

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 24, 1888.]

A Skeleton.

A dispatch from Colorado Springs, Colorado, dated Feb. 20, says: At Manitou Park on Friday, twenty-five miles west of here, a young boy, while out hunting, discovered the skeleton of a man lying under a pile of stones covered with a mattress. The coroner was sent for, but being absent, his son responded and brought the body to Manitou. The indications point to a foul murder, and it is not known whose the body is, unless it be that of a young Englishman who disappeared from this section some three years ago.

Sent to Prison.

Today John Johnson was arraigned in the Third District Court on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and pleaded guilty to having lived with two wives. In reply to the court he said he could make no promise as to his future conduct, as the ladies were his wives, and he had no inclination to break the bonds. He was sentenced to imprisonment for six months in the penitentiary, and find \$150 and the costs of the prosecution. He was taken to the penitentiary this afternoon, making 221 persons now confined in the bastille.

Probate Court.

Proceedings in the Salt Lake County Probate Court yesterday:
In the matter of the estate of D. B. Huntington, deceased; proof of posting notices of time and place of hearing made; order made confirming sale of real estate.
Estate of Elizabeth Kingdom, deceased; decree made that due and legal notice to creditors of said estate has been made; order of final settlement and discharge of administrator made.
Estate of John Bailey, deceased; decree made showing that due and legal notice to the creditors of said estate has been made.
Estate of Abraham Hoesland, deceased; order made of final discharge of administrators.

The Safety Lamp Bracket.

One of the most fruitful causes of disaster by fire is unquestionably the careless use of coal oil. The greatest conflagration of modern times, the great fire of Chicago, was a remarkable case of the kind. Scarcely a week passes that instances of destructive fires, originating from this cause are not chronicled in the daily papers. In order to prevent such disasters an ingenious yet simple device has been invented and the patent for several States and Territories purchased by a company of enterprising business men of this city. The "Salt Lake Safety Lamp Bracket Company," to which all orders should be addressed, is now prepared to furnish these brackets to all dealers, either singly or in job lots. Agents are wanted for Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona.

In the District Court.

The following business was transacted before Judge Zane today:
Mrs. Hannah Brightmore was brought into court for arraignment on a charge of violating a United States law by selling liquor without first having obtained the special government license therefor. The offense is alleged to have been committed on the 9th of December last. She pleaded not guilty, and on her statement that she had no means to pay an attorney the court appointed O. W. Powers to defend her.
John Eckert and Edward W. Maynes were arraigned on two indictments. One charges them with making counterfeit coins, and the other with having counterfeit money in their possession. They pleaded not guilty to both. Eckert stated that he was unable to employ counsel, and the court appointed Hoffman to officiate in that capacity.
Joseph Watson and Michael E. Clifford were arraigned on indictments accusing them of grand larceny and burglary, and took till tomorrow to plead. They are the individuals accused of burglarizing a saloon belonging to Thomas Walden and Fred. Davis, in Park City, on Jan. 25th, and taking therefrom a quantity of cigars, whisky, money, etc.
Charles Nelson, who was convicted in the justice's court of selling liquor on Sunday, asked that he be discharged on the ground that the fine imposed was heavier than the law designates. The hearing was set for Monday next.

DISCHARGED.

There Was No Evidence to Sustain the Complaint.

The preliminary examination in the case of the United States vs. Abram H. Cannon, charged with unlawful cohabitation, was held before Commissioner Norrell today, Assistant United States Attorney Clarke prosecuting and Hon. J. H. Moyle defending.
Mrs. Sarah J. Cannon was called as the first witness. She said she was the defendant's legal wife, and refused to testify. She was excused.
Mrs. Williams testified—I know the defendant, Mr. Cannon; saw Wilhelmus, his second wife, last week on the street; I have no acquaintance with her; I understand that her residence is two doors north of my home;

I saw Mr. Cannon on the street in front of my house about last October; Mrs. Cannon, the defendant's first wife, lives next door to me; do not know where Mr. Cannon makes his home; he could be at Mrs. Cannon's every day without my seeing him; have not seen Mrs. Cannon for several weeks at a time; I fix the date of October because I had sickness in my family at the time; do not know how Wilhelmus obtains a living; I am not posted on my neighbor's affairs; I know the neighbors next door south of me—they are my parents.

Mrs. Johanson testified—I live with Mina Cannon; she went away last Sunday evening with her children; there was no one else with her; she often goes away for three or four days; she did not tell me when she came or went; I am no relation to her; do not not where she is or why she went away; do not know whether or not she expects to be confined soon; never heard or saw anything to cause me to think so; know Mina's husband, the defendant; am not acquainted with him; never saw him at Mina's; I took one of his children to his office once to see him; do not know where he lives; Mrs. Sarah Cannon lives next door to Mina; I have not seen Mr. Cannon there; have taken meals from Mrs. Sarah Cannon's to the office of Mr. Cannon; do not know whether he ever stayed at Geo. Q. Cannon's house; do not know why the meals were sent to him; never took anything from Mina's; they did not send meals there about; I do not know whether Mina is dead or not, but do not think so; her youngest child is about three years old.

This was all of the testimony, and on motion of Assistant U. S. Attorney Clarke, the defendant was discharged.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

A Lady Sent to Prison for Refusing to Tell Her Husband's Name.

The petit jury list was called, some excused for various reasons, leaving about 18 jurors. An extra venire was issued for 18 more, and those from the vicinity.

The case of Wm. Gallop, unlawful cohabitation, was continued for a later day in the term, as the alleged plural wife could not be found.

Wm. Bateman was made a citizen. The case of the U. S. vs. C. C. N. Darious, unlawful cohabitation, was called for trial. Work of getting a jury proceeded with.

E. J. Ward did not think it right for a man to have living more than one undivorced wife while there was a law against it; thought if there was no law against it plural marriage might be licensed. His name was probably on the Church record; was not very religious; did not believe in polygamy; but would not say whether that principle was revealed from God or not; did not believe it was; did not know as a matter of fact whether any revelations were ever given from God from the foundation of the world; do not believe in the Book of Mormon; do not pay tithing; considered the laws of the land paramount to the laws of God. Passed.

A. Raymond believed it a matter of conscience with a man, if he belonged to the Church; thought he would have a right to practice all the principles of the Church. Excused.

Oscar Wilkins believed in plural marriage; was a member of the "Mormon" church, paid tithing, and other requirements; thought he could find a verdict according to the evidence; believed the laws of the United States supreme and should be enforced. Passed.

Thos. G. Wimmer was a member of the Church; never thought much about plural marriage, and did not believe it right as a moral proposition. Passed.

Wm. Parker believed in plural marriage and was excused. Wilson Cragan did not know that he had ever come to any conclusion on the subject of plural marriage, but independent of the law against it, thought if a man believed it right he believed it would be right, at least for him. Excused.

E. J. Hall was not a member of the Church, did not believe in plural marriage, and was passed.

Amasa L. Meecham believed it right to have living and undivorced more than one wife, and was excused.

Riley Jones severed his connection with the Church about fifteen years ago and was passed.

Jos. Richmond and the remaining jurors did not believe in polygamy etc., and were passed.

Mr. Jones thought the Edmunds' act should be enforced more rigidly than any other; thought plural marriage worse than assault and battery but not quite so bad as murder; would require more evidence in assault and battery cases.

He was challenged by the defense for actual bias.

To the Court—I am a little bitter in this class of cases, and think it would take less proof than in any other case.

To Prosecutor Hiles—I would give the prisoner the benefit of any reasonable doubt, but think the practice of polygamy ought to be put down.

To defense—I will now take it back what I said about requiring more evidence in this class of cases.

The Court excused the juror.

In the case of the People vs. James W. Crisp, indicted for assault with a deadly weapon, the prosecution consented to change the charge to simple assault; the defendant withdrew his

plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty and was fined \$25.

The grand jury came into court with Isabella Adamson to compel her to answer certain questions, in an investigation against Samuel Wagstaff, she being his alleged plural wife. She refused to state who her husband was, and the court ordered that she be committed to the penitentiary unless she changed her mind by the time the trial left. She persisted in the declaration and was committed to the custody of the marshal.

Provo, Utah, Feb. 23, 1888.

THE GRAND JURY

Makes a Report of its Doings and is Discharged.

The grand jury came into court this morning and presented a final report, after which the jurors were discharged. The report is as follows:

GRAND JURY ROOMS.

SALT LAKE CITY,

February 24th, 1888.

To the Honorable Judge of the Third Judicial District Court:

We the grand jury selected for the February term of the Third Judicial District Court for the year 1888, having completed all the business so far presented to us, submit the following report:

We have been in session fifteen (15) days, and in that time considered seventy-five (75) cases and examined one hundred and eighty-four (184) witnesses. Of these cases, thirty-nine (39) were United States and thirty-six (36) Territorial. We have found and returned to the court fifty-eight (58) indictments, thirty-four (34) were United States cases and twenty-four (24) Territorial cases, and have ignored seventeen (17) cases, of which five (5) are United States and twelve (12) Territorial.

THE PENITENTIARY.

We have, as is customary, visited officially the Utah penitentiary, and found the institution running as well as could be expected with its limited accommodations and dilapidated buildings. We became at once convinced that the new structure now nearly completed and for which the appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the Forty-eighth Congress, will be entirely inadequate for the present number of inmates. We realize the importance of additional buildings such as a duplicate of the new cell wing and cells now being constructed; a suitable building for the accommodation of female prisoners; necessary quarters for the use of the warden, guards and other employees; the construction of a school house and chapel; the erection of a hospital for the care of the sick, and the enlargement of the grounds; the tearing down of the old adobe wall enclosing the penitentiary, and the building of a good substantial rock and brick wall in lieu thereof. Deeming these improvements of so much importance, we have taken the liberty to address a letter to the Honorable Secretary of the Interior on the subject, urging the immediate attention of Congress and the appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. A copy of said letter accompanies this report.

THE INFIRMARY.

We are the first Grand Jury that has visited the county poor house or infirmary, the discipline and condition of which must have our hearty approval. The institution is clean, orderly, with ample accommodations, and is a credit to the county and its officers.

THE CITY JAIL.

The city jail and bull pen is a disgrace to this community, and unfit for the incarceration of human beings. We saw this without any discredit to the officials in charge, who are doing their best under the circumstances. The sanitary arrangements are particularly bad and unhealthy. We understand plans are already made for the erection of a new city jail, the speedy completion of which we earnestly recommend to the attention of the new City Council.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The old county jail is not improved in any respect since the visit of our predecessors. It is simply a horrible place of confinement and cannot be vacated too soon for the health of the inmates. The new county jail is nearing completion and we are informed will be ready for occupancy towards the end of March. All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. G. RAYBOULD,
Foreman.

NEW BUILDING WANTED.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, asking for further additions to and improvements at the penitentiary:

GRAND JURY ROOMS.

Third District Court,

Salt Lake City, Feb. 23, 1888.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The Grand Jury of the February term of the Third Judicial District Court of Utah Territory, in accordance with the usual custom, visited the Utah penitentiary near Salt Lake City on the 20th inst., and had on examination that the appropriation made by the Forty-eighth Congress of the U. S. of fifty thousand dollars, has been exhausted in the erection of a building for the use

of the prisoners, a dining-room kitchen, bath room, and bakery for same. The building, when finished, will accommodate 200 persons, by putting two in each cell. These cells being only five feet wide, seven feet long and seven feet high, are not large enough, and are not intended to confine more than one person at a time, while the confinement of two men in a cell at the same time (which, when completed, the officers will be compelled to do) will not only endanger the health of the prisoners, but is contrary to the usual mode of caring for them in all other cities of the United States, or other civilized countries. The total number at present confined in the old, dilapidated quarters, is 214. The old buildings and officers' quarters are absolutely unfit for occupancy, and should be torn down and replaced by permanent modern structures.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

There is no provision whatever for the care and comfort of female prisoners; the shanties now in use for this purpose are unfit for their accommodation. The officers' quarters are even worse than the old bunk house occupied by the prisoners, are small, with low ceilings, poorly ventilated and entirely inadequate for the number of guards and other employees. A school room and chapel are greatly needed for the use of the prisoners, which should be provided at once.

NEW WALLS NEEDED.

The walls surrounding the penitentiary are built of adobe, are old and dilapidated, of insufficient height, worn and crumbling, and dangerous to the life and limb of the guards, whose watchfulness and Winchester rifles are all that keep desperate prisoners from escaping. These walls are next to no impediment to the ordinary jail breaker, and were it not for the vigilance of the guards, a general jail delivery would occur. The steady increase in the number of prisoners confined in the institution renders its enlargement absolutely necessary. The present enclosure covers about an acre of ground, while from two to three acres in our judgment are necessary. The Marshal of the Territory is constantly requesting the three District Judges to defer the sentence of prisoners as long as possible, as the present quarters are good for little more than shelter, and are crowded beyond their capacity. There is no hospital connected with the institution, a necessity for which was made apparent to us by the confinement of a person sick in a bunk house occupied by 48 other prisoners, and there does not seem to be any way to quarantine any case of infection or other disease, owing to the present limited quarters.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

We therefore recommend and urge the appropriation of, at least, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the following purposes:

First—For the erection of a duplicate of the cell wing and cells now nearly completed.

Second—For the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of female prisoners.

Third—For the erection of quarters necessary for the use of the warden and guards and other employees of the prison.

Fourth—For the construction and completion of a schoolhouse and chapel.

Fifth—For the tearing down of the old adobe wall enclosing the prison, the enlargement of the grounds inside thereof, and the building of a substantial rock wall, or rock and brick wall, twenty feet high.

Sixth—For the erection of a hospital for the care of the sick.

The expenditure of the sum asked for would place the institution in proper condition and remove from the sight of American citizens what is now a standing disgrace to the government of the United States.

A ground plan of the buildings absolutely necessary is transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

B. G. RAYBOULD, Foreman,

J. H. WOODMAN, Clerk,

FRED. BENNETT,

CALB D. BRINTON,

ROBERT T. BURTON, JR.,

WALTER DAVIDSON,

SMITH EHLINGER,

ROBERT SCOTT,

N. A. SCRIBNER,

GEORGE F. RHODES,

CHAS. W. WATSON,

ISAAC J. ELKINGTON,

GEO. HILL,

J. OBERNDORFER,

WILLIAM J. HORNE.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 25, 1888.

Concert and Ball.

March 7 is the date selected for a concert and ball in the Theatre, under the management of Prof. Evan Stephens. In the afternoon a ball for juveniles will be given, and in the evening Stephens' operatic class will give an entertainment of high order. Prof. Pederson's orchestra will be in attendance and leading local vocalists will take part.

Declines to Answer.

Yesterday Moroni L. Sheets was called a witness in the suits of the government against the Church, to give evidence in the examination before Judge Sprague. He declined to answer the questions propounded, and

refused to recognize the right of District Attorney Peters to direct him to reply. Today he refused to recede from the position he had taken, and another adjournment was taken till Monday, when it is probable that the matter will be referred to one of the justices of the Territorial Supreme Court.

The Winter in Kane County.

Under a recent date, W. J. Jolley writes from Mount Carmel, Kane Co., as follows:

"I can say in relation to the winter, it has been very cold here—the snow fell two feet deep and the thermometer ran down to thirty degrees below zero, when twenty below is the coldest we ever had before. Some stock have died, but not as many as we expected. There is plenty of snow in the mountains to furnish fertility for 1888. We think our stock, crops, fruit and bees will do well this year. The health of the people is good. We have had some marriages and plenty of births, but no deaths nor deputies since I last wrote."

Accident.

A twelve-year-old boy of Edward Partridge, of Timpanogos, while cutting on a loaded wagon, Wednesday, fell and caught his foot between the spokes of the wheel while it was in motion, resulting in a very serious sprain of the ankle joint and a contused wound above the malleolus. The boy suffered, in addition to the extreme agony consequent to the sprain and bruise, muscular spasms, which made the sufferer shriek with pain. Dr. Hardy went yesterday and attended to the injury, and from last accounts the boy was resting comfortable and comparatively easy, considering the nature of the accident.—*Utah Enquirer, Feb. 24.*

Crazed by Grief.

A woman who gives the name of Mrs. Trainor was taken in charge by Sheriff Fellows Tuesday evening for insanity. She says her husband left her for some cause and stole her child, a girl about three years of age. She came here about ten days ago from Orden and being then rational, said she was on her way to California, where her relatives reside. She was taken to the county hospital to await the arrival of a district judge, and is being kindly cared for by the matron, Mrs. J. H. Gels. It is supposed that the loss of her child affected her mind.—*Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State.*

Diphtheria at Morgan.

From W. W. Funge, Esq., who recently visited Morgan City, it is learned that diphtheria is making fearful ravages at that place. There have been twelve deaths. Among the greatest sufferers was the family of Mr. and Mrs. T. R. G. Welch, who lost four members, one of whom was the youngest son, aged about eighteen years. Mr. Funge speaks of him as a young man of fine qualities and great promise. The sympathy of the Junction City residents is extended to our afflicted friends of Morgan. It is thought the disease has run its course, as the quarantine board met yesterday to discuss the advisability of removing the quarantine.—*Ogden Standard.*

A Serious Fall.

While Brother Wm. C. Morris and one of his employees—Wm. J. Hall by name—were engaged in painting the front of Woolley, Lund and Judd's establishment on First East Street, this morning, the scaffold upon which young Hall was standing slipped and precipitated him head foremost to the sidewalk below, a distance of eighteen feet. Brother Morris attempted to catch him as he came down, and did break the force of his fall, otherwise it would probably have killed him. As it was, the young man was very severely injured, one wrist being badly shattered and one knee-cap dislocated, besides being considerably bruised about various parts of his body and shaken up generally. Hall is a resident of the Fifteenth Ward.

The City Lands.

The suit of J. H. Luck vs. Francis Armstrong, Alfred Solomon, Andrew Burt and others, came up in the Third District Court today, on an order for the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not issue restraining them from holding land for Salt Lake City corporation. The defense filed an answer, denying all of the allegations made in the land jumper's complaint, and set up that they were acting in behalf of the city, which held the title to the lands in question. The patent from the government was introduced in evidence, as was also the deed issued to Salt Lake City, as the owner in fee simple of the lands referred to, on application made in due form to the Probate Court.

Messrs. J. R. McBride and Arthur Brown appear for Luck, and Messrs. Sheeks & Rawlins for the city. The opening argument was being made this afternoon by Judge McBride, after which Mr. Rawlins will follow for the city.

Bredemeyer's Fast.

Dr. Bredemeyer's plan of operations, resolved upon when he was placed in the penitentiary, is being followed in the county jail. This is the tenth day