

to turn up," will correspondingly regret their folly and inactivity. If a person wishes to milk a cow, he must first get the cow, not sit down on a stump, with a pail between his knees, waiting for the animal to back up to be milked.

The Aiken Murder.—The proceedings in the trial of Collett, at Provo, on Wednesday, commenced with the examination of Mrs. Cazier. She was a resident of Nephi; saw the Aiken party, numbering four, and Rockwell and three others with them, the night before the party went south from Nephi. The morning after their departure two of the Aiken party came back wounded. Rockwell's party returned that night. Heard some one say to the latter, "You have made a bad job of it, for two of them came in wounded. Nephi won't be trusted with another job." Thought the words were spoken either by Bishop Bigler, or Bishop Bryan. Saw the wounded men go north. Saw Homer Brown, John Kinke and Absalom Woolf go northwest on horseback.

Alice Robinson was then called. She lived at Nephi, in the house of John A. Woolf, at the time of the murder; was about 12 years old. Remembered eight men passing through Nephi, about that time. Knew that a portion of them returned. Saw one who was wounded. Heard conversation between Mr. Pitchforth, Bishop Bigler and Mr. Woolf, early in the morning, in the house of the latter, relative to the two wounded men. Heard them say, the boys had done a bad job, and they wanted a son of Mr. Woolf to take the wounded men to Willow Creek (on the way to Salt Lake) where there was a party who would kill them. James Woolf and another man went with the wounded men. Woolf, on his return, had been heard to say, that when the wounded men saw him turn towards Willow Creek, they plead with him not to do so, for if he did their doom was sealed.

Wm. Skeen, of Plain City, was then introduced. He knew Collett, and had heard him relate the following: The Aiken party were escorted from the north to the south and delivered over to Rockwell, Lot, Murdock and himself (Collett) with instructions for them to continue the escort and make away with them. They did go, with others, and on the Sevier or Chick-en Creek, while the Aiken party were seated around the fire, singing, the party set upon them. Two were killed by Lot and Rockwell, Murdock and himself had failed to kill the other two. The wounded men returned to Nephi, Rockwell and party also returned, and put up at Willow Springs, and when the wounded men, the remainder of the Aiken party, arrived in the wagon from Nephi, they killed them with shot guns.

Thursday morning, the examination of R. A. Ivies elicited that he resided in Provo in 1857. He saw Collett, Lot, Murdock and Rockwell, pass through Provo about that time, with a party of four or five, all on horse or mule back, going south. Four or five days afterward, saw them return without the party, leading pack mules; thought the mules were the same ones that had passed through before. He thought he heard Bishop Fawcett ask what they had done with the party, and Lot replied, "We started them to California on foot." Saw Rockwell and the others go north on the way to Salt Lake, next morning.

Joseph Skeen, the first witness, recalled. Testified that Collett had told him of the murder of the Aiken party by himself and three others. And that he (Collett) gave the signal for the attack on them and fired the first shot. They had also used pieces of iron which were secreted in their sleeves, for the commission of the deed.

Geo. Murdock took the stand. Lived at Lehi in 1857—saw the Aiken party go south accompanied by Murdock, with whom he was then living, Rockwell, and Lot. Did not see Collett with them, but heard that he went also. Upon the return of Rockwell's party to Lehi, saw a mule and a horse with them which went with the Aiken party south.

Further examination elicited nothing additional.

The prosecution rested, and Judge Tilford addressed the jury for the defence. He showed that the corpus delicti had not been established, said he would prove the infamy of some of the witnesses for the prosecution and establish

the fact that the defendant had not returned from Salmon River when the offense was committed. The case will probably go to the jury on Saturday.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 13.

Wanted.—Any person knowing of the whereabouts of Mr. Robert Monroe, who formerly resided at Thornton Place, Liverpool, will confer a favor by informing Mrs. Anna Mulholland, 21st Ward, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Runaway and Accident.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, a runaway occurred on Main Street, in which two ladies, Mrs. George Moses, of Taylorsville, North Jordan, and Mrs. Benjamin Harmon, of Mill Creek Ward, were tipped over and seriously injured. The ladies, who were the only occupants of the vehicle, had just left the mercantile house of Day & Co., and were driving south. The horse was a spirited animal and began running at an inordinate speed, Mrs. Harmon, who was driving, not holding the reins tightly. Mrs. Moses, in her alarm, reached out to take hold of them, but only catching one, the horse was suddenly turned and the buggy upset on the corner near the Wasatch Drug Store. The ladies were both badly bruised, and cut in several places. It is thought, though, that no bones were broken. They were cared for immediately, but at last accounts were suffering considerably.

Returned Missionary.—We were visited to-day by Elder J. E. Christianson, who returned last night from his mission to Denmark. Brother Christianson left his home in Ephraim, Sanpete Co., on the 31st day October, 1876, to fulfil a call which was made of him in the preceding October Conference. He reached the scene of his labor in Aalborg, on the 7th day of December following and, from that date up to the time of his release, his time and energies were devoted to a proclamation of the gospel, and the conversion and baptism of honest-hearted people. He also kept the accounts and records of the Aalborg Conference during the whole period of his stay there. A report of missionaries, baptisms, and emigration shows that in the two years of his ministry, the average number of laboring elders from Utah was four, the list of baptisms reached 356, while emigrants to Zion numbered 361. The work is progressing satisfactorily. The people are kind hearted, are honest, and are seeking earnestly after light. No persecutions are allowed by the authorities; and any attempts to annoy one of our missionaries, by disturbing his meetings, are promptly met and quelled by the police. Brother Christianson rejoices in the spread of the truth in his native land; and he certainly has occasion to feel thankful to God for the great success which has attended his youthful efforts.

The Collett Trial.—Thursday afternoon, Benjamin H. Johnson of Scipio, was sworn for the prosecution. He saw the Aiken party pass through Battle Creek Lane. Recalled that Porter Rockwell was one of the escort. Did not see any of the party afterwards; but a few days later, while in Nephi, a party of two wounded men passed north. He traveled north the next morning; followed the track of a light wagon through the snow, until reaching Willow Creek, where the track left the road; followed it to a herd house; saw men's tracks to and from the house; also saw tracks to three different springs, one a mile distant, stood by the side of one spring and saw blubbers rising therefrom; followed the wagon track back to the main road, where it turned south; followed it no further; saw neither the wagon nor any persons. Was acquainted with defendant when a boy.

On cross-examination the witness stated that he did not know the year; did not learn the name of the party until afterward, could not tell the number or color of their animals; had followed the wagon track out of mere curiosity for a distance of eight miles, to the herd house mentioned.

The prosecution recalled Joseph Skeen. He was probably at Lehi when the escort of the Aiken party returned; went to Murdock's shortly afterward, and saw, among others, Rockwell, Lot, Murdock

and Collett; had no conversation with them; nothing was said about this affair; saw nothing peculiar about their appearance. He belongs to the "Mormon" Church, and is friendly with Collett. In reply to the question, "Has any one interested in the trial requested you to make your testimony as meagre and vague as possible, or to forget part of it?" witness, after some hesitation, said "I'll have to say no." Heard Collett say that his share of the spoils was a mare.

Cross-examination elicited from witness that the mare did not belong to Sylvanus, but to his father. Lyman Peters said he had seen the Aiken party, numbering six, at the head of the Humboldt; they were well dressed, and could scarcely have had a better outfit; traveled with them some distance; saw them afterwards at Ogden for the last time.

The defense recalled William Skeen, prosecution's witness. Said his brother was killed in Cache Valley, July, 1860, and did not recollect saying that he would be revenged on Rockwell and Collett for the murder. Had no conversation to that effect with Rhodes, or with Heber C. Kimball.

Prosecution rested. The defense was opened by Judge Tilford, who said that this was a most remarkable case; the defendant had been arrested on a charge of murder after a lapse of 21 years. It was true that the prosecution had found difficulty in gathering testimony, but they had all the power of the government to assist them; while the defendant, a poor man, with a family to support, had encountered the same difficulties as the prosecution, without the same amount of influence and means to aid in his search. The plan of the defense was to prove that, the prosecution had not proven the death of persons alleged to have been murdered; that the color, race, or sex of deceased persons could not be detected after they had been lying in water for the space of one year; that many of the witnesses for the prosecution had notorious reputations for infamy. They would also prove an alibi, showing that Collett was in the Salmon River country at the time of the murder. He asked the jury to remove all prejudice from their minds; and he demanded, from them, for the defendant, simply justice and nothing more.

Court adjourned till Friday. Friday Morning, Mrs. Martha J. Coray was sworn for the defense. Had heard the testimony of Johnson given yesterday; if the springs had been situated as he described, one would have been immediately in front of her house. The water of the springs was pure. Lived about 55 rods from the springs.

Alonzo W. Rhodes testified that he knew the springs referred to; they were surrounded by grass and tules; the water could not be seen through the tules; the spring would occasionally bubble from the bottom; the springs had native fish in them; knew Wm. Skeen from his youth; remembered the death of Davis Skeen.

Dr. J. M. Benedict was then called. Said he was a physician and surgeon residing in Salt Lake City; had made post mortem examinations of the bodies of people who had been drowned; the time of year would make some difference in the condition of a body; during the first five months that a body was submerged in water, the action of the element would be such as to cause the joints to break apart, and to utterly prevent the handling of the body after it had once been disturbed. If a body, after death had ensued, had been thrown into a deep spring, and had remained there for ten or twelve months, some of the bones might be found, but they would not be together; a body even encased in clothing, at that time, would be merely a shapeless mass of chalky matter, with a few bones. The presence of fish in a stream would aid in the dissolution. The body could not possibly be brought out entire.

On cross-examination, he said that, the results given had not been entirely from his own observation, but also from books; had seen the body of a person after 29 days' submersion in water. (The person was Thomas Heath, drowned in Jordan River.) Knew the person, but could not have recognized him, as destruction had previously commenced; the body could not have been taken from the water, without placing a blanket under it, because at the least touch it would fall apart.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 14.

P. O. Appointment.—Edwin W. Fox has been appointed postmaster at Manti, Sanpete County.

New Mail Route.—A new postal service has been ordered by the Post Office Department, on the route from Fillmore, via Antelope Valley and Riverside, to Frisco, Utah Territory. The distance over the road is 72 miles each way, and the mail is to be carried on the round trip, three times a week.

Accident.—Yesterday the Doctors Richards were summoned to Sandy to attend upon some person accidentally injured. On arriving they found that a little son of Mr. Arthur Cushing, while playing with a giant powder cap, had the ends of one finger and thumb blown off. The wounds were dressed and the patient is doing well.

For the North.—Sisters E. R. Snow, Elizabeth Howard and E. Davis, left this morning for an extended trip through the northern counties, in the interests of the relief societies and mutual improvement associations. They will visit Malad, Oneida County, first, and then Morgan, Summit and Wasatch counties. They expect to be absent about three weeks.

In Arizona.—Brother E. W. East, for many years a resident and much esteemed member of this community, who left for Arizona, with his family, a few months ago, has arrived in safety at St. Joseph, in the Territory, designing locating permanently in Arizona, as soon as he has ascertained the place of residence best suited to his taste and means.

Condolence.—We deeply sympathize with our friends Dr. O. C. Ormsby and his amiable wife, in the loss of their bright boy Willie, aged one year and nine months, who died on the 13th inst. at his parents' residence in Logan, Cache County, after a severe attack of scarlet fever, his sickness lasting three and a half days. This makes the fourth child that Dr. Ormsby has lost by the hand of death, leaving him only one, who was attacked, but has been spared and healed by the power of God. We grieve with those who mourn, and trust that providence, in whose hands are the results of all, will comfort the bereaved and cause all to be overruled or their ultimate good.

Drowned.—On Saturday last, word was brought to the police station that the dead body of an old lady had been discovered in a water ditch south of the city; and Officer Alex. Burt proceeded immediately to the scene. The body was taken up, and an inquest held by Coroner Taylor. The following facts were developed on investigation: The name of the deceased was Jane Rickard. She was 50 years of age; a native of Portsmouth, England. Since the death of her husband, three years ago, she had been subject to fits of despondency, which sometimes were so intense, as to deprive her of proper reason. About a year ago, she took a trip to her old home in England, thinking, by the renewal of old associations, to dispel the melancholy depressing her spirits. She returned with the last company of emigrants, unimproved in mind.

On Friday evening last, she left the house of a friend, where she had been visiting, to return to her home in the 2d Ward. She was never afterwards seen alive; and the supposition is that while laboring under a fit of aberration, she wandered away and stumbled, face downward, into the small ditch mentioned, and was drowned. The ditch had a depth of water of only 10 inches, and the clothing of the unfortunate lady was in many places quite dry.

Mrs. Rickard was highly esteemed by all her friends and acquaintances, and the circumstances attending her death will be deeply regretted.

The Collett Trial.—On Friday afternoon, the defense recalled Dr. Benedict. The size of bodies, after they had been submerged in water for ten or twelve months, could not be ascertained except by the most critical examination. To form a correct opinion, the vertebrae and the bones of the thigh and leg would necessarily be measured.

He stated, on cross-examination, that the presence of lime in the water (which would tend to produce petrification) could not possibly so preserve the body that it could be taken out.

Doctors Leach and Pike, for the defense, gave their testimony in

corroboration of that given by Dr. Benedict.

The defense then introduced the following witnesses: John Spiers, L. W. Shurtliff, John Draney, Charles Neal, and William Geddes, all of whom testified to an extended acquaintance with William Skeen, the principal witness for the prosecution; and also testified that from their knowledge of his character and his reputation, they could not believe him under oath.

James Pexton (blacksmith) sworn for the defense. Said that he had never at any time made for Timothy Foote a grappling hook, similar to the one described by counsel.

Court adjourned till Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

On Saturday morning the defense offered five witnesses, Henry Goldsborough, Charles Sperry, James Pexton, Matthew Boulger, and Richard Peay, for the purpose of impeaching the testimony of Guy Foote. The men named all testified that they were acquainted with Foote, that he bore a bad reputation among his neighbors, and that they would not believe his sworn statement.

Israel Hoyt said that in the year 1858 there were justices of the peace in Juab county; that one of the justices had his office in Nephi.

Thomas Smith then took the stand. He said that in the spring of 1856, Mr. Collett came to Fort Lemhi, above the forks of the Salmon River; that he (Smith) was there at the time; that he had been away during the summer of 1857, but when he returned to Lemhi, on the 27th day of October of that year, he found Collett still there. On the afternoon of the day following, the 28th of October, Collett left for Salt Lake with a company of 10 or 11 persons. The company traveled with ox teams, and their wagons were loaded with salmon fish, provisions and bedding. Had traveled the road in the spring. Judged that considering the weather and the condition of the road, at the time when Collett left, 25 to 32 days would be required for an ox team to make the trip to Salt Lake. Heavy snow storms are experienced in that locality. Travel would therefore necessarily be delayed, as on the mountain tops the cold and snow would be impediments, while in the valleys, the roads would be muddy and broken.

Richard B. Margetts testified that he saw Mr. Collett leave Lemhi, about the 28th or 29th of October, 1857. At that time Collett's reputation was good, so far as he knew.

James Harker, after being sworn, said that Collett made the trip from Lemhi with him and some others. That they left the fort on the 28th of October, and reached Salt Lake the latter end of November, having been on the road from 27 to 32 days. Witness had but one yoke of oxen on his wagon, which was loaded with about 1,000 pounds of fish and other articles. The other wagons had similar loads. Snow storms were encountered during the journey; five of the men had their feet frosted in one day. Had to double teams in order to draw the wagons up steep mountains. The distance from Lemhi to Salt Lake was called 400 miles. Collett accompanied them to the centre of Salt Lake City, when they parted. Thought Collett had not seen of his own; but had been traveling with one of the wagons.

Coming to Utah.

Surgeons from the National Surgical Institute will be at the Townsend House, Salt Lake City, Utah, November 4th, 5th and 6th, 1878, where they can be consulted by the afflicted. This Institute has won an unequalled reputation throughout the United States, for the treatment of deformities, such as crooked limbs, club feet, diseases of hip, knee and ankle, spinal curvature, paralysis, piles and fistula. This is a rare opportunity. Consultation free.

The Rock Island Gangs and Sulky's are made entirely of iron and steel. They have the draft direct from the beam. Can be easily changed to or from the land, set to run any depth, and be either locked, or run loose when working over clods or rough ground. They have no equal for strength and durability. &w