

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY MARCH 3.

To the Y. L. M. I. A.—The regular monthly meeting of the officers of this State will be held next Saturday, March 5th, at 11 o'clock a.m., in the Fourteenth Ward Relief Society Hall, entrance at rear, up stairs. A full attendance is desired.

MARY A. FREEZE.

Court Notes.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day: Daniel H. Wells, administrator, vs. George Crismoun et al.; continued for the term.

The People vs. Alfred Solomon et al.; suit on bonds; judgment for plaintiff; stay of proceedings until April 1st.

N. R. Penny, juror, was excused for the term.

Wyming Convicts.—The Territorial officers of Wyoming are in a quandary as to what to do with the Territorial prisoners. There are now 125 of that class in the prison at Joliet, Illinois. They were sent there because Illinois utilized convict labor, and this made the expense comparatively small for Wyoming. But now the State has done away with its system of convict labor, and the Territory finds that it will cost about \$14,000 per annum to feed and care for its prisoners, all of this money going to Joliet, as it would be still more expensive to transfer the convicts back to Wyoming and care for them there, and the Territorial Legislature appropriated no funds to meet the bill in either case.

Poino from Provo.—United States vs. Wm. Webb, pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation; said he was living with more than one wife, but not unlawfully. The Court instructed him that that was the language of the statute and the case came under that. Time fixed for sentence is Monday next.

Henry Saunders pleaded guilty to a like charge.

The grand jury returned four indictments.

United States vs. John Duncan; the grand jury dismissed it.

Dr. R. M. Rogers, who was cut off the Church some days ago, was to-day arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

The People vs. Abe Chalmers, charged with assault with intent to commit murder, is on trial.

THE SNAKE VALLEY TRAGEDY.

FULLER DETAILS OF THE BLOODY AFFRAY.

The visit of Sheriff Turner, of Provo, and Mr. Whitmore, of Nephi, to Snake Valley, to bring in the body of L. R. Ketchum, has brought to light some new facts connected with the tragedy that occurred there last Friday. It appears that before leaving his wife's ranch, over a year ago, he warned John Q. Green to leave the place.

The reason for this was that he suspected the latter of being "criminally intimate with his wife. When Mr. Ketchum visited Snake Valley on Wednesday, Feb. 24th, it was for the purpose, so he stated on the way, of getting possession of his five-year-old son, who was at the ranch, and to take away some stock belonging to him. He expressed the hope that he would not find Green there because if he did there would be trouble. On Thursday the 25th he stopped with his two hired men at a shanty about a mile from the house. The following morning, at a very early hour, Ketchum took some blankets and his seven-shooter shotgun and proceeded toward the house. On reaching the premises he entered the loft of the barn, a long log building, and lay there for some time, evidently watching for Green to come out of the house. The first person who appeared, however, and came toward the barn was Mr. James Low, of Beaver, who had come to the ranch to purchase some stock. He entered the stable to see to his horses.

Presently Green came toward the barn and when he was within about 40 feet of it Mr. Ketchum stepped out, in full view, upon the landing of the outside steps which lead to the barn loft, took aim at Green and fired, inflicting probably a fatal injury. The wounded man shrieked, wheeled and ran; when Ketchum fired another shot, which he received in the back, killing him.

Mr. Ketchum then descended the steps and walked toward the house, when young Hawkman, his stepson, came to the door. Taking in the situation at a glance he peered around the doorway, his head only being exposed, and fired a couple of shots from a revolver. Ketchum also fired, but shot wide of the mark, with one exception, when he sent a bullet within a few inches of the young man's head. He afterwards stated that he merely shot to scare the young fellow into the house, as he didn't want to hurt him. A shot from Hawkman passed clear through Ketchum's body, inflicting a mortal wound.

In the meantime Mr. James Low had been an eye-witness to the entire tragedy, but helpless to prevent the bloody business. Mrs. Ketchum stood in the main doorway of the house, and was also a spectator of the latter part of the affray.

Mr. Ketchum, before dying, gave some directions about some portions of his personal property, and sent word to Sheriff Turner and Mr. Whitmore that he was mortally wounded. As the nearest telegraph office was 60 miles from the ranch the dispatches did not

reach those gentlemen until Saturday, February 26th. On receipt they at once set out for Snake Valley and brought the body to this city. The news of the affair was telegraphed to Ketchum's brother, who resides at Atchison, Kansas. He arrived in Salt Lake last night.

PREMATURE JOY.

THERE was considerable rejoicing this afternoon among the anti-"Mormon" crusaders. The few flags which had been hung to the breeze in the first place after the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker bill, but had been taken down under the pressure of delay of the presidential action, were again hoisted. This renewal of the jubilation was on account of the receipt of the news that the President had signed the Edmunds bill. Is it not possible that this rejoicing is premature in the absence of intelligence from Washington direct? It is a fact that there are great manifestations of joy in Gloucester, Mass., and other fishing towns in the east, over the passage and signing of the Edmunds bill—the Edmunds-retaliatory fisheries bill. Now, doesn't it look as if the spoliation crew had been frying fish before it was caught? It appears as if the Edmunds-Tucker and the Edmunds fisheries measures had got mixed, and make a pretty kettle of fish for the crusaders.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 4.

Horses Stolen.—About ten days ago a span of brown horses were stolen from North Point, in this county. The animals were the property of A. W. Clayton, of this city. One was a five-year-old, and the other about fifteen.

Items from Eden.—The snow in Eden is about three feet on the level. There has been good sleighing for the last three months. Last week we had a regular blizzard here, which lasted about twenty-four hours, and piled the snow up in places seven or eight feet deep; and, from present appearances, it will be some time in the future before any farming implements, such as plows, harrows, etc., will be in use in this valley. If there should be a sudden break up in the spring, with warm weather, I fear there will be some damage done by high waters, as the cañons in this region of country are packed full with snow.

The dramatic company have played several times this winter, to good houses. Next Friday evening they expect to appear in Hantsville, on which occasion they will present the Scottish drama of "Wandering Steenie; or the Rose of Ettrick Vale," the farce of "Timothy to the Rescue," and the negro sketch of "The Stage-struck Darkey." All is peace and quiet here.

JAS. A. THOMPSON.

March 1st, 1887.

Chicken Thieving.—A city correspondent, signing "S," sends us the following pertinent remarks on what is and for some time has been a growing and unchecked evil:

During the last week or ten days, in the immediate neighborhood where I reside, there have been five or six raids made on chicken houses, and the least amount lost by one person has been twelve; as high as three dozen have been stolen from one individual in one night. I would like to draw the attention of the City Council to this matter, to see if they cannot frame an ordinance that will have some tendency to check these raids; if the city can regulate the second-hand business, cannot they also regulate the purchase of dressed chickens by dealers; if an ordinance was passed that made it a misdemeanor to purchase any dead poultry by dealers, and that all poultry purchased by dealers, hotel and restaurant keepers, should be alive, and should not be killed for twenty-four hours after purchase, and that they take the names and evidence of the parties selling poultry of any description, and give the names and residences of such parties to any officer that may request it. Chickens that are stolen are scalded, picked, and in some instances sold to dealers around town before the parties losing them know they are gone; it is impossible then to recognize them, but if they were sold alive, there is every chance to not only identify the poultry, but also catch the thieves.

There is also another question in regard to this matter. Sickness among chickens this last year has been very prevalent and in a great many instances dressed chickens have been killed and dressed and people buying them have been eating what? If I understand the diseases that chickens are subject to, how many that read this would relish the chicken they have bought "already dressed," and how many would buy "ready-dressed chickens?" Not many; but they would rather see the chicken alive and tell the dealer to dress it for them, so that they could tell what they were buying. And another thing: should my suggestion be adopted, the public would be pretty sure of getting healthy meat, for no dealer would buy diseased poultry, which could be easily told when alive but not when dead.

I was told of one poor family; the husband had not done anything for six months; the wife raised a few chickens and ducks, and the few eggs that

the chickens produced brought them in a few groceries and helped them along. One night some thief stole the whole lot. It is about time it was stopped.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 6.

What Is It?—A correspondent from Ogden writes as follows:

"Will you please describe in your paper what the fourth degree of con sanguinity is, as referred to in the Edmunds-Tucker bill, and oblige an old subscriber?"

It is pretty difficult to determine under the ruling of the courts here in one or two cases; but it is four stages removed by blood—for instance, the father is the first, his brother the second, his children the third, and the next degree (second cousins and the like) are the fourth.

Manti Matters.—We copy the following points from the *Sentinel* of the 1st:

Beautiful spring weather again. It is rumored that we are to have the May term of the District Court at Manti.

Deputy Clawson was in Manti looking up witnesses for the grand jury yesterday.

Mr. Geo. Bench was excused from jury duty and returned home from Provo Friday.

Mr. Henry Baker went to Richfield on Saturday last to see his brother, Mr. Frank Baker, who accidentally broke his leg last Thursday.

Sudden Death.—At 1:45 o'clock this morning, Sister Rebecca L. Bacon, of the Seventeenth Ward, died suddenly, at her residence, from rheumatism and dropsy of the heart. She had been ailing a little for some time, but nothing serious was thought of it. A few minutes before her death she felt rather strange and arose from her bed and walked across the room. Her daughter, who was with her, made inquiries as to her condition, and was answered that it would be all right in a short time, but death followed in a few moments. Sister Bacon was highly respected by those with whom she associated, and her labors as a teacher in the Relief Society were productive of much good. The funeral will be held in the Seventeenth Ward meeting house on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Another Railroad.—Yesterday afternoon the articles of incorporation of the Ogden and Syracuse Railroad Company were filed with the Territorial Auditor. The organization has been effected under the laws of Massachusetts, to build a railway from Ogden, Weber County, to Syracuse—familiarly known as Lakeside—Davis County. The capital stock is placed at \$200,000, and this is divided into 2,000 shares of \$100 each. Of this, Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific, holds 1,880, while Frederick L. Ames, Elisha Atkins, Ezra H. Baker, L. R. Calloway, Frank Longford, W. H. Murphy, C. E. Ingalls, D. C. Adams, W. F. McMillan, F. F. Eccles, E. E. Holt, F. N. Gheleton, M. P. Benton, P. L. Williams, F. D. Brown, J. H. Young and P. P. Shelby hold one share each. F. D. Brown, of Boston, is treasurer, and the directors are Charles Francis Adams, Frederick L. Ames, Elisha Atkins, D. C. Adams and S. R. Calloway. When the new bathing resort is opened it will prove a strong rival for Lake Park.

An Assault.—Friday's *Enquirer* has an account of a fracas which occurred at Provo last Thursday afternoon, between David Evans, president of the "Loyal League" in that city, and J. C. Graham, Esq., editor of the *Enquirer*. The latter had a bulletin board out, announcing that the Edmunds bill which had been signed by President Cleveland was the retaliatory fisheries bill. The local head of the League tried to post another bulletin over that of Mr. Graham. The *Enquirer* says of what followed:

Being completely overcome with hilarious excitement over the first news that reached this city in relation to the conference bill yesterday, "Loyal Dave" was not prepared to accept good naturedly the second batch of news that appeared on the *Enquirer* bulletin board announcing the first as a canard. He forgot himself in his wild attempt to deface the bulletin board; because Mr. Graham objected to the defacement, Dave showed fight. He struck at Mr. Graham, missed him, of course, and quicker than he could count two, found himself pinned to the iron railing in front of Snow Bros. show window, and wondering in a dazed sort of way if there was no help coming from the Loyal League. With the instinct common to Leaguers, Dave waited an opportunity to attack his antagonist in the back, and as Mr. Graham turned, sneaked up and struck him in the back. Fortunately for the "Loyal Dave," U. S. Deputy Marshal Cuddehe came to the rescue, instantly stepping between the belligerents and forcing Mr. Graham back. The deputy then escorted the trembling and cowardly assailant up the street beyond the reach of his antagonist.

A Rara Avis.—A gentleman of this city had rather an unpleasant experience this week while hunting stock on the range west of the city; he saw a large white owl sitting near a gopher hole. The owl seemed to have his attention so intently fixed on the opening in the ground, from which he doubtless anticipated securing the proprietor for breakfast, the gentleman determined to make an effort to capture that particular emblem of wisdom. Making a slight detour and approaching quietly from the rear he succeeded in securing

the bird, but quick as a flash the owl buried his talons in the gentleman's wrist, inflicting an ugly and painful wound. The owl is a very large one, and what is more remarkable is almost as white as snow.

Railway Passes.—The following, issued by the Union Pacific Railway, is one of the results of the passage of the inter-State commerce law, which goes into effect on March 31st:

OMAHA, Nebraska,
March 1st, 1887.

To whom it may concern:

Under current instructions this department is prohibited from issuing any free transportation, or making any special rates after March 31st until our right so to do under the inter-State commerce law has been justly determined. All editorial time passes heretofore issued, which run beyond that date, will be void after March 31st, by reason of the passage of the new law since the passes were written.

J. W. MORSE,
General Passenger Agent.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

JOSEPH H. EVANS PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT WITHOUT BEING COMPELLED TO MAKE THE "PROMISE."

Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The President yesterday pardoned Joseph H. Evans. The following are endorsements on the papers:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
January 25, 1887.

To the President:

As this man has served out much (over half) of his term and as he is getting old and ought to be pardoned, I recommend it. I don't attach, under the circumstances, much importance to his declining to make the promise asked of him.

Respectfully,
A. H. GARLAND.

Granted.—This convict is nearly 70 years old and was convicted of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. He has been imprisoned more than two years. His pardon is prayed for by his legal wife. Though he will not promise to obey the law against polygamy, yet, I am determined that the hardship of his case shall not be cited to show that the government is inclined to be vindictive in its attempts to extirpate the practice of polygamy.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.
March 4th, 1887.

HASTENING TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

The Test Oath as Arranged by the Utah Commission.

BRIGHAM CITY THE FIRST BATTLE-FIELD.

The municipal election at Brigham City, Box Elder County, takes place on Monday next, the 7th inst. The Utah Commission considered that under the circumstances there was a necessity for some action on their part, and as there still remained in their minds some little question as to whether the bill had actually become a law, the following dispatch was sent to the Attorney-General:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
March 4th, 1887.

Hon. A. H. Garland, Washington, D. C.:

Is the bill a law?
A. B. CARLTON,
Chairman Utah Commission.

Later in the day the following reply was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 4th, 1887.

Hon. A. B. Carlton, Chairman, Utah Commission:

It is a law. A. H. GARLAND,
Attorney-General.

Acting upon this information a letter of instructions to the presiding judge of election at Brigham City was formulated last evening and forwarded. It includes the test oath as the Commission understood it, and is as follows:

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
SALT LAKE CITY, March 4th, 1887.

George R. Chase, Presiding Judge Municipal Election, Box Elder, Utah:

SIR: In response to your inquiry as to the mode of procedure at the municipal election in Box Elder, to be held on the 7th instant, we have to say that we have not received an official or authoritative copy of the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, and its enactment has been so recent that there has not been sufficient time for the commission to make full preparations for elections in this Territory. However, we have a printed copy of the bill, which is presumably in the form in which it became a law. This we send to you, enclosed, with the suggestion that you proceed to hold the election, as best you can, in pursuance of this act. We call your attention to a proviso in Section 24, which authorizes the presiding judge to administer the oath therein set forth. The election judges being officers within the meaning of the law of Congress, we send you

NEW COMMISSIONS,

upon which you should swear to the oath prescribed in Section 24 of the

act, endorsed on the commissions. And persons offering to vote should take the oath prescribed for them in the act, printed forms of which are forwarded to you.

In further response to your inquiry as to the mode of procedure, we would say that by an act of the Territory of Utah, approved Feb. 18, 1876, it is provided: "Sec. 6. Challenges shall be allowed at the polls for cause, by any qualified voter, and the [judge] of election shall hear and immediately decide upon any challenge that may be made." [Compiled Laws of Utah, p. 57. See also sec. 18 of Registration and Election Laws of 1878, p. 28.]

Under these provisions, our opinion is that the judges of the election, on a challenge being made at the polls, may interrogate the voter under oath, to be administered by the presiding judge, and may propound to him orally such pertinent questions as are reasonably calculated to determine whether or not he is a qualified voter under the laws of Utah and the laws of the United States fixing the qualification of voters in this Territory.

If any one of the election judges fails to appear or qualify you will select a qualified person in his stead.

By order of the Commission.
Very respectfully,
A. B. CARLTON,
Chairman Utah Commission.

OFFICE OF UTAH COMMISSION,
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,
March 4th, 1887.

THE OATH

required by the 24th Section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1887, as a condition precedent to registration and voting may be formulated as follows:

TERMINOY OF UTAH,
County of.....

I,, being duly sworn (or affirmed), depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age, that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last past, and in this precinct for one month immediately preceding the date hereof; and that I am a native born (or naturalized, as the case may be,) citizen of the United States; that my full name is; that I am years of age; that my place of business is; that I am a (single or married man; that the name of my lawful wife is; and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882, in respect of the crimes in said Act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by Acts of Congress as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery and fornication: [and I further swear (or affirm) that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, and that I have not been convicted of any crime under the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to amend Section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," approved March 22, 1882; nor under the Act amendatory thereof, of March 3, 1887, and I do not associate or cohabit polygamously with persons of the other sex].

Subscribed and sworn before me this..... day of..... A.D. 188.....

NOTE.—The part of the foregoing oath included in [brackets] from the asterisk * to the end is not included in the Acts of Congress; but the classes of persons therein named are expressly disqualified as voters by the United States laws; and the Supreme Court has decided that the registration officers may, in their discretion, require an oath, as one of the means of ascertaining the qualifications of voters.

By order of the Utah Commission:
A. B. CARLTON, Chairman.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 7.

Another Released.—Brother Carl Jensen served out his term of six months, less the one deducted by the copper act, to-day and was released. His fine of \$100, and costs amounting to \$92.60 in all, were paid, so he is once more a free man. He was held under the prevailing charge of unlawful cohabitation.

Saved.—Mr. James Harrup, who had three of his fingers severed from his hand by getting them caught under the knife of the paper cutter at the Paper Mill last week, may consider himself remarkably fortunate. Although the second and third finger were so nearly severed that they were merely attached by a shred, and the little finger was nearly cut through and the bone badly crushed, it transpires that he will save them all, which is most extraordinary under the circumstances.

Points from Provo.—March 5. Albert Singleton was arrested and taken before Commissioner Hills on the charge of polygamy.

The officers of the court and grand jury were put under the new test oath, by Judge Henderson.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of battery in the Abe Chalmers case.