

It appears that Salisbury favors the assumption of power by the Conservative party, and asserts that he would support Northcote for Premier. It is not improbable, however, that he desires the position himself, as it is no ingredient of the part played by an English politician to signify by plain statement that he thirsts for a special office. Doubtless, if the party assumes the reins, the choice for Premier will be between these two notables.

Since the foregoing was written a dispatch has reached us conveying the news that Gladstone's resignation has been accepted by the Queen, and that Her Majesty had summoned the Marquis of Salisbury to Balmoral, it being the royal intention to charge him with the duty of forming a new cabinet.

Perhaps the weight of the premiership upon the shoulders of that statesman will cause him to be somewhat conservative in a literal as well as a party sense. Men frequently act with much more caution when entrusted with extensive power than their course would indicate when they are not in the highest office. It may be confidently expected, however, that his administration will not be characterized by hesitancy or a lack of vigor. Salisbury is a typical Briton.

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 12.

**The Unlawful Cohabitation Cases.**—The trial of Angus M. Cannon and A. Milton Musser, for unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds law, is still in progress before the Supreme Court of the Territory. The time to-day was occupied by Messrs. Arthur Brown and Judge Kirkpatrick, who made able and convincing arguments in favor of the defendants.

**Poisoning.**—Yesterday Mrs. Kirby, who lives on Franklin Avenue, took a dose of medicine, and thinking that it did not operate with sufficient promptness, a few hours afterwards took another and stronger dose, which came very near costing her her life. She was thrown into spasms, and her groans attracted the attention of some of the neighbors, who administered an emetic, which afforded relief. Dr. Newton was summoned and the suffering woman was soon removed out of danger.

**Injured by a Runaway.**—Last evening Robert Hunt, about fifteen years old, was engaged in moving the furniture of Mrs. Hawkins, of the 11th Ward, and when going with his last load, along near Mr. J. P. Freeze's residence, one of the single-trees broke and the team started to run. The wagon was capsized and the driver and Miss Amelia Hawkins thrown out, the young lady striking against a tree. The load, consisting of a coal box and some lumber, fell on Miss Hawkins, causing severe injuries. Dr. Beattie was summoned and rendered the necessary medical assistance.

## A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

AN INFANT HAS ITS ARM CUT OFF BY A RAILWAY CAR.

About 5 o'clock last evening, a terrible accident occurred close to J. C. Conklin's sampling mill, on South Temple Street, opposite the U. C. depot. Some of the workmen found it necessary to move a car loaded with ore, and loosened the brake for that purpose. The car had no sooner started than they were alarmed by hearing the screams of a child from beneath, and on hastening around a horrifying sight met their gaze. There lay the little son of Mr. Wm. Lunnun, nightwatchman at the Utah Central depot, with his right arm hanging by a small piece of the flesh, the limb having been severed from the body at the shoulder by the car wheel, which had passed over it. The unfortunate child was taken into the house by its mother, and continued its screaming from pain until the arrival of the surgeons, Drs. Richards and Bower, who administered an opiate and attended to the little sufferer. The injury is a very serious one, as the child is but a year and eight months old, and the attending surgeons think the chances about evenly balanced between a favorable and an unfavorable result.

Those who moved the car, as well as the family, are filled with grief at the sad occurrence, but no blame can be attached to any of them, as they were busily engaged in their labor, and did not have a thought of a baby being in such a dangerous position. The door of Mr. Lunnun's house is only about three rods distant, and the baby had strayed out but a few moments before.

## AN ATTEMPT TO "LYNCH" THE AUDITOR!

THE POSTMASTER AND AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS AND "STAMPS."

A disgraceful scene occurred in the Post Office in this city this morning, in which the Postmaster, John T. Lynch, performed a very disreputable part. The circumstances which culminated in the row to-day had their beginning in an occurrence that took place on Monday, June 1st. On that day Auditor N. W. Clayton found it necessary to make a trip to Ogden, and was considerably rushed in attending to his business preparatory to leaving. Having

a large amount of mail, he gave quite a number of letters into the hands of his clerk to open, which the latter did. Among the number opened was one directed to Charles E. Ingalls, but the address was not noticed, and the contents, like those of the other letters, were laid on the desk. When all had been done, the money orders, three in number, were taken by the clerk and laid aside, the Auditor at the same time looking over the letters. When he picked up that for Mr. Ingalls, he saw that a letter belonging to somebody else had been sent him from the Postoffice, and replaced it in the envelope, on which the clerk wrote, "Opened by mistake, box 1193"—(the number of the Auditor's box), and returned it to the Postoffice.

Sometime afterward the Auditor received the three money orders, signing his name thereon, and presented them for payment at the Postoffice, the Postmaster himself being there. Two of the orders were paid, but the third, for \$6.50, Mr. Lynch said was drawn in favor of Charles Ingalls, and suggested that Mr. Clayton sign his name, as it was supposed the amount was in payment for some recording, and that it was probable the sender had made it payable to himself. The Auditor then, in accordance with his suggestion, wrote on the back of the order, "Pay to N. W. Clayton, Charles Ingalls," and received the money. He then hurriedly called at his office, requested the clerk to trace up where the order for \$6.50 came from, and made his way to the depot, where he took the train for Ogden. On Tuesday he proceeded by train to Provo to attend to some official business, without stopping in this city. In the meantime the Ingalls letter had been again placed in the Auditor's box, and this time his clerk wrote over the last of the four figures 1198—the number of the box to which the letter was addressed—a large 8 to draw the postal clerk's attention, and again returned it.

On Friday morning, shortly after Mr. Clayton came to his office in the Hooper & Eldredge Block, Postmaster Lynch inquired for him, stating that he had come on a little unpleasant business, the result of a misunderstanding, and referred to the \$6.50, explaining that Mr. Ingalls had called and was a little exercised over the matter. Mr. Clayton promptly handed the Postmaster the amount, and the latter remarked that he had been besieged by newspapers for information of a "forgery by a high official." Mr. Clayton stated that the whole affair had been a mistake, easily made in view of the circumstances, and that as there was nothing like a forgery, the postmaster was at liberty to give the truth to the newspapers. Mr. Clayton then found Mr. Ingalls and the explanation was, of course, entirely satisfactory to that gentleman, and the matter passed off.

On last Monday morning, Mr. Clayton went out of the city, and on his return last evening his attention was called to an article in Sunday's *Tribune*, accusing him of forgery. He went to Col. Nelson, of that paper, who stated that the article was published as Lynch gave it, and offered to publish any statement in reply of refutation which the Auditor might choose to make.

This morning Mr. Clayton went to the Postoffice to have a money order cashed, when Mr. Lynch brought the subject up, remarking, "They've got it in the paper."

Some conversation ensued in regard to the truthfulness of the article, Mr. Clayton finally saying, "Well, it's as good an article as I could expect, coming from a man who would defame innocent women as you have."

The Postmaster responded, calling the Auditor a liar, and the latter replied with a similar epithet, at which Lynch became so enraged that he seized an iron mailing stamp, weighing about four pounds, and threw it at Mr. Clayton, at the same time, using most foul and blasphemous language, and threatening to kill the object of his wrath. The stamp struck the window, smashing several panes of glass, but Mr. Clayton dodged it. Mr. Lynch then seized another stamp, and reaching over one of the clerks, hurled it through the opening, striking Mr. Clayton a heavy blow on the left arm. The latter then seized the missile and raised it, whereat his cowardly assailant climbed behind one of the clerks for protection.

Mr. Clayton then left the Post Office and entered a complaint in the Police Court against the Postmaster, who was arrested, and gave bonds in the sum of \$100 for his appearance for trial to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

We understand the Special Postal Agent, who happened to be present when the row occurred this morning, intends to investigate the matter, and has telegraphed East for instructions in regard to it.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY JUNE 13

**A Suit for Damages.**—General Nathan Kimball has commenced suit in the First District Court against the Ogden Herald Publishing Company, C. W. Hemenway, L. W. Suurtliff, C. F. Middleton, N. C. Flygare and B. H. Anderson, for the recovery of \$20,000, which amount of damage he claims his good name, credit and reputation have sustained through an article published in the Ogden Herald, June 2, 1885, and another on the 22d of the same month. Ransford Smith and J. N. Kimball are the attorneys for the complainant.

**Sunday School Jubilee.**—The committee on programme for the anticipa-

ted jubilee in the Tabernacle on July 24th, are actively engaged in making the necessary arrangements, and it is desired that Sunday school officers throughout the Stake render the assistance necessary. The jubilees that have been held in the past have proved most satisfactory and beneficial, and as advanced strides have been made in the study of music by the children during the last few years, there is every reason to expect that the forthcoming concert will eclipse all similar events that have transpired. The various Sunday schools should take the matter in hand promptly so as to insure success.

**Pocket Map of Utah.**—Our readers are generally familiar with the fact that Joseph A. West, C. E., was commissioned by the Territorial Legislature at its last session to compile and publish an authentic map of Utah. He not only filled this requirement in the large map which he issued some time since, but in the matter of size he exceeded the stipulation, while as a work of art and a reliable source of information in regard to the topography of the country—even to the minutest details of its sectional and subdivisional lines, its mining surveys, and the contour of its mountain ranges—it by far excelled any map of Utah ever before published.

He has now issued a pocket edition of this same map—on a somewhat smaller scale, of course, than the large one, but embracing all its excellent features—and is prepared to supply the public with copies of it at the very reasonable figure of \$2.50 each. It can be purchased at the bookstores.

**Fine Barley.**—Brother A. Cockerill of Pleasant Green, called upon us today with some samples of two kinds of barley raised by him at that place, without irrigation, which are already nearly ripe, and show as fine heads as we ever saw. One kind is the ordinary blue or six-rowed barley, and the other a comparatively new variety in this region, known as beardless barley, which bears large, plump heads with kernels more resembling wheat than barley, and not only yields more bushels to the acre than other kinds, but weighs much more per bushel than other varieties. A bushel of barley is usually estimated to weigh forty-eight pounds, but this kind as raised by Brother Cockerill last year weighed, by actual experiment, sixty-five pounds to the bushel. It is advantageous in another respect for cultivation in such places as Pleasant Green, where there is a scarcity of water for irrigation, as it is said to stand drouth better than most other grain. It is not sufficiently hardy to sow in the fall as a rule, but last winter being unusually favorable for fall grain, it did well.

The crops generally at Pleasant Green are looking exceedingly well this year.

**Utah and Wyoming Central Railway.**—Yesterday a certificate of incorporation was issued to the Utah and Wyoming Central Railway Company, organized under the laws of this Territory, with a capital stock of \$3,500,000, divided into thirty-five thousand shares of \$100 each. The incorporators, ten in number, have subscribed for 1,100 shares, ten per cent. of the par value of which has been paid up. The board of five directors, to manage the company's affairs, is as follows: E. H. Murray, Wm. S. McCormick, O. J. Hollister, Josiah Barnett and J. D. Negus, of Salt Lake City. The route of the new road is stated to be "from a point within the City of Salt Lake, in the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, thence to run northerly to the waters of Great Salt Lake, in the County of Salt Lake or the county of Davis, in said Territory; thence to connect with transfer boats on the waters of said lake, said transfer boats running from thence to and from a point or points on the north shore of said lake in the county of Box Elder, in said Territory; from thence the said road is to run to a point at or near the city of Corinne, in said county of Box Elder; thence through the counties of Box Elder, Cache and Rich, in said Territory, to a point on the boundary line between the Territories of Utah and Wyoming, at or near the mouth of Twin Creeks, and as incident and appurtenant to said road, and as necessary for the safety and profitable working and operating the same, for the construction, owning, maintaining and operation of transfer boats, barges and other water craft on the said Great Salt Lake and tributary waters; also for the construction, owning, maintaining and operation of lines of telegraph along said road; the length of said line of road being, as near as can now be ascertained, one hundred and ten miles."

## Old Folks Excursion.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13th, 1885.

To the General Public:

The committee of the Old Folks Excursion take great pleasure in again extending a general invitation to all persons over 70 years of age in Salt Lake County, (irrespective of religious creed, nationality, color or circumstances) to accompany them on a grand picnic excursion to "Garfield" over the Utah and Nevada Railway on the morning of Tuesday, June 23rd.

The Directors of the Railway Company, through their gentlemanly Supt., W. W. Riter, Esq., have not only proposed to give all the old folks over 70, a free ride to Garfield and return, but to suspend their regular bathings trains on that day, so as to make it a genuine "old folks day."

These annual courtesies extended to those who have borne the burdens of life for over three score years and ten, form bright spots in their experience. They leave, for a few hours, the monotony of their daily existence, and mingle with each other in a free and jovial conversation, singing, music, feasting and other pleasant pastimes that are provided. The committee deem no labor too great to contribute whatever will tend to their safety, happiness and comfort.

The committee (who, by the by, are no beggars) nevertheless feel proud to acknowledge their dependence upon the generous patrons of the enterprise, who have during the past nine years, availed themselves of the privilege of contributing whatever they thought would be acceptable and appreciated by their aged sires and matrons. They extend the same privilege this year, with a promise that the generous-hearted donors, as they arrive at the required age of 70 and upwards, shall not only be welcomed but become the recipients of all the generousities and attentions of the "old folks excursions."

To save the committee unnecessary labor, contributions sent to C. R. Savage's Art Bazaar, will be duly appreciated.

Instructions and other necessary information will be published in a few days.

Committee—Geo. Goddard, C. R. Savage, W. Eddington, W. Naylor, W. L. Binder, John Kirkman, Andrew Jensen and Nelson A. Empey.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 15.

**Gave Himself Up.**—On Saturday afternoon, A. W. Cooley, of Brighton, against whom an indictment has been found by the grand jury, presented himself at the Marshal's office to answer to the charge of unlawful cohabitation with his wives, and was released on \$1,000 bonds, Gov. Murray and Mr. Hazen being sureties.

**Cunningham vs. U. P. R. R.**—This suit, which was set to come up before the Territorial Supreme Court at this term, arose from an accident which happened at the Union Pacific Company's coal mine at Grass Creek, Summit County, on the first of February, 1882. On that date, Mr. Peter L. Cunningham was on his way to work in the mine, when a cave occurred, by which he was badly crushed, and has been in continuous suffering ever since. Suit was planted against the U. P. company for \$25,000, and the jury brought in a verdict for \$5,000. The attorneys for the railroad company moved for a new trial, and the motion being overruled, an appeal was taken.

**Fire.**—At about 2 o'clock this afternoon a barn belonging to Joseph Dean, of the Nineteenth Ward, was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm was given. A little son of some tenants living in Mr. Dean's house had obtained some matches and was playing in the barn. He struck a light and in a few moments the place was in flames. The barn, some furniture and a large quantity of tools, were destroyed, the total loss amounting to about \$800, on which there is no insurance.

The firemen did the best they could under the circumstances, but the engine was too late to be of service. In fact, the rate at which a pair of small mules were dragging the heavy steamer toward the scene was more suggestive of a funeral procession than an attempt to get to a fire. The department should be furnished with a more effective means of getting their apparatus on the ground on such occasions.

**Robert Brown Dead.**—By letter from John F. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind., we learn that his father, Robert Brown, book-binder, who was formerly employed at the *Juvenile Instructor* office in this city, is dead. The old gentleman was born in Scotland, but had spent most of his life in Dublin, Ireland, of which place his wife was a native. He embraced the Gospel many years ago, but his wife, who was a devout Catholic, was very much opposed to his religion. He emigrated to this country in 1881, leaving his wife in Ireland, and in December, 1884, he left this city to return there, with the hope of inducing her to come back with him. He stopped for a few months on the way, with his son in Indiana, and arrived in Dublin the latter part of last summer, where he ended his days on the 21st of May last, and was buried in the Glasnevin cemetery. He has some relatives in this city, as well as many acquaintances who will doubtless be surprised to learn of his death, and will remember him as a kind-hearted, inoffensive man, and a good workman.

**Gambling Den Broken Into.**—At about half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday evening, the police made a raid on the gambling den over the Mint Saloon, and succeeded in arresting thirteen gamblers. The bartender had just stepped out of the saloon, leaving a man in charge, when the officers entered. The keeper of the door leading upstairs, Marlow Vincent, interposed himself between the door and the policeman, resisting the latter's advance, but the officer quickly seized and flung him aside, Vincent, however, throwing the door key over a partition into the next apartment. The man left in charge of the bar sprang forward to give the alarm, but was prevented from doing so. The partition was then scaled and the officers passed through the room and up the stairs, into the den, where quite a number who were engaged in the unlawful

game were arrested. The names given at the Marshal's office were Charles Roper, Michael Murphy, John Murray, Jake Wells, Frank Ager, Aresto Smithsen, Abe Lewis, John Schone, J. T. Chambers, John Prentice, Peter Rasmussen, Wm. Flowers, and Isaac Loucks. Three soldiers who were present were turned over to the military authorities. The remainder left \$40 each to stand trial this morning, but as they failed to make an appearance, the money was forfeited. The proprietors, Luce & Duncan, were also arrested, and paid a fine of \$99. Vincent will be interviewed for resisting an officer.

## MAL-PRACTICE DENIED.

SOUTH COTTONWOOD, June 13, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Sir—I regret to see, in a recent issue, an item containing a reflection upon our resident physician here, a gentleman noted at once for his thorough professional education and skill, and for the benevolence he continually shows to the poor and unfortunate in our neighborhood.

He is reported as treating a case of diphtheria "according to a method of his own," when, in fact, the treatment was exactly according to the well approved methods of modern medical science.

I can only believe that the report has arisen through the jealousy of some, who, in the absence of a regular physician, have, in a crude way, sought to give medical advice.

[L. S. AUSTIN.]

We have only to say in reply to the foregoing that the language used to which exception is taken was ours, and not that of our informant (who, by the way, did not appear to us to have been prompted by jealousy) and it was called forth by the account given us of the doctor's treatment being entirely different to any we ever heard of in such a complaint. There are, however, so many different and conflicting ideas as to the nature of diphtheria and the treatment it requires that it is quite possible those of the physician mentioned (taking it for granted the report made to us was correct) might by himself and many others be considered professional. So far from there being any intention on our part to injure the doctor, we may remark that we did not at the time nor do we yet so much as know the gentleman's name.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

SENTIMENTS OF A YOUNG "MORMON" MISSIONARY ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

GREEN HILL, Lauderdale Co., Ala., May 29, 1885.

Mr. Geo. C. Lambert:

Things have remained measurably quiet in this conference, all winter and spring, still some threats have been made against us. I expect to go to Florence to-morrow (sixteen miles distant) to meet the President of the mission, who will hold conference with us next Sunday at this place, all being well.

The late law framed by the Legislature of Tennessee, prohibiting the preaching or advocating of polygamy, will likely cause us some trouble in that State, as we are not even permitted to scatter tracts or papers treating on the subject. Doubtless this law will be tested in the Supreme Court of the United States in the near future. Should it be sustained by that body I fear that preaching in Tennessee will be rather up-hill business.

It seems from the papers that Satan has turned all of his emissaries loose upon the Saints in Zion, but I think this crusade will do good in one respect at least, as it will cause those who may have been following for the loaves and fishes, to draw back; while on the other hand it will cause the true Latter-day Saints to seek the Lord more closely and to be more united.

The actions of the federal officials in the late polygamy cases have proved beyond question that it is not their aim to suppress crime and immorality, but to destroy the Kingdom of God. If the "Mormons" would follow the example of their would-be reformers, and resort to houses of ill-fame, gambling dens and every other crime that is low and debasing, they would no longer be proscribed, but received with open arms, and thought fit subjects to govern themselves.

I am proud to see the stand that the Saints are taking in regard to the anti-"Mormon" crusade, now being waged against them. As Saints of God, we cannot afford to make any concessions; we cannot afford to sacrifice any principle of the Gospel to please the ungodly.

Were we to give up the principle of plural marriage, they would then want us to give up new revelation and every other true principle. I suppose they will soon want us to cease to exercise faith in God (unless it be in one without body, parts or passions,) and to give up the practice of the laying on of hands.

I remain, as ever, your loving cousin and brother in the Gospel of Christ, GEO. J. WOODBURY.

The train bearing the Liberty Bell leaves New Orleans to-day for Philadelphia.