

ing out to the jury that even if Irvine was perfectly sane, he was justified in slaying Montgomery for his treachery. He denied the insinuation of Adams that Mrs. Irvine was to blame and contended that it was through the machinations and the schemes of Montgomery that she fell; that she wronged her husband and herself and wrecked a happy home. Some attention was paid by Mr. Strode to the laxity of our common law in regard to adultery and he used in justification of the deed of Irvine. He closed with a beautiful appeal to the jury whom he expected to see guard the sanctity of home and the purity of their wives and daughters by freeing the man who seeks their mercy for the act which was committed while he was not himself.

Yesterday being a legal holiday, adjournment was taken until this morning, when the arguments were resumed, Mr. McCullough, of Indianapolis, speaking for the prosecution. The arguments of McCullough were a disappointment to many, especially the friends of the prosecution, and the defense believe that he helped them. He is to be followed this afternoon by Judge Powers and C. O. Wheldon for the defense, County Attorney Snell closing the case.

It is expected that the case will be given over to the jury this evening, and the universal opinion is that they will not be out long.

LINCOLN, Nebraska, October 24.—The Irvine case was argued by the defense at the Saturday night session by Judge Powers and Monday morning Prosecutor Snell closed for the State. The judge delivered his charge which was considered favorable to the prisoner. The jury went out at 11:50 and the court took a recess until two. Considerable anxiety and feeling was shown by the fifteen hundred people in the room who waited for the verdict. During the time the jury was out and on the understanding that one jurymen was hanging out expressions were freely made against the jurymen like "the hardware stores are still open,—lots of rope handy." There was intense excitement by the people.

At 3:40 the jury returned, rendered a verdict of "not guilty," and the audience of two thousand people went wild. Irvine held an informal reception in Judge Hall's room. He will return to Salt Lake City in company with Judge Powers and Mr. Blatt.

The speech of Powers on Saturday night was considered by Lincoln people the best argument made in the case. It was very beautiful.

MURDEROUS APACHES.

In the News of September 29th and 30th there appeared accounts of a murderous attack by Apache Indians on a family of Latter-day Saints in Mexico. The following additional particulars of the terrible affair were received today:

CAVE VALLEY, Colonia Pacheco, Chihuahua, Mexico.—Some time ago word was received that Apache Indians had been seen passing through this section of country, but little atten-

tion was paid to the report, most people contenting themselves with seeing that their horses were secure. About five miles below North Cave valley is Cliff Ranch, owned by Brother Heleman Pratt, but occupied by Brother H. A. Thompson and family, consisting of his wife Karen, his sons Hyrum and Engmark, and grandchild Annie. On Monday morning, September 19th, Brother Thompson was absent from home at Pacheco, eleven miles distant. The family had done their morning chores, had breakfast and the boys started to the field to work. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning. They took feed for the pigs as they went to work; little Annie, aged six, followed in order to bring back the empty buckets. After feeding the pigs they observed an Indian coming round the southwest corner of the house. The Indian immediately fired, hitting Hyrum, aged eight. Engmark exclaimed, "Run for the pistol" (which was in the barn where the boys slept). Engmark, whose age is fourteen, started for the house, to get the Winchester rifle, when another shot was fired from the northeast corner of the house. Engmark fell, shot through the body. Hyrum stood a few moments and was again shot. One ball passed through his body from the back, the other went in at the left breast, and, ranging downward, came out at the right side.

The Indians then entered the house by the front door. Sister Thompson and the little girl went into the kitchen and barricaded the door, but the Indians soon broke it open. Sister Thompson thereupon ran out at the back. She was shot through the left arm and also through the body, but whether by the same shot is not known. Engmark on recovering ran to the chicken coop, there hid and watched the proceedings.

After shooting Sister Thompson the Indians threw heavy rocks at her head, crushing it horribly. One Indian watched the little girl. When she started to run he would trip her down and strike her with his gun scabbard. The Indians stripped the house of everything, even taking two suits of Temple clothes. They also ripped open the feather beds, took a new wagon cover, two saddles, cut up the harness, in fact they left scarcely anything.

Little Annie ran to the chicken coop where Engmark was hiding. After the Indians had gone the children came out of their hiding-places and started for the ranch of G. C. Williams, two miles distant. Engmark soon fainted from loss of blood. Little Annie ran on and saw Brother Sullivan Richardson, who took her in sight of the ranch, then hastened to Cave Valley and gave the alarm. Brothers R. Vance, P. S. and John Williams, N. H. Perry and James Hortensen went with team and on horseback to bring in the bodies and the families of Brothers Richardson and Whiting. A company was organized and started in pursuit, but failed to find the Indians. That night we kept watch while the coffins and burial clothes were being prepared, and on the 20th the bodies of Sister Thompson and her son Hyrum were laid side by side at Cave Valley. Parties have been scouting most of the time but no trace of the Indians has been obtained. Engmark says he saw

seven Indians, including one squaw and one boy ten or twelve years old.

Besides stripping the house the Indians took Brother Thompson's horses and other animals that came to water at the Cliff ranch. They did not mutilate the bodies nor fire the place. Engmark says that when the Indians came out of the house and missed him, they seemed in a hurry to get away. As Engmark and Annie passed the house they observed Sister Thompson roll her head back and forth, but both she and Hyrum were dead when the party arrived with the wagon.

Sister Karen Thompson was born September 8th, 1833, at Aaby, Aarhus Amt, Jylland, Denmark; was baptized September 8, 1861; came to Utah in 1863, and lost three children by death on the plains, which she crossed in Captain John Sanders' company. She went to Fountain Green, Sanpete. Brother Thompson took his family to the Sevier in 1865. During the Indian trouble in Utah he was shot twice by Indians—once with an arrow in the thigh and once with a ball in the hip. In 1867 he moved back to Fountain Green, and from there went to Spring City. In 1881 Brother Thompson was called to St. Johns, Arizona, and in February, 1885, moved to Mexico. Sister Thompson and son were faithful members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, punctual in attendance at Sabbath school, meetings, and in other duties. Their sudden death in this manner has caused a deep gloom throughout the Mexican mission.

WILLARD CARROLL.

WEBER STAKE CONFERENCE.

This evening closed two days of the most interesting conference meetings that have been held in the Weber Stake for a number of years past. The conference commenced on Sunday morning, and although the notice was brief and the weather inclement, by shortly after ten o'clock the Tabernacle in this city was filled to its utmost capacity with people from all parts of the county, all anxious to hear instructions from those who have a right to speak as men "having authority."

After the opening exercises President C. F. Middleton, on behalf of the Stake presidency, reported the condition of the Weber Stake, as such. He said the presidency were united in all their operations and administrations among the people; they worked harmoniously together and there was not a jar between them in anything. He also said the High Council were strongly united as a council, and worked in harmony with the presidency in the labors to promote the interests of the work of God and the welfare of the Saints in this Stake of Zion. He likewise spoke in terms of commendation and appreciation of the faithful labors of the Bishops of the several wards. He represented the Saints in the Stake generally as being in a good condition. The Relief Societies, Associations and Sabbath Schools were prosperous and doing excellent work in their several spheres.

The Bishops who reported the condition of their wards confirmed in a decisive manner the statement of President Middleton. The speakers at these meetings were