

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, SEPT. 10.

An Accident.—Yesterday, near Green River, there was a washout accident on the D. & R. G. The engine, tender and baggage car attached to the passenger train were ditched, but nobody was hurt.

Arrival at New York.—We learn by telegram from James H. Hart to President Taylor that the S. S. Nevada, of the Guion Line, with the company of Saints numbering 692 souls on board, arrived at New York yesterday, all well. The party started west to-day, in charge of Elder P. F. Goss.

Tent Burglary.—Last night a thief entered a tent on the D. & R. G. grounds, belonging to some parties camping there, and stole twenty dollars in cash, a couple of watches, and a forty-five calibre Colt's revolver, besides some other portable property. The officers are on the track of the thief, and it is highly probable that he will be captured.

Served Him Right.—To-day Geo. Miller, the same who stole a bolt of dress goods from Z. C. M. L. on Saturday, was before Justice Spiers. The police recovered some other articles (a clock and pair of shoes) he had stolen from the same establishment. He is evidently a hardened and veteran thief. He was fined a hundred dollars, which he will probably pay in labor.

For The East.—This morning Mr. Parley P. Pratt, Jr., a young man well and favorably known in this city, where he has been for a long time an assistant in one of the drug stores, left for the East by the regular express. He goes to New York to enter the College of Pharmacy, where we hope he will acquire a thorough knowledge of the profession. He has our best wishes for his complete success.

Returned From a Trip.—On Saturday Hon. John T. Caine returned from a tour of a couple weeks through a considerable portion of Southern Utah, having taken a run through Sevier, Piute, Garfield and Kane Counties. His traveling companions were Hon. John W. Young and Apostle B. Young. The party had an exceedingly pleasant time. Mr. Caine returns in rugged health.

Children's Fair.—We are informed by Mrs. Ellen Clawson that the Primary, or Children's Fair, of Tuesday, Sept. 19th, will be held at President Young's School House, immediately northeast of the Eagle Gate. It will open at 9 o'clock a. m. and close at 6 p. m. Premiums will be awarded to the exhibitors of the best specimens.

The Alleged Clothing Stealer.—The man who was arrested somewhere on the D. & R. G. Railway, on a charge of stealing clothing, is now out of the hands of the City Marshal, and in the hands of the United States Marshal. He will be examined before Commissioner McKay. The name of the accused is Fitzgerald.

Railroad Accident.—Traffic on the U. P. has been somewhat delayed by an accident near Granger, which occurred yesterday. A freight train parted in twain and the two sections happened to strike together on the iron bridge. The consequence was a grand rolling off and piling up of freight cars, which were massed in a confused pile at the scene of the accident. It was rumored that the conductor was hurt, but not seriously. Besides the wreck of cars we are informed that a length of over 30 feet of the bridge was broken in. Repairs were put to work immediately.

Serious Accident.—Jeremiah Reuben Freeman, son of William H. Freeman, of Fort Herriman, met with a serious accident at Riverton last Wednesday. The young man was engaged with a threshing machine and when in the act of mounting the horse power his right foot was caught under the roller, cutting and mangling it frightfully. The unfortunate man was conveyed to Salt Lake City with all possible speed. Doctors Benedict and Pike amputated the foot at the instep joint, being successful in saving the heel portion intact.

In the Law's Clutches at Last.—Last evening a man named Charles Rice was taken to the Penitentiary. Last spring he was working for Heber Ashworth, of Beaver, and took for that gentleman to Ballionville, a team and wagon loaded with lumber. He abused his employer's confidence by disposing of the entire

outfit and running out of the country with the proceeds. He was recognized by a man in this city on Saturday evening, and there being an indictment, found by the grand jury at Beaver, hanging over him, he was arrested.

Unexpected Demise.—Early yesterday morning a man named Richins, from Pleasant Grove, in the employ of the D. & R. G., in this city, expired somewhat unexpectedly, at his residence on the western suburb of the town. He had been in poor health in consequence of an accident he met with some time ago, and having been affected with sunstroke. We understand he was about as usual until Saturday evening. The body was taken to Pleasant Grove yesterday morning, and the funeral was conducted at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at that place.

Accident to Mr. Faust.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. H. J. Faust was handling a horse playfully when the animal suddenly reared, and as its fore quarters ascended one of the hoofs struck him in the right side and broke one of his ribs. As it descended the other foot struck a board that was in Mr. Faust's hand, tearing the member apart where the root of the little finger joins that of the third one, making an ugly rip. The injuries were attended to by Drs. Benedict and Pike, and the patient, with his proverbial pluck, has been about as usual since the accident. This morning a friend of his recommended him to eat dried apples and drink water, to keep the fractured rib in place, but he didn't like the prescription at all.

The Postal Note System.—This system provided by a law passed by the last Congress, went into effect at the beginning of last week, and, being a new thing, an explanation is in order.

The chief feature of the postal note system is that it intends to afford a simple, unincumbered and convenient method to those who desire to send fractional sums of less than \$5 at a minimum cost to the sender. The idea that the postal notes are to take the place of small money orders is erroneous, as they are issued under an entirely different plan and at less cost to the sender. In the first place these postal notes may be had only at money order offices and are payable only at money order offices. The notes may be made payable for any sum "less than \$5," hence \$4.99 is the largest amount that any one note will be issued for. They are issued payable to the bearer "at any time within three months from the last day of the month of issue," hence a note issued September 3, 1893, would be payable until December 31st next. The person presenting the note for collection need not be identified, simply signing his or her name thereto. Should the payee by any unusual delay, oversight or neglect not present a postal note within the time for which it was made payable the payee may present it either at the office of issue or at the office where the note was payable, surrender the note, taking a receipt therefor and the department will issue another note for the same amount. This will cost the payee 3 cents.

If a person wishes to transmit a sum less than \$5 from any city in the United States to a person in this city, all that would be necessary would be for the sender to purchase a note for the required amount, pay three cents therefor, and upon its being presented at the P. O. here its face value would be paid. The usefulness of the postal note will without doubt make it extensively popular in a short time.

The firm of Bailey and Parsons, Land Agents and Attorneys has dissolved. All unsettled accounts will be adjusted by T. O. Bailey & Bro. The latter firm will continue the business at the old stand. See advt.

ROBBERIES AT MILL CREEK

ONE MAN LOSES A SUM OF MONEY,
ANOTHER A HORSE.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Jensen, of Mill Creek, a few miles south of the city, with the members of his household, left home, but wishes now that he had not done so. The family returned at about ten o'clock at night and discovered that the house had been entered by a burglar in their absence. They found everything turned topsy-turvy, having been ransacked by the burglarious intruder, who found and carried away \$215.00 in cash.

Besides this transaction, another affair, in the same line, occurred about the same time, a neighbor of Mr. Jensens' having a horse stolen from him. It is probable that both these robberies were committed by the same individual.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A MAN FEARFULLY SHATTERED BY
AN EXPLOSION.

A fearful casualty occurred near the Point of the Mountain, a little over twenty miles south of this city, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. J. W. Dearing, a fireman on the gravel engine of the D. & R. G., and another young man were engaged killing fish at that part of Jordan River crossed by the track of the railroad. In that particular place the water is headed up and the semi-stagnant pool is filled with great numbers of chub and suckers. The two men were using giant powder for their purpose. The other young man had just left the boat and Dearing was in it alone. As there was a stiff breeze at the time, matches for lighting the fuse had to be discarded, and a pan of burning sage brush used instead. It is not quite certain whether it was a cartridge in Dearing's hand that exploded, or whether some of the others in the bottom of the boat had been caught by a spark from the burning brush. An explosion did occur, however, with horrible effect upon the young man. Both hands and a portion of one arm were blown off, the abdomen torn open so as to expose the entrails, the left leg shattered to splinters, both eyes torn out, and the left side of the nose carried away.

Remarkable to state, the mutilated man retained consciousness a considerable time after the accident. He was placed on board the train, brought to this city and conveyed to St. Mark's Hospital, where he arrived at five o'clock. By this time he had sunk into a semi-conscious condition, and gradually became weaker until 7 o'clock, when he expired, without exhibiting any symptoms of a reaction from the terrible shock.

We understand that Mr. Dearing was formerly from Michigan, was for some time employed as fireman at the Denver end of the D. & R. G., and had only resided in Utah a few months.

LAND PATENTS.

The following patents have been received at the U. S. Land Office and will be delivered to the proper parties upon surrender of the duplicate receipt:

OASH.	
No. 000 Christian Willard-1015 Jas. Adamson son	1683 Archibald Shields
852 Wm. Lay	1834 Thos. Howls
939 Samuel Miles	1936 L. N. Dunyon
HOMESTEAD.	
No. 1600 John B. Hillstead No.	
1814 Amos Fenster-2347 Geo. W. Jenkins maker	2349 Richard Jones
1544 Geo. W. Long	2351 Henry L. Williams
1742 Andrew Hansen	2353 Charles A. Hall
2005 Stephen Larsen	2355 Sven Ole Nielson
2122 Wm. Lushman	2356 Wm. Woods
2285 David Moore	2357 Amos J. Knight
2325 Edward O'gill	2360 Marcus C. Morse
2328 Alma Miner	2365 Wm. H. Harward
2331 Benjamin B. Rob-2372 Hugh Adams son	2374 Peter Peterson
2342 George W. Crag-2375 Jas. J. Juhan head	2383 Robert Lindsay
2343 John Henry Will-2384 Benj. M. Smith sons	2386 Theophilus Robey
2345 Richard W. Cooke	

H. MCMASTER,
Register

BY TELEGRAPH

THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—The Press to-morrow will print a seven column article giving Judge Black's posthumous reply to Jeff Davis' recent attack upon him. It comes in the shape of an interview with the great jurist, by Frank A. Barr, of the Press staff, a personal friend of Judge Black, and the interview occurred just before the Judge was taken sick. It is fully authenticated and deals with a most important subject. The response to Davis' criticisms forms but a small part of the paper. Judge Black maintains his former opinion in relation to the secessionists and is very severe upon acts of the ex-Confederate president and those who acted with him. He asserts that Davis was talking peace and planning war, and always trying to get Buchanan to yield to the demands of the secessionists. The most important part of the article relates to his association with Buchanan during the last three months of his administration. The differences between them are described, and much of the inner history of that period given in forcible and entertaining words, but the most important feature of this article is Judge Black's dramatic story of the Cabinet crisis in 1860, which is given in full. He defines the scope of Buchanan's reply to the South Carolina committee and why he was going to leave cabinet, his ultimatum to the President at that moment is given in full. His reasons for his acts at that time that have never before been published, are herein outlined. It tells of Buchanan's position upon secession, and denies his letter to the South Carolina commission, and acknowledged the right of the State to secede. The article places Judge Black in a new light before the country.

DENVER, 9.—Two serious accidents occurred yesterday afternoon at Kenosha Mountain, South Park road, in which seven employees were injured, three thought fatally. Conductor Livingston's freight train had been made into two sections to come down the hill. The first section made the grade successfully, but at its base ran into a construction train injuring four men, but none fatally. The second section was even less fortunate; just at the top of an immense grade, while running at the usual speed, the engine jumped the track, and 8 cars at the back of it were telescoped down the embankment. E. S. Fisher, engineer; Edward Lake, head brakeman, and conductor G. E. Livingstone, were injured, probably fatally. The wreck was a terrible one. The wounded men were extricated from the ruins and brought to this city, arriving this morning, when the particulars were first learned.

DES MOINES, Iowa, 10.—Col. Geo. L. Godfrey, member of the Utah Commission is in this city, and in an interview states that the commission has agreed upon some recommendations to be made to Congress regarding future legislation. Among other things agreed upon, the Commission have prepared a marriage law, which provides that all marriages in Utah Territory shall be null and void which are not in accordance with its prescriptions and the law also provides that all marriages shall be solemnized in certain public places before witnesses, and that the parties solemnizing the marriages, and witnesses shall make affidavit that they are not polygamists, and contracting parties shall also make like affidavits. The parties to marriages and the witnesses, the person officiating, the place of marriage and all the facts relating thereto must be put on the public records. Proper penalties are attached for violations. Regarding woman suffrage the Commission will probably make no recommendation. The suffrage law was enacted twelve years ago and it is generally adopted in the Territory. Col. Godfrey said: "We have no hesitation in saying that the lack of such a law has been a great obstruction to the speedy settlement of the polygamy problem. We shall recommend that the first or lawful wife may be a witness in court in all prosecutions in polygamous cases."

"Have you any changes to suggest besides on your individual observation which would be effective in accomplishing the purpose of the Edmunds bill?" was asked.

"I believe if the Iowa Law, giving right of dower to the legal wife and descent of property to her children born in lawful wedlock, were put in force in the Territory, it would aid very materially in eradicating polygamy. The marriage license law would also be an effectual means of securing a public record of the marriages."

"Is the work of your commission ended?"

"No, sir. We meet again October to investigate some contested election cases in which it is alleged some polygamists are elected. If the allegations are sustained they will be impeached. It is not impossible we may agree upon further recommendations to Congress. We really can do but little more until further legislation is had. We have done all we could under the law we had, and we stretched that to its utmost tension. No person acquainted with the situation of affairs will charge the Commission with being swayed from duty by Mormon influence."

FOREIGN.

Paris, 7.—In the course of the exercises at Lepuy, Gen. Vielleme read a letter from Gen. Thibaudet, Minister of War praising the firmness of views of Lafayette, who conduct he said never belied its principles.

The Count of Paris informed his friends that he did not attend Chambord's funeral, because the King of France cannot take a second place. Unless he repudiated this expression the count of Paris will be ordered to quit France.

It is said Dr. Aernaud, French civil commander for Tonquin, planned the expedition to Hue, ordering the bombardment of the forts on the Hue River, and concluded the treaty with Anam on his own responsibility. The government is extremely annoyed. The Marquis of Tseng presented France some days ago, at the request of Comander Lacour, a statement of China's proposal with reference to Tonquin. He now asks in return a statement of the French coming proposals. The interview between Tseng and Challemeil Lacour was very cordial, and was continued altogether to an exchange of views intended to leave way for a future treaty, when stipulations arrive as a basis whereon to establish a treaty agreement.

The Union, Legitimist, publishes a note recognizing the Count of Paris as chief of the house of Bourbon in France.

Vienna, 7.—A general rising in Croatia is expected.

The Austrian court go into ten days' mourning for the Count of Chambord.

Don Carlos, Spanish pretender, here. The French Royalists abstain from visiting him. He has written a letter to the Legitimists of Spain, declaring that he belongs to Spain alone, and will belong to her always.

Eight hundred workmen assembled in a suburb of the city, yesterday, and engaged in riotous demonstrations. They refused to disperse, whereupon troops charged, scattering the mob.

Madrid, 7.—Owing to disclosure of informers, the government possesses an exhaustive list of disaffected army and navy officers. About 200 are already exiled.

AGRAM, 8.—An Anti-Magyar mob assembled here last evening and smashed the windows of the Government offices on which the Hungarian eucatheon was yesterday replaced. Troops were ordered out and the rioters dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Meetings called for to-day and to-morrow and it is feared the peasants will join the mob. A battalion of troops has been dispatched to Segorone, where trouble is also expected.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

Minutes of a Conference held at Burks Garden, Tazewell Co., Va., August 10th, 11th and 12th, 1893.

Conference convened on Friday 10 a. m. Missionaries present: B. E. Roberts, of the Presidency of Southern States mission; J. Heninger, President of the Virginia Conference and Elders J. M. Smith, N. W. Kimball, J. E. Woolley, J. Taylor, E. W. Soule, B. F. McKinney, G. A. Bigelow, Jens Jensen, J. H. Maughan, A. M. Smith, J. G. Kimball, L. J. Rich, Vickers, Jos. Smith, J. G. W. and C. A. Welch.

Elder G. A. Bigelow reported labors and spoke upon the principles of the Gospel, the necessity of yielding obedience to the same, for without these no person can enter the Kingdom of God.

Elder B. F. McKinney spoke of the order of the kingdom of God, expressed a desire to fulfill an honorable mission; bore testimony to the truth of the Gospel.

The remainder of the time was occupied by the Elders giving their reports.

Elder E. W. Soule spoke of the privileges of the Gospel, and of the blessings enjoyed by those who obey the same. He felt desirous of searching out the honest in heart.

Elder J. G. Kimball showed the necessity of cultivating prayer, the way may enjoy the Spirit of the Lord in our labors.

Elder Jens Jensen said the plan of salvation is the same to-day as it has been in all ages of the world, and felt desirous of making the same known to his fellow men.

President B. H. Roberts read from Ezek. 8rd chapter, 17th to 21st yet