

conclusions therefrom for themselves, and, as conscientious gentlemen, though of divided opinions on other subjects, have freed a fellow citizen of a foul blot that was sought to be brought upon his good name, for their action has not only set him at liberty from the custody of the officers of the law, but has decided that his good name stands clear and unimpeached before the world in connection with the crime with which he was charged, but had never committed.

The evidence called out in relation to the general character of Col. Thomas E. Ricks was probably as strong in his favor as that ever produced for any individual in a court of justice.

His acquittal was hailed with gladness by his numerous friends, by many of whom he was personally congratulated. They anticipated such a result, but that rather heightened their pleasure than otherwise. The confidence of Col. Ricks himself that he would be acquitted never flagged for a moment, being as strong as was his consciousness of his own innocence, and as a consequence he was perfectly composed in mind, not only during the trial, but during the time of his lengthy incarceration pending his trial.

The manner in which the case was conducted by the attorney's of the defendant reflects great credit on them, as showing how indefatigably they work in the interests of their clients. Mr. Bates some time since visited Cache County, hunted up witnesses and accumulated information and organized and prepared with assiduous care against the day of trial, and as it proceeded the result of his efforts was seen. Mr. Sutherland, that calm, deliberate, clear headed lawyer, has also manifested a quickness of perception, an understanding of legal rules and points of law in the conducting of the case that were admirable. Both these gentlemen exhibited an unusual ability in examining and cross-examining witnesses, Mr. Bates doing perhaps the greater portion of that work, while Mr. Sutherland stood ready with well taken objections to parry off encroachments from the other side on the rights of his client.

As already stated in the NEWS, the argument of Mr. Sutherland, at the conclusion of the testimony, was of a character that showed the keen, analyzing mind of the attorney, while the argument of Mr. Bates took a wider scope than that of Mr. Sutherland, but was also most telling and convincing, more especially in his review of the evidence, in the after portion of his argument.

Seldom has such application and ability been excelled, if ever, in a criminal case in this Territory, by any attorneys, and in congratulating Col. Ricks on his acquittal, we also do the same thing in the direction of his attorneys for the admirable manner in which they contributed to that desirable consummation.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 25.

Storm.—Much of a wind storm early this morning, and an attempt at a hail-snow storm afterward.

Purse Lost.—A poor woman lost an old purse on the street to-day, containing about five dollars; if the finder will leave it at this office for her she will be very thankful.

Another Warden.—A. G. Pad-dock having resigned the wardenship of the Penitentiary, John Hart has, we understand, been appointed to the position.

Next.—We understand that the case of the People of the United States, &c., vs. George Reynolds, indicted for polygamy, will be the next case tried in the District Court. It will probably move on Tuesday.

Outrage.—The most rabid outsiders in our county consider Judge McKean's conduct towards President Young a perfect outrage against law, decency and humanity. In this opinion Saints and sinners are one.

O. HYDE.

Fined and Committed.—To-day Henry Miller and Mary Clegg were before Justice Pyper on charges of grossly immoral conduct. Miller was fined \$100 and Mrs. Clegg \$50, in default of which both were committed to jail.

"Where's Wiggins" Again?—Wiggins, to whom the then deputy U. S. Marshal Gilbert extended such extraordinary courtesies at

the time of his escape, is non-est again, his Council Bluffs captors and custodians having failed to hold him, so the proverb of "Where's Wiggins?" is still good.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, over the body of Sister Nancy Openshaw, who died so suddenly a few hours previously, by Coroner George J. Taylor and a jury. The result of the investigation was a verdict in accordance with the facts already published in the NEWS.

Coming Home.—The Ogden Junction, of March 24, says—

"Elder William Geddes has reached San Francisco on his way home from Australia. We learn by telegram to Alderman Thomson that he will reach Ogden on Sunday next about 4 p.m. Elder Geddes' return will be joyfully hailed by his family and many friends."

Expected To-night.—The notorious "Jack" Beegan is expected to arrive in the city to-night, from California. "Jack" escaped before he began the service of the term in the penitentiary to which he was sentenced. It is probable he will remain in jail as long as he deems it convenient for him to do so, being apparently a jail-breaker of no ordinary ability and intrepidity.

Invited to Logan.—We understand that, on Tuesday evening, Mayor W. B. Preston, of Logan, as a member of a committee appointed by the municipal council of this city, waited upon Governor Axtell, and invited him to visit that part of the Territory. The Governor stated that he was unable to accept of the invitation at present, but expressed an intention of doing so before long.

Serious Accident.—This morning a dispatch was received by Superintendent F. Little from Mr. Charles Decker, dated at York, the terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad, stating that yesterday Samuel Griffiths, one of the section hands, was hurt by the caving of a gravel bank. It was thought that no bones were broken, but it was feared that Griffiths had received some internal injury. Superintendent Little and Dr. J. M. Benedict left the city at 7 o'clock this morning for the scene of the accident. A dispatch received at nine o'clock to-day stated that there was no apparent change in the condition of the unfortunate man.

Street Railroad.—The laying of rails on the 20th Ward branch of the street railroad has come to a stand still, and will remain so for a few days, until the arrival of a fresh supply of iron, which is expected to reach here within that time. The track is completed northward from the 20th Ward Store, near to where the curve turning eastward will be put down, three blocks north of South Temple Street. The eastern terminus of the line will be nearly in a direct line south of Lindsey's Gardens.

We learn from Superintendent O. P. Arnold that he intends taking up that portion running from the NEWS office corner to the depot and laying the rails down East Temple Street to First South Street, to the junction of the other branches.

Court Matters.—In the District Court this morning, Mr. Bishop, on motion of Judge Tilford, was admitted to practice at the Salt Lake bar.

The committee of examination reported in the matter of the application for admission to the bar of John MacDougal, and on their recommendation he was admitted.

It was announced by the Court that for two weeks, commencing next Tuesday, the time would be devoted exclusively to the disposal of criminal business, and the remainder of the term afterwards would be devoted to civil cases.

It will not be necessary for the District Attorney to be in attendance at Court at Beaver the week after next.

The civil cases will be taken up in their order on the calendar, at the point where left off when that class of business was last before the Court.

Register in Bankruptcy.—This morning, in the Third District Court, attorney McKean stated that, a short time since, while acting as judge, he received from Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, a communication, dated March 6th, recommending for appointment to the office of Register in Bankruptcy, in the

Third Judicial District of Utah, James H. Beatty. Mr. McKean had preferred not to take action on the nomination and recommendation of Chief Justice Waite, preferring rather, under the circumstances, to leave the matter to the action of whatever judge might be appointed to succeed the late incumbent of the chief justiceship of Utah, and he now moved that James H. Beatty be appointed in accordance with the recommendation and nomination referred to.

The Court then made the appointment and Mr. Beatty said he would shortly be prepared to file the necessary bond and take the oath of office.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 26.

Fined.—A couple of "Knights of the Cleaver" were fined \$25 each, by Justice Pyper, for slaughtering cattle on the Sabbath day.

Commission.—To-day Mr. Chas. W. Stayner received his commission, as notary public, from the Governor.

Forfeited Security.—A Chinaman, arrested for gambling, left sufficient cash security for his appearance at ten o'clock this morning in Justice Pyper's court. He did not appear and his security money therefore goes into the City treasury.

Belligerent.—To-day a blacksmith, named Sayers, who had been in the employ of Naylor Brothers, being intoxicated, made an assault upon Mr. George Naylor, drawing his pistol and threatening to shoot him. He was arrested by the police and lodged in jail, pending trial, which is set for to-morrow morning.

In Sheffield.—Elder E. N. Freeman writes from Sheffield, under date February 13—"We have rented the building known as the New Brunswick Hall, Spital St., Spital Hill, Sheffield, in which to hold our meetings hereafter, and trust by the blessing of the Lord to be enabled to do some good in this part of the vineyard."—*Millennial Star*, March 2.

Will Soon Recover.—Samuel Griffiths, the young man mentioned in yesterday's NEWS, as having been hurt at York, by the caving of a gravel bank, on Wednesday, was brought to town last evening, by Supt. Little and Dr. Benedict. He was not so badly injured as was anticipated, and is expected soon to recover.

False Rumor.—Some senseless, unfeeling persons endeavored to impose on the credulity of the public of this City to-day by starting and circulating a rumor that there had been a terrible shooting affair at Bingham, in which three men, one of them attorney Theodore Burmester, had been shot and killed. On inquiring at the telegraph office we discovered the rumor to be without the slightest foundation, being a falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth, which we were pleased to learn.

Emigration Notice.—Elder W. C. Staines, our Emigration Agent, who, it will be remembered by the readers of the *Star*, left Salt Lake City, Dec. 11th, for the Eastern States, to look after emigration matters prior to the coming season, writes from New York city, Feb. 1, that he finds railway officials stiff on prices for the ensuing season; he fully expected to have got a reduction on emigrant rates over the Union Pacific R.R., but Mr. Dillon, the president, emphatically refused to make any. Although he had not been able to accomplish as much as he had anticipated or hoped for, he had no fears but what he could secure the old rates from New York to Ogden—namely, adults \$51.00; between the ages of 5 and 12 years, \$25.50; under 5 years, free. While the sea fares, so far as now known, will be changed from last season's, at least for the first company, which is expected to sail from Liverpool on or about the 12th of May, viz., adults, \$4; between the ages of 1 and 12 years, \$2; infants, 10s. This will make the through fares from Liverpool to Ogden about as follows, viz.:

Adults	£ 8.
Children between the ages of 5 and 12 years.	7 0
Between 1 and 5 years.	2 0
Infants (under 1 year)	0 10

It must be borne in mind that these rates are from Liverpool to New York and Ogden, and those who wish to go by rail from the

latter place, either north or south, will have to provide themselves with the means to do so independently of the amounts above stated. The fares from Ogden to Salt Lake City by the Utah Central, for emigrants, are about as follows: Adults, 5s. 8d.; between the ages of 5 and 12 years, 2s. 10d.; children under 5 years, free.

It will also be necessary for each person to be provided with sufficient means to procure food for the journey from New York to Ogden, requiring about seven days.

Each adult (all over 12 years of age) will be allowed 100 pounds, or 7 stones and 2 pounds of luggage free, and each child between the ages of 5 and 12, 50 pounds, or 3 stones and 8 pounds free. No free luggage will be allowed to those under 5 years of age. Extra luggage will cost the owners 8 cents, or 4 pence per pound from New York to Ogden. Those who may have extra weight must prepare themselves to pay the above cost of freight, as neither this Office nor our Agent at New York has any means of paying extra freight bills. Should the amount of cost for extra luggage not be paid into this Office, it will be collected on the road, or the luggage detained until paid. All boxes and other articles of luggage should be plainly marked in paint, or in some more substantial way than by paper, with the names of the owners and their destination—Ogden, or Salt Lake City, Utah. We hope these suggestions will be strictly enforced in the instructions and counsels of the Elders, and adhered to by the Saints and all who expect to emigrate this season to Utah.—*Millennial Star*, March 2.

"Jack" Beegan Sentenced.—Owing to it being generally known that the notorious desperado, "Jack" Beegan, who escaped from U. S. deputy marshal Griffiths, after having been convicted of the several crimes of grand larceny and manslaughter, but before having been sentenced, had been brought to the city last night, from California, a large crowd of spectators thronged the Federal Court room this morning, to get a glimpse of him, and witness the formula of passing sentence upon him.

He was brought into Court in irons, the same, we understand, which manacled the limbs of the notorious bandit Vasquez before he was executed.

District Attorney Carey moved judgment in the cases of grand larceny and manslaughter, of which the prisoner was convicted. The court told Beegan to stand up, which he did, and there was a rattling of the chains. The Court suggested that the irons be taken from the prisoner, but deputy Pratt said they were so tightly fixed that it would take at least an hour and a half to take them off.

The court then asked Beegan if he had anything to say, by way of reason why sentence should not be passed upon him for the crime of grand larceny of which he had been convicted.

Beegan said: "As your honor was not on the bench of this court when I was tried, and as I believe the jury to have been influenced by prejudice against me in rendering their verdict, I desire that you should yourself examine the testimony before pronouncing sentence."

The Court stated, in effect, that the jury were the judges of the evidence and the Court must take it for granted that the verdict was in accordance with the facts. Furthermore, that the judgment was one of law and not of man, and that the fact of his having made his escape from the officers of justice told somewhat against him, and the Court was not aware of any mitigating or extenuating circumstances in his favor. The judgment of the Court was that he, John Beegan, be imprisoned, at hard labor, in the penitentiary of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake, from this day, inclusive, for a term of fifteen years.

The prisoner was then asked if he had any thing to say, or any reason to give why sentence should not be passed upon him for the crime of manslaughter, of which he had been convicted. Beegan said the jury, when giving their verdict, recommended him to the clemency of the court, and this statement being confirmed by Mr. Carey, the Court said that would be considered in fixing the judgment, and he was then sentenced on this case to a term of five years, at hard labor, in the penitentiary, beginning from the day of the ex-

piration of the first sentence, and that he pay a fine of \$100, making the whole term of imprisonment twenty years.

After "Jack" was taken from the court into the Marshal's office, the latter place was thronged by people inspired with a morbid curiosity to see him, while a large number of others stood around on the outside, waiting till he should be brought out to be conveyed to the penitentiary.

Unless an extra amount of diligence be exercised in keeping Beegan in custody, we presume there are few persons who believe that so desperate and intrepid a jail breaker as he will ever serve out the terms to which he has been sentenced, presuming that his natural life will endure that length of time.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 27.

Spring.—Beautiful Spring appears to have set in.

Fined.—Sayers, the party who assaulted Mr. George Naylor yesterday and threatened to shoot him, was fined \$35, by Justice Pyper, to-day.

Wiggins is Caught.—Let it no longer be said, "Where's Wiggins?" for Wiggins arrived in town last night, in charge of deputy U. S. Marshal Crowe, the notorious having been recaptured at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, subsequently to his escape from an officer at Council Bluffs. Wiggins is found!

An Important Ruling.—About half-past eleven o'clock to-day the grand jury of the Third District appeared in Court, when U. S. District Attorney Carey stated that there was reason for believing that Mr. Lawson, a member of the grand jury, was not a citizen, on the ground that he had not resided five years continuously in the country prior to his obtaining his naturalization papers, having lived a portion of the time, after coming to the country, on the Sandwich Islands as a "Mormon" missionary.

The ruling of his honor, Judge Emerson, was, in effect, that a person's residence is where his property is, or where his family reside, and that a person might come and go from his place of residence, and still be a resident within the meaning of the law, and that therefore Mr. Lawson is a citizen; and that gentleman retained his place on the grand jury.

Contempt Case.—Yesterday sixteen men employed at the Richmond mine by the company of that name were arrested, and appeared in the District Court this morning, to answer to the charge of contempt, in disregarding a restraining order issued by that Court, while Judge McKean presided, and the parties at whose instance the men were arrested claim that the latter were at work on the disputed ground when they were arrested. The disputants or parties litigant are the Richmond and Teresa Mining Companies, and the dispute has some peculiar features in its history. It appears that, several years ago, the two parties concluded upon a compromise line, beyond the limit of which they agreed not to encroach, and this arrangement was carried out for four years. The Teresa Company, however, subsequently went over that boundary and the Richmond Company sought for and obtained an injunction, preventing them so doing. The Richmond owners were fortunate in finding good ore, while those of the Teresa were not, and the latter applied for a government patent, the lines of which struck across the claim upon which the Richmond Company had been working, against the issuance of which patent the Richmond Company have filed a protest. At subsequent proceedings, before a referee, in which the Teresa Company applied for a restraining order against the Richmond Company, to prevent the latter operating upon the ground they had been working upon before, and which was within the lines of the patent applied for by the Teresa, the report of the referee, Mr. Parley L. Williams, was in favor of the Teresa Company, and the Court issued the restraining order accordingly.

The Richmond Company expect to show that their men were not working within the patent lines referred to when arrested, having tunneled from where they formerly operated beyond the boundary of the patent.

The matter will come up for hearing at 9 o'clock on Monday, until which time the case was continued.