

they did not pass some measure of the kind, and appeared to think he had done a big thing in thrusting under their noses the very text of a measure which he required them to enact. Congress should make him the Great Mogul of all the satrapies kept out of the Union for the benefit of broken down politicians and indigent war relics. Then he could legislate by himself for "any Territory of the United States," without any chance of dissent from the elected representatives of the unfortunate people.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.

Flags flying at half-mast on Friday signalled the death of William Jennings, one of the most prominent citizens of this Territory. The particulars of his decease and some data of his life appeared in our local columns last evening. Our departed friend was one of the most successful of the business men of Utah, and his name is known and respected in every commercial circle in the Union. He worked his way up from the smallest of business beginnings until he was a banker, a railroad magnate, a chief co-operative manager, a leader in numerous enterprises of magnitude, a manufacturer and a millionaire. His shrewdness and foresight, his originality of thought and independence of character, were manifest in all his affairs and were used for public benefit when he officiated as a legislator, as Mayor of this city and as a leading citizen interested in all that tended to promote the general welfare. A kind husband and father, a large-hearted and hospitable entertainer, a friend to the poor, a genial, approachable and companionable man, he will be greatly missed in the community, and he will be mentioned with kindly feelings and general esteem. He will figure in history as one of the notables of Utah, associated with its founders, benefactors and defenders. We condole with his family and relatives in the great loss they have sustained, and hope that they will achieve a name and pursue a career as honorable, brilliant and successful as that of the remarkable man whose spirit has departed to a happier, holier and more exalted sphere. Sweet rest to the ashes of William Jennings!

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 15

Notaries.—The Governor has appointed as notaries public, W. K. Walton, of Rich County, and George D. Pyper and H. S. Watrous, of Salt Lake County.

Commissioned.—The Governor has commissioned the following officers, elected last August:

Wm. B. Hardy, Justice of the peace, Mountain Dell precinct, Salt Lake County.

O. W. Warner, Justice of the peace, Moab precinct, Emery County.

Henry N. Larter, Justice of the peace, Moroni City, Sanpete County.

Harmon S. Cutler, constable, Glendale precinct, Kane County.

George B. Wilson, constable, Escalante precinct, Garfield County.

John M. Laws, alderman, Tooele City, Tooele County.

Peter Anderson, Jr., appointed marshal, Moroni City, Sanpete County.

Judges of Election.—The Utah Commission have appointed the following judges to act at the municipal election to be held in this city on Monday, Feb. 8th:

First Precinct—Poll 1—H. S. Laney, C. O. Whittemore and Wm. Fuller.

Poll 2—John M. Young, Jacob Greenwald and J. F. Taylor.

Second Precinct—Poll 1—James F. Bradley, Charles Bird and Henry P. Richards.

Poll 2—M. E. Jones, Chas. F. Wilcox and H. S. Beattie.

Third Precinct—Poll 1—J. W. Clark, Theo. McKean, Jr. and Thomas J. Williams.

Poll 2—E. P. Austin, Thos. Matthews and H. H. Richards.

Fourth Precinct—U. J. Wenner, J. E. Rote and Geo. M. Ottinger.

Fifth Precinct—Poll 1—W. H. Bird, Samuel G. Sheldon and L. G. Hardy.

Poll 2—Louis Hyams, E. H. Parsons and Hamilton G. Park.

The officers to be chosen on that date, are: Mayor, five aldermen, nine councillors, marshal, treasurer, recorder, and assessor and collector for Salt Lake City.

Weather in Arizona.—Through the courtesy of Bishop John Q. Cannon we are permitted to call the following items from a private letter written to him by a resident of Snowflake, Arizona, dated Jan. 8th:

"On the 1st inst., the snow commenced falling before daybreak and continued to fall during the entire day at the close of which it covered the ground to a depth of about twelve inches. Previous to this there had been but one very light snow storm, and the weather was beautiful and fine, since the late storm the nights have been exceedingly cold, so that almost everything of a liquid nature usually kept in houses, has been frozen. Bro. Heber K. Perkins, whom you may have met when you was out here, informed me the other day that the water in his well at Taylor froze at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface of the ground. This is a great contrast to the first winter I spent in this country, that of 1878-9, during which the snow did not exceed one inch in depth, and I do not remember

that it ever remained on the ground longer than 24 hours. The weather through the greater part of that winter was so warm and pleasant that coats were entirely uncalled for and scarcely ever used."

"On or about the night of the 27th ult. the county safe at St. Johns was robbed of \$10,000. There have been four arrests made, I understand. It is believed that the person who had charge of the safe was implicated in the affair."

Called Hence.—It is with unfeigned regret that we learn of the death of Mrs. Charles Read, of this city, which sad event occurred at a few minutes before eight o'clock this morning, at the family residence in the Twelfth Ward. The immediate cause of it was convulsions, from the effects of which her life succumbed, despite every care and attention which human skill or tender nursing could bestow. The lady was the daughter of our aged and esteemed friend and brother, Counselor Daniel H. Wells, and his wife Martha Harris Wells, the latter of whom was present at the bed of death. The father is absent from home, presiding over the European Mission. Mrs. Read bore a most excellent character, and was beloved and respected universally for her gentleness, sweet disposition and affectionate and amiable nature. Her death is a heavy blow to her husband, mother, brothers and sisters, and will be to her aged father and the members of the family who are with him, when the sad news reaches them.

Deseret Wells Read, or "Dessie" as she was familiarly known among her intimate friends, was born in this valley, whence she takes her name, on the 18th of April, 1853, and has resided here all her life, where she was surrounded by friends and admirers of her worth, only limited by the number of her acquaintances. A pure and noble spirit has passed to its eternal rest. Peace to her ashes and the consoling influence of heaven rest upon the hearts of the sorrowing household.

Weather Report.—We have received, per Deseret Telegraph line, the following report of the weather, at 10:50 a. m., to-day:

Paris, Idaho—Cloudy; snowed about six inches last night.

Logan—Snowing; now about four inches deep.

Brigham City—About five inches of fresh snow; still snowing; good sleighing; thermometer 24.

Bullionville, Nev.—Snowed about two inches last night; heavy fog; looks like more snow.

St. George—Steady rain all night and this morning.

Tequerville—Cloudy; been raining all night.

Mouroe—Sun shining; warm and pleasant.

Richfield—A little cloudy, but mild and fine.

Gunnison—Cloudy; looks like it will snow.

Manti—Very cloudy; looks as if it would soon snow.

Payson—About 2 inches snow fell this morning; still snowing.

Ogden—One foot of snow; calm.

Kanab—Warm and snowing.

Fairview—Cloudy; snowing a little; warm.

Nephi—Snow 3 inches; still snowing and mild.

Beaver—Mild; cloudy; cold; no snow.

Provo—About 3 inches snow, and still snowing.

Lehi Junction—About an inch and a half of snow; looks like more will fall.

Deseret—About half an inch snow, and clearing up.

Spanish Fork—Has been snowing this morning; is very cloudy now; about 2 inches snow.

A Base Insinuation.—A dispatch from San Francisco of yesterday's date announces that according to a special telegram to the *Chronicle* from El Paso, Texas, the "Mormons" of Pima, Arizona, have requested Governor Zuelke to supply them with arms to protect themselves against attacks from the Apaches. It then proceeds to state that "this action on the part of the 'Mormons' is causing much comment as it is well known to the local inhabitants they have always been friendly to the Apaches, having frequently supplied them with food, horses and arms. It is believed that the hostiles need arms and the 'Mormons' will give those furnished them to the Indians if the government complies with their request."

We know nothing of such a request having been made, but we do know that there is no warrant for such an insinuation as to the motive for doing so if arms have been asked for. Many of the Latter-day Saints who reside in that Territory are so exposed to the ravages of hostile Indians that it may almost be said that they are defenseless, and the comparative immunity which they have enjoyed in the past from Indian depredations is due rather to the honorable and friendly course which they have pursued in dealing with the savages than to their being better prepared than their neighbors to resist an attack. The motto of the late President Brigham Young, that it is cheaper and better to feed than to fight the Indians, has been acted upon by the Latter-day Saints in their dealings with the redskins, and the statement that the "Mormons" of Arizona have frequently supplied the Apaches with food and horses is doubtless true, but that they have furnished them arms or ever contemplated doing such a thing is

false, and the insinuation to that effect is on a par with the thousands of other lies which are now being so industriously circulated about the Latter-day Saints.

The Almy Disaster.—Brother Alexander Croil, writing from No. 3 mine, Almy, Uintah County, Wyoming, Jan. 18th, 1886, gives the following account of the coal mine explosion near there:

"Last night, at about 25 minutes to 12, the people in the vicinity were startled by a loud report as of thunder, and for a few seconds the sky was illuminated for miles like a bright yellow sunset, proceeding from No. 4 mine of the U. P. R. R. Company, by an explosion of gas, the force of which was so terrific as to blow the whole of the buildings above ground into kindling wood, sending beams, rafters, rock, etc., a distance of three-fourths of a mile. Several of the rocks went through the miners' houses in the valley below, wounding a few of the inmates, but so far as I can learn none fatally. The engine and boilers are intact, owing to the fact that the engine house and boiler room were below the level of the mouth of the main slope, and built of solid masonry. The windows were all blown out, however, and the chimneys of the boiler room, made of iron plate, about three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, being opposite the mouth of the slope, were cut in two as if done with a chisel. I visited one cabin where a rock, weighing about three-fourths of a ton, came crashing through the roof and lay in the middle of the floor. None of the inmates were hurt."

"The night watchman, Brother Jas. Cooper, had a very narrow escape; he was talking to two miners at the mouth of the slope a few minutes before the explosion; the two men went down with a trip of empty cars, and Cooper had just got into the engine room when the explosion followed. The two men, brothers, by the name of Evans, had got as far down as the third level, when the fire met them and blew them back into the air. Their bodies were found at a considerable distance from the mine, shattered beyond recognition. There is said to have been eleven men and two boys in the mine at the time. What their fate may be is not known to me as yet. Most, if not all of them, have families."

"Had the accident occurred in the day time when the men, between two and three hundred, were at work, not one would have escaped a fearful death."

"No. 4 mine is two miles from No. 3, and about four from Evanston. The report was distinctly heard at Evanston."

DEATH OF WILLIAM JENNINGS.

ONE OF UTAH'S MOST PROMINENT CITIZENS PAYS THE DEBT OF NATURE AFTER ENDURING MUCH BODILY SUFFERING.

Few names have been more conspicuous in Utah's history than that of Hon. William Jennings, whose sickness for some time past has created a feeling of profound suspense, which was not confined by any means to his family circle, and which reached its culminating point at 12:40 to-day, when his death occurred and the sorrowful news was borne by means of the telephone and otherwise to various parts of the city.

His health has not been good for five years past, having suffered from rheumatism and the effects of a fall, but the immediate cause of his death was diabetes mellitus. He had a spell of severe illness last fall, at which time it was feared that he would not recover, but he afterwards became convalescent, and the day before Christmas he was out driving. He, however, suffered a relapse immediately afterwards, and has been confined to his bed ever since, and much of the time has endured the most excruciating pain. Last evening the pain ceased, and at about 10 p. m. he sank into a comatose condition, from which he never rallied.

The deceased was the son of Isaac and Jane Thornton Jennings, and was born at Yardley, near Birmingham, Worcestershire, England, on September 13, 1823. His father was one of the claimants of the famous Jennings chancery suit, involving several million pounds sterling, but the proverbial difficulty of getting a suit out of chancery when it once gets in prevented him from recovering what was lawfully his. Isaac Jennings was a wealthy butcher, and his son William during his youthful days received practical training in his business, his delicate constitution and disinclination to engage in scholastic studies preventing him from gaining the fine boarding school education accorded to his five brothers and five sisters. He early developed a special aptitude for business and a spirit of enterprise that led him to look for a broader field in which to operate than the limits of the "tight little Isle" afforded.

In 1847 he accordingly migrated to America, landing in the country with but little means, and for some time afterwards engaged as a pork packer in New York, at \$6 per week. From there he went to Ohio, and thence to St. Joseph, Mo., at which latter place he fell in company with some Latter-day Saints, and in the year 1851 married one of them, a Miss Jane Walker, and through this marriage was led to come to Utah in 1852, although not at that time a member of the Church.

Having an eye to business, he invested his surplus means, before start-

ing, in a stock of groceries, which sold readily and at good figures after his arrival here, and enabled him to merge into the butchery business shortly afterwards with a nice little capital. His success from that time up to the present in his various undertakings in the commercial and manufacturing line has been such that for many years past he has been regarded as the wealthiest man among the Latter-day Saints and perhaps in the Territory—a real millionaire.

Having embraced the Gospel, soon after he came to Utah, he filled a mission to Carson Valley in the year 1856, from which he returned the following year. Since that time he has been engaged extensively as a merchant, and became one of the original organizers of the Utah Central and Utah Southern railroads, of the first of which he was for many years the vice-president, and of the other president. He also served as a legislator, for several years as the superintendent of Z. C. M. I., and as mayor of Salt Lake City between 1882 and 1884, all of which positions he filled with marked ability. At the time of his death he held the office of vice-president of Z. C. M. I., vice-president and director of the Deseret National Bank, and director of the U. C. R. R.

He leaves a large family, having a wife, 14 children and 9 grand-children living. His son William, who for some time past has been a student at Harvard College, was telegraphed for last night and started home immediately. He is expected to reach here Tuesday. A daughter of the deceased, Mrs. Jane Eldredge, who lives in Idaho, has also been sent for and will probably arrive to-morrow evening. Until they arrive the time for the funeral cannot be announced.

Out of respect for the distinguished deceased the House branch of the Legislative Assembly, the Speaker of which, Hon. W. W. Ritter, is a son-in-law of Mr. Jennings, adjourned immediately after convening to-day until Monday, and the flags on some of the principal business houses are placed at half-mast.

Mr. Jennings was a man of many sterling qualities, who wielded a great influence in this community, and whose death will leave a void that can not easily be filled.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 16

Woolen Mills.—The articles of incorporation of the Deseret Woolen Mills were filed with the Secretary of the Territory yesterday. Wm. Jennings is named as the owner of 500 shares of the stock; Frank W. Jennings, president and manager, 145 shares; Joseph A. Jennings, vice-president, 1 share; James E. Jennings, secretary and treasurer, 1 share; Isaac, Priscilla P. and Maggie K. Jennings, 1 share each; the total of 165 shares of \$100 each amounting to a capital stock of \$805,000. The principal office of the company is in this city, the mills being located near the mouth of Parley's Cañon.

Fire.—At 15 minutes before 11 o'clock this morning the bell at the City Hall sounded the fire alarm, the place indicated being the residence of Mr. J. B. Glass, on Second South Street. The fire was discovered by inmates of the house, the rooms being filled with smoke, which was also issuing through the roof. Messrs. H. L. A. Colmer and C. S. Burton were driving past when they heard the scream of "Fire!" and immediately rendered assistance which proved most valuable. Water was dashed on the flames, and a hole cut through the ceiling to where the interior of the roof was on fire. About a dozen hand grenades were brought from the County Court House and thrown in, effectually checking the flames. The firemen then turned the water on, and in a short time the fire was extinguished.

The chief damage done, is, of course, to the furniture. Much of this, as well as the ceilings, was unavoidably soaked with water, and some of it buried. The entire loss will amount to about \$250 or \$300, but the condition of the house causes very great inconvenience to the family, especially at this cold season. The cause of the fire was a defective flue, or rather a "false chimney," the stove-pipe not going through to the chimney proper.

Cache County Items.—Our correspondent "R.," writing from Logan, sends us the following items:

"This is the most open winter for many years in Cache."

"Logan is soon to have the electric light; the poles are up and wire stretched, and the machinery is expected every day. The Thompson & Huston system is being adopted, and the machinery is being put up by Lundberg & Garff, in the mill."

"The B. Y. College is in a flourishing condition, and is a great blessing to the youth of this region. Under the able management of Brother J. Z. Stewart, assisted by Brothers Apperley and Smart, it is doing an excellent work, as the instructions are practical and comprehensive. The theological classes are of inestimable value to the pupils and the progress made is commendable. They have enrolled about 170 pupils. The next term will begin about March 1st."

"The Knights of Labor made quite a showing here to-day in attending a funeral. I was astonished to see some professed Latter-day Saints in their ranks. The Gospel as it has been revealed in its fulness and the spirit and genius thereof cannot countenance these secret combinations, as they are in direct opposition to the revelations of God."

"Mr. Garff has applied for a patent on a water wheel, the model of which he has at work here, to raise water for irrigation and mining purposes, which he is confident will be great advantage to the country."

"Business is quiet, money is scarce—but none need suffer for the necessities of life."

The West Jordan Outrages.—Some of those engaged in the raid on West Jordan a few days ago, are endeavoring to crawl out of the responsibility for their brutal conduct on that occasion, and through their vicious organ deny the whole thing, and proceed to give their side of the affair. It is denied that Franks was at the house of Mr. Goff, on the east side of the river, and said that it was Deputies Vandercook and Mix who called there. The only effect of this is to shift the burden of the shameful conduct from one deputy to another, even if parties who saw them happened to get the deputies' names, confounded. The facts remain substantially the same.

The next denial made is that in regard to what occurred at the store on the west side of the river. The deputies are made to say to the young lady clerk, whom they allege to be "Mrs. Goff No. 3," that Goff slept there "sometimes." It is evident that the truth is, they did just what the News claimed they did, and as the young lady insists, and the effort to squirm out of it is so transparent that no fair-minded person can fail to see through it.

Now, in regard to the identity of Franks: The statement is made in the attempted denial, or rather evasion of the truth, that "they then went to the store across the river;" that is, those who called at the first house. A little farther on those at the store are named as Vandercook and Franks, Mix being then at Emanuel Richards', some distance away. And yet Franks was not there!

The organ of the deputies next asserts that when Dennis' house was visited Mr. Dennis "roughly refused the officers permission to enter, placing his hands on either casing of the door." It then goes on to say that Franks, bending his head, passed under Dennis' arm and said pleasantly, "You see I am in your house." The bare idea of a man standing in his own door, and "roughly refusing permission" to any one to enter, affording room for a grandiloquent deputy marshal to bob under his arm "pleasantly" is too preposterous for consideration. Such a thing is not only unreasonable, but impossible in a door of ordinary size, such as that in Mr. Dennis' house. If Franks got in the house under the conditions he himself states, he could not have done it otherwise than by roughly pushing past Mr. Dennis, just as we stated.

The next and last fact sought to be crept out of is in regard to the swearing language used at Mrs. Bateman's. Franks says he believes Mrs. Bateman to be a lady; we know she is; and therefore accept her account of the affair in preference to his. He says there was not a word passed that was not "entirely respectful." She states that when he failed to find all the witnesses he wanted, with a sinister smile overspreading his countenance, he asked her to bring even her eighty-year old daughter to testify, sneeringly informed her that the witness' fees would be paid her, and made other similar remarks, which no lady could accept otherwise than as an insulting insinuation that the paltry witness fees were sufficient consideration for the request made.

In regard to the whole transaction, we will say that our information was obtained from responsible parties connected with the affair. The facts, as stated by us, when compared with the pretended denial for the "officers," still remain undisputed, and, we believe, indisputable. There can be no possible doubt that the outrages committed were even worse than published. Whether it was Franks or one of his fellow deputies who only needed an ax for a search warrant, cuts no figure in the case. The occurrence is there just the same. It is possible that in the excitement that existed, the names of the deputies may have been misapplied; but in view of the fact that the "denial" presents on its face so many evidences of falsehood, it cannot be relied upon even in this particular.

A Good Many Failures.

During the year 1883 there were 10,568 failures in business* in the United States and Canada. Some of these were big concerns, and some were very small. Failure is sorrowful business to any man, especially if it is his health that fails. A great many times 10,568 people fail in health in the course of a year. Many of them might be saved if they would take Brown's Iron Bitters, the great family medicine and restorer of wasted health.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.