

ed together from calves; but no alarm was felt, the idea being that the animals had wandered off to the sand ridges, and got mixed with some other cattle. On Thursday the boy took a ride around for several miles, but could find no trace of them. On Friday morning the animals were still missing, and on that afternoon there were seven head missing from his herd. The boy again had a long hunt on horseback, but gained no trace of them. On his return home-ward he came to Smith's slaughter house, and saw some animals slaughtered there. He went home and said: "Father, I believe your stock is slaughtered in that slaughter house." Desirous of knowing whether the boy's suspicions were well-founded, he, witness, went directly to the slaughter house, and on reaching it, in about ten minutes, he recognized, in two of the animals slaughtered, two of those missing from his herd, one a two-year old steer, the other a three-year old heifer with calf. He valued the heifer at \$50, the steer at \$30. They had just commenced to skin the heifer; the head of the steer was cut off, but the animal was not skinned. They were branded "A.R.," witness's brand, on left shoulder. Two young boys were at the slaughter-house butchering. The slaughterman present there, recognized by the witness in the court, was a young man, who is shopman or book-keeper at Smith's store, at the corner of Commercial street. The whole seven head missed from his herd were driven to this slaughter house, but most of them were turned adrift there, and he subsequently found them in the saleratus soil, a little more than a quarter of a mile from the slaughter-house. He knew all the animals were taken to the slaughter-house on the testimony of a witness in court, who helped to put them in the corral and turn them out again.

He saw there two slaughtered that belonged to him, and one alive in the corral. He did not go to the slaughter house until the Friday after the first of his herd was missed on the Wednesday, and that was the only time he went there in search of his missing stock. That was about four or half past four o'clock in the afternoon. The slaughterman advised him, witness, to take the animal in the corral home, and he did so. Subsequently, on the Saturday morning, he found the hides of these animals at Pugsley's, not yet removed from the wagon. Did not know how they got there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hoge, but nothing new elicited.

Mr. Whitney then took the witness, and in the course of his examination requested him to tell all that took place between him and the slaughterman when he visited the slaughterhouse. Witness commenced to tell, saying, "He called my attention to Mr. Cook. I asked him who brought my stock there."

The defence objected; and this led to a somewhat lengthy argument between counsel for Mr. Smith, and for the prisoner, the latter claiming that this was irregular testimony, but if the prosecuting attorney was willing to admit it, he would not object. The prosecuting attorney objected. But Mr. Whitney contended for some time, and for various reasons, that he had the right to elicit the information he desired; at the same time admitting that, as he appeared neither for people nor accused, if anything was elicited that would be prejudicial to the prisoner it should not be received by the court.

The court finally sustained the objection of the defence.

The next witness was William Alexander, son of the first witness, whose testimony was a confirmation of that given by his father as to the number and kind of animals missed from the herd, &c.

Mr. Chatfield deposed that he was a cowherd, and that while attending to his business on or about the 11th inst., on the West Jordan range, near to Smith's slaughter house, and at about 12 o'clock, a man on horseback came up, very much out of breath, and said he had so many head of stock to sell, and if Dick or Smith, witness could not tell which, being rather hard of hearing, would give the price, he could have them all. That man was Cook, the prisoner. Witness and some boys helped him to drive several head of stock into the corral at the slaughter house, some of which were afterwards turned adrift again. Witness did not know whose cattle they were, did not notice brands, did not know whether there were any.

Mr. George Anderson was examined, but nothing particular was elicited. He was a herder, and this season had herded a good deal of the time near Smith's slaughter-house. Had seen Cook drive cattle, but not so late as last Thursday. On that day he did see a steer, not full grown, in the corral at the slaughterhouse. Knew Mr. Alexander and his family, but did not know his herd well enough to identify it.

Mr. George Seaman was the next witness examined. He resided in the 5th Ward. He knew the defendant, who resided at his (witness's) house about two years. Cook left the house between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday, when he told witness he was going to drive stock from the range for Smith, and that the latter had raised his wages from six to seven dollars a day. Was there when Cook left the house that day. Cook told him he had seven head of stock of his own, which he intended to sell to Smith. Cook told him this on Tuesday of last week. Witness was acquainted with Mr.

Alexander. Cook was at home on Thursday. He left early on Friday morning, saying he was going somewhere to see a doctor. Met him in town, just outside of Smith's store on Friday afternoon. Cook left the house about nine o'clock on Friday morning, on horseback. Cook is not a married man. In the latter end of January or beginning of February Cook showed witness a memorandum of a brand given him by Smith. The brand was P. K. on the left hip. Had not seen any memorandum of a brand A. R. in possession of the defendant.

Cross examined by the defense: Cook told him where he got the memorandum of the brand of P. K. on the left hip. Did not know whether he got the memorandum from any other source.

Mrs. Seaman was next placed on the witness stand. She had been acquainted with Cook two years. He had been engaged hunting stock for Mr. Smith. He went last Wednesday to hunt stock for Mr. Smith. Went on the same business on Friday, when he fell from his horse. Had not seen any memoranda of cattle marks or brands in his possession, but had heard him say he had such memoranda, and that he got them from Smith. Cook could not read or write. He told her himself he was hunting stock for Mr. Smith. Witness was not acquainted with Mr. Smith. She always understood from Cook that he was employed to drive cattle for Smith.

Cross-examined by the defense. Since Christmas he had been employed in driving stock, occasionally for Mr. Smith. She understood this from Cook himself.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 23.

NEW FLOURING MILLS.—In noticing the different brands of flour, introduced into this city, from other parts of the Territory, we are pleased to mention the improved brand, produced by Reynolds Bros and John F. Fiehsler from their new merchant and custom mills at Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete, equal in our judgment to the best here. It is time that more attention was given to the production of the best flour in each settlement, that the producing portion of the community may be encouraged to grind their wheat at their home mills. Bro. Fiehsler has been trained from boyhood to his present occupation and is competent to instruct in the art of milling.

MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS.—Sunday, Sept. 29th:

Draperville, Elders L. D. Young, R. Miller and W. G. Young.

Fort Herriman, Thos. Taylor and D. Candland.

West Jordan, Milo Andrus, S. A. Woolley, and W. A. McMaster.

Sugar House, Isaac Groo and John Van Cott.

Big Cottonwood, R. F. Neslen and Geo. Teasdale.

South Cottonwood, G. G. Bywater, M. B. Shipp and A. Smith.

Meetings to commence at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., except Sugar House Ward Meeting, which commences at 11 a. m.

These elders are requested to be punctual in filling the above appointments.

L. D. YOUNG.

AMICABLY ARRANGED.—Last night, or at an early hour this morning, a woman, a native of Sweden and about forty-one years old, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. When found by a police officer she was in a state of insensibility, hanging with a cord around her neck and the other end attached to the knob of a door, in the rear of Stepper & Hannak's saloon, East Temple street. A letter was found beside her, which was directed to a man who had seduced her, by whom she was pregnant, and who had lately deserted her. The unfortunate woman was taken to the City Hall, and her alleged seducer, also a Scandinavian, was arrested, and was brought before Justice Clinton this morning, on a charge brought under the 21st section of the laws of Utah, relating to debauching, &c., any woman previously of chaste character. The examination clearly indicated that the woman was very simple minded, and that the accused had induced her to yield to his importunities by proposals of marriage, and that after accomplishing his vile purposes he deserted her, which resulted in her attempting to take her own life.

Mr. Hoge acted as counsel on the part of the prosecution, and Mr. W. R. Keithley for the defense, and both made speeches at the conclusion of the evidence. Their eloquence, however, was all "wasted on the desert air," for the Court decided that the prisoner be bound over in \$3,000 bonds to answer at the next regular term of the Probate Court. Mr. Keithley protested that the bonds were excessive, but the Justice was inexorable. Mr. Keithley then held a short consultation with the prisoner, after which he drew the attention of the court to the fact that the statute under which the charge was brought provided that if the accused was ready to marry the party injured by the commission of the crime charged, further proceedings be stopped, and stated that the accused was not ready to give bonds for his appearance at the Probate Court, but was willing then and there to enter into the bonds of matrimony with the woman he had injured. The court room was pretty well filled, and on this announcement being made all the specta-

tors signified their approval by laughing, while the court expressed its feelings in a serene smile. The parties then stood up before Justice Clinton, who pronounced the marriage ceremony, making them man and wife, the bride, who had heretofore appeared in a very despondent condition, suddenly brightened up at the cheerful aspect matters had assumed, and at the conclusion of the affair both parties received the congratulations of friends and acquaintances. Those who witnessed these strange proceedings were both interested and amused, and left the court laughing about and commenting upon the affair. As the matter terminated as it did we withhold the names of the principal actors in this drama in real life.

THE COOK CATTLE-STEALING CASE.—Our report of this case yesterday concluded with the forenoon session of the Court. The examination was resumed at 2 o'clock, when Mr. Whitney said he had come into Court in good faith to show what Mr. Smith's connection was with the case on hand, as aspersions had been thrown upon him in former proceedings. In order to do so he was well aware that facts would have to be introduced that could not be considered legal evidence, instead, however, of being able to make the matter clear, as he expected he was wedged around by difficulties thrown in the way in the shape of objections of counsel on both sides. This being the case he declined having anything further to do with the present case, but would show the matter up in its proper light when the proper time should arrive, for doing so. He said it was evident there was a put up job against Mr. Smith.

Judge Snow said that, further than making out the affidavit against Cook and having it signed by Mr. Alexander, he had had nothing to do with the case until this morning. So far as the statement of their being a put up job against Mr. Smith was concerned, he was certain there was not a word of truth in it. If Mr. Whitney and Mr. Smith wished to withdraw from the Court, they could do so.

In answer to some remarks of the Court Mr. Whitney said he did not mean to imply that the Court had ruled improperly on any points, but that the rulings had been induced by the interposition of the technical objections of counsel.

Judge Snow asked that Mr. Smith be ordered into custody until an affidavit should be drawn up against him. \$500 bonds were then given by Mr. Smith for his appearance for examination on the charge of being concerned in cattle-stealing, and himself and Mr. Whitney then withdrew from the Court.

Mr. Rush was the next witness. He was employed by Mr. Jacob Smith to slaughter cattle and cut up meat. He slaughtered an animal at the slaughterhouse of Mr. Smith on the 11th inst. Cook brought the animal there. An animal was taken away from the slaughterhouse by Mr. Alexander. Cook was paid for all animals by the weight.

Cross-examined by the defense. Witness found two animals at the slaughterhouse on Wednesday. He did not know that Cook put the animals there. Took it for granted that he did.

By the prosecution. Witness was not interested in Mr. Smith's business further than being his hired hand.

After the recalling and re-examination of Messrs. Alexander and Seaman, Mr. Hoge briefly addressed the Court on the part of the defense and Mr. Snow for the prosecution, when the evidence was summed up by Justice Clinton, who decided that the prisoner be held in \$200 bonds to appear at the next regular sitting of the Probate Court. The Court said the smallness of the bonds was in consideration of the ill health of Cook, who was not in a condition to bear confinement, and had the bonds been placed at a higher figure, he probably could not have reached them.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—The rate of city taxes has been fixed at one per cent by the supervisors. The total taxes will be one and one half per cent, against over three per cent formerly.

NEW YORK, 20.—Affairs in Wall St. are generally quiet this a. m., and there is little excitement in any quarter.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The interest on the coupons due Nov. 1st will be paid on the 21st inst., upon rebate.

The authorities decide that postmasters shall register free, all letters containing currency to be redeemed, addressed to the treasurer.

BALTIMORE, 20.—The police authorities, after thorough investigation, are satisfied that the two dead bodies found on Washington turnpike are those of suicides, and supposed to have been R. and G. Muhler, brothers, from New York.

In the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, this morning, the decisions of the Grand Sire during recess were taken up and one, two, three, four, five, seven, nine, twelve and thirteen respectively were ordered. The accompanying pub-

lished report of the Grand Sire was confirmed. These decisions embrace a variety of questions coming from various lodges. The action of the Grand Lodge officers during recess, in granting warrants for the institution of certain subordinate bodies in Germany, was confirmed. The report of the committee on appeals was considered, amended and adopted.

NEW YORK, 20.—Straight-out Democratic State Convention called to meet at Albany, October 3.

At Prospect Park to-day the race for a purse of \$2,000, five heats, was trotted, American Girl winning the first, fourth and fifth; Roselind, second and third. Time, 2:24, 2:25, 2:24, 2:26, 2:23 1/2.

Horace Greeley had an enthusiastic reception here to-day, at the Exposition Hall. President Gatheron and Mayor Davis made brief speeches of welcome, to which Mr. Greeley responded in a short address, devoted to a review of the progress of the west in arts and industries.

COLUMBIA, O., 20.—Joseph Ordish, of California, en route home from New York, was robbed somewhere on his way of a pocket-book, containing \$10,000 in currency and large amounts in notes.

BALTIMORE, 20.—In the afternoon session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, it was decided to be necessary for only the elective officers and subordinate lodges to receive the Rebekah degree before installation, and so determined it expedient to change the terms of the subordinates from six to twelve months. New regalia was adopted for the Past Grand, who is also Past Chief Patriarch. It was resolved to be expedient to allow a subordinate lodge to enact local law providing for the payment of a specified sum as dues and relieve a member from further obligation during his membership.

NEW YORK.—It is reported that Charles O'Connor had written a letter to a member of the Straight Democratic Committee, accepting the nomination of the Louisville Convention. C. P. Sykes, one of the leaders of the movement, says O'Connor uses these words in his letter: "I do accept the Louisville nomination."

CINCINNATI, 20.—Mr. Greeley having consented to make a political speech, a large crowd gathered in front of the Burnett House, and Mr. Greeley, appearing at the balcony, commenced his speech by saying that he was here as a guest of the city and it was his wish to abstain while here from remarks which might seem to savor of partizan purpose. He had, however, been attacked since coming here for a remark made in his speech at Pittsburg last evening, which he considered had been unfairly interpreted and misrepresented, and he would trust to the hospitality and generosity of his entertainers to permit him to repel the charge. The remark referred to was what he had said in explanation of the circumstances under which he was impelled, in the winter of 1860 and 1861, to offer in good faith to submit the whole question of union or disunion to the fair, unconstrained vote of the southern people. He believed, then as now, that if such could have been had, the southern people would have voted against disunion, and this was what he stated at Pittsburg. But the remark had been perverted into an expression of his present belief and present conviction that any State has the right to dissolve this Union at its good pleasure. He utterly repudiated and condemned that sentiment. He did not believe that any State, or that ten States, or even a majority of the States had the right to dissolve the Union. That Union was founded on the constitution. It was a chartered government, not a mere league. It did not constitute a confederacy merely, but a nation; not a government of limited and defined powers, but of unlimited duration. He believed the Union not only destined, but intended, to be perpetual, and that the great war, if there ever was any reasonable doubt as to the nature of that union, had settled that doubt for ever. He then spoke of the Cincinnati Convention, praising the platform adopted, and declaring that he felt an honor to assist in any capacity in forwarding the principles there laid down.

SAN FRANCISCO, 20.—A poster, headed "Opposition to the monopoly," may be seen in the Chinese quarters, directing John how to get to Sacramento cheap.

Three young men formally embraced the Jewish faith this morning.

The Pacific Mail Company have purchased the business of the North Pacific Transportation Co., on the southern routes.