

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 11

"Civilization."—As an evidence that "civilization" such as prevails elsewhere is fairly upon us, we learn that Mrs. Hannah Adams, of the 1st Ward, was presented with a fine, healthy girl baby on Tuesday last, the infant, which was only a few hours old at the time being brought to her by a woman and carried in a hutch's basket. Rumor has it that the mother of the child is a young woman who is anxious to keep up her reputation for respectability, and that the father is one of that class who is opposed to cohabiting with more than one woman in the marriage relation.

Provo City Officials.—Certificates of election have been issued to the following municipal officers of Provo City, Utah County, elected on Monday, Feb. 8th:

Mayor—Wilson H. Dusenberry.
Aldermen—Abraham O. Smoot, Walter Scott, Wm. H. Brown, John E. Booth.

Councillors—Charles D. Glazier, Roger Farrer, Jr., Evan Wride, Wm. A. McCullough, David Holdaway, James A. Bean, John M. Holdaway, Jos. T. McEwan.

Recorder—Edward L. Jones.
Assessor and Collector—Jesse J. Fuller.

Treasurer—Jas. E. Daniels.
Marshal—John W. Turner.

Bear River Town.—Certificates of election have been issued to the following officers elected by the voters of Bear River Town, Box Elder County, on Feb. 8th:

President—Carl Jensen.
Trustees—M. C. Mortensen, James T. Anderson, Christian Petersen, Lars F. Johnson.

Attend to it Now.—After the leaves come out on the fruit trees the little bands of egg laid by the moths will be more difficult to discover. They are now in plain sight and comparatively few on a tree; but when you realize that by simply clipping off the end of a quarter-inch twig, when the branches are bare, and the egg rings are easily seen, you can destroy from 100 to 300 large caterpillars, with all their multitudinous offspring, you will realize the advantage of commencing the work of extermination at once. A united and determined effort now by the orchardists of this city would obliterate this plague this season, and that without seriously mutilating the trees, as the eggs are only found on the tips of the limbs. Who will spend a few minutes now in order to avoid so much wormy fruit in the future?

Deputies' Searches.—A party of seven deputy marshals suddenly appeared at the old Church Farm, south of this city, yesterday afternoon, and made a thorough search of the houses, barns, stables, sheds, stack yard, etc., presumably for President George Q. Cannon, as they presented the man in charge of the place with one of the printed circulars which the marshal has been so industriously circulating of late, upon which is a photograph of that gentleman, his description and the offer of a reward of \$500 for his capture.

They had their trouble for nothing, as they found no one whom they wanted. After leaving there three of the party who were mounted on horses rode to the stock farm, north of there and made a search of the barn, etc., with a similar result, and after getting through, fired three shots from a pistol, presumably as a signal to their comrades, who had proceeded in a light conveyance by way of the State Road, of their non-success.

A Good Man Gone.—The Ogden Herald of Thursday, contains the following account of the death of Brother Henry Crawshaw of that place, which occurred at 3:40 a. m., on the 4th inst.

"For about six weeks Brother Crawshaw has been suffering acutely from chronic meningitis, and his death was not wholly unexpected. Deceased was born at Halifax, Yorkshire, England, February 26th, 1830. He came to America 31 years ago and settled in St. Louis. During the war he was a ward master at the Government hospital at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, and his duties in this direction were faithfully discharged. He remained in St. Louis till 1871, when he came to Utah. Since his residence in Utah, Brother Crawshaw's life has been a shining example to his fellows, and he made numerous friends. For about thirteen years he was in charge of the retail grocery department in Z.C.M.I. in this city. He was intending to go on a visit for the benefit of his health, when he was taken so sick that he had to keep his bed, but death has now stepped in, and Brother Crawshaw is relieved of all earthly pain and suffering.

Penman's Sentence.—When the jury returned a verdict of guilty yesterday afternoon, in the case of the United States vs. John Penman, charged with polygamy, the district attorney stated he had no further business until to-day. Mr. Young of counsel for defendant, gave notice that Mr. Penman would prefer to have sentence passed then; he was a poor man, and his family were in destitute circumstances; his eldest son was insane, and had been so for years, and was only able to do a few chores around the house.

In reply to the questions of the Court, the defendant said his son had

not been in an asylum for five or six years, although he had at one time been thus confined.

Court.—The jury have found you guilty of the crime of polygamy. It now becomes my duty to pass sentence. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?

Mr. Penman—I believe not.
Court—Is it your intention to obey the law in future?

Mr. Penman—I have nothing to say.
Court—In view of your condition, I am disposed to be somewhat lenient with you. You will be sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

In view of the fact that the defendant had refused to make any promises as to his future conduct under "the law as interpreted by the courts," the imposition of the comparatively light sentence elicited considerable surprise and comment.

The charge of unlawful cohabitation against the defendant was continued for the term, and Mr. Penman was taken to the Penitentiary last evening, as was also Mr. Wiley.

Sissom the non-"Mormon."—Two indictments for unlawful cohabitation were found by the grand jury for the September, 1883, term of the Third District Court, against Joseph H. Sissom, of West Jordan, Salt Lake County, Sissom's brother-in-law being the complainant. This case was taken up for trial this morning, and to the calls of the bailiff for Joseph Sissom, an aged gentleman came forward and announced that that was his name.

Court.—You are not the defendant in this case, are you?

Mr. Sissom—No; but my name is Joseph Sissom, if you want me.

Court.—Well, we'll not try you now.

Mr. Sissom then took his seat, and after more calls of "Joseph Sissom, Jr.," an individual who had been seated inside the bar finally stated that his name was Joseph Henry Sissom, the defendant. Messrs. Young and Rawlings stated that they had nothing to do with this case, and in reply to the Court, the defendant stated that he had no means with which to employ an attorney. The Court accordingly appointed Messrs. Le Grande Young and J. L. Rawlings, Mr. Rawlings remarking "That'll be bad for the man," and Mr. Young adding "If we have our usual luck."

The following jurors were sworn to try the case:

F. H. Bemis,	N. A. Scribner,
J. J. Greenwald,	James Owens,
Fred. Grose,	W. E. Smedley,
George Turnbull,	W. M. Ferry,
J. C. Conklin,	James Berry,
George Tait,	Jerome Bougard.

The indictment was read charging Sissom with unlawful cohabitation with Hannah Sissom and Engred Poulsen, from Jan. 1, 1884, to June 30, 1885.

Andrew Poulsen, son of Andrew Poulsen, Jr., and Engred Poulsen Lilya were called and examined as witnesses. Their testimony was to the effect that about eight years ago the defendant married Engred Poulsen, a sister of his first wife, and lived with both up to about two months since, when Engred was married to Christian Lilya. Both women had children to the defendant, Engred's youngest child being one year and eight months old.

The defendant denied that he had ever married Engred Poulsen.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, after which Sissom pleaded guilty to the other indictment against him, it being understood that sentence would be suspended. The time of passing sentence in the first case was set for Thursday, Feb. 18.

The fact that the defendant was not a "Mormon" was not brought out before the jury, or it might have been considered doubtful, even with the direct testimony, what the result would have been. Sissom, however, in appearance and demeanor, presented a strong contrast to the "Mormons" who have been tried. The hang-dog expression on his countenance, his apparent lack of intelligence, unkempt hair and general untidiness made him anything but an attractive object. The history of the man too, is one that will not bear the light of day.

It appears that about eight years ago, his wife Hannah gave birth to a child, and her sister Engred Poulsen was engaged as nurse. The Poulsen residence was some distance from Sissom's, and the latter would accompany his sister-in-law home at nights. On these occasions he succeeded in seducing the girl, and a month or two after ward married her. As soon as his crime became known, Sissom, who had been a "Mormon," was promptly excommunicated for adultery. He continued to live with the two women as wives, until arrested last fall; and a few days after he was indicted by the grand jury, he induced a man named Christian Lilya to marry Engred, the second wife, Sissom hoping thereby, and by denying his former plural marriage, to escape punishment. Mrs. Lilya and her family, however, refused to accede to such a dishonorable course, and gave evidence which rendered Sissom's conviction inevitable.

It will, of course, be no surprise when, on the 18th inst., Sissom comes to receive sentence, his promise to obey the law "as interpreted by the courts," will be quite readily given, and accepted as in good faith, and his case held up as a shining example for plurally married Latter-day Saints to follow. He is in a proper position to make any promise the Court may require.

THE PERSECUTORS' MILL

GRINDS RAPIDLY, BUT DOES NOT GRIND TO POWDER.

In the Third District Court this morning, the case of

PREST. HUGH S. GOWANS,

charged with having lived with and acknowledged his wives, was taken up. Brother Gowans was the first one dealt with by the "segregating" process inaugurated for persecution purposes, there having been three indictments found against him. On indictment No. 237, charging the commission of the offense between Feb. 1, 1883, and Dec. 31, 1883, the following jury was empaneled, John M. Young being excused because he preferred not to act as a juror in this class of cases, Bolivar Roberts because he had some knowledge of the case, and J. J. Fitzgerald for not having any taxable property.

Fred. Grose,	W. H. Remington,
H. N. Greene,	Elmer Hill,
Gideon Turnbull,	Jerome Bougard,
George Tait,	James Berry,
J. C. Conklin,	George Turnbull,
W. E. Smedley,	W. M. Ferry.

The indictment was read, charging the offense between Feb. 1, 1883, and December 31, 1883, with Betsey Gowans and Elizabeth Broomhead Gowans.

The defendant was sworn and testified that the ladies named in the indictment were his wives, and during the period named they lived together in the relation of husband and wives.

The Court instructed the jury, who gave a verdict of guilty.

The two other indictments against the defendant were continued for the term.

Feb. 26th, at 10 a. m., was fixed for passing sentence.

The next case on the calendar was that of the United States vs.

HENRY GROW.

Mr. Dickson stated that he could not tell whether he could proceed with the case until he had conferred with Ernest Rawlings, one of the witnesses for the prosecution. A short consultation was held with Mr. Rawlings, and one of the lady witnesses, the subpoena was examined, and Mr. Dickson retired from the court room to ascertain what witnesses were put under bonds; on his return he announced that he desired the case continued until 2 p. m., when he would decide upon what course he would pursue. This was granted, and the case against Joseph Sissom, noted elsewhere, taken up. After the conclusion of the Sissom case, the charge against

HERBERT J. FOULGER

was taken up. All the even-numbered jurors were omitted, and the following jury impaneled:

W. H. Remington,	H. W. Greene,
Elmer Hill,	Gideon Turnbull,
N. A. Scribner,	J. J. Greenwald,
James Owens,	Fred. Grose,
F. H. Bemis,	Geo. Turnbull,
Wm. H. Ferry,	Geo. Tait.

Mr. Young, in examining the jurors, stated that this case was similar to the others which had been tried, with the exception of Sissom's, which he did not wish to be regarded in the same connection, as Sissom was not a "Mormon."

There were also three indictments against Brother Foulger, and the one charging the offense between December 1, 1882, and December 31, 1883, with his wives Elizabeth Hagell Foulger and Charlotte Maria Hall Foulger, was read. The defendant was sworn and testified that the ladies named in the indictment were his wives, and lived with him as such during the period named.

After hearing the instructions of the Court, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, the entire trial occupying but eight minutes.

Sentence will be pronounced on Feb. 26th, at 10 a. m.

The other two cases against the defendant were continued for the term.

This afternoon Mr. Dickson asked that the case of Henry Grow be continued until March 1st, as the chief witness in the case had not been subpoenaed, and no subpoena had been issued for her, through a misunderstanding. The request was granted. Mr. Dickson had probably forgotten that Mr. Grow's residence had been searched for this same witness for which he says no subpoena was out.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 12

Strike Them Now.—We know a gentleman who brings fine clean apples to market, whose orchard is surrounded by the worm-eaten trees of his neighbors. He says that he strips the worms off the trees and crushes them with his gloved hands. How much easier and cleaner work it is to destroy the pests in embryo, by simply clipping off the eggs at 300 a clip and then utilizing them as fuel.

Fire at Montpelier.—We have received the following as a special per Deseret telegraph line:

PARIS, Idaho, Feb. 12, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A big fire occurred at the Montpelier depot early this morning. It originated from a lamp in Murphy's restaurant. Ghee's saloon, Mrs. Morgan's restaurant and lodging house, McIntosh's saloon and McCarty's restaurant were burned. The buildings were totally destroyed, but

some of the stock and furniture were saved,
W. HOGG.

Gobo's Death.—Our correspondent, James Stoddard, who informed us a few days since of the negro Gobo being shot, sends us under date of 9th inst., from Oakley, Idaho, the following particulars of the shooting, which he says is according to the statement of the negro:

"He was herding sheep on the hills a short distance from this place, when a person named F. Bedke, accompanied by another man, rode up to him and ordered him to take his sheep away from that neighborhood. This he refused to do unless he, Bedke, could show a deed for the land on which he was herding. After a short altercation Bedke got down from his horse and, expressing a desire to talk the matter over quietly, got the negro off his guard when he pulled his pistol and commenced shooting.

The first shot must have been aimed at his temple and carried away his eyebrow. This stunned him and he fell. He attempted to rise, but was badly beaten about the head with the pistol, and shot again in the head while down, the bullet entering at the back part of the head and ranging to the neck, where it stopped close to the jugular vein and not very deep from the skin. This has been extracted with very little trouble, and was flattened; neither ball, however, entered the skull. Bedke then shot him again, the ball entering his side from the back and coming out near the navel, picked up the negro's gun, mounted his horse and the two rode away, leaving him for dead. He, however, recovered before they were gone very far and heard their conversation as to the disposition of the gun, and, after waiting awhile longer, started down to the settlement and arrived at the house of Walter Matthews where he now is, in a critical condition, waited on by a doctor from Albion.

Bedke, immediately after the shooting went to Albion and gave himself up to the officers.

There is intense excitement over the affair and all sorts of rumors in the air, to the effect that it was a premeditated attack on the part of Bedke, but of course his side of the story is yet to come.

Gobo came to this country from Africa when very young, and was in the family of Bishop Hunter, of Grantsville, several years; has always been civil, inoffensive and generous to a fault, and is highly esteemed by his acquaintances.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

MORE CONVICTIONS—A FIGHT IN ONLY ONE CASE.

The Third District Court room was filled with spectators this morning, and the first case for trial on the calendar to-day, that against

JOHN P. BALL,

was taken up. No even numbers were called, and the jury stood as follows:

George Turnbull,	Gideon Turnbull,
F. H. Bemis,	W. H. Remington,
James Owen,	Elmer Hill,
J. J. Greenwald,	George Tait,
H. N. Greene,	Fred. Grose,
N. A. Scribner,	W. M. Ferry.

The indictment was read, charging John P. Ball with unlawful cohabitation with his wives from Jan. 1, 1882, to Nov. 30, 1883. Emma Anderson Ball and Phoebe Birkenhead Ball were named as the wives of the defendant.

Isabel Ball was the first witness. She was 13 years old.

Mr. Dickson—What is your father's name?

Miss Ball could proceed no farther and burst into tears, as did also one of her sisters who had been summoned as a witness. The defendant requested that his daughter be excused from testifying, and offered himself as a witness in the case. He testified that the women named in the indictment were his wives, and had lived with him as such during the period named.

The jury, having listened to the charge of the Court, returned a verdict of guilty, through W. H. Remington, foreman.

Sentence will be pronounced on Saturday, Feb. 27. The next case taken up was that against

THOMAS JONES.

There were three indictments against this defendant, the one selected charging cohabitation with Eliza Jessie Jones and Mary Orgill Jones, from Dec. 1, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1883, as his wives.

The following were called as jurors:

James Berry,	Geo. Turnbull,
J. C. Conklin,	F. H. Bemis,
Jerome Bougard,	Fred. Grose,
W. E. Smedley,	James Owens,
Bolivar Roberts,	J. J. Greenwald,
W. M. Ferry,	N. A. Scribner.

The jury were accepted without examination.

The defendant, Thomas Jones, testified that the women named in the indictment were his wives, and during the year 1883 lived with him in that relationship.

The jury gave a verdict of guilty, and February 27th was set as the date for sentence.

The two other indictments against the defendant Jones were continued for the term, and the case against

JOHN Y. SMITH

was called. There were also three indictments in this instance, charging cohabitation with Frances Smith and Annie Hilton Smith as his wives.

The following jurors were retained, all the even numbers being thrown out, the first 12 called being excused in a body, 11 of them for their belief in plural marriage and one peremptorily:

Gideon Turnbull,	Elmer Hill,
H. N. Greene,	George Tait,
James Berry,	J. C. Conklin.

Before these jurors were sworn, the District Attorney stated that, as a material witness was absent, he desired some time to confer with others in regard to the case. S. H. Lewis and Morris R. Evans were subpoenaed as witnesses, and the court took a recess for 15 minutes. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Dickson asked, and was granted until 2 p. m., to decide what course to pursue.

When court opened at 2 p. m., Mr. Dickson asked that the case on indictment No. 268, for the year 1884, be continued for the term.

Indictment No. 269 was then taken up and proceeded with.

H. N. Greene was peremptorily challenged by the prosecution, and Gideon Turnbull by the defense.

The following were then called:

Jerome Bougard,	George Turnbull,
Wm. M. Ferry,	Fred. Grose,
F. H. Bemis,	J. J. Greenwald,
James Owens,	Bolivar Roberts.

The indictment charges the offense to have been committed during the year 1883.

John Y. Smith, Jr., was the first witness. The defendant was his father; witness' mother's name was Frances; during 1883 she lived in Salt Lake City; the defendant lived with her; his mother's youngest child was 12 or 13; witness called defendant father; did not know whether his mother had been called mother in the defendant's presence; never heard defendant call Francis his wife or Mrs. Smith, nor heard her call him her husband; never heard defendant speak of his marriage; supposed they were married; knew Annie Hilton for six or eight years; she lived in the next house in 1883, in the same enclosure; during that time defendant took meals with witness' mother, and asked a blessing on the food and offered family prayer; did not remember him asking a blessing for witness' mother as his wife; Annie Hilton had five or six children, the eldest 11 or 12 years old, the youngest about four; had not seen Annie Hilton for two or three weeks; at that time did not think she was about to be confined; Annie Hilton's children all called the defendant father; during that year defendant spent most of the time at witness' mother's house—all of the time when he was not on police duty; witness had been in Annie Hilton's house, and had seen defendant go in the house, but had never met him there; during the past three or four years, had not seen the defendant going to and from that house frequently; did not know whether the defendant visited the house in 1883; saw defendant and Annie Hilton together once, but not in 1883; did not know that defendant had lived with Annie Hilton; witness never spoke to defendant of his relations with her; did not know of any man living in Annie Hilton's house.

Subpoenas were issued for Frances and Andrew Smith, children of the defendant.

Wm. Hilton next testified that he knew defendant; he lived in Salt Lake City; had seen Frances Smith, who lived with defendant; witness had a sister named Annie, about 40 years of age; four years ago she lived next door to defendant; a year ago she lived at witness' house; last saw her before the grand jury, about two months ago; did not know how long she lived next to Smith's; did not know where she lived now; witness had a sister, Margaret Bilantyne, living on First South Street, in the Eleventh Ward; did not know whether Annie was married; she had children; three that he knew of; did not know who their father was; did not know whether they were legitimate or bastards.

Dickson thought it passing strange that witness had not taken interest enough in his sister to learn more of her than his evidence showed.

Witness, resuming: There had been no quarrel between himself and Annie; was as ignorant respecting his other sisters as regarding Annie; his other sisters were Emma, Emily and Harriet.

The trial was in progress when we went to press.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 13

Sudden Death.—The friends of Mrs. Sarah J. Webb (daughter of O. S. Walsh) late of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England, will be grieved to learn of her death, which occurred yesterday at her residence in the 21st Ward, from an attack of brain fever.

Court Business.—The following cases are set for trial in the Third District Court on Monday, 15th:

The United States vs. John Wm. Snell; unlawful cohabitation. Three cases.

The United States vs. Samuel F. Ball; unlawful cohabitation. Three cases.

The United States vs. James O. Poulsen; unlawful cohabitation. Three cases.

Burglars Again.—About half-past three o'clock this morning the residence of W. S. McCormick, on Fifth South Street, Seventh Ward, received a visit from burglars. One of the ladies in the house was aroused by hearing some one coming up stairs; on seeing a glimmer of light through the