartrending trial yet allotted her, in

the loss by death of her earthly protector in the person of her husband, who died Jan. 3d, 1848, leaving her in destitute circumstances with a family of seven children, the oldest of whom was 14. In this comparatively helpless condition she made her way to Salt Lake City, arriving in September, 1850. Here the cruel hand of death robbed her of her eldest son. Undaunted by this late affliction she removed the following season to Springville, where she enjoyed her long sought rest, and had the privilege of seeing her family grow up in peace and prosperity around her.

Mother Miner leaves nine children, 75 grandchildren, and 17 great grandchildren, besides a vast circle of friends to mourn her loss. By a life of virtue and unflinching integrity, as well as by her many excellent traits of character, she has endeared herself to many whose hearts will beat with profound sympathy for the bereaved family, and who will cherish with undying love the memory of this good woman when time shall be no more. She died as she had lived, in full faith of a glorious resurrection.

The funeral services will be held at the meeting house, Springville, Monday, Feb. 2, 1885.

Respectfully,
J. W. NOBLE.

DEATH OF CHARLES SHELTON

AND RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY.

HEBER, Jan. 26, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

We regret to announce the death of Elder Charles Shelton, who, after a short illness, died at his residence in Heber, January 19th, 1885, aged 60 years and 4 months.

At a meeting of the High Priests of the Wasatch Stake of Zion on Saturday, the 24th, in Heber, J. M. Murdock presiding, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God it has become our sorrowful duty to mourn the loss of our dear departed brother, Charles Shelton, who has been clerk of our Quorum for nine years, and as a token of our regard for the lamented deceased, and to condole with his family, it is

Resolved, That as members of the High Priests Quorum, we have sustained a great loss in the death of Brother Shelton; that we recognized his high intellectual ability and faithfulness, and will ever remember our pleasant association with him;

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of the deceased, and join them in their mourning.

Resolved, That we join with his family in erecting a monument to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions (although inadequate to fully express our sorrow) be transmitted to his family, spread upon the records of this quorum and published in the DESERET NEWS and Salt Lake Herald.

Charles Shelton was born September 25th, 1824, in Frederikton, N. B., and was baptized December 25th, 1852, at Southampton, York Co., N. B., by Elder Phillips. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Ann Dow, was at the time a good Latter-day Saint, and was the means of bringing him into the Church. In 1854, he started for Salt Lake City with his wife and six children. While on the road the cholera broke out and he lost his wife and five children, landing in Salt Lake City, Sept. 19th, with only one little son, who is still living. After remaining in Salt Lake City for a season, he removed to Provo, and was tithing clerk for six years, also was appointed President of the Elders quorum.

He removed to this county in the Spring of 1862, and taught school about two years. In 1864 he was called on a mission to his native country and returned in 1868, after which he removed to Provo, where he taught school for several quarters. He again removed to Heber City in the spring of 1870, since which time he has ably filled the following offices, namely: County Clerk for 14 years, County Recorder for eight years, Stake Clerk for seven years and Clerk of the High Priests quorum for nine years; also acted as a Teacher of one of the Wards.

He married again June 3, 1855, to Miss Catherine Hill, by whom he had three children. He afterwards married Miss Susan Jane Wilkins, by whom he had eight children, leaving a widow and ten children to mourn his loss.

Brother Shelton was interred in the Heber cemetery January 12, and was followed to the grave by a large number of friends, filling 61 large sleighs.

Thus has passed to the "Home above" one of the noblest of God's children; kind, honest, truthful and always faithful, to await the time when he will again be called in the resurrection of the just.

HENRY CLEGG, Clerk pro tem.

A HARRISVILLE WEDDING.

HARRISVILLE, Jan. 31, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Our friend, Jens Christian, of Plain City, was the recipient of a very handsome New Year's gift; but, like this article, it was a few days behind that natal time, though none the less appreciated at that account.

He had given to him on Jan. 21, 1885, Elizabeth Thomas, of Harrisville, the beautiful and amiable daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth Thomas, the mar-

riage ceremony being performed in the Logan Temple. Upon their return, 116 members of the Plain City bass band, with whom the bridegroom is a particular favorite, serenaded them at the residence of the bride's parents. After a very enjoyable time, in which a host of friends participated, the company dispersed at a late hour, full of compliments and wishes of felicity.

Yours, etc.,
PETER LATER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TOOELE ITEMS.

TOOELE CITY, Jan. 31, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 30th inst. the second term of our day school closed, and on the occasion the parents, trustees and others were invited to be present and listen to the pupils of the various classes pass through a review in the fore part of the day. It was a very interesting time, and showed great advancement made during the past term. There are 194 pupils enrolled in the three departments.

This evening the Tooele Dramatic Club gives a performance for the benefit of the missionaries' families, and will have a full house.

The snow is nearly all gone, but it has left some mud, and strangers coming into port had better steer ahead for a pilot to steer them through.

We had a Mr. Powell here who was going to teach school in our city, but before he got a start he gave Brother McKendrick a problem to solve in the shape of unsettled accounts. The question now is, "Where, oh where is he gone?"

We have quorum meeting every week during the winter, and a good spirit is manifested. The Seventies that have been so long on the shelf are holding their meetings regularly, and they are well attended.

The county has made some improvement in the county jail, so that if any should have the misfortune to be put therein, they will not have such dread of the "coop." Only one prisoner is there now sent from the District Court.

Times still continue to be dull, and the surplus grain that used to be the main article of traffic is now stored up in the bins of the co-operative and other stores.

Dunyon's store is closed up; he can make more at other pursuits than in a store, owing to the state of trade.

B. J.

THIN PEOPLE.

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