

in the number of new cases today seems to justify the belief that the worst of the epidemic is past. Eighty-five cases were reported of which 26 were white and 59 colored. Deaths, five. Dr. L. T. Eddy, of Nashville, who was one of the first to call for medical aid, is now down at his post today. It is believed now that there is no danger in Florida except at Jacksonville. Fernandina, McCleny, Sandusky, Gainesville, Tampa and Manatee, perhaps, sporadic cases are places named. The splendid crop is ripening, and there can be no danger in sending it to market in loaded cars.

WELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28.—At 10 o'clock, P. M., last evening, a man named C. Moyer went to the stable to feed his horse, when he was accosted by a man who demanded her money. A struggle ensued, and the woman fled, carrying with her nearly all of her money. She was torn from her person. Going to her house she encountered another man who was ransacking the house. She picked up a gun, she fired at the felon, but missed him. She was then run down and beaten so badly that she will probably die. The thieves carried off \$200 and escaped. Officers are pursuing.

BROOK, Quebec, Sept. 28.—The Italian on the Hereford railway, who have for several days been troublesome, today so far interfered with the railway that Colonel Cope in the name of the military, ordered bayonets to be fixed to the rifles of the soldiers before they resumed work. The men received this morning from the end of the road say that armed with guns drove off the soldiers and chased them into the mountains. Owing to a variety of circumstances the military have not reached the border. The quickest way is via the United States, but of course is impossible to men in the uniform of Her Majesty.

BERNARD, Dakota, Sept. 28.—General council of all the Indian and leading chiefs with the commenced last Saturday at the Brule Agency. They dispensed light and the commission left for today. The agents with their left Brule for their respective duties this morning. The commissioners having no authority to treat the Indians, they were compelled to use any concessions to their desires for changes in the bill. Delegates from each of the Six Nations, of agents and their leading chiefs will now visit Washington and the will be given an opportunity to present their case to the government officials, with the hope that some agreement may be made that will satisfy them. The commissioners now for a satisfactory conclusion of labor with greater hope than at any time heretofore.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Shortly after the closed today a rumor gained credence on the streets that one of the eyes of the American National of this city had left the city with a large amount of funds. A fugitive was alleged to have been money freely on the 'Change in good his shortage of cash and lumber wheat. The sudden rise in market, it was asserted, had cost not only every cent of his own, but also a considerable amount belonging to the bank. The officers of the bank declined, at first, to either deny or deny the report. The trouble of the bank in connection with the corner last year attempted by the wreckers of the fidelity, recalled and formed the subject of much talk. Late tonight the president of the bank authorized the statement that there had been a default, but that it would not exceed \$50,000. The amount would be made good tomorrow by the culprit's friends. The president refused to give the name of the offender.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The Northwest National commission, a society of Congregational church, devoted to education under Christian teachers children and youths of the Territory of Utah and New Mexico, held its annual meeting today. Fifteen members of the corporate board were present. During the year, \$59,000 had been spent in the support of thirty schools and four academies in Utah and New Mexico; 2725 pupils, 1500 of whom were of Mormon parentage, were taught by the 64 teachers. In the towns the schools were crowded, many children were turned away for lack of room.

It was decided to erect new school buildings in Salt Lake and Heber, and Albuquerque, New Mexico.

The general secretary, Mr. Bliss, read an interesting paper upon Mormonism. He said in part the question is sometimes raised whether Mormonism is a religion or something unworthy of that designation. There has been so much fraud and wickedness in the life and lives of its prominent leaders and leaders that we grow impatient when men call the product of this scheming and cunning, a religion. Yet the word religion is one of great breadth. It is utterly impossible to explain the facts which meet one everywhere in Utah without granting that Mormonism is a religion, and also that the chief sources of its vitality and power lie in the religious ideas, hopes and fears of its adherents. The tenor of their discourses in the Tabernacle, the form of prayer which they observe, the religious which attends their frequent conferences, the strictness

of their devotion to their church maintained by the great majority of them, the constant departure of missionaries in the face of continued discouragement, the uninterrupted building of temples, the constant and universal recurrence to the supposed miraculous origin, and the well-known rapid progress of their church, and the unabated confidence of the early coming of a deliverer who will smite their enemies and carry forward their church to a position of great glory and universal influence—all these things are unaccountable, save upon the ground that Mormonism, whatever it was at first, has grown to be a religion entrenched in convictions and powerful as a source of motives, hopes and courage.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—This morning the whole city was again startled by the news that two more murders had been added to the list of mysterious crimes that have recently been committed in Whitechapel. At an early hour it was known that another woman had been murdered and the report was that there was still another victim. The two victims, as in the former cases, were dissolute women of a poor class. That the motive of the murderer was not robbery is shown by the fact that no attempt was made to dispossess the bodies.

THE FIRST MURDER occurred in a narrow street at an early hour this morning, beneath the window of the Foreigner's Socialist Club. A concert was in progress and many members of the club were present, but no sound was heard. The same process had been followed as in the other cases. A clubman on entering the court stumbled over the body which was lying only two yards from the street. A stream of blood was flowing from the body. The murderer had evidently been disturbed before he had had time to mutilate the victim.

THE SECOND MURDER was committed three quarters of an hour later. Policemen patrol the square every ten minutes. The body of the unfortunate victim had been disemboweled, the throat cut and nose severed. The heart and lungs had been thrown aside and the entrails were twisted in a rapier wound around the neck.

The incisions show a rough dexterity. The work of dissecting was evidently done with the utmost haste. Pending a report of the doctors, it is not known whether or not a portion of the viscera was taken away. The doctors, after a hasty examination of the body, said they thought it must have taken about five minutes to complete the work of the murderer, who then had plenty of time to escape the patrol.

Mitre Square, the scene of the second murder, is a thoroughfare. Many people pass through the square early on Sunday morning, on their way to prepare for market in the notorious Petticoat Lane. The publicity of the place adds to the daringness of the crime.

The police who have been detailed in connection with the Whitechapel murders are paralyzed by these latest crimes.

As soon as the news was received at police headquarters a messenger was dispatched for Sir Charles Warren, Chief Commissioner of Police. He was called out of bed and at once visited the scene of the murders. The inhabitants of Whitechapel are dismayed. Vigilance committees, which were formed after the first crimes were committed, had relaxed their efforts to capture the murderers. At several meetings held in Whitechapel tonight it was resolved to resume the work of patrolling the streets in the district in which the murders have occurred.

The Bainer's Street victim was Elizabeth Stride, a native of Stockholm, who resided in a common lodging house. The name of the other victim is not known. In consequence of the refusal of Home Secretary Matthews to offer a reward for the arrest of the Whitechapel murderer, the people of the East End on Saturday petitioned the Queen herself to authorize the reward.

The Daily Telegraph commenting on the Whitechapel murders, says: If the home secretary fails to do his duty Lord Salisbury will have to dismiss a minister who has not good sense enough to resign.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Advices from Zanzibar say that the Germans were murdered at Kilwa while nobly defending themselves. A German gunboat was present, but was unable to give assistance in the face of the thousands of armed natives lining the beach. The corpses of the murdered Germans were terribly mutilated. An English gunboat saved the lives of Germans at Lindi.

The Germans escaped from Mikindani half an hour before the arrival of the insurgents, who fired volleys at their show, laden with thousands of pounds of gun powder. The entire wealthy community of British Indian subjects at Bagamoyo left that place today, terror stricken, owing to a rumor that a descent upon the town by natives is imminent.

New York, Sept. 29.—Probably never before in the history of the Producers Exchange has such a scene of wild excitement been witnessed in the neighborhood of the building as took place there after the market closed today. During the day the one subject of conversation was the Hutchinson wheat corner at Chicago. The New York wheat market was scarcely, however, affected by the western squeeze and closed in conformity with the Saturday half-holiday at noon, at ten to

fifteen points higher than Friday's close. Even this advance was attributed to higher cables from Havre and Hamburg rather than to "Old Hutch's" operations. When the gong sounded for the close of 'Change about 200 wheat brokers were congregated about the pit selling and buying wheat. Many transactions were interrupted by the gong. A large number were reported to be short of December option, and rather than be caught, inclined to risk an infringement of the Exchange rules. No attention was paid to the signal and the bidding went on uninterrupted. The excitement was increased by a telegram from Chicago, stating that "Old Hutch" threatened to send December options up to \$1.50.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 29.—Up to noon there were 48 new cases of yellow fever and one death.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—A special dispatch from Rockford, Ill., says: This morning Mrs. Lizzie De Wolf Prince died at the pest house of yellow fever. She came here a few days ago from Decatur, Alabama, where her husband died after a sickness of 36 hours of the fever. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 29.—The first through passenger train for several days on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad left here this evening for New Orleans. The road is now open at all points, Vicksburg this afternoon having raised her non-intercourse quarantine.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—The American's Decatur, Ala., special says: Three or four suspicious cases have shown their genuineness and one or two colored nurses have been taken down with the disease.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.—The Norwegian brig *Haridi* was this evening working her way into the Delaware Capes in a helpless condition, part of her crew having died of yellow fever, and nearly all of those living not being able to get out of their bunks, being delirious from the dreaded disease.

The *Haridi* is bound from Cuba for Boston with a cargo of sugar.

Captain Neilson was the only one able to get around. He reported that three of the sailors had died and were buried at sea. The sick men were in such a state of delirium, Captain Neilson reported, that it was almost impossible to keep them on board. The *Haridi* will be stopped for thorough disinfection.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 29.—The official report of the board of health shows but little diminution in the number of cases, which foot up 94, of which 25 are white and 69 are colored. Six deaths today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The steamer *Zealandia*, which arrived here from Sydney and Auckland today brings additional information of the recent fighting at Samoa between the forces of Tamasese on the one hand, and Malletoa, the deposed king on the other, in which Tamasese's men were defeated. The correspondent writes from Apia that the battle ground was in and around that city, and that several weeks before the fighting commenced Tamasese's men built forts and formidable entrenchments, which were manned by over a thousand men. On September 12th Malletoa's forces charged upon these works and in less than two hours Tamasese's men had been driven into the sea, where they took refuge on rafts and finally got away in boats.

During the fight Captain Kissel, an Englishman, living at Matuk near Apia, was shot and killed. He was not engaged in the battle at all, and the shooting is believed to be accidental.

Sergeant Fort was at Matapagatili, one and a half miles from Apia. This fort with others was successfully carried by the Malletoa party, and the occupants driven into the sea. The correspondent states that Tamasese is now at Mulinum under the protection of the German soldiers. Before the attack was made the Malletoa party sent word to the foreign consuls, asking if they desired to leave for the neutral territory established for their safety. The British and United States consuls were agreeable to this arrangement, but it is understood the German consul refused to leave for the neutral territory.

The correspondent claims that the reason for this refusal was that Tamasese and his followers would have been deprived of the shelter of the guns of the German war-ships. Adler is the neutral territory established.

Tamasese's flag is flying at Mulinum and it is believed that Malletoa will take that place if the flag is not taken down.

The correspondent does not state how many lives were lost during the fight, but other advices place the loss at 400. The wounded were cared for by the British and American residents and assistance was also rendered by the surgeon on the United States war ship now at Apia.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—A special from El Paso, Texas, says: The movement of Mormons toward Mexico is assuming a definite shape and large proportions. Recently a dispatch was published to the effect that the Mexican government had granted concessions of ten million acres of land to them and that they had purchased 7,000 square miles of Indian lands in Mexico. There is no foundation for such statements. Every foot of land obtained by Mormons in Mexico, so far, has been by purchase from private owners. The government would not doubt refuse to make concession of the land. The Zuni Indians live in New Mexico and not Old Mexico, and

cannot dispose of a single acre of their reservation. The facts are the Mormons have quietly bought from the owners bodies of land in Northern Chihuahua, principally in the Valley of the Cacas Grande river and they are negotiating for more.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Several persons have been arrested on suspicion of being the Whitechapel murderers. The *Financial News* has offered a reward of £300 for the capture of the murderer. There is talk on the stock exchange of offering a further reward.

The mayor has offered a reward of £500.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Arraignments and Sentences.—A. O. Smoot Acquitted.

ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

At Provo, the following cases were up before Judge Judd:

United States vs. Philander Brown; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty withdrawn, plea of guilty entered. Sentence set for Sept. 20.

United States vs. Henry Saunders; unlawful cohabitation; given till Sept. 28th, to plead.

United States vs. Oluf Larsen; given till Sept. 28th, to plead to charge of adultery.

United States vs. John Walton; adultery; to plead Sept. 20th.

United States vs. Emma Watts; fornication; plea guilty. Sentence was suspended.

United States vs. Jem. Clark; unlawful cohabitation; trial and verdict of guilty.

United States vs. Eliza Walton; fornication; plea of guilty. Sentence suspended.

United States vs. Jacob Schaner; unlawful cohabitation; trial and verdict of not guilty.

United States vs. James Butler; unlawful cohabitation; plea of not guilty withdrawn, and one of guilty entered. Sentenced to five months in the penitentiary.

United States vs. James P. Hansen; unlawful cohabitation; ordered to plead September 27th.

United States vs. Mons Nielson; unlawful cohabitation; plea of guilty. Sentenced to four months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$200 and costs.

United States vs. Adell Kimball; fornication; plea of not guilty.

John Q. Packard vs. Bullion Beck and Champion Mining Company et al.; dismissed.

Bullion Beck Mining Company vs. John Q. Packard; dismissed.

United States vs. Randolph H. Stewart; unlawful cohabitation; given to September 28th to plead.

ON THURSDAY.

The case against President A. O. Smoot, of Utah County, was called for trial. The defendant was charged with unlawful cohabitation. The trial jury was empaneled as follows: Uriah Holman, Mechech Pitt, George Allred, Charles Patton, George Wilson, Wm. Rex, W. A. Haws, Walter Rouse, C. E. Sterritt, James Lindsay, R. Anderson and Joseph Hyde.

Diana Smoot was the first witness. She was married in 1855 to the defendant; he had a wife, Margaret, at the time; have lived continuously with him since; Margaret is dead; I have not been married again since her death; the defendant lives with me now, on the same lot with Annie K.; she is supported by the defendant; her children go by the name of Smoot; he has visited her house to direct the boys, to attend to sickness, and at May's reception; Annie K. went to Salt Lake on the same train with us to President Taylor's funeral, but did not come back with us; she sometimes went to the theatre, occupying his reserved seats; he provides for her generally.

To Mr. Thurman—The defendant married Annie K. Smoot in 1836; seven or eight years ago he stopped living with her and has since lived with me; it is well known that he does not live with her now; he supports her; her youngest child is about seventeen; he is 73 years of age, Annie K. 55 and I am 51.

To Mr. Peters—Annie sometimes comes to my house at family gatherings; was there at a Thanksgiving dinner in '85.

Annie K. Smoot testified—I was married to Abraham O. Smoot in 1836; he had three wives then. Attended President Taylor's funeral; Mr. Smoot went too; have sometimes used his pass on the railway with him; Diana has lived where she now lives for five or six years; some six or seven years ago the defendant and I made an agreement not to live together as man and wife; am no more to him than a neighbor only that he supports me.

Mr. Hiles testified—I was living across the road from the defendant last fall, and saw him come out of the house just opposite at 9 o'clock in the morning.

To Mr. Thurman—He came out of a house directly opposite from Daniel's.

Miss Ida Smoot testified—I am the defendant's daughter. Annie K. Smoot is my mother; have seen defendant come to our house; he came on business, and would speak to mother; I think father has not taken a meal at our house since May's reception, over a year ago; have not seen mother go out with him.

Mr. Saxey testified—I was at Spanish Fork and heard the defendant speak on the relation of man and wife; he exhorted people to perform their duties as such.

The Court said he felt it to be an original practice to hold speakers in the pulpit to practice what they preached.

The witness went on to say—The defendant urged people—

At this point the court ruled that the testimony was incompetent, and the prosecution rested.

Owen Smoot was called by the defense. He was acquainted with the houses of defendant and with the neighborhood. The Daniel's house was nearly opposite Diana Smoot's home; the gate to Annie K's house was five or six rods west.

Dan. Jones was called by the prosecution, and testified that he was acquainted with the houses in question; he contradicted Owen Smoot's evidence.

Mr. Evans addressed the jury for the prosecution, and George Sutherland for the defense.

After the charge to the jury, the latter retired. They remained out all night, and at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning returned with a verdict of not guilty. They had been out about two hours last night when they were called into court. They stated that they had not been able to agree, and were sent out again, with instructions to report at 9 a.m. today. It was after 10, however, when they reached an agreement, with the result above stated.

The Ogden branch of the First District Court was presided over by Judge Henderson, before whom the following business was disposed of:

L. B. Adams was excused from acting as petit juror.

Jesse Vanderhoof vs. William Bailey; order entered for non suit.

Presida Jane Wilcox vs. Jefferson Wilcox; divorce granted.

James M. Russel vs. V. M. C. Silva; continued for the term on motion of defendant's attorney, P. H. Emerson.

Henry B. Loenfeldt vs. Adam Kuhn, et al.; order for non suit entered.

### The City's Dead.

The following is the Sexton's report for the month of September, 1888:

Accidental.....	2
Apoplexy.....	1
Bronchitis chronic.....	1
Bright's disease.....	2
Blood poisoning.....	1
Cholera infantum.....	1
Chronic asthma.....	1
Convulsions.....	1
Cystitis (inflammation of bladder).....	1
Canker.....	1
Cerebro spinal meningitis.....	1
Consumption.....	2
Dentition (teething).....	4
Diphtheria.....	1
Fever (scarlet).....	2
Fever (typhoid).....	3
Fever (intermittent).....	1
Fever (brain).....	2
Fever (puerperal).....	1
General debility.....	1
Hemorrhage.....	1
Heart disease.....	1
Heat prostration.....	1
Homicide.....	1
Hepatitis.....	1
Inflammation of bowels.....	2
Inflammation chest.....	1
Old age.....	1
Paralysis.....	1
Still born.....	6
Not reported.....	4
Total.....	63

### SEX OF DECEDENTS.

Males.....	40
Females.....	23
Total.....	63

### AGES.

Under 1 year.....	16
1 to 5 years.....	19
5 to 10 years.....	8
10 to 20 years.....	4
Over 20 years.....	26
Total.....	63

### NATIVITIES.

Utah, 36; other parts of the United States, 3; England, 11; Ireland, 3; Germany, 1; Switzerland, 1; Denmark, 1; South Wales, 2; not reported, 3.

ROBERT PATRICK,  
City Sexton.

### The Fair.

The directors of the D. A. & M. Society had another meeting on Saturday evening, at which time the final details regarding the fair were arranged.

It was agreed that the awarding committees meet on Thursday, Oct. 4, at 11 a.m., to make the awards.

The spelling match, in which the winner will receive a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, will be held at 7:40 p.m. on Thursday next, at the Exposition building. The committee to control the contest are Dr. J. R. Park, Prof. E. Benner, Prof. J. Millspaugh, Supt. Wm. M. Stewart and D. R. Allen, Esq.

The baby show will take place on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mothers are invited to bring their babies along. For the finest baby under six months old the prize will be \$10; and for the finest baby between six and twelve months old, a prize of \$15.

The equestrian exhibition will take place at 4 p.m. on Friday, at Liberty Park.

The opening exercises of the Fair on Wednesday will be:

Orchestral Selections—Theatre Orchestras.

Dedicatory Prayer—Hon. Franklin D. Richards.

Chorus from the "Bohemian Girl"—Stephens Opera Company.

Opening Address—Governor West.

Formal announcement of opening—President John R. Winder.

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