

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 6.

Considered It Unsafe.—Gen. D. H. Wells states in correction of the idea that he considered the boiler at Butler's mill in safe condition, conveyed by the item in Friday's NEWS, that he never did consider it safe, and expressed himself unequivocally to that effect at the time it was tested four years ago. It has been a wonder to him and others that a similar terrible accident has not occurred before.

Davis County Convention.—The Davis County Convention of the People's Party convened at Farmington October 1st, 1884, and nominated three delegates and as many alternates, as follows: Delegates—George A. Lincoln, Joseph Barton and William H. Streeter. Alternates—Richard E. Egan, Thomas F. Rourke, and Aaron B. Cherry, to attend the People's Territorial Convention, which convenes at the City Hall in this city on Wednesday next.

Provo Woolen Mills.—There is no industry in this Territory which deserves more substantial encouragement than that of the Provo Manufacturing Company, and by their determined efforts to produce goods which defy competition for their intrinsic merit, we believe they are sure to succeed in furnishing nearly every home in Utah with some of their various productions. We noticed a suit of clothes yesterday on one of our townsmen which certainly equals anything of its kind in imported goods. They are turning out a few new specialties this season in the way of opera flannels of different shades, some very fine double shawls and different styles of tweeds for men's suits.

The company have gone to considerable expense to put in a pumping apparatus so that on each floor they can throw a full two inch stream of water in case of fire. Their goods are for sale in all the leading houses of the Territory.

Priesthood Meeting.—A meeting of the Priesthood was held in the Tabernacle last evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, and a large congregation assembled. The speakers were President John Taylor and President Wilford Woodruff. The former delivered an elaborate and interesting discourse upon the Priesthood, both Aaronic and Melchisedec, the Gospel and the Mediation, the designs of God in the creation of the earth, the fall of Adam and the ultimate redemption of the world and its inhabitants.

President Woodruff, in the course of his remarks referred to a circumstance that took place at Kirtland fifty years ago last April, on the occasion of his first seeing and hearing the Prophet Joseph Smith. The latter at a Priesthood meeting called to assemble in a little log house, after a number of Elders had testified, arose and prophesied that this work would yet fill the earth; and that the Latter-day Saints would fill the Rocky Mountains, and with the Lamanites would build up the Zion of God. The speaker said he little thought then that he would see the Rocky Mountains, much less live to witness the fulfillment of Joseph's prophecy. He also testified to the utter fulfillment of the Prophet's words in the triumph of truth and the overthrow of Babylon.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Proceedings before Chief Justice Zane this morning:

R. D. McDonald vs. Samuel C. Ewing; motion to set aside findings of referee and for a new trial overruled. Exception.

J. S. Hutchinson vs. Henrietta McKay et al. Demurrer to cross complaint and motion to strike out cross complaint; motion overruled and demurrer denied.

In the matter of the attachment of Jas. Moffatt defaulting grand juror for absence, he was brought before the Court, stated his excuse, was warned and discharged.

People vs. Geo. H. Kellogg, grand larceny. Defendant arraigned and pleads not guilty.

People, etc., vs. Michael Murphy, murder; arraigned and takes statutory time to plead.

People etc., vs. John Banks and John Kelly, burglary; each arraigned, plead not guilty, and is allowed till Oct. 8th to withdraw plea.

People etc., vs. Robert L. Taylor and Edward Newman, robbery; defendants arraigned and plead not guilty.

People etc., vs. James McLelland, dismissed.

People etc., vs. Walker and Austin, dismissed as to Austin, passed as to other defendant.

Giovanni Cereghino vs. Antonio Cereghino; motion for a new trial submitted.

In a second case the same order was made.

Henry Owen vs. Louis Oviatt; motion for a new trial argued by J. M. Lomax for plaintiff.

Recess till 2 p.m.

DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

HON. JOHN W. YOUNG DISCHARGED AND HIS BAIL EXONERATED.

A FAULTY INDICTMENT QUICKLY QUASHED.

Chief Justice Zane delivered the following opinion in the Third District

Court this morning, upon the demurrer offered and argued last Saturday by the attorney of Hon. J. W. Young, indicted for polygamy.

"The attorney for the defendant in this case interposes a demurrer to the indictment for the reason as stated that more than one offense is charged in said indictment to wit: 'said indictment charges that defendant feloniously married Elizabeth Canfield, having at the time a living and undivorced wife, Clara Jones, and again in the same count charges the defendant with feloniously marrying Christina Dumke, the said Clara Jones and the said Elizabeth Canfield being then still living, the said Clara Jones being his legal wife.' The grand jurors have charged in the indictment first that defendant was married on the 21st day of March 1866 to Clara Jones and that he continued to live with her as his wife; and that on 2nd day of November 1867 he did feloniously marry and take to wife one Elizabeth Canfield and live with her as his wife etc.; and further in the same count charges that on the 1st day of March 1869 in the city and county of Salt Lake he was married to Christina Dumke and that he also lived with her as his wife. It is argued by the attorney for the prosecution in his reply that the second marriage was barred by the statute of limitations when this indictment was found and that but one felony in therefore charged. The general rule of pleading is, and to this there is probably no exception, that but one felony can be charged in the same count of the indictment. There are perhaps cases of the same offense being charged differently in different counts, but the rules of pleading have been that no defendant be charged with two felonies in the same indictment, still less so in the same count as is the case here. If the first felony charged is barred by the statute of limitations it is nevertheless a felony, although it can not be prosecuted. I am of the opinion that it was improper and wrong to charge this felony with the other one in the same indictment, notwithstanding that it was barred by the statute of limitations; for it would have been impossible to have one case tried without having it cumbered and prejudiced by the other case. Hence it would be impossible to try this case unless the court had the power to strike out part of the indictment as surplus, which the court has not. The demurrer to this indictment is therefore sustained.

Mr. Rawlins, attorney for defendant immediately rose and asked that an order be issued that his client be discharged and his bail exonerated, which was granted.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

SOUND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF
Z. C. M. I.
REPORT AND SHOWING AT THE STOCK-
HOLDERS' MEETING.

A FIVE PER CENT. DIVIDEND FOR THE
HALF YEAR.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., at 4.30 p.m., the general meeting of the stockholders of Z. C. M. I. was held, as per published notice, in the Social Hall. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the president's report for the half year and for electing officers and directors of the ensuing year. The following interesting facts and figures were furnished a News reporter by Col. T. G. Webber, secretary and treasurer of the institution.

After making a few introductory remarks upon the condition of the institution and its business, the president stated that the secretary and treasurer would read his report to the stockholders, whereupon the 31st semi-annual report was presented. From it the following items are gleaned: Notwithstanding the dullness of the times, the scarcity of money and the absence of an outside market for Utah products, the showing was looked upon, all things considered, as a quite gratifying one. The stock of merchandise carried by the Institution in all its branches and departments is valued at \$1,238,673.36, over eighty per cent. of which has been paid for. The home made goods on hand at the stocktaking July 31st, which was the termination of the fiscal half year, consisted of boots and shoes, \$41,683; woolen goods, \$52,000, and soap, brooms, etc., \$3,500. The merchandise and cash on hand aggregated 50 per cent more than the sum total of all other liabilities of the Institution, exclusive of the capital stock and reserve fund. Some \$115,200 was paid out for freight, the sales for the half-year were \$1,358,300, and the total cash receipts \$1,473,270.

In the home-made departments of the institution employment is given to some 250 hands, who during the half-year have turned out the following home-made goods: Boots and shoes to the value of \$58,200; leather to the value of \$27,000, and clothing to the value of \$19,650. The report showed the gratifying fact that over two-thirds of all the boots and shoes sold by the Institution were of their own manufacture.

Following is the Institution's statement of assets and liabilities for the fiscal half year ending July 31st, 1884:

RESOURCES.]

Merchandise on hand,....	\$1,237,867.36
Notes receivable,.....	183,971.15
Accounts receivable,.....	337,724.75
Cash on hand,.....	1,079.55

Real Estate in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Logan, Soda Springs and Provo (Provo warehouse and Logan granary included),.....	237,724.63
Machinery at Shoe and Clothing Factories, and Tannery,.....	30,470.23
15 Horses, 2 Mules, 11 wagons, 16 sets Harness, 40 tons Oats and 5 tons Hay,.....	2,560.00
Provo Manuf. Stock,.....	272.65
Total.....	\$2,031,670.32

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable,.....	682,906.86
Accounts payable,.....	59,634.78
Provo Manufacturing Co., and others for Commission Goods,.....	45,401.07
Unpaid dividends,.....	4,425.29
Temporary Deposits by Customers,.....	19,941.27
Outstanding orders drawn on us for Mdse. at retail,.....	2,115.49
Capital Stock,.....	999,775.24
Reserves,.....	138,632.68
Undivided Profits,.....	78,837.64
Total.....	\$2,031,670.32

After accepting and adopting the report, and thus declaring a dividend for the half year of 5 per cent., the election of officers was proceeded with, a little over two-thirds of the stock being represented. Following is the result of the election:

President, John Taylor; Vice-President, Wm. Jennings; Secretary and Treasurer, T. G. Webber; Directors, George Q. Cannon, Jos. F. Smith, Moses Thatcher, H. S. Eldredge, John Sharp, S. W. Sears, G. Romney.

At the conclusion of the balloting the meeting adjourned for six months.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

BUFFALO, 3.—Gov. Cleveland spent the morning quietly receiving old-time friends. Many independent republicans were among the callers, and a large number of ladies were presented to him. The city is still thronged with visitors. The Governor leaves for Albany on the 11:30 train to-night, arriving at the capital to-morrow morning. An informal reception was held in the parlors of the Genesee House this afternoon.

Nearly everybody in Buffalo to-day was talking about the great demonstration last night in honor of Governor Cleveland. The weather cleared off beautifully after yesterday's storm, and a large number of the visiting organizations remained for the purpose of paying their respects to Governor Cleveland. As is his habit, the Governor rose early, notwithstanding the fatigues incident to the reception last night, and after breakfast in his rooms, with his Albany friends, received the first callers at 9:30 a.m. From that hour until luncheon, which he also took in his rooms at 2:30 p.m., there was an uninterrupted stream of visitors, including persons in all conditions of life, from the humble laboring man to the millionaire. For everybody he had a hearty hand shake and pleasant word. Among those who visited Gov. Cleveland were many of his old friends and acquaintances in Buffalo, who had known him when he came here a poor and almost friendless boy. He was always in excellent spirits.

This afternoon the Governor drove about the city, visiting old friends, many of whom he had not seen since his election to the gubernatorial chair. This evening the Governor was given a dinner at the residence of Mrs. Walter Cary. Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court was one of the guests.

Bishop Ryan and Father Cronin called on Cleveland to-day. A pleasant chat was had, in which the Governor took occasion to resent in the most emphatic manner the charge that he had ever directly or indirectly influenced a member of the legislature regarding the disposition of the "freedom of worship bill," so as to relieve the Governor from any embarrassment in its consideration. Father Cronin will make this statement in next week's issue of the Catholic Union and Times.

Governor Cleveland returned to the Genesee House from dinner at 10.30 p.m., and made preparations for his departure. A large number of citizens and the Cleveland Legion, in a body, called upon him and bade him "God speed." The Governor's departure was quiet, in accordance with his desire, and no demonstration took place. At 11 o'clock the Governor drove to the depot with his Albany friends and boarded the Cincinnati express, leaving here at 11.30 p.m. A large crowd congregated at the depot, and as the train moved out hearty cheers were given.

COLUMBUS, 1.—At Xenia Blaine was received by the local committee and escorted by plumed knights through the principal streets. Blaine said: "By a coincidence which is interesting to me, I was here eight years ago this day to address a republican meeting in the interest of the election of an Ohio statesman to the Presidency. The man then elected President gave way after an excellent administration of four years, to another Ohio statesman, who after an agony that touched the feelings of the whole world, sleeps in an honored grave; but with these changes some things have remained permanent,

and among these are the foundation and the principles of the republican party. They remain, and the contest for their maintenance recurs again after four years, and after eight years, and the appeal is again made to the people of Ohio, who hold to-day, as they held then, the post of responsibility and the post of honor, for the post of responsibility is always the post of honor. It is for the republicans of Ohio to say whether the principles on which they elected Hayes and on which they elected Garfield are still vital and still represent their convictions."

At South Charleston Blaine left the train and was driven a short distance to where a large meeting was in progress. He was warmly received, and spoke a few words in acknowledgment.

The demonstration at London was one of the most enthusiastic. Blaine passed up onto the stand between two lines of little girls dressed to represent the 38 states. The girls representing Maine and Ohio stood together by the chair that had been provided for the distinguished guest. He said: "It has been the singular good fortune of Ohio on several great occasions to lead the people of the United States to important decisions. That responsibility rests this year on Ohio perhaps more emphatically and more significantly than ever before. I was induced by pressing invitations from your State committee, and from many friends, to visit your State, and was warned that I might expect to find a campaign of apathy. (Derisive laughter). I see it before me. (Renewed laughter). I have seen it from the moment I touched your State on the Lakeshore. I went across its northern border and along to the western border and have thus far progressed in penetrating the centre, and I am prepared to believe that the decision with which Ohio is charged to-day, may prove in the end as valuable to good government as her great loyal vote of 1883."

Nothing in Blaine's progress from Boston westward has excited in enthusiasm the great demonstration in Columbus this evening, and there have been only two or three larger. Blaine went from the depot to the house of his kinsman, Henry Miller. When the procession was ready to move he appeared on the balcony and said: "Men of Ohio, I can say with some pride that I am not a stranger in Columbus. I was here forty-three years ago, before many of you were born, and I have visited your beautiful city at short intervals ever since, and I have kept in my own mind and in my own sight its splendid growth and advancement. I have never visited it under more pleasant circumstances than this evening, and I thank you with a sense of profound gratitude for this magnificent, overpowering welcome. I know very well that you would deem it great vanity in me to attribute this reception to myself. (It's all for you, I tell you it's for you, it's for Blaine.) No, it is because for the time I represent in a great National contest the principles which you uphold, and I beg to call your attention to the fact that where there may be many questions of greater or less magnitude involved in a National election, there is always one controlling issue that enters into the popular mind, and that issue this year palpably is distinctly marked in protection to American industry. As bearing on the above, I wish to call your attention to another fact. When the Republican party came into power by the election of 1860, the total wealth of the State of Ohio was a little over \$1,100,000,000. Twenty years from that time, in 1880, it was \$3,200,000,000. In other words, under twenty years of protective tariff you advanced in wealth double the whole amount that you had acquired in all the previous history of your State. Do you wish to give it up? There is not a conspicuous speaker in Ohio to-day, representing the cause of our opponents, who is not hostile to a protective tariff. There is not a speaker of any kind representing the Republican party, who is not in favor of a protective tariff. The issue therefore is broad and distinct between the two parties, distinction as applied to economic policy and equally distinct as applied to our foreign policy. What we want is a great, broad, peaceful American policy, increasing our trade with our neighbors, strengthening the bonds of friendship in all the countries of America. (Cheering.) This will open a great outside market for the manufacturing industries of Ohio and other States, and instead of inviting manufactures from abroad to compete with ours at home, the Republican party proposes to seek distant markets for our own manufactures. This issue is so distinct that you cannot mistake it, and it is so distinct that I cannot make it plainer by argument. The decision rests with you, and I believe it is safe in your hands.

Governor Foster, Hon. A. W. Terry, and Hon. J. Finerty followed with brief speeches.

When the head of the procession reached the Neil House, Blaine again appeared on the balcony and was cheered as loudly as before. After the procession had passed, Senator Hale, of Maine, made a few remarks from the hotel balcony and several speeches were made from other stands.

DAYTON, 3.—John A. Logan arrived in Dayton at 11.15 a.m., leaving Cincinnati by special train accompanied by a committee of 50 representative men of Dayton. Along the route he met with ovations from the people who gathered at the depots. At Dayton immense crowds awaited the arrival at the depot. When he stepped to the

car platform hurrahs rent the air. Mrs. Logan, Gen. Noyes and daughter accompanied him. Carriages were in waiting and an escort of 200 soldiers, with a committee, led to the Phillips House. On the veranda Logan spoke a few words and retired. In the afternoon the party was driven to the Southern Ohio fair, where Logan made a short speech, congratulating the people upon their great intelligence and great progress, enumerating the millions of dollars worth of produce annually raised, and calling attention to the extent of the manufactures and to the fact that there are 100,000 children in the public schools, as many children as there are voters. When he had concluded, Ex-Governor Noyes said a few words, and Mr. Beebe, president of the Fair Association, a democrat, proposed three cheers for the distinguished guest, not as a republican, not as candidate, but as a man who had accomplished so much for his country in his civil and military life. The party were driven about the grounds and then to the Soldiers' Home, where 4,000 soldiers were drawn up in line on the campus. Logan received them, and then went into Memorial Hall, where a crowd soon gathered to hear him speak.

General Logan said: There is no reception that I could receive anywhere in this Republic that could fill my heart as the present. I am glad to meet you. Time is passing swiftly and has left its marks. You have served your country well. No matter what misfortunes may have overtaken you, there is one thing that you may be proud of, and that is your deserved honor and respect of this Nation. It is no disgrace to be unfortunate or poor, but it is a disgrace to go against your country. If a man's heart has induced him to follow patriotic duty and devotion in defence of the liberties of his country, that man can go to his last resting place without sorrow. Comrades, this Government ought to be kind to you, and I hope it will. This noble institution is a monument of the Government to patriotism. I believe this country ought to take care of such men. You should remember that to all of us there are obstructions at times. It is rough and the tide rolls high as we pass down the channel of life. But I hope you men will have smooth sailing, no matter what may happen. This country owes a debt of gratitude to you that it never can repay. My heart swells with gratitude for the old soldier, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the manner in which you have received me to-day.

Gen. Noyes was called and spoke briefly. Leaving Memorial Hall, the party drove around the grounds and returned to the city at 6 o'clock. At 7.30 Logan and Noyes were escorted to the court house, where they addressed an immense and enthusiastic audience of probably 20,000 people. After the speeches they returned to the veranda of the Phillips House, and reviewed a procession of 4,000 torches. Speeches were called for, and Logan again responded.

OMAHA, Neb., 3.—A special to the Republican tells of the murder of Harry Percival, wife, infant child and a young man living on a neighboring farm, about 10 miles west of Fullerton, in Mace County, Neb. The mother and child were all in bed, the father was found beside the haystack with two bullets in his body, which was partially consumed by dogs. The young man was shot in his bed. Percival's house was robbed, and everything of value, money and jewelry, except the wife's watch, was taken. The deed is supposed to have been committed by a farm hand and partner, both of whom are missing.

ERIE, Pa., 3.—Leo Schreck and wife and John Fleike had \$118 deposited in the Erie County Savings Bank. When the bank suspended the loss of the money drove them insane. Thinking, afterward, they were committing a great sin, they committed self-flagellation. To-day two officers saw the man and wife digging a grave in the back yard of the house. They entered and found the people intended to enact the death of Christ, to be followed by the killing of the children, to represent Herod's slaughter of the innocents. All have been arrested.

NEW HAVEN, 3.—Albert Bowen, colored janitor of New Haven post office, to-night confessed to stealing letters from the mail boxes. Among those stolen was a \$10,000 registered letter from George Crosby, of New York.

NEW YORK, 3.—Daniel Ort Hollander, aged 32, living with Emma Storch, a concert saloon girl, shot at her in the saloon to-night and then killed himself. The girl was uninjured.

PADUCAH, Ky., 3.—Wash Fletcher, colored, was hung here to-day for the murder of Amanda Jackson in August, 1883. The murdered woman was the mother of Fletcher's mistress. He became enraged at the daughter and attacked her mother who was killed defending her daughter. Thousands of people, mostly colored, witnessed the execution. Fletcher addressed the crowd in a loud, firm voice, but in a rambling incoherent way for an hour. Rev. Mr. Rice preached the funeral sermon from the gallows. The condemned man protested his innocence to the last, and gave the names of two negroes and two white men as the parties who committed the deed. He knelt on the trap and prayed for everybody, especially the gamblers and whisky drinkers.

CHICAGO, 4.—Another cut was made in the Southwestern passenger rates, and the war has extended to Council Bluffs. Tickets are now being openly sold in the railway ticket offices in other Kansas City or Council Bluffs at