

The information wished for this evening. The arrest was made at Rock Island by the railway agent, on a dispatch received there from Deputy Marshal Franks, a short time before the arrival of the train. The officer also made an effort to get word to the Chief of Police at Chicago, but, through the inattention of the official at Ogden, he was unable to get his dispatch forwarded until after the murderer would have had opportunity to make good his escape. However, the telegram to the train conductor was sufficient for the work.

First District Court.

Thursday, at Provo, Joseph Swazey was arraigned on a charge of marking some one else's sheep, a felony, and pleaded not guilty.

The arguments in McGrath's case were concluded and it went to the jury at 2 p. m. After being out about an hour, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court.

The grand jury reported that they had found nine indictments, and had ignored the following cases: United States vs. Houtz, unlawful cohabitation; People vs. Hogge, larceny; People vs. Gabriel Huntsman, battery. The case of the United States vs. Jarnsworth was passed for the term. Albert E. Eather was arraigned on a charge of murder, and entered a plea of not guilty. The case is set for trial on Wednesday next, the 19th inst.

A number of defendants convicted of violating the Edmunds law, were to be sentenced to-day.

On Friday Judge Henderson sentenced William Yates, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$50. The defendant has an invalid wife and is very poor.

Lars Jacobson, convicted of the same offense, and in similar pecuniary circumstances, received the same sentence.

Boren Christensen entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of grand larceny.

Charles McCarty was arraigned on a charge of adultery and pleaded not guilty, and also a former conviction, and once in jeopardy.

In the case of the United States vs. S. W. Hardy, the Assistant District Attorney stated that the prosecution had no direct evidence on which to base a conviction, and he moved that the case be dismissed. The Court instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty, which was done.

The sentencing of Isaac Bullock was postponed until next week. United States vs. Victor Sandgren; motion for a new trial denied. Sentence, six months imprisonment and a fine of \$100 and costs.

The sentencing of C. E. Shoebidge, convicted of unlawful liquor selling, was postponed, as the defendant failed to appear.

Charles McCarty, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$50 and costs, to stand committed until the amount be paid.

Frank Ellis, convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to imprisonment for eight years.

Joseph Mulligan and Ben Marsh, were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment for a like offense.

By request of defense, the sentencing of John Larsen, for grand larceny, was postponed until Saturday, at 10 a. m.

United States vs. Petterson; adultery, was on trial yesterday afternoon.

MORE SENTENCES.

Three "Mormons" Imprisoned Under the Edmunds Law.

This afternoon, in the Third District Court, JESSE R. TURPIN,

South Cottonwood, was called to receive sentence for violating the Edmunds law by living with his wives. He stated to the Court that he had no promise to make as to his future conduct, and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

CHARLES LIVINGSTON, of the Eleventh Ward, this city, was called. He was also asked by the Court as to his intentions in the future with respect to the law, and answered that he had nothing to say. His sentence was six months in the "pen," and \$100 fine and costs.

ANDREW HOMER, of Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, for a similar offense, stated that he would not violate his religious obligations by making the promise asked by the Court, to live with but one of his wives. He was given five months in prison and a fine of \$50 and costs. Thomas Henderson was also called for sentence, but was not present.

A SENSELESS CANARD.

Alleged Shooting of President Cleveland a Baseless Fabrication.

About half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon an announcement was made that President Cleveland had been assassinated at Kansas City. The news spread like wildfire, and a feeling of deep gloom and excitement pervaded the community. From all quarters came anxious inquiries, and

crowds gathered together at the telegraph office and other places to obtain definite news of the terrible deed. The dispatch had not been received by any of the newspaper offices, and this fact threw doubt on its authenticity, and about an hour later the Western Union office came out with an emphatic denial of any telegram of the kind having been received there. This had the effect of quieting the people down, as the information was spread and gladly received that the whole story was false, and that the President was safe.

An investigation was made as to where the report originated, and it was soon developed that the Deseret Telegraph operator had received the following message from the Western Union Telegraph office at Ogden, and had repeated it to the Deseret Telegraph Station and the Utah Central office:

Kansas City, 2:45 p. m.—President Cleveland assassinated by hackman who drove him to train. W. Assd. Bulletin, 13th.

Manager Dougall, of the Deseret Telegraph, made inquiries of the chief operator at Ogden, who stated that there was no one there who signed "W," and that all the operators denied having done anything of the kind. The Deseret Telegraph operator, however, received the message from office "G"—Ogden—as stated.

It will be remembered in this connection that this is not the first canard that has been credited to telegraph operators at Ogden. On the 2d of last March, when there was considerable anxiety as to the fate of the Edmunds-Tucker bill, a dispatch came from Ogden, purporting to be from Washington, announcing that the President had signed the bill—a statement utterly without foundation. Another instance occurred last December, when an operator at Ogden informed the operator at Price, Emery County, that Judge Zane had been lynched in Salt Lake City. These occurrences show there is something wrong in the Junction City, and while there may possibly be no definite end in view in such senseless and base proceedings, the instances cited all point in the same direction.

This morning's Ogden Herald has the following to say of the rumor in that city:

"A report was circulated on the streets yesterday to the effect that President Cleveland had been assassinated in Kansas City. A Herald reporter looked the matter up and found that the rumor was first started from a side telegraph station, and that there was no truth whatever in it. A good many people were shocked at hearing the report, and were relieved when it was authentically denied. The Western Union office in this city has been getting inquiries from many places for information, but from nowhere outside of Utah. The starting of such silly rumors is not a very nice occupation for anyone and should be avoided by sensible people."

The Alleged Bigamy.

In Commissioner Roger's court yesterday, Francis L. Patterson appeared for examination on a charge of bigamy. In the absence of the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Rogers examined the witnesses on the part of the prosecution. Messrs. Smith & Smith appeared for the defendant. A plea of not guilty was entered and the first witness called was Mrs. Hattie Dana Patterson. The lady took the stand and stated that she was the wife of the defendant; she was married to him on the 27th of May in the present year. When witness married the defendant she did not know that he had another wife in Denver. He had told her that he had a former wife but had obtained a divorce from her. She had lived with him in Denver, and defendant gave witness to understand that the relationship had been discontinued. The decree of the court granting the divorce was shown to witness on the day before the marriage of herself and Mr. Patterson took place. This was all the witness knew in regard to the matter. The defendant's business calls him between here and Denver, and he went to Denver to get a copy of the court record in the divorce proceedings.

Mrs. Jane Dana corroborated her daughter's testimony. Mr. Rogers announced that this was the evidence for the prosecution and the attorneys for the defense moved for the discharge of the defendant on the ground that no evidence of an offense having been committed had been introduced. Mr. H. W. Smith made a brief argument, in which he referred to the certificate which had been mentioned in the evidence. The gentleman said it had not been introduced because it had no seal and certainly did not appear altogether genuine on its face. However there may have been some mistake and this defendant should be given the benefit of the doubt.

The Court said there was probable cause to believe that an offense had been committed according to the present testimony, and he should therefore have to overrule the motion for the discharge of the defendant.

The attorneys for the defense then asked for a postponement for ten days, to enable them to send to Denver to verify the copy of the certificate, and to hunt up other evidence in regard to the case.

The case was therefore continued for ten days and the defendant's bail was fixed at the amount of \$2,500.—Ogden Herald, Oct. 13.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, OCTOBER 15.

Kicked by A Horse.

A young man named Stephen Davis, driver of the steam laundry wagon, was yesterday morning kicked in the stomach by a horse. He lies in a critical condition, but there are hopes of his recovery.

Did He Come to Utah?

James C. Beaty, born in 1783, was with the Saints at Nauvoo in 1838. He lived in or near Benton, Ill., until 1854, when he left for Utah; but running short of means he remained in Iowa, teaching school, when last heard from. He was a strong believer and very anxious to make his home in Utah. Any information concerning him would be thankfully received by Mr. Beaty, at Benton, Franklin Co., Illinois.

James Welch Sentenced.

This afternoon Brother James Welch of Coalville, Summit County, was called in the Third District Court to answer to the charge of having lived with his wives, contrary to the provisions of the Edmunds law. Reply to the court's inquiry, he stated that he had no desire to bind his future conduct by any promise. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for six months, and to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

An Extended Bicycle Tour.

Two veteran bicyclists reined up their silent steeds in front of the News office to-day, after a tour of 950 miles through the southern country on 54 inch Columbia bicycles. Their names are Louis Peck and Thomas G. Gill. They left this city on the 25th of August last and have painted many of the rocks, barns and fences of the country between here and Pangulth, some 200 miles south, with legends of prominent firms of this city. They report a successful and pleasurable trip and come back full of health and vigor, though considerably bronzed with the ardent rays of the southern sun.

Before Judge Zane.

Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day:

Max, Greensburg et al. vs. Henry Buhling; judgment for plaintiff.

M. M. Cahoon was excused from service as a petit juror.

M. A. Sheldermine vs. Samuel L. Ensign; on trial before jury.

A. T. Case vs. Chas. Jensen; plaintiff allowed time to file statement on appeal.

Daggett, Bassett & Hills Co. vs. J. A. Peterson; default of defendant and judgment.

The People vs. John Ferguson; grand larceny; defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

John C. Devine vs. Fred. Snively; case set for Nov. 25.

Chas. F. Blandin vs. Salt Lake County et al.; defendants allowed till Oct. 22 to answer.

W. H. Kellogg et al. vs. Daniel Williams et al.; amended complaint filed.

United States vs. James Welch; unlawful cohabitation; plea of guilty; sentence, six months' imprisonment and fine of \$50 and costs.

The Murderer Confesses.

Charley Lung, or, as his real name is, Ah Gung, is now without doubt in Chicago. The final proof of his identity is found in his making a full confession of his atrocious crime to the officers. The following telegram in relation to the matter was received this morning:

ROCK ISLAND, Illinois,

October 24, 1887.

F. H. Dyer, U. S. Marshal, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Have your telegram. Will take Ah Gung to Chicago to-night, and will hold him until you come or will send him by messenger as you wish. Ah Gung has told the whole story.

G. W. Ewing,

U. S. Attorney.

The Marshal will make immediate arrangements to have the murderer brought back for trial, though unfortunately he is unprovided with means by the Territory to bear the expense, which, in a number of cases under the Territorial laws has fallen on him personally. Ah Gung's confession of the crime, if it is as stated by Mr. Ewing, seals his doom. He will probably be the first of his race brought to justice in this Territory for murder.

The Inquest.

The inquest on the body of Sun Yow, the Chinawoman recently murdered at Alta, was resumed yesterday at 4 p. m. in the City Hall.

The first witness examined was the Chinaman "Old Jack," or, as he called himself, Jack Sam. He was brought in by officer Franks. Jack is 48 years of age, very dark complexioned and rather short in stature. He testified as follows: "Me live in washhouse, Alta; woman live in other; Charley go kill—don't know—me no see; Charley he come washhouse, tell me he kill woman with candlestick; no find money; Charley only got four or five dollars—put down on table; Charley tell me he go Park City; all he told me, he tell no more—go away. Maybe he kill for money." Jack was asked why he did not tell some one of the murder. He said he was under the in-

fluence of opium at the time. Charley told him about 8:30 p. m. on Sunday and he did not make it known until 3:30 p. m. the next day. On being further questioned he stated that Charley put the body in bed after the killing and covered it with blankets, and that he wiped the blood off the floor. On being notified of her death the other Chinamen went to see the body, but witness did not go, although he had formerly lived in the same house with her, and his cabin was only 15 feet distant. On being asked why he did not go to see the body he said he was under the influence of opium.

Deputy Franks testified that he arrived in Alta at 12:30 on Tuesday, where he found Old Jack in custody of several citizens. Jack described to him, as though he had been present, all the details of the murder, even imitating the death cry of the victim, though Jack subsequently told him that this was what Charley told him.

The jurors thought Jack's conduct suspicious and his testimony unsatisfactory, and consequently brought in a verdict charging Charley Lung with murder and Jack Sam with complicity in the crime.

THE SQUIRES CASE.

The Defendant is Held for the Grand Jury.

The examination of the charge of unlawful cohabitation against John Squires was commenced shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before Commissioner Norrell. Mrs. Emily Squires was the first witness. She testified that she married the defendant according to the laws of the Church over 19 years ago; at that time he had a wife living; her name was Ellen Cox; witness had six children living; the youngest child would be four years old next month; defendant gave her the property she lived on some years ago; was living in the First Ward at the time her last child was born; defendant lived with her up to January 1st, 1884, when they mutually agreed to separate; they had not lived together since that time; though he had supported her; defendant went away two years ago last January; witness went to Mill Creek to live one year ago last July; went away to avoid being subpoenaed as a witness against the defendant; he did not live with her at Mill Creek; visited her there three times, but did not sleep in the house; defendant went away and witness did not see him again until her children were nearly dead with diphtheria, when he called at her house with Dr. Richards; his visits were merely passing calls; it was understood in the family that they had separated.

Mrs. Ellen Squires was the next witness. She testified that she was married to the defendant on November 10th, 1876; he had another wife living at that time who was a plural wife.

Mr. Moyle opposed the witness testifying against the objection of the defendant. The objection was overruled.

Continuing, the witness testified that the defendant had lived with her in July, 1883; he lived with Emily, Susan and herself up to two years ago last February, when he went away; he divided his time equally between them.

To Mr. Moyle the witness stated that Emily Swain Squires' youngest child would be four years old next month; defendant was living with Emily two months after the birth of the child; witness frequently saw him at Emily's house; was not particularly anxious to testify; could not say whether she was anxious to secure a conviction or not.

The prosecution closed with this witness, and as the defense had no testimony to offer, the Commissioner summed up the case. He held that there was probable cause to believe the defendant guilty, and fixed his bonds at \$1,500 bonds; those of Emily Swain Squires being placed at \$200. Bail was given.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Henderson Speaks on the Liquor Question.

A motion for a new trial will be made in the case of McGrath. An order has been made that the evidence be transcribed at the expense of the people.

C. E. Shoebidge, arraigned for sentence yesterday, said he thought himself justified in selling liquor, and quoted from a newspaper some comments on the liquor law, in support of his position. The Court remarked that what a newspaper might say was no excuse for him, as the law was explicit; the defendant had sold the worst kind of liquor, without inquiring or paying any attention as to what it was for. The Court continued: There was no justification for the offense of which defendant stood convicted, and no evidence tending to excuse it; the ordinance which he had violated should be sustained, and the court would not protect the practice of violating it. It was right that the defendant should pay a heavier fine than the lower court had imposed, that the municipal treasury might be reimbursed for the extra expense incurred in prosecuting the case. The court stated that hereafter imprisonment would be imposed in cases of persistent liquor selling, and sentenced Shoebidge to pay a fine of \$75, ordering that he stand committed un-

til the fine should be paid, and expressing the hope that this would be a useful lesson to him.

United States vs. Jesse Gardner; unlawful cohabitation; arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The People vs. Rogers and Tiffany; grand larceny; set for November 7th. The witnesses are in Ashley, and the case was set as above that the trial might be had without keeping the prisoners in jail till next year.

Robert Barr, charged with adultery, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Aaron Hardy, charged with unlawful cohabitation, changed his former plea of not guilty to one of guilty, and expressed himself as being ready for sentence. A statement of his financial condition, showing him to be a poor man, was made to the court. The sentence was six months' imprisonment and costs of prosecution.

Nels P. Madsen, charged with the same offense, likewise changed his plea, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of \$200 and costs.

Edward Cluff, charged with the same offense, made the same change of plea and received a sentence of six months and \$200 and costs.

John T. Lambert's was another case of the same kind. He made the same change of plea and received a sentence of six months and costs of prosecution.

All of the above who were sentenced were marched off to the train and sent to the penitentiary.

The Court announced that in unlawful cohabitation cases the date of the last marriage, birth of the last child by plural wife, whether defendant had given trouble to the officers, his financial condition and the circumstances of his family would be taken into consideration in passing sentence.

United States vs. F. A. Petterson, charged with having committed adultery with a woman understood to be his plural wife, was in progress.

Northern Notes.

We learn that H. W. Bowman, of Richmond, was arrested yesterday, on the unlawful cohabitation charge.

Wm. Chugg, of Providence, having been arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, is now under bonds to appear before the grand jury.

Washington Dunn, of Millville, was before Commissioner Goodwin on Wednesday, having been arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was bound over to await the action of the grand jury.

On Thursday evening Deputies Steele and Whetstone arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation M. W. Merrill, Jr., of the Richmond Co-operative Store. Commissioner Goodwin was on hand and Mr. Merrill gave bonds to appear for a hearing before the Commissioner, to-day, in this city, at 10 a. m.

On Thursday afternoon Deputy Marshalls Steel and Whetstone, accompanied by Commissioner Goodwin, went to Smithfield and arrested E. D. Carpenter, of the Smithfield Co-operative. He was placed under bonds to await a hearing. Mrs. Carpenter and her daughter returned from Salt Lake yesterday. They were quite surprised to hear of the arrest of Mr. Carpenter and had not learned what was the charge against him.

Mr. E. T. Hyde, who commenced his career as a printer in the office of the Leader, soon after its establishment in this city some eight years ago, and who has been a constant employe in the printing office here ever since, filling positions in the editorial as well as the typographical department, will leave Logan next week to fill a position in the editorial department of the Ogden Herald. Success to him, and may his fondest anticipations of work on a morning daily be realized.—Logan Journal, Oct. 15.

First District Court.

On Saturday the jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the United States vs. Petterson, charged with adultery with his wives. Sentence for October 23d. The case will be carried up if a new trial is denied.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of an assault, in the case of the People vs. Isaac Healey. The indictment was assault with intent to commit rape.

Judge Henderson goes to Salt Lake to remain Monday and Tuesday during a sitting of the Supreme Court.

A difficulty occurred at Biggs, Butte County, Cal., on the 8th, between two prominent farmers, in which D. W. Little shot James Baynon three times, two shots taking effect in the right side. Baynon is not seriously wounded. The cause of the shooting was a feud of long standing on account of land matters. Little has given himself up to the authorities. The shooting, it is claimed, was done in self-defense.

A dispatch dated Placerville, October 6, says: B. F. Wade, an Englishman about 40 years of age, living about half a mile from Fair Play, this county, met with a most frightful death last week. He evidently was killed by a tree, which he had cut down, by falling on him. It seems that the tree had fallen in an opposite direction from that which he had expected, and running in a line with the falling tree he was caught about 15 feet from the stump. When discovered the body had been eaten by hogs and nothing but bones and portions of the clothing could be found.