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LOCAL NEWS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 15.

Ladies' Class.—Dr. Ellis B. Shipp, whose office is at No. 18 Main Street, calls attention by advertisement to the fact that she will open her class in obstetrics on the 1st of next month. She is not only thoroughly competent to give instructions and training in this important branch, but she is a lady who is in every way worthy of the patronage of the Saints; and, besides, she offers special inducements to those who wish to undertake the study.

Petty Larceny.—On Saturday last two boys, Charles Martini and Henry Wright, stole from the house of John Penman, Jr., in Bountiful, \$36 in cash and a pistol. The young thieves came to this city, and then went to Ogden, where Wright was arrested on Sunday night. Martini was arrested last night and placed in the city jail. Wright claims to be the son of a resident of Park City. Martini, who resides in Salt Lake, was arrested a few weeks since for disturbing the peace, and was released on his mother's promise that he would be on hand for trial. The young reprobate, however, left the town, and did not return till last evening.

Boy Killed.—An accident occurred in Bingham yesterday, at 2:10 p.m., resulting in the death of a ten-year-old boy named Willie Giles, son of Abram Giles, of this city. He was in the tramway shed of the Old Telegraph line for some purpose, probably playing, when he was caught between a tramway car loaded with ore and the posts of the shed, and crushed so that he died from the effects of the squeeze in about five minutes, although everything possible was done to save him. His body will be brought to this city this evening, and the funeral service over the remains will be held at the residence of H. E. Giles, opposite the Music Hall in the 15th Ward at 10 a.m. to-morrow. Friends of the family are invited to be in attendance.

The Last Offices.—The funeral service, conducted by Elder W. B. Barton, over the remains of Sister Elizabeth H. P. Pringle, held yesterday afternoon, was largely attended, the 18th Ward Chapel being not only crowded, but a number of people were unable to gain admittance. The opening prayer was offered by Elder John C. Caine. Addresses embodying much instruction and consolation were delivered by Bishop Orson F. Whitney and Elder John Nicholson. The benediction was pronounced by Elder T. B. Lewis. The singing exercises were performed by the 18th Ward choir, conducted by Brother H. G. Whitney. The body was followed to the cemetery by a large cortege. The dedication prayer was offered by Bishop Whitney, and all that was left of a good and true woman was consigned to mother earth in the presence of weeping relatives and friends.

A Southern Trip.—Sister E. B. Wells returned last evening from a trip to Sanpete, whither she went last Thursday. Sister E. S. Taylor intended to accompany her, but was prevented by illness from doing so. On reaching Nephi Sister Wells was joined by Sister Mary Pitchforth of that place, and together the ladies journeyed to Manti that evening and attended the Relief Society Conference and visited the Temple the following day. On Saturday they attended the conferences of the Young Ladies' and Primary Associations, and in the evening they came over to Ephraim and held a special meeting, which was very well attended. They also held a meeting at Moroni on Sunday evening and still another at Nephi yesterday morning in the new Relief Society Hall. There was a large attendance at all the meetings, the exercises were lively and interesting and the trip throughout a very enjoyable one.

The Immigrants.—The company of European immigrants who sailed from Liverpool on the 29th ult., arrived in this city at 8 o'clock last evening, all in good health and spirits. Their voyage from Liverpool to Queenstown was very pleasant, but for six days afterwards they experienced rough weather and high seas continuously, the waves sometimes rolling twenty-five feet high.

On the 30th ult., the second day out a death occurred, that of a German child, ten months old, who was sick when the voyage was commenced.

The following day one of the immigrants, Mrs. Johanna Sorenson, gave birth to a daughter, after which both mother and child stood the journey remarkably well and the little one was in due time named Consina Laurine Sorenson.

On the 6th a Swedish widow lady, by the name of Johanna Nyberg, who was far gone in consumptive decline before she left her native country, also died, and was consigned to a watery grave.

The vessel was detained by the quarantine officers over night after arriving in New York harbor, and the company after being found to be free from contagious disease, was landed at 8 a.m. on the 9th. The overland journey was commenced at 8.20 the same evening, and was prosperous and pleasant throughout except that another death occurred on the 14th at Rawlins, that of a child named Mary Jane Reed, aged about 14 months. The body was brought on to Evanston, where the father lived and was awaiting the arrival of his family.

Elder John W. Thornley presided over the company with Elders Thomas Biesinger and N. C. Mortensen as his assistants.

The company numbered 330 including the Elders.

Silk Manufacture.—But few perhaps of the residents of this Territory are really aware that there is a silk factory in operation in this city and has been for some time past in which the silk is taken in its crude state, just as it is finished by the worm and converted into excellent fabrics, genuine and durable, no shoddy combinations—yet such is really the case. The factory is located in the 18th Ward, at the mouth of City Creek Cañon, Mr. Jas. Chalmers, a thoroughly practical man in the business, as its manager, and a visit to it will well repay those who are interested in this important industry, that might be made a leading one in this Territory. In this connection we may remark that it is somewhat surprising, in view of the ease with which mulberry trees and silk worms can be raised, and their combined product—cocoon of silk—obtained; and the smallness of the outlay required in comparison with the heavy and sure returns to be realized from it, that more persons do not engage in the business. This country is said to be equal to any in the world for silk culture, and as the labor for caring for the worms is very appropriate for ladies and children to engage in, it might be carried on in almost any family. We think, too, it might very properly be encouraged by and carried on under the auspices of the Primary and Improvement Associations.

As it is, there is not now enough silk being raised in this Territory to supply the one factory in operation, and the manager has lately been under the necessity of importing the raw material from abroad to keep the business going.

We have recently seen some of the fabrics produced at that factory, in the shape of silk handkerchiefs, which are not only beautiful in design and finish, but very moderate in price. One of the designs with which some of the handkerchiefs there manufactured are adorned, is a very true embossed picture of the Temple in this city as it will appear when finished, with the words, "Temple, Salt Lake City," underneath it. Such a handkerchief, which can be purchased for \$1, makes a very appropriate present for a person here to send to friends abroad.

Artesian Wells.—The area of artesian wells in this region is constantly extending and underground streams are being struck now almost daily where a short time since their existence seemed most impossible. Experience in driving for water hereabouts, which, to begin with, a few months since, was merely an experiment, has developed quite a number of facts that are quite interesting. It frequently happens that the pipes are quite easily driven into the ground, but an underground stream struck while this is the case is not likely to prove permanent, as when it has an overlying stratum of solid clay or hardpan. It sometimes happens that after penetrating through a stratum of some such solid material and water is obtained the pipe becomes clogged up and the water ceases to flow because of the fineness of the sand in which it is found, when, if the pipe were driven deeper until its point reached the bottom of the vein, where the sand is generally of a coarser grade, the outflow is almost certain to prove permanent.

When hardpan or any other

such solid substance is encountered in driving there is danger of bending the pipe unless great care be exercised. If the force of the blow be increased, as is sometimes thoughtlessly done, to force the pipe, this is almost sure to be the result. The bending generally occurs just above the point, and an attempt to draw the pipe up then almost invariably results in breaking it. One man in the 16th Ward, who was determined to secure a drive well, made five attempts and failed in every instance in the manner described, and lost a large amount of pipe in the ground, besides the labor expended in making the efforts. Hardpan is generally encountered there at a depth of from 50 to 60 feet. A successful attempt at driving through it on Wednesday last by Messrs. Gillespie, on the school house lot of that Ward who, at a depth of 70 feet, obtained a stream of excellent water, which yielded at first five gallons per minute, but continued to increase in force until on Saturday the outflow was at least 18 gallons per minute and could be thrown as high as the meeting house. Some of the water obtained from the flowing wells in the north-western part of the city has such a strong taste and smell of sulphur as to be scarcely fit for use. One man in the 19th Ward has more than he bargained for in the shape of a flowing well. He had a pipe driven in his lot, but the quality of water obtained not being satisfactory he had the pipe drawn up. The water, however, did not cease to flow, but came up with constantly increasing force as the hole wore larger. He shoveled soil into it, but it burst forth again; he rammed a cedar post down the hole and thought he had securely plugged it up, but he came out the next morning and found the post floating around the lot. He filled gunny sacks full of soil and threw them into the hole, but the water still comes up, and he is reported to be almost discouraged. It really seems as if a permanent hole has been made through terra firma's crust in that place, and there is no chance of soldering it up.

District Court Proceedings.—In the Third District Court yesterday afternoon, Judge Zane made the following setting of law and motion cases to be tried during the September term:

September 14.—Salt Lake County vs. Dirk Bockholt.

September 15.—Westcott vs. Eccles; Tufts vs. Raleigh; D. & R. G. W. Railway Co. et al. vs. D. & R. G. Railway Co.; Z. Snow vs. Julia Ekman et al.; Thompson et al. vs. Brown; Davis vs. Lamb.

September 16.—J. W. Farrell et al. vs. Williamson et al.; J. C. Wilmerding vs. L. Benites; Flora A. Gauchet vs. R. Warnock; Sarah J. Williams vs. Edward Austin; Brinton vs. Hullinger.

September 17.—Clara Marshall vs. Charlotte Smith et al.; S. C. Pancake vs. Clara Marshall et al.; George Cullins vs. D. O. Dickinson et al.; London Bank vs. Flagstaff Mining Co.; T. C. Griffiths vs. E. A. Ireland; Casey vs. Trotwell; Raddon vs. Raddon.

September 18.—Roach vs. Prescott et al.; Tooele City vs. M. Bruneau; C. E. Smith vs. H. T. Duke, administrator; S. J. Smith vs. H. T. Duke, administrator; J. E. Bamberger vs. Jos. Marion.

In the case of E. A. Ireland vs. G. W. Davis, judgment was entered by default.

J. Baumgarten vs. C. V. Whiting; removed to justice's court.

Chmax Mining Company vs. W. Jennings et al.; stricken from the calendar.

L. S. Hills vs. Julia McGillivray et al.; decree of judgment against defendants in default.

Salt Lake County vs. Dirk Bockholt; demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

G. F. Culmer vs. Rydallch; stricken from the calendar by agreement.

Ephraim Nash vs. Amos Mosher; stricken from the calendar.

E. P. Ferry vs. Sam Lee; stricken from the calendar.

O'Brien vs. Equitable Mining Company; default and judgment.

Harrington et al. vs. Chambers et al.; judgment ordered corrected.

This morning, in the case of Salt Lake County vs. D. Bockholt, the demurrer to the complaint was sustained for the reason that the grounds of action are not stated with sufficient clearness and certainty; thirty days' time allowed plaintiff to amend; judgment for costs upon demurrer for defendant allowed.

Davis vs. Lamb; by agreement the demurrer was overruled, and judgment as prayed for in complaint rendered.

Westcott vs. Eccles; motion to set aside dismissed.

D. & R. G. W. Railway Co., et al. vs. D. & R. G. Railway Co. et al.; demurrer to the complaint in intervention submitted and argued by counsel.

The grand jury came into court and reported that Elizabeth A. Starkey refuses to answer certain questions. The court thereupon instructs the witness that the questions are proper and ought to be answered, and the witness and grand jury retire. The grand jury return and through their foreman

report that witness still refuses to answer. It is ordered by the Court that witness be committed for contempt.

MORE IMPRISONMENT OF INNOCENT WOMEN.

THE GRAND JURY PROCEEDS WITH ITS LABORS TO-DAY.

This morning, when the grand jury for the September term of the Third District Court convened, the witness room was crowded with witnesses subpoenaed in unlawful cohabitation cases. About sixty were present, from Davis, Wasatch, Tooele and Salt Lake counties, all being in cases of alleged violations of the Edmunds law. Shortly after the opening of the grand jury session the examination of witnesses commenced; and as it appeared that Mr. Dickson was anxious to effect the incarceration of a woman within the walls of the penitentiary, Miss Elizabeth Ann Starkey was soon called. Shortly afterward the grand jury filed into the District Court room and presented the following:

"Third District Court, United States.

"The grand jury of said court, duly empaneled for the September term, 1885, respectfully report that the case of the United States against Chas. L. White, for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation is under investigation before said grand jury. The testimony having been introduced, tending to show that some seven years ago the said White married and took to wife Margaret Hamilton, who is still alive; and that during the past three years the said White has been living and cohabiting in the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, with his wife, the said Margaret. One Elizabeth Ann Starkey, who was called and sworn before said grand jury as a witness in said investigation, was asked the following questions:

"Q.—Are you married to C. L. White?

"Q.—Have you at any time within three years last past, at the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, gone through any marriage ceremony with Charles L. White?

"Q.—Have you, during the past two years, at said County of Salt Lake, lived with Chas. L. White as his wife?

"Q.—Have you, at any time within the past two years, at said County of Salt Lake, sustained the relation of wife to Chas. L. White?

"But to answer said questions, or either of them, the said witness, Elizabeth Ann Starkey, declined and refused, and still declines and refuses so to answer.

"Wherefore the grand jury aforesaid respectfully request this honorable court to advise and instruct the said witness, Elizabeth Ann Starkey, whom they now produce before said court, whether or not the questions aforesaid are proper questions to be propounded to her, and whether she is in duty bound to answer them.

MORRIS R. EVANS, Foreman."

The questions were then stated to Miss Starkey and she was informed by the Court that she should answer. The grand jury then retired, but returned in a few moments to inform the Court that the witness still refused.

The Judge thereupon ordered that Miss Starkey be committed to the custody of the United States Marshal until she should answer the questions or until released by the Court. She was taken to the penitentiary.

Immediately upon the re-assembling of the grand jury this afternoon, Eliza Shafer, alleged to be the plural wife of John Wm. Snell, was called as a witness, and after a time the lady, accompanied by the inquisitors, was ushered into the presence of the Court, where the foreman of the jury presented a report, stating that the witness declined and refused to answer the following questions:

"Q.—Have you, within thirteen years last past, gone through any marriage ceremony with J. W. Snell?

"Q.—Have you, within three years last past, at the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, lived and cohabited with John W. Snell, as his wife?

"Q.—Have you, during the past three years, at said County, lived with him as his wife, as much as one half of each week?"

Judge Zane stated that the questions were proper, and the jury retired to their room. They quickly returned, however, bringing the recalcitrant witness, who persisted in her refusal.

The Court then inquired of Miss Shafer her reasons for declining, and also asked if Mr. Snell or any one else had advised her to take such a course, to which she replied "No." She was then ordered to be imprisoned until the questions were answered, the Judge adding, "You will have to go to the penitentiary, and may have to stay there a long time." Miss Shafer was taken into the custody of the U. S. Marshal, and placed in the penitentiary.

THE ROYAL BAKING AND PASTRY COOK—A Royal addition to the kitchen library. It contains over seven hundred receipts pertaining to every branch of the culinary department, including baking, roasting, preserving, soups, cakes, jellies, pastry, and all kinds of sweetmeats, with receipts for the most delicious candies, cordials, beverages and all other necessary knowledge for the *chef de cuisine* of the most exacting epicure, as well as for the more modest housewife, [who] desires to prepare for her lord and master a repast that shall be both wholesome and economical. With each receipt is given full and explicit directions for putting together, manipulating, shaping, baking, the kind of utensil to be used, so that a novice can go through the operation with success; while a special and important feature is made of the mode of preparing all kinds of food and delicacies for the sick. The book has been prepared under the direction of Prof. Rudmani, late *chef* of the New York Cooking School, and is the most valuable of the recent editions upon the subject of cookery that has come to our notice. It is gotten up in the highest style of the printers art, in illuminated covers, etc. We are assured that every can of the "Royal Baking Powder" contains an order for one of these valuable books.

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