

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY FEB. 4.

Witness Arrested.—Yesterday Mrs. Sarah Rawlings Grow, who has been wanted for over a year past as a witness in the unlawful cohabitation case against Henry Grow, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Sprague, yesterday, at the East Meeting in the Nineteenth Ward. She was taken before Judge Zane, and required to give \$750 bail for her appearance at the trial.

Price Pickings.—The Emery County Mercantile Company have started work on their new store. The masons began laying rock Wednesday.

Sheriff Turner and Deputy Redfield came down on Monday's train to get witnesses in the Stone murder case, and went back with quite a number.

Business has quieted down here, not so much freight being handled, but it is expected to boom again in a few days, when a large lot of freight is expected.

Low prices prevail, only 1 to 1½ cents a pound for freight to the post.

Rumor says that business is lively at Ashley, and money quite plenty among the people there.

The surveying party of the Denver and Midland were stopped on the reservation by the Indians and are here at Price awaiting the developments.

It is rumored that there is a snow blockade on the summit.

Annual Meeting.—The stockholders of the Co-operative Furniture Co. held their regular annual meeting on the 2d inst., at their office, No. 41, East Temple Street, where a 12 per cent. cash dividend was declared. In addition to the above the company holds a reserve fund over all indebtedness of 6 per cent.

The foregoing is a showing that must be exceedingly gratifying to the stockholders and is a striking instance of the advantage of co-operation when properly conducted.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: John Henry Smith, president; O. H. Pettit, vice-president; W. N. Williams, secretary and treasurer; S. R. Marks, superintendent. Board of Directors: John Henry Smith, O. H. Pettit, W. N. Williams, S. R. Marks, F. M. Lyman, A. H. Cannon, Thos. R. Cutler, S. P. Neve, E. F. Parry.

The above company not only manufacture extensively all classes of furniture and upholstery goods, but also import large quantities of the finest goods in their line and being pre-eminently a home company are deserving of the patronage of the public.

A Regrettable Disagreement.—We regret to have to state that a serious disagreement exists between Manager Rowe of Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory and a portion of the employees—the riveters. The situation as we understand it is that, in view of the necessity for endeavoring to continue efforts to compete with importation, Mr. Rowe proposed certain changes in the division of labor, involving a slight reduction in wages, which would make it possible to reduce the cost of production on certain lines of cheap goods. The few men affected by the contemplated alterations were asked to try the proposed changes and they agreed to do so, for two weeks, with the understanding that, if it did not operate satisfactorily, the matter would be reconsidered. Subsequently those riveters affected by the change refused to make the trial, and all the others, although not included in the proposed new regulations, joined with them in a demand that no change should be made, and that the whole of the workmen should be reinstated. They are now holding out.

It is an unfortunate occurrence, and we cannot help expressing a wish that the first reasonable consideration had prevailed, and the men had made the trial they were asked to. This movement savors too much of the dictatorial style of some of the labor organizations, and should not exist among our people.

One reason for Mr. Rowe requesting that a trial be given the new status of things was that, owing to so arranging matters that a part of the work formerly done by hand would be performed by machinery, the workers would be able to make fully as high wages as formerly. The manager has always had the reputation among his own hands as well as elsewhere, of, in every movement, keeping an eye on the welfare of the employees.

We have good reasons for believing that in a short time an amicable understanding on the matter at issue will be reached.

A Fine Light.—Elias Morris, manager of the Pioneer Roller Mills of this city, on Wednesday evening introduced the Western & Brush United States Electric Lighting Company's lights in his establishment, and a News reporter called around to see the effect, which was fine if not grand. The lights are of a crescent, or more properly speaking, horse-shoe shape, the concave side up. They are best where the other electric illuminator is worst, in that they are quite penetrating and light up recesses and avenues, whether the rays reach such places or not, whereas in the case of the other, nooks and corners not reached by it directly are made thereby darker than ever. In this respect, the merits of the new light are altogether superior to any other means of dispelling darkness, even the sun itself, in such a place as a flouring or other mill or anywhere where daylight is measurably or

entirely excluded. Mr. Morris has 30 lights employed; these are surrounded by pear-shaped glass globes, and altogether the danger of ignition is by them essentially and in their surroundings reduced to a minimum. The insurance agent who holds the Pioneer's policy was present and very well satisfied. The friction for the light is produced by a five-horse power engine, the steam for propelling which is supplied from the engine which propels the milling machinery, and therefore creates no extra cost as to that. The works were put in place by Mr. John Jensen, an expert in the employ of Fraser, Chalmers & Co., of Chicago, agents of the proprietors. He very kindly showed our representative around and took pains to explain minutely as he went along. He goes from here to Montana, on the same business. In that Territory, the light is now in use in the Drum Lummon Mine where the expense of lighting was reduced by its adoption from \$3,600 to \$600; also by the Banrock Mill, Idaho, the Morgan Smelter, in this county, and numerous other places on the Pacific Slope. It is a wonderfully clear, mellow glare, and removes all inconveniences usually experienced from working at night in the three stories and basement of the Pioneer Roller Mills.

THE MURDERER'S STORY.

He Confesses and is Committed Without Bail.

HALEY AND McCLOSKEY DISCHARGED—WOOLLEY NODS HIS HEAD AND IS HELD.

At the continuation of the proceedings in the Stone murder case, yesterday afternoon, the four defendants, Steen, Woolley, McCloskey and Haley, were present. The first witness called at the afternoon session was Sheriff John W. Turner, of Utah County, who testified—I was in Price when Steen made a statement as to the killing of Homer J. Stone; I found Steen somewhat frightened when I first met him, but I told him the officers would protect him from violence; about three-quarters of an hour later we moved him to the upper room of the depot, and when he had sat down I told him I wanted some information about himself and his family, but nothing about the murder, unless he chose; he told me he had been in Price eleven days, and had been at DuChesne and Smith's Fork; had come from Lander where he had been for two years; he said his parents had lived in Waboo, Nebraska, and were both dead; Mr. Goodwin asked him whether his father had not once run as postal clerk on the Union Pacific from Ogden, and he said he had; we then went to conversing among ourselves, when Steen arose from his chair and said: "I might just as well make a statement," and he did so; he told how he shot Stone. (This statement was similar to that made yesterday.) He also gave an account of how he got the pistol from Woolley, who said he had a grudge against Stone; Steen said he did not know Stone was dead until McCloskey told him; that McCloskey asked him whether he wanted to get away or give up; he said he wanted to give up, he saw no chance of getting away; McCloskey had proposed to arrest him but he refused. The witness then said: I went over to see McCloskey after I had talked with Steen, and said to him: "You arrested Steen, did you?" He said: "Yes, sir." I asked him then whether he knew anything of a pistol; he first said no, and then said Steen had said something about a pistol and a bed, but he couldn't say what, as he was a little deaf; he asked me to go with him and look at the bed; I said all right but not now, as I had promised the boys to be back; he said now or not at all; I then proposed to get a friend, and he wouldn't allow that; we went on together and as I turned aside to avoid climbing over some fences; McCloskey asked me if I was afraid of him, if I was he wouldn't go with me; I said no, and we went on; when we came to the tent the door was locked, and we went through a slit in the canvas and commenced to search the bed; Haley came in soon after and helped, and he found the pistol at the foot, where McCloskey had been searching; Haley had shoved the pistol down his pants but "Snow Bound Bill" (Reeves) had taken it from him; Woolley told me Steen came after his pistol, saying he had had some trouble with Stone, but he refused, as it was not loaded; when he looked for the pistol he found it gone; McCloskey was full when I first saw him, and so was Haley.

STEEN THE MURDERER.

He was informed that he was not required to make any statement that would criminate himself, and testified—My name is Louis T. Steen; I will be 19 this month; I was at Price a few days, and before that had been driving team for the government at Duchesne; on the night of the shooting I went up to the butcher shop and asked Woolley where Charlie Hampton was; he said he wasn't there, and then I told him I had had a row with Stone and I wanted a pistol; he told me his was on the inside under the head of his bunk, and I went in and got it; when I came out he was standing where I left him, and he said, "Did you get it?" I said ra-

ther loudly, "Yes," he then nudged up to and struck me with his elbow, and said, "What do you mean?" I then saw what he wanted, as Mr. Walters was asleep on the inside, and replied "No," somewhat louder, and went away; as I went, Woolley said to me: "Give it to the s— of a b— bard; he's trying to beat everybody here in town, and I don't think much of him;" Mr. McCloskey said to me, when I told him of my trouble with Stone, that "If he had the money coming to him, he'd take a club and beat his brains out, or burn him out." He said this two or three times; when I came back to camp I came to the tent; heard McCloskey on the inside, and called for him to let me in; he said the door was locked, and told me to rip the tent, and I tore a hole and crawled in, I got in and put the pistol under the foot of the bed and felt around for some matches; McCloskey says, "Who is it?" I told him, and he says, "Great G—d, what are you doing around here; they're all after you, and if they catch you they'll hang you;" I asked him how Stone was, and he said Stone was dead; that was the first I knew of it; I told him I guessed I would give myself up, and he tried to get me to tell them that I had thrown the pistol away, as he wanted it; he also tried to get me to let him arrest me, but I told him I would give up to the sheriff; he went up with me to the sheriff's house; McCloskey was drunk; Stone was going through all his money, and there was lots of talk about his being unable to pay his debts; I did not tell Woolley I wanted the gun to shoot Stone, but to be equal with him, or to defend myself; I don't know which; neither of us spoke about cartridges.

The next and last witness for the prosecution was Wm. Noyes, whose testimony was corroborative of the statements of some of the other witnesses.

The defense then called John Walters. He testified—I am a stock-raiser and a butcher; was in bed at Sieger & Noyes' place in Price at the time the killing of Stone occurred; Woolley was in the room; some one knocked on the door, and Steen came in; Woolley and Steen went out together, and had some conversation, but it was in a low tone, and I could not catch what was said; a few seconds later Steen re-entered and went to the head of the bed, drew something out and put it under his coat; a little more conversation occurred in a subdued tone, and then I heard the word "No," uttered in a loud manner; Woolley returned to the room in about twenty seconds after that; after the pistol shot he did not say, "That shot has killed Stone," he said, "Hello! there goes a shot," nothing else that I know of; he left the house shortly after the shot was fired; when he came back he said Stone was shot dead; that was the only time Woolley said anything about the shot; I did not say to John King that it was a shame that a man should be shot down and no effort made to find the murderer; and that if the pistol could be found it would furnish a clue to the murderer; King said to me that if we could only find the pistol we would have a clue to the murderer; I knew that the shooting was done with Woolley's pistol; I did not tell Billy Williams I did not know where Steen got the pistol from.

W. F. Williams was recalled and testified that when he said "I wonder where Steen got the pistol from," Walters said he did not know.

This closed the evidence and McCloskey and Haley were discharged. They were held as witnesses, however, their bonds being fixed at \$500 each. Failing to find sureties, they were committed to the custody of the Marshal.

An adjournment was then had until to-day.

This morning Judge Emerson and Mr. Evans asked that the defendant Woolley be discharged, as there was no evidence to warrant holding him.

The Commissioner said: "I have endeavored to separate the evidence against Steen and Woolley, and think I have done so. There is one thing in connection with the case, but for which I would discharge Woolley, and that thing made an impression on me. When the witness Noyes was on the stand, Woolley sat behind his counsel, and nodded and moved his head, as if indicating to the witness what the answers should be. I think that conduct was suspicious."

Woolley—Would you allow me a word, Judge?

Commissioner—Yes, sir. Woolley—I if you have noticed, I have a habit of moving my head when I am talking or listening. I also move my hand. I got the habit among the Indians, where I have been a good deal, and where they talk mostly by signs.

This habit on the part of Woolley was testified to by several others, who had noticed it on occasions before the murder took place.

The Commissioner then said—Mr. Steen, stand up. I find from the evidence that there is cause to believe you guilty of murder in the first degree, and you are ordered committed to await the action of the grand jury, without bail.

To Mr. Woolley.—It appears to me, Mr. Woolley that there is probable cause to believe you guilty of a lesser offense, and I am disposed to hold you. I will hear your counsel as to the matter of bail.

Defendant's counsel explained that he was without friends, and if heavy bail was required he would have to go to jail.

Mr. Woolley said he was a stranger in this section of country, and had but little property.

Bail was fixed at \$1,600, and an effort was being made to secure bonds-men.

Several of the witnesses had failed to obey the subpoenas, and had been brought in on attachments. One of these, Mr. Hogan camp, when the train reached Clear Creek Station, left the train and started off for a saloon, but was brought back by Deputy Redfield, who testified that he didn't think he meant to run away, but was under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Hogan camp gave, as the reason for failing to obey the first summons, that he had no money to pay his fare. The other witnesses in default, Wm. H. Reeves and Charles Fields, assigned the same cause.

Messrs. W. F. Williams, Hogan camp, Charles Fields, W. H. Reeves and Noyes were each required to give \$200 bail for their appearance as witnesses before the grand jury and the First District Court.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY FEB. 5.

Centenarian Dead.—In another column is a notice of the demise of Sister Mary Bishop, of the Tenth Ward, of old age. She was 100 years old last September, and was quite hearty, considering her great age, up to a short time ago. At the last old folks' excursion she received a gold medal.

The Cattle Interest.—Dr. Faust, who goes to-morrow with the other delegates to the Cattlemen's Convention at Denver, says that on his return he will proceed to make a tour of the Eastern States in the interest of stock and stock men, in which he will take observations from the standpoint of an expert, of the best places and most favorable conditions for obtaining the best and highest grades of stock, and post himself thoroughly, so that he may know and thus others be advised. He will be gone some time, and bring back a lot of samples with him.

Going to the Convention.—Delegates to the number of about fifteen were visible on the streets to-day, though the inexperienced would be unable to pick them out, they are so much like other people! Of course, we mean by this, delegates to the Cattlemen's Convention at Denver, which promises to be the largest and most interesting gathering of the kind ever held in this country. Those who go will be found as a rule men of experience, and capacity, and it is to be expected that out of their united wisdom in council much good will spring for the vast and growing industry which they represent. They will leave here by the D. & R. G. and also by the U. C. to-morrow morning.

Taylor-Romney-Armstrong Company.—This organization filed its articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. The stockholders are George H. Taylor, George Romney, Francis Armstrong, Heber J. Romney and W. F. Armstrong, all of whom are directors. G. H. Taylor is president, F. Armstrong vice president, and Orson D. Romney secretary and treasurer. The new company takes up the plant of the well known firm of Taylor, Romney & Armstrong, and will continue the general lumber, woodworking and building business, in its various branches. The principal place of business is at Salt Lake City, and the capital stock of \$100,000 is divided into 1000 shares.

The works of the company are located at 301, 303 and 305 west, South Temple Street. The incorporators are well known in the community as thorough business men, and merit the patronage of the people.

A Raving Maniac.—This expression fitly describes the present condition of Joseph Hedges, who is in the county jail awaiting the result of an examination on several charges of assaulting little girls. His conduct at the preliminary hearing was such as to lead to the conviction that he was at least partially demented, and the events that have occurred since his incarceration leave no doubt as to his being insane, and the causes that led thereto. Yesterday he acted so that the jailor was compelled to put irons on him to keep him under control, and even then he would jump three or four feet from the floor, all the while keeping up the most hideous howling. He continued in this state all night, and is now in a deplorable condition, notwithstanding the efforts of the officers to keep him quiet and from injuring himself. It is understood that his case will receive the early attention of the County Court, with a view to ascertaining the propriety of sending him to the Territorial Insane Asylum.

Steam Snow Shovel.—Yesterday a new machine for clearing snow from the track was put into operation on the Oregon Short Line Railway. Its efficiency is to be tested in the heavy snow drifts that have blockaded traffic along that line. It is called a rotary steam snow shovel and was manufactured at Paterson, N. J. In general appearance it is like an ordinary caboose. A heavy concave steel frame 9x12 feet stands out in front, and in the centre of this revolves a set of heavy knives. It is claimed that these knives, which revolve rapidly, will pulverize the snow, which is drawn into a large revolving fan, and from there expelled with a force which carries it a distance of a hundred feet or more. The machine is operated by an attachment to a locomotive boiler, and is adjustable, so that the snow can be

thrown in any desired direction. There is also attached to it a device for removing ice from the track. Whether it will do all that is claimed by its manufacturers will probably be developed shortly.

Frozen to Death.—On Friday evening, January 28th, a young man named Jacob Stable, who had resided near Evanston, Wyoming, was frozen to death. The *Chieftain* gives the following particulars:

"He and his brother John were in charge of their father's sheep herd, and had their camp about ten miles from Church Buttes. On that evening the sheep had wandered off and the young men went out to look for them. When about two miles from camp Jacob said he was tired and wanted to rest, and John took off his overcoat, spread it out on the snow and the two lay down and fell asleep. As soon as it was daylight, John awoke and tried to arouse his brother, but could not. He made his way to camp as soon as possible, procured a horse, returned to where his brother lay and again tried to get him up, but failing left him and went at once to the railroad. He boarded the west bound passenger train and came to Evanston on Saturday evening. On Sunday the father of the boys with a party of men went out to search for the remains. They returned to Evanston on Tuesday afternoon's passenger train with the dead body of the boy.

A SHOCKING CASUALTY.

A LITTLE CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

A lamentable accident occurred at the town of Joseph, Sevier County, Utah, on a recent date. It appears from the statement of a correspondent just received, that a little girl named Caroline Merrill, daughter of Martin and Celia J. Merrill, was accidentally burned to death while the mother was temporarily absent. Our informant states that Mrs. Merrill had left her infant in charge of her daughter Caroline, aged four years, while she went to a neighbor's about forty rods distant, to borrow a wash tub, previously cautioning the little girl to be sure to keep the baby away from the fire till she got back. On returning, a few minutes later, she met little Caroline with her clothes on fire a few steps from the door, where she fell from exhaustion. Her mother, almost distracted at the sight, immediately seized her and plunged her into the water set close at hand and thus extinguished the flames. But the relief came too late. The fire had done its work. She lived only a few minutes, dying from the effects of severe burns which covered the body excepting only the head and face. She was sensible to the last and told her mother that the baby got too close to the flames, and that in her efforts to pull it away, her clothing caught fire. Strange to state the infant 8 or 9 months of age escaped unharmed.

A RAILROAD WANTED.

A CORRESPONDENT PUTS IN A GOOD PLEA FOR IT.

We give space to the following communication from Zenos City, Arizona, because it contains not only valuable information, but also matter worthy the attention of those who conduct and construct gigantic enterprises on the Pacific Slope:

"Now for a word upon railroads. That is what this part of the country wants, what Utah wants, and so do Idaho and Montana and all the north country wants them. The Utah Central (or Union Pacific) Railroad, should be extended south to tap the Atlantic and Pacific road, then on to the Southern Pacific, tapping it at Benson or El Paso—or some place where it can connect with the Sonora and Mexican Central roads. With this, 300 or 400 miles of road would be opened up through this interior or Rocky Mountain region, a continuous line from the city of Mexico in the far south, to the "British Possessions" in the far north, and likewise connecting with or tapping all the roads now crossing the continent. If I were a railroad man, or railroad speculator, this would be the biggest speculation that my eyes could see at present. Long before I came here I thought I could see the wants of this short piece of road, now I can see it ten-fold more. I am told by a number of people here that this country can put upon the market many kinds of fruit and vegetables from two to three weeks earlier than California, and equal if not superior to the California varieties—such as the grape, peach, apricot, Tomato, sweet potato and many others. While the Irish potato here is four cents a pound, the Sweet is only one and one-half. Think if the Salt Lake and Ogden trade in those articles were turned this way, what an impetus it would give these settlements! Besides, if fair passenger rates could be had (something like in the east); many from the north visit here, spending two of three months of the winter season, and in so doing many would be induced to invest one or two hundred dollars of their spare change in city or other property now to be had cheap, which will double up in value under the circumstances alluded to.

The Southern Pacific is at this time said to be building a branch line from Maricopa Station to Tempe and