

### Pleasant Grove Visited.

A correspondent, writing from this place on the 15th, says: "Yesterday three deputy marshals made a raid on this town. The homes of David West and Bishop John Brown were visited and members of their families were subpoenaed to appear at the next grand jury at Provo, February term. The main objects of their visit not being found, the officers took leave for Provo, after luncheon at Clark Bros. store. Such visits are quite frequent of late. However the conduct of the officers has been gentlemanly, as much so as their disagreeable duties will allow."

### Under the Doctor's Care.

Yesterday morning E. E. Hubbard and A. J. Hubbard were brought down from Pleasant Valley, Idaho. The first had his right and the latter his left foot badly frozen. They had been shovelling snow at the point named. They were taken to the U. P. Hospital. It is thought that both will have to undergo amputation upon portions of their limbs.

Wm. Cavanaugh was brought down from the same place, having a badly crushed hand. A heavy bar of iron had fallen upon the member and caused a painful injury. He is on the road to recovery.

It is expected a large number of patients will be brought in with frozen limbs, as the hospital managers have received notice to be ready to care for any number.—Ogden Standard, Jan. 19.

### A Work of Art.

Brother Martin Lenzi's hand has not lost its cunning, if we may judge by the excellence of the work in a still life painting in oil which he has just finished for Mr. G. F. Brooks, of First South Street. It is a fine simile of one furnished President Taylor a year ago, and in drawing, coloring and finish is a veritable chef d'œuvre. It looks as though Mr. Brooks will have to place a glass over it in order to keep the clerks from trying to fill market baskets from the picture instead of the bins. To fully appreciate the merits of this work of art it should be seen. The picture represents a group of vegetables, fresh from the market garden. We congratulate Brother Lenzi on the excellence of his latest production.

### Smallpox Scare.

A report reached this city last evening that a case of smallpox existed in Ogden, the afflicted individual being a passenger on an incoming train. The truth of the report is denied from Ogden today, and the statement made that there is no indication of the disease there. At first the report caused considerable anxiety in this city, and the municipal authorities at once took up the matter with a view to preventing the appearance of the scourge here.

In view of the fact that both this city and Ogden are in a degree exposed to the contagion, because of the travel from California, where it has spread to an alarming extent, even reaching over into Nevada, it would be a wise measure to be prepared for any emergency of that nature that might arise. The matter is now likely to receive the prompt attention of the City Council.

### Slightly Off.

A gentleman writes from Preston, Cache County, as follows: "It is claimed that mercury will freeze before it reaches 50 degrees below zero, Fah. but it has failed to do so by the marks on my plate. I have a thermometer that marks about 60 degrees below zero, and on examination on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock it was found entirely incapable of performing its functions as the mercury had gone down into the bulb. The only reason for its not going lower was the fact that there was no hole in the bottom of the glass." The gentleman is evidently mistaken as to the marking on his plate, as all thermometers in which mercury is used mark only to 40 degrees below. If his instrument is marked as claimed it certainly is a fraud for testing the temperature of the air on any season. Mercury freezes at 30° degrees below zero, and in fact is not reliable, even in the best instruments, under 25 below, as at that point it becomes sluggish.

A very low temperature is indicated by spirit thermometers which have never been known to freeze.

### A Cold Flood.

On Sunday morning about eight o'clock the residents in the vicinity of the Deseret Mills were startled with cries of help. Those who resided near by rushed out to see what the trouble was, when they discovered that the Little Logan had become clogged with ice, which had turned the water out of its channel, and that the cries came from a family that resides opposite J. E. Wilson's, on the island. On reaching these premises it was found that the family were surrounded by water, which was rapidly rising and threatened to soon flood the interior of the house. As soon as possible a team and sleigh was procured and the members of the family rescued from their precarious condition and taken over to Mr. Wilson's. A short time previous to this the family of Bishop Isaac Smith, seeing the water approaching their house, and not desiring a bath with the thermometer 35 de-

grees below zero, vacated their premises and located themselves temporarily at J. E. Wilson's. Both of these places were entirely surrounded with four or five feet of water. The water spread over considerable of the country on the two blocks west of this street, filling up cellars and barns, which causes many expressions of consternation to fall from the lips of those citizens whose property was located in the track of the liquid element. About one foot of water covered the floor of old lady Prater's kitchen.—Logan Journal, Jan. 18.

### Memorial Services.

Memorial services were held in the Ward meeting-house at Almy on Sunday last, Jan. 15th, at 2 p.m., in honor of those who lost their lives (13 in all) in the explosion which took place Jan. 12th, 1886, at No. 4 mine, Almy, Wyoming. The house was draped for the occasion. Bishop James Bownes presided. Services commenced with singing by the choir. Elder R. R. Hodson offered the opening prayer. Singing. The sacrament was administered by Elders Geo. Easton and John Crawford, during which time a hymn was sung.

Elder Andrew Wallcock was the first speaker. He said it was a great loss to us to part with our brethren, and especially so for their families; yet it would be selfish in us if we would detain them, for they have a mission to fulfill, and they will still work for the kingdom of God. He was pleased to be able to say their examples while upon the earth were worthy of imitation. He desired that God would bless the widows and orphans.

The next speaker was ELDER JOHN COOPER, who said he felt like he would rather forget than remember so sad an event; yet it was good to show such respect to those who had been called away on the occasion which was being celebrated. The speaker desired to impress upon all present the necessity of living so that we might be prepared to go at any time, for we shall all be called to lay down our lives sooner or later, though not all perhaps in the same way. He asked God to bless all present, especially the widows and orphans.

Bishop Bownes was the next speaker. He uttered words of consolation and advice to all connected with the dead in whose memory these services were being held. He said the calamity of two years ago made many sad hearts in these parts. He was pleased to say the examples of our brethren were evidence of their desires to do good, and should be emulated, for they were worthy of it and of the respect we were trying to show for them today. He would like to have many more speak their feelings, but it would not be wise to continue long, because it was so cold. He invoked the blessing of God upon all present.

The meeting was brought to a close by the choir singing "Nearer my God to thee."

Benediction by Elder A. S. Williams. Wm. Howells, Clerk.

### BAILEY DISCHARGED.

Lots of Scrambling, but no Evidence Gathered.

The examination of George B. Bailey, of Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, was held before Commissioner Norrell today, Mr. Peters prosecuting and Mr. Moyle defending.

The first witness called by the prosecution was Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey. She testified that she was the legal wife of the defendant, and upon refusing to testify further in the case was excused.

Wm. B. Humphrey, of Salina, Sevier County, testified—My wife is the daughter of the defendant and his wife Elizabeth; we were married four years ago, and live in Salina; we were at his house a year ago last spring, just before he went to the penitentiary; we were there two weeks; I do not know where he has lived since he came from prison; so far as I know he has lived at Mill Creek; I never heard of a change; I used to know Elsie M. A. Bailey; ten years ago she was living with the defendant, in the same house with the rest of the family; she was there after he went to the penitentiary; she was living there four years ago; I don't know when she left that house, or where she lives now; I understood she lived on her farm, half a mile from Mr. Bailey's; she moved to that place while the defendant was in prison; I only know from correspondence with the family; I have talked with the defendant within the past few days about the rest; it was only a casual reference to the fact; I have not seen Elsie for about six weeks; I was passing her house at that time, and saw her there; did not have any conversation with her; may have passed the time of day as I was going along; I had not seen her before since 1886; have not seen her at defendant's house, or seen him at her home; she was spoken of as having been his plural wife; do not know how long this repulse has existed; her children bear the name of Bailey; I never heard her called by any other name than Elsie; she used to be called Elsie Bailey; I don't know that she is now in hiding; have seen her children at Mr. Bailey's.

To Mr. Moyle—I do not know whether Mr. Bailey has introduced Elsie as his wife since June, 1886; do not know anything of the repulse since that date.

Mrs. Alice Bailey testified—I am the defendant's daughter-in-law; have lived about two miles from his residence; have been at his home a few times during the past year; have been married three months, and now live in part of the defendant's house; his wife and daughter live there; the defendant's family occupy five rooms; have seen Elsie Bailey and am slightly acquainted with her; four years ago she lived at the defendant's, I believe; do not know when she moved from there; do not know the repulse in the Bailey family, but I suppose she is his plural wife; never heard the family speak of her as his wife; they call her Elsie; I do not know where she is now; have been at her house once in November last, do not know who supports her; have never seen the defendant in her company, or heard him speak of her; I don't know anything about the repulse in the family; I only suppose she is a plural wife; don't know anything about where she was the day the arrest was made.

To Mr. Moyle—I haven't heard the family or the defendant say anything about her being his wife.

Mrs. Elizabeth Humporeys testified—I am the defendant's daughter; know Elsie Bailey; four years ago she was his plural wife; haven't heard of any change; I moved to Salina four years ago, and visited father's family in 1886, and again last Christmas; do not know the relation father has sustained to Elsie since his release from prison; she was married to him 20 years ago; saw her about a week before Christmas at her own home; I was passing with mother and said "good morning" to her; don't know whether father treats her as his wife or not.

Mr. Peters remarked that the former indictment against the defendant was dated April 20, 1886, and the proof showed him technically guilty for the month following.

The Commissioner said that as the complaint dated from July 1, 1886, he would discharge the defendant, and it was so ordered.

### IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Spirit of Antagonism Manifested to the Preaching of the Gospel.

The following is taken from a letter written by Elder William T. Jack, of this city, who is now on a mission in the Indian Territory. It is dated at Tahlequah, January 6, 1888:

"I am pleased to state that we are all well here; returned to this place on December 30, from my first trip. We have been absent nearly seven weeks, and in our travels among the people have made many good friends, some of whom are investigating the doctrines of the Gospel and may in the due time of the Lord embrace the truth. On some occasions we have had the same opposition to encounter that has always stood in the way of truth, but upon all occasions we have realized the power and goodness of the Lord in our behalf.

On Dec. 18th Elder James T. Smith and myself set out for a settlement called Broken, up the Canadian River, fifteen miles above the "Jew store." We arrived at our destination on the evening of Friday, and intended holding a meeting on the Sunday. On being directed to a Mr. Clay Earnest, who was one of the trustees, also a prominent merchant, and postmaster of the place, we found a very bitter enemy. He told us that we could not get the schoolhouse, and that he would use his influence against us preaching in the neighborhood. We tried to reason with him, telling him that if he, through his influence, kept us from preaching, and thereby prevented others from hearing the plan of salvation, he would be responsible for the souls of all such. He said he would shoulder all the responsibility. The other trustee did not wish to go against Mr. E., so we could not get the house.

Believing that there must be some honest hearts in the place, and wishing to let them hear the sound of the Gospel, we continued our efforts, and through the kindness of a friend we received permission to preach in a private house. This made the devil rage and bluster. A. Mr. John Sanders, a citizen owning five to six hundred acres of land worked by renters, sent us word that we were not to attempt to preach. If we did, he said, we would be "blackjacked," for he had a crowd already made up. He also told the man that we were stopping with that if he kept us around, he (Sanders) would turn him off his land, as he would not rent to anybody who would keep "Mormons." These and many other threats which were made, had the effect of intimidating many of those who would have befriended us. The man in whose house we were to preach, feared that he would injure his trade (he being a blacksmith) by letting us speak, so we had to cancel our appointment, and leave our stopping place; but we had the satisfaction of "flooding the settlement with tracts" and conversing with many of the people on the principles of the Gospel.

In our visits we went to the home of Mr. Sanders; he would not let us go into his house but advised us to leave at once, and told us that rather than have us preach, and his family hear our doctrines, he would shoot both of us. He also said that if we would leave the settlement he would saddle up his horses and take us out that night. We thanked him very kindly, but declined the offer. We met many, however, who were anxious to hear us. They showed us every kindness, and some will no doubt embrace the truth if

they are not killed by the prejudice of others. We left on Tuesday morning, thinking it better to do that than to stop longer and thereby start the spirit of mobocracy in this territory. We went from there to Hoyt's settlement, but could not get a place to preach in there, so we returned to Brother Mabry's. The other Elders, Brothers Booth and Woolley, came over and spent Christmas there, where they will make their headquarters. They spent New Year's day here. Elder Smith and I will start out again in a few days."

### SOCIALISTS FROM CHICAGO

Visit Salt Lake on Their Way Westward.

Messrs. Frank A. Stauber, Carl Plum, Martin Ruetner and Alfred Hanswirth, all of Chicago, arrived in this city last night, and purposed leaving for California this afternoon. The last named gentleman was taken ill on the journey, from the effects of a cold, which caused him to be affected with hemorrhage of the lungs. All four are socialists, and manifested great interest in learning details exhibiting the nature of the questions which have for some time agitated this community.

Mr. Stauber is a merchant, being the proprietor of a hardware establishment in Chicago. He is a man of liberal education and natural ability far above the average, his associates being also men of capacity. He was a few years ago, a member of the Chicago city council, having been elected to the office by the socialist vote. His seat was contested and it was seven months before it was awarded him, although it was clear from the first that he was entitled to it. He at one time also occupied a position on the board of education.

Some time before the Haymarket tragedy Mr. Stauber withdrew from all active participation in socialistic agitation. A large number of others took the same step. The reason for it was that attempts had been made by the fraternity to correct public abuses by means of the ballot, but they claimed that endeavors in that line were impotent, because when they elected their candidates they were deprived of their rights by fraudulent means. This condition so exasperated an element among the socialists that they advocated a resort to force, while many of those who did not fall in with that idea retired. Mr. Stauber being among that class. He states, however, that the treatment of the seven convicted anarchists has caused him to return to activity in socialistic matters. He claims that they were illegally and corruptly treated, being innocent of the crime of which they were convicted, and the victims of a conspiracy.

On the afternoon preceding the evening of the Haymarket affair, Spies was passing Mr. Stauber's establishment and dropped in to converse with him in reply to a question Spies stated that he was going to the meeting, but did so reluctantly, as he expected it to be a tame affair, poorly attended and would throw a damper upon the cause. He took out his revolver and handed it to Mr. Stauber, requesting him to take care of it for him. Spies did a good deal of reporting for the journal with which he was connected, and it is common for Chicago reporters to carry weapons of that character. Mr. Stauber retained the pistol in his possession for several months. He drew the attention of the police to this matter, but they paid no attention to it.

In speaking of Lingz Mr. Stauber described him as a handsome young man of remarkable courage. He personally took a document to him in jail and endeavored to get him to sign it. It was not in the nature of a petition for a pardon, but was a brief statement of facts. He utterly refused to affix his name to it, stating that being innocent he would not take a single step toward a request for clemency, as that would be an acknowledgment of guilt. He was appealed to in relation to the effect that it might have upon the other six prisoners whose lives were in jeopardy. He could not help that, said he; "when a mother writes to her only son telling him if he is innocent to show it by exhibiting his willingness to die for his principles rather than solicit pardon for an offense he has not committed, all other considerations must stand aside." It appears that Lingz's mother had written him to the effect indicated in his statement.

Mr. Stauber, in reply to a question, stated that the ranks of the socialists were rapidly swelling, and no event had contributed more largely in that direction than the execution of the Chicago men. Not only had it increased their actual numbers but had done the same thing in relation to sympathizers outside of their own circle. This was not only the case in Chicago, but throughout the country.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

#### COUNCIL.

Council Chamber, Jan. 19. The Council was called to order promptly at 2 p.m. and after the usual preliminaries, proceeded to business.

Mr. Marshall failing to answer at roll call, was excused by the president.

Communications were received from Frank H. Dyer, D. Webb, James Sharrp and John R. Park acknowledging the receipt of invitations to at-

tend this session of the legislative Council.

Woolley, chairman of the committee on judiciary, reported on C. F. 9, a bill providing for county recorders keeping an open docket, recommending that it be put upon its passage.

The report of the committee was adopted and the bill ordered printed and filed for second reading.

Woolley, on behalf of the judiciary committee, reported on C. F. 10, a bill in relation to divorce, etc., recommending that it be rejected.

The report of the committee was adopted and the bill was rejected.

C. F. 5, to provide for the classification of towns, etc., (introduced by Marshall) was announced for reading.

Woolley moved that, in view of the absence of its author, Mr. Marshall, the bill be temporarily laid over. Carried.

The president announced the table clear, and on motion of Smoot the Council adjourned at 2:30. This was the shortest session of the Council to date. The work in the committee rooms is, however, progressing.

#### HOUSE.

Jan. 19th, 1888.

#### Opening exercises.

A report from the conference committee on compilation was presented, as a correction of the minutes and completion of the record in that matter.

A message was received from the Council announcing the passage of a bill providing for attachments, and Richards' bill fixing the time at which the laws shall go into effect.

C. F. 3, providing for attachments, was read by its title and referred to the judiciary committee.

A report from the committee on enrollment was read, announcing that the bill for the compilation of the laws had been sent to the Governor.

After a session of less than 15 minutes, the speaker announced that the clerk's table was cleared of business. But at this juncture Thorman, as if to give the House something to do, offered, as chairman of the judiciary committee, a report on H. F. 13, relating to the mode of procedure in criminal cases, recommending its passage.

The report was received, and the bill was read the second time by sections. It provides that all defendants shall be admitted to bail as a matter of right, pending appeal, when the offense charged is not murder, rape, or other infamous crime, punishable with more than five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and in such cases they may be admitted to bail as a matter of discretion where the offense charged is not punishable with death.

On motion of Creer, the bill was ordered printed, pending its third reading.

On motion of Farnsworth, at 2:30 the House adjourned.

### Hurt by a Runaway.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Aranthon Bingham, of Riverdale, and his sister, Miss Margaret, were out sleigh-riding. They were in a small cutter drawn by a rather fiery horse. Reaching the corner of Main and Eighth streets, the shaft fell down, through an accident. The horse thoroughly frightened started out on a gallop. The sleigh was tipped over on the side and Mr. Bingham was thrown out. He alighted on the ground unhurt. The young lady, however, remained in the sleigh, and the horse ran a distance of about 100 yards when he came against a tree with great force. He was immediately stopped and the young lady was thrown heavily against another tree which was near by. In two or three places her head was bruised and her chin was badly cut. She was insensible when picked up and unconscious while being conveyed to the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Wright, and remained so for some time afterwards. Dr. Perkins was called in, and everything was done to make her comfortable. It was feared at first that she was seriously injured, but through the ministrations of her friends she is on the road to recovery, and, though she has suffered considerable pain, she is now feeling much better. We trust she may soon regain her usual good health.—Ogden Standard.

### Arrest at Three Mile Creek.

On Jan. 17th, 1888, George Davis was arrested at his residence at Three Mile Creek, Box Eder County, by Deputies Steele and Corey, for unlawful cohabitation, and taken before Commissioner Carrington and placed under \$1,000 bonds. Judge J. D. Peters and Ed H. Pierce were his bondsmen. On the 18th he and several members of his family were again before Commissioner Carrington for examination. He was held to answer to the grand jury at the May term. Alice E. Davis was placed under \$200 bonds. A plea of not guilty was entered. Wm. Horsley and Michael Schow were her bondsmen.

### Willard.

"Ellick" writing from this quiet little town in Box Elder County, on the 18th inst., says that during the recent cold spell the thermometer went down lower than it was ever before known to go there. Scarlatina and measles are prevalent, four children having succumbed to the latter; three of them being of the family of Bishop George Facer, while one was a child of Daniel Zundel. The village pursues the even tenor of its way, as a rule.