

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 16

Where are the Owners?—There are two boxes at the baggage room of the U. C. depot in this city that arrived with the June company of European immigrants, and are yet awaiting claimants. One is addressed Julius Johnsen and Maria Kristensen, Logan City, Utah. The other has on it Mette Miklesen, Nephi, Juab County, Utah.

Killed.—On Sunday afternoon, at Germania, a Scandinavian workman named Lundgren attempted to pass across the D. & R. G. W. track just as the through passenger train came along, and was caught by the locomotive. His injuries resulted in death a few hours afterward. He had no relatives here, but his parents live in Sweden.

Certificates.—Yesterday Secretary Thomas issued certificates of election to the following officers, elected in August last:

Box Elder County.—N. P. Anderson, surveyor; J. D. Peters, county superintendent of district schools.

Corinne, Box Elder County, municipal officers.—J. W. Guthrie, mayor; Alex. Toponce, R. G. Welsh, M. E. Campbell, C. P. Groot, Joseph Keller, D. D. Ryan and A. E. Barnes, councilors; D. D. Ryan, assessor and collector; J. K. Fowler, recorder; H. H. Smith, marshal.

St. George Items.—A St. George correspondent, under date of Sept. 11, says: The health of the people here is good.

Work in the Temple is going on as usual.

The Quarterly Conference has commenced.

Elder B. H. Roberts is here from the north.

The Tabernacle choir will give a concert in the Tabernacle to-night.

Peaches are very plentiful, but not so good in quality here as usual. They are better in Leeds and the river settlements.

Manufacturing Company.—A certificate of incorporation has been issued by Secretary Thomas to the Eureka Manufacturing Company, incorporated under the laws of the Territory for the purpose of manufacturing lumber, blacksmithing, doing a commission business, and engaging in mercantile and industrial pursuits. The incorporators are, F. M. Shurtliff, Isaac K. Wright, Asa R. Hawley, Geo. W. Bean, Geo. T. Bean, Epaminondas Bean and Leo A. Bean, all of Richfield, Sevier County, and the principal place of business is at Richfield. The capital stock of the company is \$30,000, divided into 3,000 shares.

Obsequies.—The service over the remains of Sister Mary Sloan was held in the Eighteenth Ward Chapel this afternoon, and were largely attended. The opening prayer was delivered by Bishop W. B. Preston. Appropriate and consoling addresses were offered by Elders John T. Caine, Jas. McGhie, Bishop Preston and Bishop Whitney. The benediction was pronounced by Elder J. Nicholson. The musical exercises were executed by the Ward choir. After the services the mortal remains of one of the most kind-hearted of women were conveyed to their final resting place, and laid away in mother earth pending the resurrection of the just.

District Court Proceedings.—In the Third District Court to-day, in the case of J. C. Wilmirding et al. vs. L. Benites; the demurrer of defendant was withdrawn, and judgment for plaintiffs as prayed given.

D. & R. G. W. Railway Co. et al. vs. D. & R. G. Railway Co. et al.; demurrer of plaintiffs to complaint in intervention sustained; intervenor excepts and stands on complaint; complaint and intervention dismissed.

Samuel Bennion vs. Dirk Bockholt et al., on cross complaint; decree entered as prayed for by plaintiff.

Elbridge Tufts et al. vs. A. H. Raleigh, Justice of the Peace; motion of defendant to vacate and set aside judgment against defendant overruled, and defendant allowed 20 days to file statement on appeal.

Z. Snow vs. Julia Eckman et al.; demurrer of defendants argued and submitted.

The grand jury came into court, and by their foreman asked instructions upon a question arising under a charge for unlawful cohabitation, as to the propriety of finding an indictment under certain conditions. The Court instructed them that an indictment might be found for any portion of time, within the three years past, in which the offense was proved to have been committed, whether it be for a year, a month, or a week.

The grand jury presented five indictments found under the laws of the United States. The bail in each case was fixed at \$1,000.

Jenken Thomas, of Davis County, was admitted to citizenship.

Flowing Wells.—Quite a number of flowing wells have been reported to us within the past few days, most of which are of no special interest to the public, from the fact that they are located in districts where others similar in almost every respect previously abounded; but a few of them are in new localities. One of these was obtained a few days since on the premises of Brother J. F. Obad, in the 9th Ward, when a pipe had been driven to a depth of 100 feet, the last ten feet above the vein of sand, in which the water was found, being solid blue clay. The water is

excellent, the outflow nine gallons per minute, and the force sufficient to throw the water ten feet above the surface. This is the first well of the kind we have heard of in that Ward.

Bishop Millen Atwood was also successful in striking an underground stream on his farm at South Cottonwood a few days since, at a depth of fifty-six feet, which yields three gallons of first class water per minute. Having bent the pipe near the point by pounding too hard, he was afraid to attempt to drive it any deeper to obtain a larger stream lest he should lose the one he already had and fail entirely. A previous attempt made on Cottonwood by W. M. Atwood proved a failure through the pipe breaking after it had attained a depth of 100 feet.

Messrs. Woodbury, Shaw & Wallace have recently done quite a business in driving wells in the western part of Farmer's Ward, where the boring process had been tried considerably and proved unsuccessful. They have driven below the depths at which the brackish or sulphur water is found and obtained in every instance strong outflows of very good water.

Returned Missionaries.—Elder John W. Thornley, who returned from a mission night before last in charge of the company of immigrants who then arrived, left his home at Kaysville on the 16th of October, 1883, and on his arrival in England was assigned to labor as a traveling Elder in the Liverpool Conference, from which part his parents emigrated many years ago. The writer speaks from personal knowledge in saying that no Elder in the mission labored more earnestly or was more humble than Elder Thornley, and his labors were attended with good effect. On the release of Elder J. Alma Smith to return home, about eleven months ago, Elder Thornley was appointed to succeed him as President of the Liverpool Conference, which position he has continued to fill up to the time he left England. He greatly enjoyed his labors and prizes his experience gained while abroad very highly.

Elder Thomas Biesinger, whose home is in Lehi, left here at the same time, journeyed in company with Elder Thornley to England, and proceeded thence to Austria, the field to which he had been appointed. For three months he and his companion labored in Vienna in a quiet way, the laws of the country prohibiting them from preaching or proselyting publicly. During that time three persons were converted and baptized and there seemed to be a fair prospect of further success, but as martial law at that time prevailed in Vienna and the Elders were in danger of being seized and banished if they remained together, they separated, Elder Biesinger going to Prague. His presence after he had remained there one month was inadvertently betrayed by a letter which his companion wrote to a friend, in which he gave his address, and which was probably opened by the Vienna postal officials. The result was, Elder Biesinger was thrust into prison without a hearing or knowing why, for a period of 38 days, and then tried and imprisoned 30 days more on the plea that he had transgressed a law of the land which forbids any person proselyting for a sect or creed that is not acknowledged by the State.

After being released he remained there two weeks longer, during which time he baptized one man, and then went to Vienna for two months, when his way seemed so hedged up and he had so little encouragement that he was transferred to Switzerland.

He labored there for four months as President of the Bern Conference, when he again started for Austria, but while passing through Bavaria, from which part all the missionaries except Elder Musser had then been banished, he remained to encourage the Saints and do what he could at straightening up their broken ranks. He then proceeded to Hungary, where he stayed for six weeks, trying in vain to effect an opening for missionary work; and to Vienna, where he remained for two weeks longer with a similar result. Even the little seed sown on his previous visit to that city seemed to have been choked out of existence by the foul growth of infidelity or sectarianism that prevailed.

Returning to South Germany he labored one month in Nurnberg and two months in Minchen, reorganizing the Saints, who were left like sheep without a shepherd because of the Elders having been banished from there. At the end of that time he received a written notice to leave Minchen within 24 hours and the State within three days, and after trying in vain to get the order revoked he returned to Switzerland. Being released then to return home, he proceeded to Berlin and brought the Saints who were ready to emigrate from there to Hamburg and thence to Liverpool.

On the whole he thinks that his experience has been and will yet be profitable to him. He feels that the time has hardly come for the Austrian nation to receive the Gospel, but he is thankful that he has had the privilege of going to that and other lands and testifying of the truth.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 17

Commissioned.—The Governor, today, issued commissions to A. G. Johnson, mayor of Grantsville, James T. Hammond, mayor of Logan, and John A. McAllister, justice of the peace of Logan.

Sent to Jail.—The two boys Henry

Wright and Charles Martini, were tried at Bountiful yesterday on the charge of petty larceny, and being found guilty were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs. Not having any money, they were sent to the city jail, where they will remain for twenty and one-half days.

The Effect of It.—The effect of Judge Zane's decision, in his instructions to the grand jury yesterday, is that a person charged with unlawful cohabitation can be indicted almost an indefinite number of times within the three years since the Edmunds Act came into force. That the three years can be divided up into periods more or less small, down to one week, and indictments be found for each of those divisions of time, if it be shown that the accused has "held out" his wives within the segregated limits. In other words the law is now interpreted to embody a penalty of imprisonment for life.

A Damaging Runaway.—About noon to-day a young man named Smedley was in the tilting yard loading his wagon, when a box slipped from the spring seat in the wagon and struck one of his horses. The animals immediately started, and the hub of one of the wheels struck Smedley on the hip and knocked him down, another wheel passing over his arm. The frightened team ran out of the yard and down East Temple Street. When near Walker Brothers' corner the wagon collided with Dr. Hamilton's buggy, tearing off one of the buggy wheels. The horses then turned west and ran for a couple of blocks, part of the way on the sidewalk. Two wheels of the wagon ran into a ditch, causing the wagon to capsize, bringing the whole outfit to a standstill. The only damage to the wagon was the breaking of the tongue, and the horses were not injured.

The Fair.—The Primary Fair opened in the Social Hall this morning, and will continue until Saturday evening. The exhibit made is an encouraging one, and shows an improvement over former fairs. The articles have been contributed by members of the Primary Associations of Salt Lake Stake, and are the handiwork of children between the ages of five and fifteen years. The hall is tastefully decorated, and the articles neatly and conveniently arranged around the sides of the room and on two long tables in the centre. The girls' department shows creditable and in many instances beautiful specimens of needlework, crocheting, knitting, hairwork, painting, decorating, etc. There is so much to attract attention that it would be impossible to make special mention of all deserving credit. One quilt, containing 1,100 pieces, was made by a little invalid girl, the sewing being done while she lay in her bed. The contributions to the boys' department are largely in excess of those on former occasions, and in some instances evince almost wonderful ingenuity. A locomotive, wagon, wheelbarrow, plow, rake, harrows, houses, etc., are among the items. The vegetable division contains fine samples of sugar cane, corn, cabbage, squash, etc. A peculiar feature in this line are the snake cucumbers, which vary in length from six inches to eight feet.

The admission is only a nominal one, 10 cents for adults, and 5 cents for children, and those who attend will be amply repaid by their visit. All who are interested in the children should call and see some of the handiwork of the little ones.

District Court Proceedings.—In the Third District Court yesterday afternoon, the case of Flora A. Gaucher vs. Robt. Warnock, the motion of defendant to strike out part of the complaint was argued and submitted.

The grand jury came into court, and reported that certain questions were answered by a witness on a charge of unlawful cohabitation against Thos. Burningham; they complained that said answers were not proper or responsive, in view of other questions answered by her. The court held that the answers were responsive.

Sarah J. Williams vs. Edward Austin; motion to strike out parts of complaint and demurrer to complaint argued.

This morning, in the case of Z. Snow vs. Julia Eckman et al.; the demurrer of the defendants to the complaint was overruled, and time given to answer.

Flora A. Gaucher vs. Robert Warnock; motion to strike out parts of complaint allowed, and plaintiffs allowed ten days to amend.

Karen Nielsen and Carl A. Carlquist were admitted to citizenship.

Laron A. Cummings was sworn as bailiff.

Richard Howe vs. George Manwaring; default and judgment as prayed.

D. M. Osborne & Co., vs. Franklin Hadlock; default and judgment as prayed.

London Bank of Utah vs. Flagstaff Dist. S. M. Co.; motion to allow copy of original papers, the originals having been lost, allowed.

Sarah J. Williams vs. Edward Austin; argued on motion to strike out parts of complaint and demurrer to complaint, and submitted.

D. B. Brinton vs. W. S. Hullinger; motion for judgment upon statute of limitations argued and submitted.

How She Answered.—The relations between the present grand jury and the witnesses called upon to testify before them do not seem to be of the most amicable nature. Yesterday af-

ternoon the inquisitors again filed into the District Court room, bringing with them a lady witness whose answers to their interrogatories were not precisely what the jury seemed to think they should have been, and the following was handed to the Judge:

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah:

The Grand Jury of said court for the September Term, 1885, having this 16th day of September, 1885, under consideration and investigation the case of the United States vs. Thomas Burningham of Bountiful, Davis County, Utah, charged with unlawful cohabitation, several witnesses were examined before said Grand Jury, whose evidence tended to show that said Burningham was married to and now is the legal husband of Ellen Burningham. Thereupon, one Zina Sessions Burningham, 26 years of age, was called as a witness and testified that she lived in the same house as Thomas Burningham and his wife Ellen during the past eight years; that she had three children, all born in said house, the eldest five years old in February next, the second three years old, and the youngest now three months old.

The witness was thereupon asked the following questions:

First—Who is the father of your eldest child? To which she answered she did not know, but that the child was born while living with said Burningham as his wife.

Second—who is the father of your second child? To which she answered that she did not know.

Third—who is the father of your youngest child? To which she answered that she does not know; and said witness now refuses to answer the second and third of said questions.

The Grand Jury aforesaid, therefore, produce said witness before the court and request that she be instructed in the premises as to whether she must answer said questions, or either of them.

MORRIS R. EVANS,

Foreman.

After the reading of the report, the Court informed the jury that the witness had answered the questions propounded, and a different reply could not be compelled. The jury then retired, forced to content themselves for the present with the testimony given by the witness, rather than what it was supposed by the prosecutor she was able to give.

Returned Missionaries.—Elder Mons Monson, one of the Elders who returned to this city in company with the immigrants who arrived on Monday evening, left his home in Moroni, Sanpete County, to start upon his mission on the 16th of October, 1883. On arriving in Copenhagen he was appointed to labor as a traveling Elder on an island called Gotland, in the Baltic Sea, which belongs to Sweden. He spent five and a half months there, in company with another Elder, making known the principles of the Gospel to the inhabitants, and during that time they baptized eleven persons. He was then sent to the northern part of Sweden to labor in and about Sundswal among the Laps, where, during the summer time the sun can be seen almost the entire twenty-four hours, and where in the winter it is almost one continuous night. He remained there from May to September, during which time, of course, it was nearly always daylight. The greater part of this time he traveled among people who had never previously heard the Gospel. He distributed a great many tracts and tried hard, but with little encouragement, to effect an opening for missionary work. The people as a rule in that part are very bigoted and priest-ridden, and not at all inclined to investigate any other than their State religion; indeed, they are not generally even well posted in that. They are also very inhospitable, and in many places the Elders found it impossible to even obtain food or shelter for money. Elder Monson was obliged to sleep out of doors for five nights consecutively at one time, and go without food for two days and a night, because the people would neither sell him food nor lodgings. In some districts, however, in that region he found the people very hospitable, and far more liberal in feelings religiously. One reason probably for the illiberal treatment extended to the Elders was the outrageous manner in which the press of the country maligned their character and religion. He was subsequently transferred to Helsingborg, in the southern part of Sweden, where he presided over the branch of the Saints there located, and labored with much satisfaction and moderate success until he was released to return home. On the whole, his mission was an enjoyable one, and he feels thankful for the experience he gained while abroad.

Elder Niels Hansen, another of the Elders who returned at the same time, left his home in Mantion on the 11th of October, 1884, and after his arrival in Denmark labored in the Aalborg Conference, in and about Fredricksnavn until the of last May, meeting with fair success in gaining converts to the truth. In April last he was called upon by the police of Fredricksnavn to give an account of when and where he was born, when he went to America, when he became an American citizen, and what salary, if any, he received for preaching. He was left in doubt as to why this information was required, and after giving it was not further interfered with until the 23d of May last, at which time he was acting as President of the branch of the Church where he labored, when he was cited to ap-

pear before the magistrate. There a written order from the highest judicial officer of the kingdom was read to him, ordering his banishment from the country. He objected, however, to going immediately and asked the privilege of visiting a number of places in his field of labor and also to go to Schleswig to visit his relatives, and finally a period of one week was granted him to do so. He was furnished with a pass, which he was required to show to the police of every place he visited on his way to Copenhagen and after he reached there, with the assurance that failure to do so would subject him to imprisonment and fine.

On reaching Copenhagen he saw President A. H. Lund before calling upon the chief of police, and was counseled by him to go to Norway. When he called upon the officer he found he had his objections to banishment and his requests in writing before him, but on informing him that he had changed his mind and would not want to visit Schleswig but would go instead to Norway, that functionary seemed pleased and told him to go in peace but be sure and never return to Denmark. On demanding to know why he was banished the officer told him it was for preaching "Mormonism," and that the determination was to put a stop to the propagation of that religion.

Elder Hansen went to Norway and labored as President of the Frederikstad branch until released to return home. He was released sooner than he otherwise would have been, and against his inclination to remain longer, because of ill health, having suffered severely from rheumatism ever since the first of the year. He is still troubled with rheumatic pains, but otherwise feels well, and is by no means sorry that he went upon his mission.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE

OF ST. GEORGE STAKE OF ZION, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 12TH AND 13TH, OF SEPTEMBER, 1885.

After the Quarterly Conference of the Relief Society and of the High Priest's Quorum, both of which took place on Friday, the 11th inst., the regular Quarterly Conference of St. George Stake of Zion commenced at 10 a. m. on Saturday, the 12th inst., President John D. T. McAllister presiding.

We were not favored with the presence of any of the Twelve Apostles, but we had President Henry Harriman of the Presidency of the Seventies with us. We also had among our visitors Bishop Henry Lunt, Elders B. H. Roberts, Charles Flake, Talmay Pomeroy (the latter two being young Elders recently returned from missions to the United States) and others.

All the Wards of the Stake were represented except one, and the usual conference business was attended to.

The Wards as reported, are in good spiritual condition, but considerable temporal loss has fallen upon the people by heavy rains and floods.

The good word of life was freely dispensed to the people, comforting, blessing and encouraging them to cope with the difficulties of daily labors, and to faithfully walk before the Lord so as to obtain the salvation of their souls.

JAMES G. BLEAK,
Stake Clerk.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

CULLED FROM WESTERN EXCHANGES.

Last Saturday night, on Cross Creek bridge, two miles south of Travel, Cal., two men named Kitchener and Tuxbury were attacked by two masked men, who presented revolvers and said, "Hands up." Kitchener struck his horses with a whip and they broke into a run. At the same time two shots were fired, and one passed through Tuxbury's right forearm, making a slight wound. The highwaymen took their parting shot without other effect.

The boarding-house at the Standard Sugar Refinery, Alvarado, Cal., caught fire on the 13th, and burned to the ground. There was no wind blowing, and the fire burned very slowly. Most of the furniture was saved, but in the excitement it was badly broken. The cause of the fire is unknown. The loss is about \$2,500; no insurance.

Three masked men entered the residence of Michael Griffin, north of Portland, Oregon, about 1 o'clock Saturday morning, and awakening Mrs. Griffin, placed a revolver at her head and forced her to give up what money there was in the house, about \$85.

H. C. Cull, of Livermore, Alameda Co., Cal., choked his wife to death during the night of the 13th, then hitched up his cart and drove off. He was found the next morning about a mile away, asleep in his cart. He was probably insane.

Frank Westgate, of San Rafael, Cal., and his 18-year old son went hunting deer on the 13th, and having occasion to separate the father saw what he supposed to be a deer and fired. To his horror the shot was followed by a piercing scream, and on hurrying to the spot the agonized man found his son in the last throes of death. He had shot him.

"Blood-food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because of its blood-enriching qualities.