

Donner Norrell and made out two complaints against the officers who performed that duty. One charges them with assault, and the other with forcible entry to his property.

It was rumored on the streets that Linck, the individual who inaugurated these highbanded proceedings, proposed to raise a crowd and try to take possession of the public grounds by force, but if ever such a foolish idea was entertained, no steps were taken to carry it out.

This afternoon Marshal Solomon and Sheriff Burt were arrested on warrants issued by Commissioner Norrell, on the charges made against them by R. McDonald.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 17, 1888.

Notice.

In consequence of the diphtheria breaking out in Morgan City, the Morgan Stake Quarterly Conference is postponed indefinitely, by order of the Presidency of the Stake.

W. G. SMITH,
SAMUEL FRANCIS,
Feb. 17, 1888. Of the Presidency.

In An Iowa Prison.

We have been permitted to peruse a letter of recent date written by Brother Sidney Weeks, of Idaho, who is now in a United States prison at Sioux Falls, Iowa, serving out a sentence for violating the Edmunds law. He writes in a cheerful vein, and does not appear to be cast down. Recently the prisoners, with whom he is confined have been permitted, to attend divine service on Sunday, and the letter referred to speaks favorably of a discourse delivered to the convicts by a lady.

The Local Poetic Fraternity.

FOURTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY,
February 17th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Brother J. L. Townshend, of Payson, requests the insertion of the following notice in your journal.

Respectfully, WM. WILLES.

TO ZION'S POETS, AT HOME AND ABROAD:

It has been thought desirable to effect an organization of the poets in Zion, for the purpose of becoming mutually acquainted, and to encourage the poetic talent that exists among our people.

All poets who desire to become members of a society for the purpose will please communicate their views in relation thereto, addressed to Wm. Willes, at the above address.

(Signed) J. L. TOWNSHEND.

Bredemeyer in Limbo.

Dr. Bredemeyer has got into the penitentiary already. He was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of threatening to kill his wife, she having made complaint against him, and on being brought before Commissioner Norrell he was required to give \$1,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury. This he was unable to do, and was committed to jail. His bondsmen on the charge of adultery also came in and surrendered him to the custody of Marshal Dyer. When the doctor saw that he had to go to prison he made quite a scene, wildly weeping. He has frequently declared that before he would go to prison he would commit suicide, but he got to jail without being given an opportunity to perform any rash deed.

An Old Folks' Gathering.

Yesterday afternoon and evening there was a very pleasant gathering at the residence of Brother C. R. Savage. The occasion was the annual treat given by that gentleman and his amiable wife to the old folks of the Twentieth Ward, for whom a feast was provided. After the good things were partaken of the guests were entertained by musical and other performances executed by the children of the host and hostess, and also members of the family of Brothers W. C. Dunbar and Charles Dunbar sang, in his inimitable style, "My dear old wife and I." President Angus M. Cannon was among the guests. At the close of the exercises he made a few timely remarks, the company dispersing shortly before ten o'clock.

Run Over by the Cars.

It is learned from Garrison that a very serious accident occurred there last night to Fred Alberts, a resident of Butte. He was on his way to Spokane Falls, and had made the common mistake of taking the evening train for Garrison, expecting (as would have been correct under the old time card) to catch a west-bound passenger train on the Northern Pacific that night. On getting to Garrison he found that he would have to remain there until 11 o'clock today, and perhaps an hour or two longer. Not wanting to be delayed so long, he decided to go ahead on a freight train. One came along about midnight, and he attempted to board it as it was pulling out. By a misstep he slipped and fell under the train, and was run over, one of his legs being crushed to jelly. The particulars of the accident are not known further than this. He was able to tell his name and that he was from Butte, bound for Spokane. He was brought back to Deer Lodge and placed in the hospital. He has a leg by the accident, and may

lose his life.—Butte Intermountain, Feb. 14.

Death of Elder Brown.

The friends of Elder Benjamin Brown, Counselor to Bishop George H. Taylor, of the Fourteenth Ward, will be pained to learn of the death of that excellent and faithful man, which occurred yesterday, Feb. 18th, after a somewhat lingering illness. The following data has been furnished concerning the deceased:

Benjamin Brown was the son of Botwright and Rachel Brown, born at Geldstone, County of Norfolk, England, on December 20th, 1839. He joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints June 4th, 1879. He was President of the Beccles Branch of the Church from that time till he emigrated to Utah, in 1881, when he brought with him a family of ten, consisting of his wife, eight children and his wife's father. He resided in the Fourteenth Ward ever since his arrival in this city till his decease, part of which time he acted as presiding High Priest of that ward during the absence of Bishop G. H. Taylor. Subsequently he acted in the office of Counselor to Bishop Taylor.

THE LAND GRABBERS.

Prosecuting City Officers for Protecting City Property.

THE TRIAL RESULTS IN AN ACQUITTAL.

The action growing out of the movements of John H. Linck, against the municipal officers, was heard before Commissioner Norrell today. In addition to the former arrests, Mayor F. Armstrong, Marshal A. Solomon, Recorder H. M. Wells, Sheriff A. J. Burt and 60 others were charged with forcibly entering land belonging to John H. Linck.

Mr. Rawlins asked that the case against the Mayor and his associates be taken up first.

Arthur Brown and Judge McBride appeared as counsel for the complaining witness, and it developed that they were the actual counselors and advisors of Linck in his nefarious scheme.

Mr. Rawlins objected to these attorneys appearing without the consent of the public prosecutor, but the commissioner overruled the objection.

The Mayor, Recorder, Marshal and Sheriff were present in court, and entered a plea of not guilty.

R. D. McDonald, the individual who represented the landgrabber Linck, and who refused to retire from the city property at the request of the Mayor and was promptly removed, was the first witness. He testified—I made the complaint in this case; was in the employ of Mr. Linck, on a lot on Arsenal Hill which he had enclosed; I was in charge of a gang of men, strengthening the fence; Mayor Armstrong and a number of men came to the outside of the mud wall; the persons named in the complaint were all there; the Mayor got out of his buggy and asked who was doing the work; I told him Mr. Linck; he asked where he was, and I replied "Down town," but I was in charge; as Mayor, he requested me to move off; I said I would if he had a proper order from court; he asked me to go peaceably; I told him I would remain till a proper order of court came; Solomon and Burt then pushed me down the hill and out of the enclosure; the enclosure was made the day before; Mr. Linck employed the men, and paid for the work.

To Mr. Rawlins—I did not know the land belonged to the city; Marshal Solomon and several other city officers told me it was city property, and ordered me off; I had attempted to build a fence before, and it was taken down by the city officers; I knew they were city officers; there was a notice warning people that it was city property, and warning people off; it was at the corner of the ground I was fencing; that notice was put up on the morning of the 15th; I proceeded, under direction of Mr. Linck, a real estate man, to fence the ground, notwithstanding the order; do not know how long Linck has been in Salt Lake; he never told me; have talked with him about the land; he asked me if I would put up a fence for him, but did not say where; this was two weeks ago on Saturday; he asked me again on the 8th inst., what it would cost; we began work on the 13th; when the Mayor came up we were fencing; the enclosure was not completed; there were posts all around; I was fencing the road when the Mayor came; I had fenced across all the roads; I was never on that hill before ten days ago; the officers crowded me down the hill; I told them if I was doing wrong to arrest me, but they did not; Linck had been up there a day or two before; I had been warned twice by Marshal Solomon before the notice was posted up; I think there was only one wire at part of the enclosure; at that place men and animals could go in; Linck told me to close up the road—that is, Messrs. Brown and McBride, his attorneys, told me for him.

To Mr. Brown—The enclosure was not completed when the Mayor came up; there was one wire around all but about fifty feet; I was between the two enclosures; in the roadway, when the Mayor came; when the notice was put up, I had one wire put around the enclosures; on the first day we were digging postholes; the Marshal and some of the officers came up in the afternoon; I had 26 or 28 men; the

Marshal and his men told me the ground belonged to the city and ordered me to quit; I asked them to produce their papers; they then removed the whole of the fence; I started to put up another the next day; had got around two enclosures with one wire by night; last evening I saw a force of men pulling down the fence; I came down the hill when I was put off.

To Mr. Rawlins—There was a gap left as a gateway in each of the enclosures when the Mayor came; I was warned off the property a number of times each day; the first day I was there I found city officials claiming the land for the municipality; I closed up another road beside the main road.

John H. King testified—I was working with Mr. McDonald for Mr. Linck when the Mayor and his men drove us off; saw them put the tents over the fence, and came down; I was not spoken to at that time, but shortly afterward somebody ordered me off, and I went; the fences were torn down last night; about 60 men came with the Mayor; I saw no rifles or arms of any kind; the city was in full possession on Monday, and the fences were moved.

George Thomas testified—I was working for Mr. Linck; when the Mayor came I was at the top of the roadway; was asked to step off the land, and did so; saw no weapons; saw the men throw the tents off the land.

Mr. McDonald was recalled and said—I did not see any weapons myself; the Mayor came up with his men a little after 8 o'clock in the morning; the Mayor directed affairs; they could have moved me off with less force than they used.

C. E. Prall testified—I was on the bluff when the Mayor came up; we started down and saw them "fire" the tents and men; one of the police told me to go out; I asked if he was in a hurry and he said no, but it was necessary for me to hurry; I saw several guns in a wagon; they were Winchester rifles.

Fred Newell testified—I was with Prall; saw the tents pulled down, and it looked like men going through the barbed wire fence; I saw the Tribune reporter go to a wagon and pick up a rifle.

To Mr. Rawlins—The gun was under a blanket; no weapons were brandished by anybody.

D. S. Yanki, a Scotchman, testified—I was with McDonald; the Mayor came up and told us to get off; said if we would not go peaceably it must be forcibly; the Mayor asked, "Are you ready to go or not?" McDonald said, "I will go if papers are served; Sheriff Burt and Marshal Solomon then put McDonald and a man named Walker off the ground; saw no weapons.

To Mr. Rawlins—I had been warned off several times by the city officers; there was also a notice to the same effect.

Matthew Walker testified—I was working with Mr. McDonald, when a lot of "cops" and marshals ordered us off the ground; I started, but I was not going quick enough and they helped me off; they didn't give me time to look.

C. C. Newell testified—I saw a wagon on there with some guns; did not see the guns till the wagon was being driven off; then I lifted the wagon cover and saw three guns; the officers told us all to get off; did not bear any swearing; it may have been Mr. Linck's wagon that had the guns; I do not know whose it was; it came up behind the police force.

The prosecution rested and Mr. Rawlins moved that the charge be dismissed, as the proof failed to sustain it. The prosecution had not shown that Linck held the property; in fact it had shown to the contrary. Mr. Rawlins cited a number of authorities directly in point, sustaining the action of the city, and remarked that the land grabbers had been rightly served.

Mr. Brown replied, claiming that the city was not in possession of the land in dispute, which he alleged was unoccupied. He claimed that Linck had the right to acquire a title to the grounds.

Judge McBride got off one of his old-time harangues about "oppression," "barbarism," "Daulies," etc., and worked himself into a frenzy as he poured forth a torrent of threats as to the terrible calamities and damage that would result from the city's representatives' maintaining the city's property from seizure. The speech was apparently intended to enlist the sympathies of the crowd.

Mr. Sheeks followed in a brief speech, in which he characterized Mr. McBride's effort as a "howl," and stated that if Mr. M. had been on the other side he would have "howled" about the officers sitting still if they had not pursued the course they had. He showed that Linck and his men occupied the position of interlopers and had been properly dealt with.

Commissioner Norrell reviewed the case, and remarked that an owner could use such force as was necessary to retain possession of his property. The question was whether Linck had a right to take possession. The law does not require a city to station a man or build a house on its property in order to hold it; it is satisfied when the city exercises exclusive dominion. The testimony showed that the city was in possession, and the possession of Linck and his men was therefore tortious. The representatives of the city had not gone beyond the proper limit or used more force than was necessary under the law. It made no difference whether the land was a public park or not, if the city controlled under a patent any

open lot, that was legal possession. The defendants were therefore discharged.

In regard to the assault and battery charge against Marshal Solomon and Sheriff Burt, the same order was made. The case of Charles Hayward, who alleged that he was arrested by Police-man Pickett without authority, when he refused to get off the ground, was next taken up.

There was considerable crossfiring among the attorneys, and the hearing was finally postponed until Saturday at 4 p. m. The circumstances of the case are that the officer was trying to get up a post when Hayward made an effort to prevent it. The officer said "I arrest you," when Hayward ceased his interference and was released.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Arsenal Hill grounds and Tenth Ward Square were held by the city all night and today, no effort being made to dislodge the officers. Last evening the fences on Arsenal Hill were torn down. A great many people were attracted to the hill in the evening by the bonfires the guards had made to sit around, but all was quiet.

THE KIND HE IS.

J. H. Linck, the cause of the whole unpleasantness, and who has been engaged in the real estate business, was arrested last evening, on a charge of violating the city ordinances by doing business without a license. He was released on bail to appear for trial tomorrow.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 18, 1888.

Pleaded Guilty.

In the Third District Court yesterday afternoon, Thomas Alsop was arraigned on charge of unlawful cohabitation, and pleaded guilty. Sentence was set for March 13th.

Took Out His License.

John H. Linck was before Justice Pyper today for doing a real estate business without having complied with the ordinance requiring that a license be first procured. He took out the required permit, and the court dismissed the charge.

Mrs. Ann Hickenlooper Dead.

Yesterday morning, at her home in North Ogden, Weber County, Sister Ann Ham Hickenlooper, widow of the late Bishop Wm. H. Hickenlooper, of this city, died of dropsy. She was born in Dunkeswell, Devonshire, England, Jan. 1, 1827, and came to Utah in 1856. She was in feeble health for a number of years previous to her demise. The remains will be interred in the cemetery at North Ogden. She had lived a useful life, and died firm in the faith of the Gospel.

Death Notices.

Several times recently we have received, with a request that they be published, notices of the death of persons, the names of the deceased being omitted. In other instances there has been a failure to state the town in which the deceased resided or died. Unless the facts necessary to constitute a record of the death of persons are furnished to us, we, as a matter of course, will be unable to gratify the family and friends by publishing them.

Anti-Shoddyism.

We take pleasure in inviting the attention of merchants and the public generally to the column advertisement of Goddard & Co's hats, trusting it may be the means of waking up some warm hearted capitalist to come to their rescue with sufficient means to set their valuable machinery in motion, utilize rabbit furs, and turn out hat bodies by the million. It would supply this and the surrounding Territories with home made hats, to the exclusion of the many wool shoddy articles now imported.

Murder.

At Anaconda, Montana, yesterday morning William Martin, proprietor of the Plauter's House, murdered Patrick Reardon, an employee of the Anaconda smelter. The two men were walking along the street together, and having some words about six dollars, which Reardon owed Martin for board. Suddenly they stopped, when Martin pulled his revolver and struck Reardon on the head twice, knocking him down and insensible. Martin then shot him in the back of the head, killing him instantly, and made his escape. A posse of citizens started after him.

Samuel Worthen Dead.

On the 2d of February, Samuel Worthen, a highly respected resident of Panguitch, Garfield County, died at his home. On the 25th of November last Brother Worthen was released from the Utah Penitentiary, at the end of a six months' term for living with more than one wife. He remained in this city working for a short time, and then left for home, where he arrived on January 31st. He was quite sick then; on the morning of Feb. 2d, about 5 o'clock, his throat began to get sore, and late in the day his tongue became so swollen that he was unable to talk. Every attention possible was paid to him, but without avail, and he died that evening. He was born in Northwick, Cheshire, England, Dec. 21, 1825 and came to Utah in 1851.

Blown to Pieces.

Georgetown, Colo., Feb. 14.—A miner by the name of B. F. Benjamin, working on the Shenandoah Valley tunnel, Red Elephant mountain, near Lawson, was found dead about 8 o'clock this afternoon. Benjamin was working alone in the breast of a 700-foot tunnel, and had returned to his work yesterday afternoon, after having told a fellow miner he would be obliged to pick out a missed shot that afternoon. He was seen alive at 3:30 o'clock yesterday, and the accident must have occurred between that time and 6 p. m. The body was discovered today by Mr. Ira Oleson, of Red Elephant, and was lying about ten feet from the breast of the tunnel partially covered by broken rock and frightfully mangled. The skull was crushed, and every bone in his body seemed to have been broken by the force of the explosion. Evidently death had been the instantaneous result of the explosion of the missed shot he had spoken of. An inquest was held and a verdict returned that death was caused as stated. The deceased had resided in Golden for some years, where he leaves a wife and child. —Denver News.

Shot in the Leg.

Last night B. F. Whittemore, a saloon keeper near the Utah Central depot, was shot in the leg, but not seriously injured. From his account it appears that several parties were making a noise in his saloon, chief among the disturbers being Rone Gillespie. Mrs. Whittemore requested them to go out, but they refused. Whittemore then came in and ordered them out, and all went except Gillespie. Soon after, Whittemore's little boy went to Gillespie, who still continued the disturbance, and remarked that he had been requested to leave. At this Gillespie slapped the boy in the face, and Whittemore senior came forward holding a revolver in his hand. The saloon keeper says he brought it to scare Gillespie, and in his own nervousness it was discharged, the bullet entering the calf of the right leg. Gillespie came up to the City Hall and said that Whittemore had attempted to shoot him, and that he had struck the weapon down, the bullet wounding the saloonkeeper. He was notified to return this morning, but failed to appear. Whittemore will recover in a few days.

Park City Notes.

Joseph Snider, son of Andrew Snider, who left for Montana last fall, returned to the Park Saturday last, suffering from blindness. It seems that he was engaged in chopping wood in the timber above Anaconda, and became snow-blind. He went to the hospital at that point and the treatment he received there caused a film to grow over both eyes and he is now almost totally blind, having to be led about the house. A subscription was taken up Wednesday among the business men and a handsome sum realized, which will be used to send the unfortunate young man east to receive treatment at the hands of an expert oculist.

There came near being a serious accident to the Park City passenger train at Echo on Monday evening last. It seems the passenger was flagging around the big bend to get on the Park branch, when a heavy freight train came around the curve and ran into them. It seems that the freight could not be checked in time to avoid the collision, though every effort was used to hold her. The passenger train was entitled to the right of way and expected the freight to stop. The collision was not very violent and no damage was done beyond smashing up the pilots of both engines and jarring the passengers somewhat. It might have been very serious and caused loss of life and limb, as that curve is one of the most dangerous on the Union Pacific road, and has been the direct cause of several serious wrecks. —Call.

DANGEROUS FOOD.

James M. Pierce writes as follows from Springfield under date of the 16th inst.:

By request, I herein report a well-defined case of poisoning by eating canned pie plant, which took place here in the family of Brother Newman Bulkley, on Tuesday last.

A tin can of this plant was opened by his daughter Leona, who put it up last fall, as also some of the same kind put up in glass jars. The family had used out of the glass jars, the contents of which were very nice. But in eating from the tin can at breakfast, the daughter and another young lady, Anna Holt, from Spanish Fork, partook freely. In an hour or two after eating breakfast, the daughter was taken violently sick. Her father came in and asked her what she had eaten. She showed him the can, and he saw that it had turned green on the inside, a can which was bright new tin when filled, and that she was poisoned. She vomited freely and finally recovered.

The other young lady from Spanish Fork had started home soon after eating, but it has been learned since that she also was taken sick in a similar manner, on the way home, though not so violently. It was also noticeable that she had not partaken so freely of the plant.

I will also state that I have seen the can today, and the inside is covered with a thick coating of sea green material, as if enameled.