

driven from Jackson county, Mo., we, Samuel Kendall Gifford and James B. Bracken, now laboring in the Temple, append our own names with a few others:

Samuel Kendall Gifford, born 11th of November, 1821, residence Springdale, Washington county, Utah;

Henry Dill Gifford, lives near the town of Joseph, Sevier county, Utah;

Rhoda Gifford Hatfield, lives in Springville, Utah;

Oliver Demill, lives in Shonesburg, Washington county, Utah;

James B. Bracken, born 14th of January, 1816, residence in Pine valley, Washington county, Utah;

Martha Bracken Hamon, lives in Glendale, Kane county, Utah;

Elizabeth A. Bracken Keefe, lives in Thurber, Rabbit valley, Utah;

Elizabeth Egbert Hammon, lives in St. George, Utah.

St. GEORGE, Utah, Feb. 25, 1895.

It was between 4 and 5 o'clock Friday afternoon when information first reached the office of Sheriff Harvey Hardy to the effect that a man named Marion Jeffries had been held up, shot at and robbed a short distance from Murray on the previous evening.

It would appear from the victim's statement that he was returning from Salt Lake City to his home near Murray, and when crossing a field at Millar's mill, about seven o'clock, he was stopped by a strange man, who commanded him to throw up his hands, simultaneously pointing a gun at him. Jeffries, much frightened, did not hesitate to comply with the request. Notwithstanding this, however, the robber fired and wounded him rather badly in the fleshy part of the arm. He then proceeded to go through his pockets, having taken from him a small gold watch and about \$18 in money was off as fast as his legs would carry him.

Sheriff Hardy lost no time in putting deputies upon the case, and, acting upon the description of the hold-up furnished by Jeffries, the investigation has since been kept up; but at the time the News went to press no arrest had been made.

The sheriff and Deputy Sheriff Steele went over to Murray again this morning, and found that Jeffries is able to be around. The wound upon the arm is giving him a good deal of pain, but it is not a serious one.

Mr. Samuel Norman sends to Mr. Heber M. Wells a contribution for the pioneer monument, from Columbus Grove, Putnam county, Ohio, and accompanies the remittance with an interesting letter dated Feb. 18th, from which the subjoined extracts are made:

We are members of the Church and may, perhaps, some day, if our lives are spared, see the monument. We know the object is a worthy one, for the name of President Young, as well as the rest of the Pioneers, is worthy to be honored. Their fame reaches far beyond the confines of Utah.

We have been members of the Church for some years. My mother received the Gospel in England about the year 1855 and was baptized by Elder John Cooper. She is now living with us and is 88 years of age. She arrived in this country in 1857 with a company of Saints landing at Philadelphia. From that time on for over thirty years she never saw an Elder of

the Church, but the Spirit never left her. She always bore a strong testimony to the truth and labored in humility for the dissemination of truth.

The first two Elders that came to this place were R. E. Robinson and D. McMullin. Since their visit we have given a home to twelve traveling Elders. Brother Bradehaw is here alone now, Brother Brimhall having been released. Seven persons have been baptized here and prejudices are slowly giving way among the people.

Yours, etc.,

SAMUEL NORMAN.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

BOUNTIFUL, Davis Co.,

March 1st, 1895.

Enclosed I send you a clipping from the N. Y. Sun, which would be of interest to all the farmers of Utah, if you have not already published it. I am so deeply interested in the matter of tree planting and the saving from destruction of the young timber in our hills which is so ruthlessly destroyed every fall by unthinking people, that I cannot refrain from sending you anything bearing on the question, trusting that the same law will be made by our new state.

GEORGE ARBOGAST.

Following is the clipping above referred to:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Prof. Fernow, chief of the division of forestry of the department of agriculture, today appeared before the House agriculture committee and advocated the passage of the bill for the creation of a college of instruction in forestry and to require a course of instruction in the principles of forestry in all agricultural colleges.

The forests of the United States, he said, were more valuable than the silver, gold and copper resources of the country, being valued at \$1,000,000,000. From 60 to 75 per cent of this great domain had already been exhausted, and unless the people are educated within the next twenty years to use the timber properly and not destroy its reproduction, the land would be denuded of timber.—A. F. Sun.

On Thursday evening, February 28, Commissioner Thatcher presented the following resolution:

Whereas, Pending the canvass of the returns from the Third Salt Lake City precinct, for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, to wit: On the 18th day of December, 1894, writs of mandamus and prohibition were issued out of the Third Judicial District court, whereby such canvass was suspended; and

Whereas, On the 26th and 28th days of February, 1895, the said court rendered decisions in said proceedings, by which this Commission has been prohibited from such further canvass of said returns as will enable it to determine what persons are entitled to certificates of election from said precinct; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the judgments of said court be complied with and that no further action be taken in the premises by this Commission.

Tatlock, offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the face of the returns show the undoubted election of George R. Emery, W. B. Preston, John Henry Smith and Andrew Kim-

ball, as four of the five delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the Third precinct of Salt Lake City, we do hereby order the issuance of certificates of election to the above-named persons; also,

Resolved, That the matter of the issuance of the certificate to the other delegate apportioned to that precinct be deferred until tomorrow morning (March 1st) at 10 o'clock, at which time the several candidates or their representatives are invited to be present.

The substitute was defeated and the original adopted.

Judge Bartch Thursday morning allowed the writ of prohibition in each case as to the Third precinct election contest. He said: In the application for a writ of prohibition on the part of John Henry Smith vs J. R. Letcher et al. in this case and also in the case of George R. Emery and J. R. Letcher et al., the decision would apply to both cases alike. They were tried together. In these cases the relators set up, in a general way, the conduct of the election and the procedure therein, the receiving of the votes cast and the making of the returns of the votes cast by the judges of election, their certification and return to the Utah Commission, and certain irregularities which they alleged occurred in the forwarding of the returns of the ballot boxes to the Utah Commission, the manner in which they had been kept, and claim, as to the procedure in that respect, that while the election was properly held and conducted, the results of the election were not declared; that the manner of keeping those ballot boxes was contrary to law, that they now attempt to go into the ballot boxes and count votes that were not cast at the poll, and declare the results of the election on such canvass. The alternative writ was issued to restrain them from making a canvass, on the ground that the counting of such votes as were cast by qualified voters at the election was in excess of their jurisdiction.

The evidence in this case very clearly shows that the ballots at poll 1, 2 and 3 of the Third precinct were correctly counted by the judges of election, and that the result as to each candidate was correctly declared. The judges of election of both political parties have so testified, and there is no evidence in the case to the contrary. It is conclusively shown that at the close of the polls there were about fifty more votes in the box at poll 2 for each of the relators than there are now therein for each, and that other candidates now have about fifty more votes in said box than there were therein for such candidates at the close of the polls. From an examination of the evidence the conclusion is irresistible that there are now many fraudulent votes in the box at poll 2, and that none of the boxes have been kept as provided by law. The question under these circumstances is, "Can the Utah Commission canvass these fraudulent votes and declare the result of the election thereon?" I think not. The law places no such power in the hands of such a board; nor can a canvassing board assume any such power; because for it to canvass votes not cast by qualified voters, as would be the result in the case at bar if the votes now in the boxes were canvassed, is clearly in excess of its jurisdiction, and therefore the writ of prohibition will lie.