

Elder Joseph Harker, Bishop R. T. Burton, Elder H. W. Naisbitt, President Angus M. Cannon and President George Q. Cannon were the speakers. The remarks were on the exemplary life of the deceased, and his courage and integrity for the right; words of comfort and instruction for the bereaved were spoken, and at the close of the services about fifty vehicles followed the remains of Bishop Bennion to the cemetery in Salt Lake City. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his departure.

Bishop Bennion's life has been one of long continued usefulness. He can be classed among the pioneers of Utah, having arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley in the fall of 1847. Since that time he has been well known among the people as an active worker for the general good, and his good judgment and untiring energy will be especially missed by the people of North Jordan Ward, over which he has presided for nearly 26 years.

He was a son of John Bennion and Elizabeth Roberts, and was born in the parish of Hawerden, County of Flint, North Wales, Dec. 11, 1818. In 1840 he saw the first Latter-day Saint missionaries (Elders John Taylor and Joseph Fielding) in a chapel in Liverpool, where Elder Bennion at that time carried on business as a baker. He was baptized September 30, 1842. Having made the necessary arrangements to gather to the Saints' headquarters in America, he sailed from Liverpool, together with a few Saints, March 30, 1845, on board the ship *Parthenon*, landed in New Orleans May 12th, and continued up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo, Ill., where he arrived May 23rd.

The following spring (May 19th, 1846,) he was forced to vacate his possessions because of the persecutions. Together with a small company of Saints he crossed the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, and stopped at Garden Grove, Iowa, where he raised a crop, and remained the following winter.

Early in the spring of 1847 he proceeded to the main camp of the Saints, on the Missouri River, and, after having made a trip to Missouri after provisions, he crossed the plains in Bishop E. Hunter's company, arriving in Salt Lake City in October, 1847, with Captain Jos. Horne's fifty.

Early in 1849 he located himself and family on the west side of the river Jordan, and thus became one of the first settlers in that section of the country. In February, 1850, he went to Provo, in G. D. Grant's company of minute men, and participated in the battle with the Indians under Big Elk, February 8th and 9th. The winter of 1855-56 he spent in Rush Valley, together with Luke S. Johnson and others.

In 1857 he participated in the Echo Canyon expedition, and on Sept. 27, 1863, he was appointed to preside over the North Branch of the West Jordan ward, which position he occupied until the branch, June 17, 1877, was organized as a Ward, when he was ordained Bishop. He acted for years as justice of the

peace, and was one of the leading men of Salt Lake County. He served several terms as selectman, his career in that respect having terminated last month.

Bishop Bennion was seized with his last illness, a disorder of the kidneys, on Sunday night, August 25th. He had a strong constitution, and his sufferings were intense. He was relieved by death on the evening of Monday, September 9th, and in his departure the people mourn the death of a wise counselor and faithful friend.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Sept. 10 the examination of Louis Riddle and Fred. Laehr, on a charge of assault with intent to murder W. T. Holland, was held before U. S. Commissioner Harmel Pratt. The defendants entered a plea of not guilty. They were represented by C. S. Kinney, and Ogden Hiles prosecuted.

Fritz Riepen was the first witness. He testified—I know W. T. Holland and the defendants Riddle and Laehr; the defendants are butchers by trade; saw the difficulty in Beatie and McClinton's saloon, yesterday morning, between the defendants and Holland; the latter came and in spoke to me; the defendants were at the bar; Laehr came up, and Holland slapped him on the shoulder, "Hello, you d—scandihoovian;" Laehr objected to being called that name; he had had something to drink; Holland repeated his remark, and some words followed; Laehr knocked Holland down with his fist; I got them separated; I thought we had it settled; Laehr raised a chair and struck at me; he hit the top of the door frame and broke the chair; Holland came forward, and Laehr struck him with the chair; he fell, his head striking on a piece of ice; he lay there bleeding, and I got the defendants out and told them to go; I then attended to Holland, and the defendants came back and were arrested. Riddle did not do anything except to protect Laehr from being hit; Holland was cut pretty bad; it was a scalp wound.

To Mr. Kinney—Holland began the affair which I understood to be in a joke; Laehr took it in earnest; Holland did not strike first; it was Laehr; Holland struck at Laehr before the latter hit with the chair; both the defendants were pretty "full."

E. J. Cook corroborated Mr. Riepen's testimony regarding the latter part of the scrimmage; the first part he did not see; Holland's head was cut by the piece of ice which he fell on; the blow from the chair made a bruise; Riddle did not have much to do with it.

Chas. Nelson testified—Holland came in and spoke to me; he then turned to Laehr and said, "What are you? a Skandihoovian or a gentleman?" Laehr did not like the remark and a quarrel arose. The other circumstances were as related by Mr. Riepen. He thought the cut on Holland's head was done with the piece of ice.

John Schermier, bartender, testified that after Holland was knocked down Laehr attacked the witness, and Riddle helped to protect Laehr; both men were drunk; Holland was not very drunk.

August Jaeseheke testified for the defense: I saw the trouble in this affair; was outside and heard some loud talk; went in to see what was the matter; saw Riddle push Laehr into the back room; saw Holland hit Riddle on the mouth; the only blow struck with the chair was that on the transom, saw Riddle hit Holland and knock him down on a piece of ice; Holland was not hit with the chair.

Louis Riddle testified: I saw the whole affair; Holland was a stranger to Laehr and me; we went in and got a glass of beer; heard Holland call Laehr some name; I took Laehr into the back room; up to that time I had no truble with Holland; Laehr took up a chair and hit the top of the door frame; then the row commenced again, and I was hit in the mouth; I was knocked down; did not see Laehr hit Holland with the chair.

Fred Laehr testified—I was in the saloon when Holland came in; he was a stranger; he came up and called me names and insulted me; I told him I did not like it; he repeated it, and I struck him with my fist; I was pushed out of the room, and took the chair and tried to throw it back into the room; it caught the transom, and fell back on my head; I did not hit Holland the second time.

Mr. Hiles asked that Laehr be held on a charge of battery.

Mr. Kinney thought that Laehr should not be held as Holland had insulted him twice.

Commissioner Pratt said he would hold Laehr for battery, and would discharge Riddle. Laehr's bail was fixed at \$100.

THE BRUTE WITHIN US.

I know of no more appalling example of the power of one life to influence another in far different periods than that which is afforded by the strange and horrible history of the Marechal de Retz. A man of noble birth, great wealth, great distinction as a soldier, and high in favor with his Sovereign, he took to the most horrible course of child murder of which we have any narrative; and when at last driven to confession, he made this statement as to the origin of his crimes:

"The desire to commit these atrocities came upon me eight years ago. I left court to go to Chansonse that I might claim the property of my grandfather, deceased. In the library I found a Latin book—'Suetonius,' I believe—full of accounts of the cruelties of the Roman emperors. I read the charming history of Tiberius, Caracalla and other Cæsars, and the pleasure they took in watching the agonies of tortured children. There upon I resolved to imitate and surpass these same Cæsars, and that very night began to do so."—*Contemporary Review*.