

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 6.

Another Company.

By private cablegram we learn that a company of 124 Danish Saints sailed from Liverpool today for America, on the steamer Wyoming.

Home From England.

On Tuesday last Elder Henry Walsh returned from a mission to England, where he has been upwards of three and a half years. He left this city February 8, 1885. For thirteen months he labored as a traveling Elder in the Leicester district of the Nottingham Conference. The succeeding eighteen months were occupied as president of that conference, when he was transferred to the Sheffield Conference, over which he presided till his release. He met with considerable success in his labors, especially in the Nottingham Conference, where he baptized 70 persons. In the Sheffield Conference also, additions to the Church go steadily on.

J. E. Schofield.

At Provo, last Saturday, John E. Schofield appeared to change his plea from not guilty to guilty, to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. Mr. Peters stated to the court that he had ascertained that the wives had been separated about six weeks after the first date of the indictment, namely Oct. 15, 1885. The charge was merely technical, as it was understood that for two years of the time named in the indictment defendant had lived apart from his plural wife. Mr. Peters therefore recommended the court to take these facts into consideration. His honor said defendant had approached him on the street and stated these facts substantially, and had referred him to counsel, so that the matter might come to open court. Under the circumstances, Court said he would therefore suspend sentence during defendant's good behavior.

From the South.

We had a call last evening from Elder Willard Carroll, of Orderville, Kane County, who returned on Sept. 27th from a mission to the Southern States. He left this city on May 14th, 1887, and was assigned to the Middle Tennessee Conference, where he labored till released to come home. During his mission he was kindly treated by the people, and met with no rebuff. While there he met with Campbellite ministers who dealt fairly with him. The people in that section are very indifferent to religious topics. There were quite a number of baptisms in the conference, however, and at Baird's Mill a Sunday School was organized. The Sabbath generally in that part are active. For the first four months of his mission Elder Carroll enjoyed good health, but he was then taken with chills and fever and at times quite ill. It finally became necessary to release him on account of his health. He is still severely affected, but is steadily improving with the change of climate.

From New Zealand.

Elder Sondra Sanders, Jr., of this city, returned on Thursday from a mission to New Zealand, on which he started on June 20, 1885. On July 27 he arrived at New Zealand, and was assigned to labor among the Maories in the Waipau district. Three months later he was sent to the Mahia district, where he organized a day school, the first in that place under the direction of the Church. Since then other schools have been organized and are now in operation. At the conference held in March, 1887, Elder Sanders, in connection with Elder Ezra F. Richards, was called to a new class of labor. These Elders were given the task of translating the book of Mormon into the Maori language. This work has been completed and is now in the hands of the printer, at Auckland, for publication. The work is being directed by President William Paxman. The native Saints have subscribed one-third of the amount necessary to pay for the printing of the book, but about \$1000 remain to be collected for the purpose, and if this is raised by the New Zealand Saints it will be a labor of considerable magnitude. The Australasian mission is in a flourishing condition; there being now about 2700 Saints in New Zealand, of whom about 350 are Europeans. Elder Sanders returns in good health and spirits. He has been greatly blessed in his labors in the missionary field.

OFFENDERS IMPRISONED.

The Sentences Imposed Today by Judge Sandford.

Six defendants were called before Judge Sandford today to receive the judgment of the court for having violated the laws. The first who came forward was

JAMES HAMILTON,

a young man who stole some cutlery from the Lake Park restaurant last week. A representation was made of his former good character, and the court suspended sentence upon condition that he would refrain from taking intoxicants, as that seemed to be the cause leading to the crime. Hamilton had been in the penitentiary four months awaiting trial, and has probably been punished severely enough for his actions.

JOHN THORNTON,

who forged D. B. Brinton's name to an order, was brought forward to receive sentence. He said he was 21 years old, and that his parents resided in San Francisco. He gave as a reason for having committed the crime, that he was afraid he would not get his pay. The court ordered that he be imprisoned in the penitentiary for one year.

JOHN BURKE,

or John Taylor, or Judd E. Burke, as he has called himself, received sentence for grand larceny in having stolen a quantity of goods from Geo. M. Scott & Co.'s hardware store last August. He was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary. The burglary charge pending against him was ordered to stand over for the present.

W. A. HIBBARD,

the highway robber, who held up and relieved E. Y. Taylor of his watch a few weeks ago, was made a partaker of the judgment of the Court for the crime of which he had been guilty. In passing sentence the Court remarked, "I don't mean that this business of highway robbery shall be profitable while I am on the bench." Hibbard was then relegated to the penitentiary for a term of five years.

JOHN D. KELLER,

who shot Wade Badgely at Stockton, on May 1, 1871, and who was convicted of voluntary manslaughter, was also sentenced. The Court gave him some advice relative to the course he had pursued in taking human life, and ordered that he be committed to prison for the term of four years and six months.

ALVARD D. CHILDS,

the individual who had seduced a young woman, and had also neglected his family, was the last of the list for judgment. The offense of which he had been convicted, adultery, was of such an aggravated character, that the Court could not feel that it would be consistent to show him any leniency whatever. He was therefore given the full penalty of the law—three years in the penitentiary.

THE CHURCH CASES.

The Developments at Today's Session of the Supreme Court.

A session of the Territorial Supreme Court was held in this city today at 10:30 a. m. There were present Chief Justice Sandford and Associate Justices Boreman, Henderson and Judd.

Judge Boreman read the opinion in the case of the United States vs. T. E. Cutler, unlawful cohabitation. The defendant had asked for a rehearing in his case, but the Court denied the motion.

On motion of P. L. Williams, Frank B. Stevens, of Nebraska, was admitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Johnson and Adams, residents of Utah, and graduates of the law university of Michigan, made application for admittance to the bar, but as an examining committee was necessary, and the court had not sufficient time to devote to the examination, the matter was deferred for the present.

THE CHURCH CASES.

There were present in the court, of counsel in the suits of the United States vs. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, District Attorney Peters and Mr. Clarke, and District Attorney Hobson, for the plaintiff; Col. James O. Broadhead, F. S. Richards, Ben Sheeks and Le Grand Young, for the defendants, and P. L. Williams, for the Receiver.

Mr. Peters stated to the Court that it had been the intention to bring up the Church cases, but Mr. Hobson had arrived from Colorado but a few moments before, having been on the delayed Union Pacific train which was due last night. As there were some papers of importance to examine, the counsel for the plaintiff desired a little time to consult. He therefore asked till this afternoon, and said that the case would probably take the whole of the session.

P. L. Williams said he expected that today a final decree would be entered in these cases, and a disposition made of the property so far as this court was concerned. He therefore wanted to lay before the court the matter of the compensation of the Receiver. He also wanted to take some testimony, and to have his compensation as attorney for the Receiver adjudicated by the court.

The court then took recess till 2:30 p. m. This afternoon the following petitions were filed:

THE TEMPLE BLOCK.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

United States of America, Plaintiff,

vs.

The late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and John Taylor, late Trustee-in-Trust, and Willford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant and John W. Taylor, late assistant Trustees-in-Trust of said corporation, Defendants.

Now come William B. Preston, Robert T. Burton and John R. Winder,

defendants herein and respectfully represent to the Court and allege:

That on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1887, they were duly appointed by the probate court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, trustees to hold title to real estate belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—having been previously nominated thereto by the authorities of said Church; that as such Trustees they now hold the legal title to block eighty-seven (87) Plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, situated in the city and county of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, known as the "Temple Block;" that there are on said block three large buildings—two completed and the third in course of construction but nearing completion. That said buildings have been and are being constructed by said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, exclusively for religious purposes, and that the same have been and are used exclusively for the worship of God; that the whole of said block is ground appurtenant to said buildings, and that the same has been in the possession of said Church and used by it ever since the year 1848, exclusively for religious purposes and for the worship of God.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that the premises above described, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto, be, by proper order and decree, set apart to said Church and the title thereto, and possession thereof confirmed in your petitioners, as trustees as aforesaid, and for such other and further relief as may seem to the Court meet and proper.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD,

F. S. RICHARDS,

LE GRAND YOUNG,

SHEEKS & RAWLINS,

Solicitors for said Petitioners.

THE TITING OFFICE.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

The United States of America, Plaintiff,

vs.

The late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and John Taylor, late Trustee-in-Trust, and Willford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, and John W. Taylor, late assistant Trustees-in-Trust, of said corporation, Defendants.

Petition.

Now come Win. B. Preston, Robert T. Burton and John R. Winder, defendants herein, and respectfully represent to the court and allege:

That on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1887, they were duly appointed by the probate court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, trustees to hold title to real estate belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—having been previously nominated thereto by the authorities of said Church; that as such trustees they now hold the legal title to the following described land and premises, situated in the city and county of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to-wit: A portion of block eighty-eight (88), Plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at a point four (4) rods north of the south-west corner of lot four (4), in block eighty-eight (88), Plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence north twenty-six (26) rods, thence east twenty (20) rods, thence south twenty-two and one-half (22½) rods, thence west fourteen (14) rods, thence south three and one-half (3½) rods, thence west six (6) rods, to the place of beginning, known as the "Titing Office" property; that said premises are held in trust by said trustees for the use and benefit of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; that they were taken possession of by the agents of said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints when Salt Lake City was first laid out and surveyed in 1848, and ever since that time have been and now are used and occupied by said Church; that prior to July 1st, 1862, building and other improvements of the value of several thousand dollars had been built thereon by said Church, and that it had acquired a vested right to and interest in said property before July 1st, 1862, and was and is entitled to own and possess the same.

Therefore your petitioners pray that the premises above described, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto, be set apart to said Church and the title thereto, and possession thereof, confirmed in your petitioners as trustees as aforesaid; and for such other and further relief as may seem to the Court meet and proper.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD,

F. S. RICHARDS,

LE GRAND YOUNG,

SHEEKS & RAWLINS,

Solicitors for said Petitioners.

THE GARGO HOUSE AND HISTORIAN OFFICE.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah.

United States of America, Plaintiff,

vs.

The late corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and John Taylor, late Trustee-in-Trust, and Willford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, Brigham Young, Moses Thatcher, Francis M. Lyman, John Henry Smith,

George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, and John W. Taylor, late Assistant Trustees-in-Trust, of said corporation, Defendants.

Petition.

Now come William B. Preston, Robert T. Burton and John R. Winder, defendants herein, and respectfully represent to the Court and allege:

That on the nineteenth day of May, A. D. 1887, they were duly appointed by the probate court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, trustees to hold title to real estate belonging to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—having been previously nominated thereto by the authorities of said Church; that as such trustees they now hold the legal title to the following described land and premises, situated in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, to-wit: The east half (½) of lot six (6) in block seventy-five (75), Plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of lot six (6), in block seventy-five (75), Plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, and running thence south ten (10) rods, thence west ten (10) rods, thence north ten (10) rods, thence east ten (10) rods to the place of beginning, known as the "Gargo House" and lot; that said premises are held in trust by said trustees for the use and benefit of the President of that body of religious worshippers known and called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, as a parsonage, and the President of said Church has made his home and residence thereon ever since the year 1878.

That the following described premises lying immediately west of and adjoining the premises above described, viz: A part of lot six (6), in block seventy-five (75), Plat "A," Salt Lake City survey, described as follows: Commencing at a point ten (10) rods west of the northeast corner of said lot, and running thence south ten (10) rods, thence west seven (7) rods, thence north ten (10) rods, thence east seven (7) rods, to the place of beginning, known as the "Historian Office" and grounds, are and have been ever since the year 1878, a part of said parsonage, and the building situated thereon contains the Church library and records; that the legal title to said last above-described premises is vested in one Theodore McKean, who holds it on the same trusts and for the same purposes as those hereinbefore set out, to-wit: as a part of the parsonage or residence of the President of said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that all the premises above described, with the buildings thereon, and the appurtenances thereto, be set apart to said Church as a parsonage, and the title thereto confirmed in the respective trustees who now hold the legal title to the same; and for such other and further relief as may seem to the Court meet and proper.

JAMES O. BROADHEAD,

F. S. RICHARDS,

LE GRAND YOUNG,

SHEEKS & RAWLINS,

Solicitors for said Petitioners.

P. L. Williams called up the question of compensation to Receiver Dyer and his attorney.

Chief Justice Sandford said the court could not entertain the matter and said it should be referred in the manner usual in such cases. A referee would be appointed to take testimony.

Judge Judd suggested that perhaps counsel for both sides could agree upon a suitable referee.

The counsel conferred for a short time, and agreed upon Judge E. T. Sprague, who was appointed.

Col. Broadhead inquired the scope of the order, and Mr. Williams replied that it was for services for the Receiver's attorney up to date; and for the Receiver himself to date, and a rate of compensation for the future.

Judge Sandford—The order will be approved to both sides before appointment. The referee will take testimony as to the value of the service rendered to date, and examine the accounts of the Receiver.

There was some further discussion on the subject, but the order of the court remained unchanged.

The referee was instructed to report by the first day of the January, 1889, term.

Mr. Hobson said the counsel on both sides were endeavoring to come to an agreement as to the terms of the final decree. There was considerable real estate that the government claimed would be forfeited, and inasmuch as it was in the hands of a Receiver, he asked that the government be permitted to commence suits for the forfeiture of that part of the Church property.

Col. Broadhead said they could make no opposition to the motion, but would contest the cases when suits were filed.

The order asked for was granted. Mr. Peters asked that Francis Armstrong and Jesse W. Fox be made parties defendant to the suit. Granted.

Col. Broadhead said the counsel on both sides had agreed upon all the facts except as to the escheat of the personal property. That had been submitted to the Solicitor-General at Washington. This had been done to avoid taking a vast amount of testimony. No answer had yet been received from the Solicitor-General, but it was expected daily. If no reply came by Monday morning, some agreement would be reached here and the case submitted.

The court adjourned till Monday, at 11 a. m.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 8, 1888.

From the Northwest.

Elder Parley Christiansen, of Ephraim, reached this city on his return from a mission to the northwestern states, on Thursday evening last. He left Utah in May, 1887, and proceeded first to Council Bluffs, where he attended a conference, and then went to a place called Mormon Settlement, now called the Millstone Branch in Wisconsin, where he attended another conference, at which he was appointed to labor in Minnesota. He labored in that state and the adjoining borders of Wisconsin until January 1, 1888, when he was directed to go to Kansas, in which state he labored nearly three months. From there he went to a conference at Council Bluffs, at which he was appointed to labor in central Iowa. He remained in that field four months, when he was released to return home.

Elder Christiansen enjoyed good health during his mission, and removed much prejudice by his labors; but numerous converts are not being made in the regions in which he labored.

DEATH OF SAMUEL C. PRATT.

Full Details of the Lamentable Accident.

The news of the terrible death of Samuel C. Pratt, in Nevada, greatly shocked the community, who will be interested in reading the following letter giving fuller particulars than any yet received, which we are enabled, by courtesy, to publish:

WADSWORTH, Nevada,

October 5th, 1888.

Mrs. Marion Pratt, Salt Lake, Utah:

Dear Madam—In accordance with my message this morning, I write to further detail the deplorable accident that happened to Mr. Pratt, at Hot Springs, yesterday morning. He had been ordered to Toano, and intended to start on the train yesterday morning, the train being an hour late. Mr. Pratt took a walk up to the springs, nearly half a mile from the station. About the time the train was due at Hot Springs, Miss Van Hynning, day operator at that place called me on the wire and told me she was afraid Pratt would not get back in time to take the train, that at that time she could see nothing of him returning from the springs. Fearing that something had happened him, a messenger was sent up, who found the poor boy on the bank of the boiling hot spring, unconscious and badly scalded.

It is supposed he must have been in the spring some time before he could extricate himself. I have never visited this spring myself, but from those that have, I learn the surrounding banks of this particular spring, are quite dangerous. The boiling hot water rises with such force, that it undermines the banks of quicksand formation, so that a stranger is very apt to step to the brink of the bank, and his own weight will cave the bank and himself into the treacherous spring. I am satisfied in my own mind, that this is precisely how this accident happened, notwithstanding the theories advanced by others.

He was carried down to the station, placed on a coal car on which a mattress was placed and taken here soon as an engine could cover the distance, a doctor summoned and comfortable quarters provided for him at our leading hotel, and everything was in readiness long before the train arrived. Our citizens were overflowing with sympathy and vied with each other as to the comfort of our unfortunate comrade. The doctor upon examination, found that there was no possible chance for his recovery and everything possible was done to relieve his suffering.

The accident must have happened about 9:30 a. m. He returned to consciousness about 3 p. m., spoke of his aunt, his sisters, Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Douglas; said he had no will to make, that he had nothing to leave.

Our Justice of the Peace tried to take his dying statement concerning the accident, but I do not think there should be any importance attached to it whatever, as the doctor who was present didn't think the poor boy realized fully the questions asked and the answers given, his pain was so intense. The judge asked if it was accidental or with suicidal intent. He replied, "It was not suicidal intent, at the same time it was not wholly unintentional."

The poor boy expired at 4 p. m., and I think he showed a remarkable constitution to have lasted so long, for he was terribly scalded, the skin and nails coming off and the flesh had to be handled carefully. For this reason we could not dress the remains except in a shroud.

The remains left here by passenger train this morning and hope they will go to their destination all right. While I regret to see so much expense attached to them, believe me, that we did the best we could. The metallic casket cost us \$200 at Reno, hence the amount so large. In conclusion, let me assure you, that you have the heart-felt sympathies of myself and family, and in fact, of the whole community, in your hour of sorrow. If I can be of any service to you, do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours respectfully,

T. F. DODD,

Train Dispatcher for Southern Pacific Company.