

agencies of destruction, is one of the most marked and deplorable characteristics of the present age.

It has long been a problem of naval science as to whether or not vessels that would float could be so constructed that they would be invulnerable to the most powerful guns that could be operated in practical maritime warfare; but this vessel apparently determines the advantage to be in favor of the guns, unless it shall be possible to construct a vessel which can be navigated under water, a problem for the accomplishment of which efforts are being made.

## A YOUTH ON RELICS OF ANCIENT RACES.

THE Arizona Gazette publishes an address delivered by George B. Christy, a youth of eighteen years, son of Col. William Christy, of Phoenix, at the University of Southern California, located at Los Angeles. The subject is one of much interest, and considering the age of the lad who delivered the address, it is very intelligently treated; we therefore present the following extract:

"Before Columbus, indeed, I may say, before the hardy Norsemen first set foot on American soil, this new world had been the scene of mighty conflicts between civilization and barbarism. It had seen races and empires rise to power and glory; had seen them decline and fall, leaving no record behind to show what advancement had been made. It had been the seat of empires, that vied in extent with Rome, herself—the proved mistress of the world.

"The remains of vast mounds throughout the Mississippi Valley, and the ruins in Arizona and New Mexico are vestiges of these departed races. At a remote period—one, far antedating recorded history—Arizona was the seat of a great and prosperous nation. It supported a dense population, and all the country, much of which is now regarded as a desert, was under high cultivation. Even the rocky, sterile, mountain sides were forced to yield their portion of the products of the soil.

The remains of great canals all over the country, manifest this people's mode of agriculture, and show their intelligence and industry. They were masters of the art of irrigation, and cultivated far more land than their modern successors have been able to reclaim from the surrounding waste. Great reservoirs were constructed to catch the water, which during the rainy season, poured down the mountain sides. Every drop of the precious fluid was utilized. The survey of their canals was such, that modern engineers cannot improve upon it. In some cases, recent canals have been constructed by re-excavating those left by the ancient people. Does it speak well for the superior intelligence of this enlightened age, that a nation, which became extinct centuries before the discovery of America, should, even in this line, so far surpass us, who have all the discoveries of the nineteenth century to aid us?

"In the mountains, their houses were built of stone; but in the valleys where they were chiefly located, of adobe; this prevented that lavish ornamentation, which characterizes so many ancient nations; but what was lacking in sculpture and embellishment, was more than recompensed for, by their great size and the solidity of their architecture. The exposure to the elements, and the effects of earthquakes, have long since reduced these adobe structures to mounds of earth. There is, however, one notable exception—the Casa Grande. When in 1838, De Vaca first gazed on this ruin, its walls were four stories in height and six feet in thickness. His glowing account of it, induced Coronado to visit it. After two hundred years, it was again visited by a Jesuit missionary. Its crumbling walls still measured 420 feet in length, and 270 feet in breadth.

Battling with the storms of centuries, has reduced this venerable pile, until now, it is but a shadow of its former grandeur. Before many more years have rolled away, it, too, will be leveled to a heap of earth; a monument of a departed race; of its antiquity nothing is known; when the Indians first viewed it, it was as silent and desolate as it is today. Many ruins of towns and cities are scattered over the country. Mr. Cushing is now excavating in some of these, to discover, if possible, to what race this people belonged. His researches have brought to light many interesting facts in regard to their habits, customs and religion. They were very superstitious; their cities contained many temples in each of which were altars. The action of the continual fire upon these is plainly discernable. The common people were cremated."

The balance of the address is devoted to an explanation of the numerous theories that have been advanced in relation to the origin of the ancient races, prominent among which is the one confirmed by the Book of Mormon—that it is Israelitish.

According to Professor Wiggins the country is to be terribly shaken up by earthquakes this summer.

A young woman who married a one-legged man says it doesn't take much to make her husband hopping mad.—Norristown Herald.

## A DAY OF DANGER.

THE tragedy enacted within a few miles of Ogden the other day was of a startling character. Had either or both of the parties been of questionable disposition or reputation the thrill of sorrow which the affair created in the community would not have been so intense as it was. Both were, however, of unimpeachable respectability.

It is a sad circumstance that one so young as William Bybee should have his earthly career cut short by an act of violence, while he was yet, so to speak, upon the threshold of life, with nearly all of its prospects in front of and but few to the rear of him. It is perhaps sadder still that his taking off should have been the act of a man like Mark Hall, who doubtless, in his calmer moments, would rather have died than done it. Those who know him would imagine that he is about the last man on earth that would, under almost any circumstances, have taken the life of a fellow being. He has been noted for being collected and dispassionate, and the possessor of good, sound every-day sense and judgment.

While the relatives of the deceased have the sympathy of the community, there is also a deep sense of sorrow that Mr. Hall should be in the terrible situation in which he finds himself.

Perhaps many people have noted, as we have done, the abnormally fearful condition of the moral atmosphere compared to the pacific spirit that formerly prevailed. As with the elements in the midst of which we dwell, now and then unexpected changes appear. When all seems calm, sudden storms arise, rush through the air and then subside. So is the serenity of the community roughly disturbed every now and then by developments of an unlooked for character. Indeed such is the prevailing genius of affairs all over the earth, and comparatively isolated as we are, we are not free from the prevalent sinister spirit of the times.

It looks as if this subject might open up a theme for interesting psychological reflection. It is beginning to be admitted that the constitution of man has been so constructed by the Creator that he is not entirely dependent upon his five senses as a channel through which to receive impressions and communications. In other words, that there is a higher or spiritual sense that has not been considered by the strictly secular school of philosophy. It is claimed to be the medium by which man is enabled to discern his Maker and commune with him.

That the fact of such communion exists we have not the slightest vestige of a doubt, but to define the spiritual condition would be a difficult if not impossible task. If its existence is granted and men are influenced by its operations when in harmony with them, then there must be an antipodal force acting in opposition to it. If this be so, when men are off their guard, placing themselves in rapport, so to speak, with the spirits of a baseful genius, which urge the commission of evil acts, then are they in danger of committing deeds the performance of which fills them with horror in their calmer and better moments. Instances of sudden vaulting from a high moral plane to participation in acts that belong to the lowest grade of human performances, is probably susceptible of explanation upon this basis.

In any event there are numerous lessons presented that ought to be of sufficient potency to cause thoughtful Latter-day Saints to reflect upon the situation and forlornly themselves against any fitful gust of passion or inclination that might lead them to the commission of acts that would produce their destruction. To walk in the Spirit of Truth and righteousness is the great bulwark of safety. Not to be carried away by any personal idiosyncrasy that has a dangerous tendency should be a constant aim. The man who lives in unison with the Gospel of Christ learns through its agency to govern himself and not permit his stronger propensities to control him. Mious this modifying influence every man is in danger of making a shipwreck of his life. An individual who has some very strong predilection and fails to govern it in righteousness is in constant peril. The past and present are strewn with striking examples of this fact all along the line.

In this regard some men are in the position of one who mounts a wild, powerful, untrained horse, which runs away with him, and finally throws him off, dashing the life out of him. The animal should be tamed and held in check, subject to the will of the rider; then all is well. It matters not whether the horse be a strong desire to accumulate wealth, a strong and passionate nature, a disposition to grasp and exercise power that is not the rider's prerogative to wield, or any other of those peculiar characteristics which have frequently brought sorrow to the possessor, and misery to others; it should not govern but be under control. If this latter is not the case the sinister powers that lead men to acts that are not only unprofitable but positively destructive are given opportunities to operate which the self-governed man under the spirit of the Gospel does not afford them. The guard should never be taken off. The bit should be strong and the stout bridle held in a firm, unrelaxing hand.

According to the faith of the Saints, this is a time when things are being shaken, and the disturbing process is likely to increase and present a series of unlooked-for phases. It is the duty of every man to look carefully to his own condition, and seek with unyielding tenacity the weal of the community, exercising a supreme and all-pervading trust in Him who is at the helm. The Lord will do the balance.

The lamentable incident named at the opening of this article has led to these reflections, although it is but one instance of a multitude in point.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 23, 1888.

## Took Strychnine.

On Saturday night two inmates of the city jail, May Pettit and Nellie Humphries, took strychnine with the intention of ending their lives. As soon as the poison began to work on them a physician was summoned and succeeded in counteracting the effects of the drug, so that the women are now out of danger. How they obtained the strychnine is not known.

## From the "Pen."

Today there were three "Mormons" released from the penitentiary, where each had served terms for living with more than one wife. They were John Harris, of Pleasant Grove, Byron W. King, of Bountiful, and Rudolf Hockstrasser, of Providence. Mr. Harris was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50 and costs. For his fine he had to stay thirty days extra. He received less than full sentence because of old age. Mr. King served a six months term and thirty days for his fine, and Mr. Hockstrasser six months.

## Coking Coal.

The coal claims discovered some time ago by D. C. Robbins, near Price River and within a short distance of the D. & R. G. Railway, are said to be not only extensive but otherwise valuable. Mr. Robbins and others who are interested with him, have taken up ten claims of 100 acres each. Two veins already opened are respectively six feet and eight inches thick. The former is similar to that of the Pleasant Valley mines, while the other is of a much superior quality, being pronounced by judges the best coking coal yet found in this part of the country. We have seen a specimen of the coke obtained from it. This coal was recently assayed by Mr. McVicker, with the following result: Carbon 82-10; volatile 43-97; ash 3-47.

## Bound Over.

Today I. A. Spitz, of Brighton, was before Commissioner Norrell on a charge of grand larceny. The complaint was made by a young man named George C. Jones, and the evidence developed that two weeks ago Mr. Jones had left his colt in a pasture, from which it disappeared, either by being taken out or breaking away. About the same time Spitz brought the colt to the city estray pound, and wanted it impounded for trespass. The poundkeeper told him the animal could not be received there, as the alleged trespass was committed outside of the corporation limits. Spitz then went away, and the animal has not been seen by the owner since. Spitz says it broke away from him and as it was wild he could not catch it. Witnesses testified, however, that the colt was quite gentle. It was also shown that Spitz knew the city poundkeeper could not receive the animal, as about a year ago he had himself taken from the pond stock that had been taken outside of the city, and had refused to pay the costs because the animals were unlawfully held. Spitz actions were of such a suspicious character that the Commissioner thought there was sufficient evidence to hold him for the grand jury, and bail was fixed at \$200.

## CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

The New Assignment Made this Morning.

In the Third District Court today the Judge made the following new assignment of cases, to be tried on the dates indicated:

MONDAY, April 23.

United States vs. Geo. C. Leonard; four indictments; making false returns to post office department.

United States vs. Peter Tong; incest.

TUESDAY, April 24.

United States vs. Sarah Tong; incest.

United States vs. Alex. Brown; adultery.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

United States vs. Sarah Ninegar; fornication.

The People vs. Mollie Thompson; grand larceny.

THURSDAY, April 26.

The People vs. Chas. B. Gillette; grand larceny.

The People vs. Wm. J. Allen; grand larceny.

The People vs. Charles Wilson; grand larceny.

FRIDAY, April 27.

The People vs. Ab Jnng and Al Gee; murder in the first degree.

SATURDAY, April 28.

The People vs. George Harmon and Charles Wilson; grand larceny.

MONDAY, April 30.

The People vs. Bridget Sweeney; unlawfully administering poison.

The People vs. Wm. L. Robinson; assault with deadly weapon.

TUESDAY, May 1.

The People vs. John T. Sweeney; murder in the first degree.

United States vs. John Q. Cannon; polygamy.

The People vs. Joseph Bush; two indictments; assault with deadly weapon.

MONDAY, May 14.

The people vs. Richard Grant; manslaughter.

## THE BYBEE KILLING.

Mark Hall Held for Voluntary Manslaughter.

The preliminary examination of the charge of murder against Mark Hall, took place in Ogden on Saturday. The dying statement of Mr. Bybee was introduced in evidence, and is as follows:

I was on the top of the hill southwest of Mark Hall's plow land herding sheep, when the said Hall came up to me with a dog, and we met on the top of the next hill beyond the first hill mentioned. My boy that I had with me started the dog around the sheep, when I said let the sheep feed up the edge of the hill. Mark said, "No, you won't." I said, "Yes, I will." Hall said I had agreed to take the sheep off when I was in Salt Lake at conference time. "I did, but you told me that the land belonged to you, but I learned subsequently that it was sold, and that I had a right according to the laws of the United States to feed on that ground," Hall said that any man who would drive his sheep on another man's land was a "dirty, lousy, son of a o—." Then I struck him somewhere in the face with my fist; then he hit me with his fist, when we each passed several blows, from the effects of which Hall staggered, and dropped to his knees, when I struck him several times on the back of the head with my fist. He then raised to his feet, and he said he would stab me if I struck him again. He struck me in the belly with his knife. I did not know I was cut until I saw the knife in his hand. I said to my boy look here, you see that knife. He has stabbed me; go for the doctor.

W. M. BYBEE.

The above statement was written by Moroni Brown, and witnessed by J. M. Clark and R. M. Burch. The document was sworn and subscribed to before Richard Dye, justice of the peace, on the 16th day of April, 1888.

The other witness to the affray corroborated Mr. Bybee's statement except that it was stated that Mr. Hall was down on his knees when he did the stabbing.

The commissioner said that he would hold the defendant on the charge of voluntary manslaughter, and bail was fixed at \$15,000 and given.

## POSTMASTER LEONARD

On Trial for Making Fraudulent Returns to the Department.

The cases of the United States vs. George B. Leonard, postmaster of Kamas, Summit County, were called up in the Third District Court today. There were four indictments against the defendant, accusing him of making fraudulent returns of stamps cancelled on each of his reports to the Postoffice Department for the last quarter of 1887 and the first three quarters of 1887. Judge O. W. Powers was counsel for the defendant, and interposed a demurrer to the indictments, because they did not set forth the precise amount of the alleged frauds. The demurrer was overruled.

At the request of the defense, the four indictments were consolidated, and the trial proceeded. In empanelling a jury, Mr. George C. Harkin refused to take the oath, as he could not do so conscientiously.

The testimony in the case is rather tedious, and that for the prosecution may be summarized as follows: The Kamas postoffice comes in the list of fourth class offices, and the compensation of the postmaster is based on the number of stamps cancelled—that is, the mail sent out from his office. If this does not exceed \$50, per quarter he takes the whole amount; of the next \$100 of cancelled stamps he gets 60 per cent; of the next \$200, 50 per cent; of the next \$300, 40 per cent; but in no case is the compensation to exceed \$1000 per annum. The government places in the hands of the postmaster a certain amount of stamps, and from the sales of these he reimburses himself and remits the surplus to the department. The prosecution in this case claims that Kamas has only 60 to 70 families. Mr. Leonard reported for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1887, \$395.95 cancelled stamps; for the quarter ending March 31, 1887, he reported \$134.29 cancelled stamps. The next quarter was \$212.63, and the fourth quarter still less, but yet greatly in excess of what the government claims to be the actual business. The report for the first quarter in 1887 \$434—was so disproportionate to the needs of the office, that it attracted the attention of the department officials, who concluded that the postmaster was falsifying the returns, and drawing at least five to seven times the amount of salary due him, so Inspector E. B. Trentler was detailed to trace the matter up.

All the mail from Kamas passes through Peoa, except what little might be taken out at Oakley, Summit County, where there are about ten families. The postmaster at Peoa, Oscar F. Lyon, was instructed to keep daily tally of the mail received from Kamas, and Mr. Leonard was also directed to keep a daily memorandum of the stamps cancelled by him. This gave him notice that he was being watched, and his report suddenly dropped from about \$5 daily, as reported in February and March, to from 82 cents to \$1.80 per day. This made his report for June 1887, reach \$43.09, but postmaster Lyons could only find \$27 for the month when it reached his place.

On June 23, Mr. Leonard was visited by the inspector, and his books overhauled. His reports of cancelled stamps were still too high, however, though much less than formerly. From September 6 to September 30 he reported \$22.18, but the tally at Peoa showed only \$7.50.

On October 22 the inspector again visited Kamas, and this time told Mr. Leonard that his fraud was detected; that his report indicated about five letters daily sent by each family in Kamas, when in fact it did not reach one-fifth of that; and that he had sufficient evidence to send him to the penitentiary. Mr. Leonard then made a statement, and the inspector took it in writing. It was to the effect that the cancellation of stamps had been generally estimated, and not made by actual count. The diminution in the report showed that at one time the estimate had been from \$4.90 to \$5.50 daily, but when the counting began the cancellation was 21 cents to 84 cents daily.

Judge Powers made a vigorous fight against Mr. Leonard's statement, or confession, as it was termed, being admitted in evidence, claiming that it was obtained, in a measure, through compulsion. He made quite a speech in favor of his motion, and was just about closing when Mr. Clarke leaned over to Mr. Peters and asked, "That argument is not worth replying to, is it?" Mr. Peters replied, smilingly, "I think not." Orlando became indignant at this slight exhibition of levity, and turning upon Mr. Peters, with pale face and flashing eye, upbraided him for laughing at his legal opponents. "That's just his game," said he, "laughing at counsel, not showing proper professional courtesy just to have an effect on the jury." The court overruled the motion of Judge Powers, and he cooled off as far as a temperature of 80-degrees in the shade would permit.

The trial had not concluded when we went to press.

## BIRTHS.

FOULGER.—In the Twenty-first Ward of this city, this morning, April 21, to the wife of Mr. Chas. J. Foulger, a fine daughter. All doing well.

## MARRIAGE.

The wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Kingsbury was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Morris, in the Thirteenth Ward, last evening. A company of the relatives of the bride couple, aggregating a large number, were present. Games, songs, music, etc., were indulged in, and a very enjoyable time was had.

## DEATHS.

BROWN.—At Hunter Precinct, Salt Lake County, April 20th, 1888, of tetting, Zina, youngest child of Walter H. and Emerett Brown, aged 18 months.

FROST.—In the Twenty-first Ward of this city, April 20th, 1888, at 9 a. m., William Frost, aged 41 years.

REESE.—Col. John Reese, an old and well-known pioneer resident of Salt Lake, died suddenly of old age at his late residence Friday evening. Deceased was nearly 80 years old and was a native of Whites-town, New York.

PAUL.—At Rexburg, Idaho, April 17th, 1888, Georgiana Frances, daughter of Edmund and Martha Zina Huntington Paul, after a sickness of three weeks; aged 14 years and 8 months. Cause of death, rheumatism of the heart.

GULL.—At Meadow, Millard Co., Utah, April 9th, 1888, Jesse Arthur, son of John and Charlotte Criddle Gull, of convulsions and tetting; born October 4th, 1887; aged 1 year, 6 months and five days.

BURT.—In the Fifth Ward of this city, April 18th, 1888, of old age, John Burt. He was born in 1815, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to Utah in 1862. He died in full fellowship in the Church.

CRAWFORD.—In the Eleventh Ward of this city, April 19th, 1888, from cancer in the stomach, Thomas C. Crawford, Sec. Deceased was born Dec. 14th, 1830, in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to Utah with his family on June 1st, 1844. He was an old and faithful member of the Church, with which he was associated forty years, having been baptized September 3rd, 1848.

**RICHLY**

REWARD are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The facts are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is open for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not required; you start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address: Stilson & Co., Portland, Maine.