

People, etc. vs. Henry Ciemens, murder; defendant arraigned, plea not guilty, with leave to withdraw, etc.

People, etc. vs. Thomas Austin, burglary; defendant arraigned, plea not guilty; Woods and Hoffman appointed to defend.

People, etc. vs. Elizabeth Gudge, etc., abducting child; defendant E. Gudge arraigned, plea not guilty.

Louis Rogers, a petit juror, excused.

People, etc. vs. Henry Shields, abusing prisoner; Woods and Hoffman for defendant, jury trial, verdict not guilty.

#### DEATH FROM DRINK.

##### VERDICT IN THE HOLST CASE—ADDITIONAL FACTS.

An investigation before Coroner Taylor and a jury consisting of Messrs. Cunningham, Pendleton and Cope, into the death of Fred Holst, who was picked up for dead and expired on Tuesday last, was held at the City Hall on Wednesday evening. The facts elicited were substantially as given in the News on Tuesday.

It was shown that Holst was in Benites' saloon and had been drinking when the banter was made about the quart of whisky, which he declared he would drink if another party would pay for it. Holst had been heard to say that he once drank two quarts of whisky and six glasses of beer, and afterwards walked six miles. This was in the old country. It was also testified that he habitually took large drinks when tipping.

The barkeeper, whose action has seemed so reprehensible, also stated that he handed out the liquor in response to an order for it, not knowing what was to be done with it, or at least that one man was going to drink it all, and that he was astonished on coming back from waiting on some other customers, to find out what had taken place. After the testimony was all in, the jury decided that the deceased came to his death by drinking a large quantity of whisky and being afterwards exposed to the cold.

It was reported on the street Thursday, that Holst was abandoned by his companions in the Eleventh Ward, on the night (Monday) of their spree, and that he lay on the side-walk groaning for two or three hours, before he was picked up and taken to his aunt's place of residence in the Thirteenth Ward. This, it appears, had some color of truth, but was not quite so bad as reported.

It seems that Holst, according to the evidence at the inquest, was working for John Heil, and was on his way to the ice-house in the eastern part of the city, where he usually slept. He was accompanied as far as Snell's store by Alexander Wright, also an employee of Mr. Heil, who got him started homeward and then returned. Holst had got about half way to the ice house, when he fell, and remained there on the ground until Mr. Wright (who after going back and looking into the saloon had followed him up,) came along and endeavored to rouse him from his stupor.

Falling to do this, Wright went and procured a team and took Holst down to his aunt's place. This was about 4 o'clock in the morning. When Holst left the saloon it was between 1 and 2 o'clock, as near as could be ascertained. It was bitter cold, and that Holst succumbed to it, after his deep imbibition and protracted exposure, was not at all surprising.

##### FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 25.

**The Facts.**—The other day Mr Thomas Wright, of Bountiful, called and informed us that he had mailed a letter at Woods Cross post office, and that it was returned to him opened the following morning. We are told however, that the letter in question was not mailed by Mr. Wright in person, but by some one else, and was open at one end when posted. Neither was it taken from the post office by Mr. Wright, but by another individual whose name was on the envelope. So far as we have been able to learn, it does not appear that Mr. Hales, the postmaster, was to blame in the matter.

**Jail Birds.**—Marshal Ireland arrived from Provo Saturday night, bringing with him J. F. Dunlap and Jesse Billingsley, who were lodged in the Utah Penitentiary. The former, in the First District Court, pleaded guilty to two indictments for grand larceny, in stealing a horse, gun and other articles from John B. Milner, of Provo, and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

Billingsley's case was also one of grand larceny, for stealing stock in Sevier County. There were two indictments to both of which he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced on one of them to two years in the Penitentiary, while sentence on the other was suspended.

**Third District Court.**—Proceedings before Chief Justice Hunter, Saturday evening, Feb. 23, 1884.

People etc vs. Henry Shields, abusing prisoner; jury trial, verdict not guilty, defendant discharged.

People etc vs. James Smity, burglary; defendant withdraws former plea, pleads guilty and sentence suspended.

Monday, February 25th.

People etc vs. Ezekiel Price, manslaughter; defendant moves for a postponement of the case, made upon affidavit.

Case postponed till march 11th, 1884.

People etc vs. J. L. Whitehouse, grand larceny; defendant withdraws plea of not guilty and files demurrer.

People etc vs. Alex. S. Hill, embezzlement; defendant pleads to the indictment not guilty generally, also further plea that this defendant has already been acquitted of the crime charged in the indictment, by the judgment of the District Court, made and entered therein Dec. 10th 1883. Prosecution move for a continuance of case, on affidavit filed; argued. Court allows postponement until March 12th 1884. Exception.

Court adjourned till tomorrow at 10 a. m.

**Italian Opera.**—For the first time in the history of Salt Lake City, on Thursday, March 6th, we are to have a genuine Italian opera company at the Salt Lake Theatre, composed of from 100 to 150 persons, embracing some of the finest singers in the world, and an unrivalled orchestra, all of whom are soloists.

The enormous salaries paid for this array of talent compel the management to advance the scale of prices, which are precisely the same, however, as will be charged for this company in San Francisco, although they appear there for eight nights, and only one here.

To accommodate all classes, the prices are graded down to one dollar, and as the house will be thoroughly cleaned and renovated throughout for this occasion, it has been suggested as a good plan to combine pleasure with economy, that clerks and other employees with their families and friends, club together for the purchase of their tickets, so as to be all seated together. The box office will open on Saturday next, at 10 a. m.

**More Rabbit Shooting.**—Some time ago we had an account of a grand rabbit hunt at Draper, in which the young married men or "hairy faces" were pitted against the young unmarried ones or "smooth faces," much to the latter's subsequent discomfiture, as they were compelled by the agreement made beforehand—that the losing side, or the side which shot less rabbits, should prepare a dance and supper to which the winners should be invited free—to gracefully submit to their destiny and defeat at the hands of their Esau-like opponents.

Stung to the quick by their ill luck, and obliged to acknowledge the superior skill of the Benedicts in the contest, the "smooth men," were only too glad to accept another challenge from the other side for a similar match to be shot on the 9th of February. At this, marvelous to relate, the side which lost before hunted with such vigor and determination that by night the two scores stood even—43 to 43, much to the astonishment and chagrin of the former and would-be again victors, who are hunting up another reason for their former victories than the one heretofore alleged—of having deserted the ranks of bachelorhood.

**Emery Items.**—Brother Orange Seely, one of the Presidency of the Emery Stake of Zion and a resident of Castle Dale, gives us a few items in relation to matters in that locality. Castle Dale, which is the county seat, numbers about 300 souls, most of them, like the inhabitants of the other settlements, engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Persons in quest of good homes and willing to work for them will find good chances to unite with the settlers there on any of the streams. A good blacksmith would be a very desirable acquisition. Twenty-one men lately started to work on a five-mile canal from the Cottonwood stream to a large tract of land immediately north of the settlement.

Huntington is going ahead in dwellings, and will eventually be the largest settlement in the county. It has but one Ward, while Castle Dale has two, about three miles apart, the other one being called Orangeville. All kinds of seeds and supplies are to be obtained there. The weather was very fine for out-door work at last accounts.

The people of Price settlement are taking steps to incorporate an irrigation company, to take water from the Price River on to their townsite. The canal is surveyed and when finished will swallow up and render needless the numerous small ditches now in use. The general health was good and everything was quiet and peaceable.

**Death of Elder H. C. Fowler.**—This morning, February 25th, at two o'clock, Elder Henry C. Fowler died at his residence in the 20th Ward. He had been ailing a considerable time past, but not until within the last few days did there appear to be any danger of his succumbing to his bodily afflictions. He was out on Monday last, having then attempted to resume his work at the Tithing Office, but was compelled by the prostration under which he was laboring, to return home, having taken fresh cold, which finally developed into pneumonia. Being almost irrepressible in spirit, he was about again on Friday, but suffered a severe relapse, from which he never rallied.

The deceased was a native of England and was born April 7th, 1828. He embraced the Gospel in Sheffield, Yorkshire, about thirty years ago. He presided over the Sheffield Branch of the Church, and was released from that position in 1863 to fill an appointment as Traveling Elder in the Conference of the same name. In January, 1864, he was appointed President of

the Hull Conference, which position he filled for about one year, when he was appointed to preside over the Norwich Conference, acting in that capacity until released to come to Utah in 1865, arriving in this city in the fall of that year.

In 1874 he was called to go to England on a mission, which he faithfully filled, returning in 1876, having labored while in that country, in the London conference.

Here, as elsewhere, he labored devotedly for the furtherance of the cause of truth. He was called to the home mission of this Stake several years ago, and acted in that capacity until his death. He was active and earnest in the performance of his duties, was a fluent and ready speaker, and undeviating in his adherence to the work of the Lord, never failing to testify to its divinity, whenever occasion required. His grief-stricken family have the sympathy of a very wide circle of friends.

The funeral will be conducted on Wednesday, Feb. 27th, at 10 o'clock, at the 20th Ward School House.

#### SURVEYS.

OFFICE OF U. S. SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
Salt Lake City, Utah,  
February, 1884.

The following named township plats executed by E. H. Hesse, U. S. Deputy Surveyor, were this day filed with the Local Land Office:

Township	9	South,	Range	3	East.
"	9	"	"	4	"
"	10	"	"	5	"
"	10	"	"	3	"

Salt Lake Meridian.

RED. SALOMON,  
U. S. Surveyor General.

#### OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT RACY AS USUAL.

BIBLE MORALITY DISCUSSED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

It is not often the pulpit arrogates to itself the judicial power of passing sentence on questions of philological ambiguity. But, within the last week, it has done so, and settled to its own satisfaction at least a very vexed question as to the use and application of the words "all" and "every" in a Scriptural signification. Of course this will not end the dispute for there are numbers yet to be heard from, and in time, the little difference between two small words, may result in a struggle as sanguinary as that twixt "tweedledum" and "tweedledee" of other days, or it may result in the formation of a new religion. Dr. Thomas of this city, a man of no mean ability as a preacher of literary pretensions, a philosopher of superior subtlety of thought, and a moralist of tolerably acute and choice perception, has recently delivered a discourse on the Bible as a whole, and its relation and value to progress and civilization. He takes as a text: "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for conviction, for instruction in righteousness." This is the wording of the old form, the new has "Every Scripture inspired of God," and it is this innovation that has caused all the trouble. Dr. Thomas accepts the revised form and interprets it as meaning that only certain parts of the Bible are inspired, and that to accept the whole as inspired would be "to set up the lives of Jacob or Solomon as examples of morality in our day and thus endorse Mormonism and justify falsehood."

It must be understood that it is only through a knowledge of the original language these different translations can be explained. Scripture in the old tongue simply meant writing, and as all art and intelligence according to the old theology, were from God, the writings of all persons might be used as good for reproof and correction. The revised form is more in harmony with the genius of the English language, and renders more perspicuous the doctrine of the original tongue. "Every Scripture inspired of God," simply means all the books of the Bible then written, and yet to be written, in contradiction to those books written by profane individuals. Under the old form Mr. Ingersoll may claim inspiration, but under the new he would have to go to the original tongue and prove philologically that the translation was in error.

As to the lives of Jacob and Solomon not being good models for modern society, that is a question that will not admit of dispute. And the Dr. himself in the closing portion of his discourse makes the best argument for copying Jacob and Solomon. He says: "There is no sin, but it is reproved by the Bible, and no evil but the Bible would correct were its precepts obeyed. If young men would live by the commandments—would hallow the name of God, would keep the Sabbath, would honor their parents, would be pure, and just, and true, they would escape the downward ways and make the future glad, and proud that they live. If the Bible were obeyed in the homes of our land, broken vows, and divorces, and deserted children, and not cloud with shame the fair face of society. O! were the Bible the rule of all, legislation would be just, prisons would be turned into schoolhouses and

hospitals, intemperance and war would disappear, oppression would cease, and sorrowing and sighing would flee away, and the world be so filled with peace and love, and joy, that all would confess its truth divine." What finer tribute could be paid to the Bible and to Jacob and Solomon than this. If their rule of life were adopted, broken vows, and divorces, and deserted children would not disgrace the homes of our land—truth indeed.

To a person not a regular student of Dr. Thomas' sermons, the closing peroration of his discourse, as compared with his interpretation of the text, may seem an inconsistency. And one may be inclined to rank him with the army of quibblers, mountebanks and prevaricators who make a cloak of religion to get an agreeable and pleasant livelihood. Dr. Thomas has been watched here by an army of such miscreants, who are on the alert to catch some utterance favoring of infidelity, on which to make orthodox capital. In fact, some attacks of this nature have been already made on Dr. Thomas, and, perhaps, this is only a quiet way of turning their own weapons against them. Some of these who are carping at him, are among the loudest Mormon howlers we have here. They abused Mr. Beecher for his counsel of moderation. Their attention will be now turned to the study of languages for some time, as well as to pondering on the wisdom and lives of Jacob and Solomon.

#### HIDEOUS CRIME.

The cry of water, water, which was wafted to us on the breeze from Ohio, has been supplanted by that of blood. Our nerves are scarcely composed after the shock occasioned by one murder when another occurs eclipsing all former ones. The murder of the Wilson family a few miles from here surpassed anything of the kind yet recorded. An aged couple, both of whom have passed the allotted span, literally pounded to death. This close on the heels of the Mrs. Aiken tragedy, in which a young man through jealousy of a married woman, kills her, then kills himself. The murder of a detective in the Crouch case in Michigan, makes some eight or nine lives lost in that case. All these in the wake of another awful crime caused by the sinfulness of a married man towards the wife of a commercial traveler, whereby the luckless woman strangles herself from a bed post. The Miss Olsen case is not yet forgotten, though not explained, we need not refer to any statistics to show that there is some agency working in society, that is sapping its foundations. We can from memory cite instances by the score to prove the truth of this assertion. The Dukes-Nutt case in Philadelphia is a sad commentary on law and order. The Rowell case in New York State, a sadder still on morality and religion. Our own Carpenter case is another strange mystery, and the Miss Bond outrage, must be added to the dark list. This murderous spirit seems to be sated at society in general, for have we not seen a President of the Republic sacrificed to it? Is not old age as well as sturdy youth among its victims? Chaste womanhood as well as brazen lewdness, miserable poverty as well as lascivious opulence, the honest industrialist and the plotting highwayman—all victims of the destroying breath of this murderous spirit. Add to this broken vows, ruined homes, deserted children, marital infidelity, and let us ask ourselves can we exist as an organized society. It may be possible to maintain State integrity without regard to family sacredness. Some modern reformers assert that a better form of government could be had by abolishing the family relations altogether. Some system of this kind was tried among the ancients, but it did not succeed.

#### THE CAUSE OF LAMENTABLE CHANGES.

To probe for the causes of the disordered condition of our institutions would take study and research, and a more sagacious intellect as well as a mind of greater acumen than is possessed by the ordinary average scribbler of fugitive essays. Perhaps the revolution that is now going on among us had its source in that terrible civil war, which in a few short years wrought such a sudden change in the institutions and traditions of the country. A question was agitated which on the face of it would seem to admit of no dispute—slavery. Whether advocates of this were actuated by mere worldly considerations, or by reverence for the traditions and ensigns and bearings of the fathers of the Republic, it is not easy now to determine. At all events 25 years ago the element which moulded society comforted itself with a native dignity begotten of the consciousness of honorable descent and legitimately acquired authority. This dignity begat a conservatism and a reverence for established forms that instead of being a limit would be a protecting fence to popular government. Under other circumstances this feeling would make of liberty a noble freedom. But unfortunately slavery existed. Here was a question in which passion and emotion were the prevailing forces used for its suppression. The success of the agitation brought to the surface a new class of beings who had no traditions to revere, and to whom the Constitution appeared a compact with the infernal powers. An element of this kind finding itself suddenly on the surface would be characterized by the upstart insolence of the parvenu. In the hands of such liberty would degenerate into license, they would mistake notoriety for fame, they would fancy that wealth was edu-

cation, refinement and conservative decency. Men found themselves in the pulpit, the rostrum and in the editorial chair who a few months before were planting corn or sewing pantaloons. This newly acquired distinction occasioned insolence, license and irresponsible power. Slavery being gone and no further food for emotional oratory then the scramble began. The element at the surface had not capacity for enlightened statesmanship, and the consequence was that they hung on to the old issues, and are still hanging to them. The greatest minds of that movement had not capacity for the minute details of government except slavery was at the helm. Even Wendell Phillips himself outside of his hobby would not come up to Dennis Kearney. Slavery developed a coterie of literary lights, not one of whom will be read a quarter of a century hence. This coterie produced a style and taste to which may be traced all our present evils.

#### THOSE WHO STRAIN AT A GNAT.

A splendid instance of the insolent parvenu is Dr. Newman. If he did not have the notoriety he craves for, he would be another Giteau. The old poet says "ec uno disce omnes," which translated means "behold a nation in a man comprised." Newman will serve as a type of a large class. If he had the reverence for religion or the honor of ordinary manhood would he stand quarreling with his flock. Senator Hoar is another instance of a class. There he goes to N. O. howling about the internal arrangements of other states, while the country is on the brink of national calamities. Preachers are discussing some errors in Sunday Schools while sin and vice are stalking abroad. They foam at the mouth over some poor Mormon emigrant toiling on the hill sides of Utah, while a half-million of people are homeless in Ohio, and thousands of its broad acres rolling in sand to the sea.

#### [THE IDAHO WIRE-WORKERS.]

A delegation of Idaho politicians passed through here on their way home from Washington. It appears those gentlemen traveled all the way from Idaho to Washington to influence legislation against the "Mormons." Their names are Wall, Wilson and Black. Wall seems to be the speaker of the party. He gives a curious reason for his antipathy to Mormonism. He says: "In the House the Republicans had 12 out of 24, and Wilson was their caucus nominee for speaker. There were five Democrats and seven Mormons. After balloting for some time the Mormons and Democrats secured the organization by getting one Republican over and electing him speaker." I don't see how else they could get the House unless they would kill a Republican, and if they did that it would be a stronger argument for their suppression than to elect him speaker. Mr. Wall has evidently been taking some stimulants, or his conceptions of right and wrong must be woefully mixed.

#### SINGULAR MISTAKES.

A good joke has been perpetrated on the poor exile here last week. Some Bohemians went to get naturalized and by some means got into the County Clerk's office where seven of them procured marriage licenses. The indignant wives returned the licenses next day and got the fees back. But there is one also on a native who was a police officer. He took a \$50 certificate from a woman of the town who in turn stole it from a countryman. At all events the certificate was traced to the native who swore that he thought that it was an advertisement. This was rather weak reasoning for the Chief of Police, and the native was bounced but not prosecuted.

#### JUNIUS.

#### A READABLE LETTER.

In another part of this paper will be found a letter by Joaquin Miller, the poet, on the subject of "Mormonism." We shall not attempt at present to criticize it at length. The intentions of the writer appear to be good. He deprecates the policy of force now advocated against a people whom he knows to be honest, temperate, law-abiding and worthy of reward for what they have done in opening this great western county to settlement and civilization, and thinks that plenty of good schools supported out of the national treasury will solve the problem. His proposition has at least the merit of mercy and enlightened and Christian motives, but is not likely to be viewed with favor by those who are making the noise in the land about "Mormonism."

The nonsense uttered by Mr. Miller about the "Danites" is unworthy of his intelligence; and his estimate of the spirit and motives of the Elders is not compatible with his encomiums on the "Mormons" generally, nearly every male member of the Church holding the priesthood and being part of what is termed the hierarchy. However his letter is worth reading, and the object in view is to be commended by all sensible people. We are just as anxious as ever he can be to have the "Mormons" the best educated people in all this great country.

It is said that the receipts of the Mapleson Opera Company in Chicago for one week were \$19,000.