

## STAKE CONFERENCES.

Appointments for Quarterly Conferences Until April, 1889.

Weber, Juab and Cassia Stakes—Sunday and Monday, October 21st and 22d, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, January 20th and 21st, 1889.

Box Elder, Tooele and Oneida Stakes—Sunday and Monday, October 28th and 29th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, January 27th and 28th, 1889.

Cache and Wasatch Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 4th and 5th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, February 3d and 4th, 1889.

Bear Lake, Emery, Summit and Uintah Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 11th and 12th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, February 10th and 11th, 1889.

Sanpete, San Luis, Morgan and Bannock Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 18th and 19th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, February 17th and 18th, 1889.

Millard, San Juan and Sevier Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 25th and 26th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, February 24th and 25th, 1889.

Utah, Panguitch and Snowflake Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 2nd and 3rd, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, March 3rd and 4th, 1889.

Davis, Kanab and St. John Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 9th and 10th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, March 10th and 11th, 1889.

St. George, Malad and St. Joseph Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 16th and 17th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, March 17th and 18th, 1889.

Parowan, Beaver and Maricopa Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 30th and 31st, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, March 24th and 25th, 1889.

Those Stakes which have held their conferences on Sundays and Mondays have realized a much more numerous attendance than when held on Saturdays and Sundays. This method has therefore been adopted in the accompanying list by direction of the Council of Apostles.

F. D. RICHARDS,  
JOS. F. SMITH.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 15.

## Funeral Service.

The funeral service over the remains of the late Mrs. H. M. Wells was largely attended this afternoon. The opening prayer was offered by Elder Robert Patrick. Bishop O. F. Whitney and Apostle H. J. Grant were the speakers. They referred to the estimable character of the deceased, and offered words of consolation to the bereaved husband and family, inculcating the principle of submission to the Divine will in all things. The closing prayer was offered by Counselor Daniel H. Wells, and a long cortege followed the remains of the departed to their resting place.

## Third District Court.

Proceedings before Judge Sandford today:

Thomas Bolton vs. George W. Steele; order made for hearing on Oct. 23.

Davis vs. Davis; referred to E. T. Sprague.

Geo. B. Sessions vs. Northern Chief Mining Co.; continued for the term.

United States vs. John Irving; unlawful cohabitation; sentence set for Oct. 17.

P. L. Williams vs. N. W. Clayton; argued and submitted; defendant allowed to amend at his cost.

## Mrs. Hewett the Winner.

In the type-writing contest at T. W. Clayton's rooms in the Deseret National Bank building, only two competitors appeared, the others, for some unexplained reason, failing to present themselves. Mrs. L. S. Hewett was the first to make the test, and succeeded in writing 408 words in five minutes, on legal work, and 400 words in five minutes on correspondence. This was an average of 81.6 and 80 words per minute—too rapid for the other contestant, Mr. W. G. Miller—and the silver cup was awarded to Mrs. Hewett. The lady stated that she was willing to meet all other competitors in a contest for the prize on a future occasion. Her record is highly creditable, and was exceeded but by four ladies in the great contest recently held at Toronto.

Mr. McGurran also gave an exhibition of his remarkable skill, and being blindfolded he wrote 105 words per minute.

The work was all done on a Remington type-writer No. 2, no others venturing to put in an appearance.

## Fatal Accident.

Thursday afternoon an accident befell Henry Deming, the saw mill man, by which he lost his life almost instantly. In City Cañon, about two miles this side of Kamas. As near as can be learned the facts are as follows: Mr. Deming and Hugh Evans left Klamath's lumber yard with a load of lumber for the Ontario tunnel Tuesday morning and from there they were traveling toward the saw mill above Kamas. They were driving rather fast down the rough cañon road, when Mr. Deming fell off the running gear. Two wheels passed over his head and breast, and the result was that his neck was broken and his skull fractured. The body was taken to Kamas and a coroner's

inquest held over it, resulting in the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the facts stated. As soon as possible word was sent to his two brothers, who are running a saw mill up the Provo river, and another brother, Frank Deming, who is employed at Klamath's lumber yard, went over to Kamas with a casket Thursday evening. The body of the deceased was brought to the Park last evening and this morning was taken to Salt Lake, the old home of the deceased, accompanied by the sorrowful brothers. Henry Deming was about twenty-five years old and unmarried. He was an industrious, reliable young man, and his sad death is regretted by all who knew him.—Park City Record, Oct. 13.

The funeral took place in the First Ward, this city, this afternoon.

## THE OFFICES AGAIN.

Seekers for Salaries that They Did Not Earn.

The old contest between the "appointed" Territorial officers and those who were elected by the people was renewed in the Third District Court today. In March last the Legislature appropriated \$100 for the Territorial Superintendent and Commissioner of Schools, for the years 1886 and 1887.

P. L. Williams, who was appointed commissioner of schools in 1887, received one half of the amount. As L. John Nuttall had acted as Territorial Superintendent of District Schools in 1886, having been elected by the people, he was paid the other half of the appropriation. Now Mr. Williams asks the court to issue a peremptory order that the Auditor issue a warrant on the Treasurer for the amount paid to Mr. Nuttall, and that it be made to Mr. Williams. It is claimed that the latter is entitled to it, though he never did the work, as he was appointed by the Governor under section 7 of the organic act, which says in relation to all except certain officers that the "governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint" the same. The defense claim that Mr. Williams never held the office, even in title, as, while nominated by the governor, he was never appointed, the "advice and consent" of the Legislative Council never having been obtained. The case was argued by Messrs. Van Cott and Williams for the applicant, and Judge J. G. Sutherland for the Auditor.

The same attorneys also appeared in two other cases—those of the Auditor and Treasurer. Arthur Pratt was nominated for the first named office, and Boliver Roberts for the other, by the Governor, but the advice and consent of the Legislative Council was not obtained, that body refusing to accept of the nominations. In these cases an effort is made to have the salary of the Auditor for 1886 and 1887, \$3,000, paid to Mr. Pratt, and that of the Treasurer, \$1,500, given to Mr. Roberts.

## FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Saturday's Proceedings at Provo and Ogden.

The following business was disposed of before Judge Judah at Provo, on Saturday:

People vs. Henry Parrish; the jury came into court about 1 o'clock p. m. with a verdict of not guilty.

People vs. Wm. H. Harrison; trial for grand larceny; verdict not guilty.

United States vs. Wm. M. Bromley; adultery; pleaded not guilty.

United States vs. Niels L. Christensen; unlawful cohabitation and adultery; plea, not guilty.

United States vs. John Spencer; unlawful cohabitation and adultery; plea of guilty to unlawful cohabitation, not guilty to adultery; sentence set for Nov. 19.

United States vs. Soren S. Jensen; unlawful cohabitation; plea, guilty; sentence suspended, the defendant to obey the law in future.

United States vs. H. W. Sanderson; unlawful cohabitation and adultery; plea of guilty to unlawful cohabitation, not guilty to adultery.

John and James Francom were admitted to citizenship.

Prosecuting Attorney Peters presented an account for \$415.50 for services. Allowed.

United States vs. Jens E. Kemp; unlawful cohabitation and adultery; sentence suspended on agreeing to obey the law.

People vs. Charles Baker; defendant to plead to grand larceny on the 15th of October.

United States vs. L. C. Larsen; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to 120 days' imprisonment.

United States vs. Jens Andersen; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

United States vs. Archibald Oldroyd; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50 and costs.

United States vs. Mrs. Emily Hindmarsh; adultery with Isaac Clark; sentence suspended during good behavior.

United States vs. Isaac Clark; adultery, with Mrs. Emma Hindmarsh. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

People vs. John Knox; grand larceny; sentenced to eighteen months in penitentiary.

United States vs. Nick Barrison;

unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment.

Attachments were issued for Mary, Sarah, Matilda and Speedy Doudell; Ruth and John Quinley; Caroline, Mary E. and Geo. W. Pendleton, and Annie Crook; witnesses.

At Ogden, Judge Henderson heard the following cases:

C. P. R. Co. vs. Joseph Howell; dismissed.

Annie G. Anderson vs. Christopher-son et al.; withdrawal of defendant's appearance; judgment by default in favor of plaintiff.

The case of the United States vs. Sidney Stevens, snit for timber cut on government land, which occupied nearly all day, was concluded, the jury bringing in the following verdict:

"We, the jury impaneled in the above entitled action, find the issues joined therein in favor of the defendant and against the plaintiff, no cause of action."

James Simm, a native of Scotland, now a resident of Morgan Co., was admitted to citizenship, answering all questions satisfactorily.

In the case of First National Bank vs. Winfield S. Harris, on motion of plaintiff's counsel, H. H. Rolapp was appointed guardian to appear for the minor defendants, Robert L. Joel J. David H., Ester L. and Grace Harris.

## A RANGER'S DUEL ON THE SAN JUAN.

It was during the war with Mexico, in 1846, when General Taylor's army was on the march to Monterey, that a most remarkable and unprecedented duel took place on the banks of the river San Juan. The celebrated scouting company of Captain Ben McCulloch had been detached from Colonel Jack Hays' regiment of Texas rangers, by Gen. Taylor, for special service.

The company was composed principally of gallant and fearless young men, the flower of Texas, but there were several from the Southern States, among whom was Herman S. Thomas, of Baltimore, who had been transferred from the Washington and Baltimore battalion (then commanded by the brave Colonel Wm. H. Watson), and Samuel C. Reid, a young lawyer from New Orleans, who had been adjutant of a Louisiana regiment which had been disbanded as three months' men.

The daring and hazardous scouts through the wild portions of Mexico to various towns in the interior, to obtain information of the enemy as well as of the roads and the country; the occasional skirmishes with detachments of the Mexican cavalry; and the common risk of picket-guard duty, had woven ties of the strongest friendship among McCulloch's men.

Young Thomas was not over 25, of medium stature and dark complexion. He was of a daring and reckless nature, which he had exhibited on more than one occasion by risking his life unnecessarily. Indeed, he seemed to court death. He was much dejected at times, and wore a sad and melancholy expression, which it was whispered, had been occasioned by an unfortunate love affair. Whether this was true or not, he was very retiring and reticent and did not enter into the fun and jokes of the boys, although he and Reid seemed much attached to each other.

On the morning of September 15 the whole army had arrived at the beautiful little town of Marín, situated on a lovely plateau and surrounded on every side by wild mountain scenery of surpassing grandeur, while far in the distant haze of the blue sky rose the lofty peaks of the Sierra Madre. The main portion of the army had encamped about two miles west of the town, near the headwaters of the San Juan River, and about ten leagues from Monterey.

That night Thomas and Reid were on picket duty with a detail of the rangers, when a heated discussion ensued as to the advance position to be taken by the guard. Some sharp retorts were made between the two friends, but nothing was thought of the matter at the time, although the laugh of the boys seemed very much to irritate Thomas, who was heard to remark: "There's a way to settle such matters without further words." It appears that on a previous occasion there had occurred some unpleasantness between the two, Reid having censured Thomas for washing his horse close to a spring, and, perhaps, the remembrance of it added to the bitterness of his sensitive feelings.

The next morning, the 16th, to the surprise of Reid, he received a peremptory challenge, excluding any demand for an explanation or apology, which the bearer stated would not be received. Under these circumstances the challenge was at once accepted, and the weapons chosen were double-barreled shot-guns loaded with buck and ball, at twenty paces; the time and place to be with the seconds. An injunction of secrecy was agreed upon to prevent any interference or arrest, and for this purpose the principals were not to involve any of the members of the company to act as seconds.

Reid was perhaps a year or two older than Thomas, and was of light complexion, tall and well-formed. He had been brought up in the school of southern chivalry and was as magnanimous as he was courageous. He had fought his first duel at New Orleans with a noted duelist and bravo, whom he wounded, the weapons being small swords. Besides, he naturally inherited the bravery of his father, who commanded the brig-of-war General Armstrong at the memorable

battle of Faval in 1814. Thus forced into a combat from which there was no receding, and which could not be declined but with dishonor, young Reid had been compelled to accept the challenge, however much he felt that there really was no cause for demanding such a sacrifice. He had determined, therefore, to bring Thomas to a sense of reason by compelling him to accept an explanation, or else to make the duel fatal to one or both the parties.

Captain Randolph Ridgely of Baltimore, then commanding a battery of the United States Third artillery, was one of the noblest, coolest and bravest of men. He was known as the Chevalier Bayard of the army, and was fairly worshipped by both men and officers. His opinion and decision in affairs of honor no one dared to dispute or question. Reid accordingly rode over to Ridgely's quarters, and entering his tent was pleasantly received, and invited to a camp-stool. Ridgely had been a classmate of Reid's brother at West Point, and was very friendly disposed. Reid then explained his situation, and the circumstances which led to the challenge, disclaiming any intention to offend Thomas, and asked Ridgely to become his second.

"I have done him no wrong," said Reid, "and never had the slightest idea of wounding or insulting him. I would willingly have made any explanation, or even an apology for any imaginary insult that he may have conceived was intended. What has spurred him to this rash vindictiveness I am at a loss to know. But it is now too late, and as he has determined to force me into a fight, it cannot be avoided—yet I do not want to take his life."

After listening to Reid's statement, Ridgely seemed lost in thought for several moments; then, as if he had suddenly arrived at some conclusion, said:

"Well, Reid, to be frank with you, I will tell you that Herman Thomas was here not half an hour ago and I have agreed to act as his second. He is from my town and is highly connected and of course I could not refuse him. Although he is somewhat rash, he is really a good-hearted, gallant fellow, but he is inly impressed that he has been outraged and grossly insulted by you in presence of the picket guard."

"I am very sorry I did not see you first," said Reid, as he slowly rose to leave Ridgely's tent to seek some other friend.

"Sit down, Reid," said Ridgely, "and I will tell you what I'll do. As I know you both so well, if you will consent, I will act as second for you both."

"I am perfectly willing," replied Reid, "brightening up, 'to put my life and honor in your hands.'"

"Very well," said Ridgely. "The moon will be well up by 8 o'clock to-night, and half a mile up the river from the ford, on the other side, is a clump of mesquite trees, which Thomas has already mentioned as a secluded spot. We will meet you there at that time, if you do not object to the place, and I will send for Thomas at once and inform him of the arrangement. You will come alone, unattended, as I will bring a surgeon with me."

With this understanding Reid shook hands with Ridgely, thanking him for his kindness and friendship, and mounting his horse rode over to his camp to make his final arrangements for the duel.

The sun went down behind the mountains, gilding their peaks with crimson melting into gold. Not long after, the queen of night was slowly ascending the silvery stairway of the sky to her throne in mid-ocean. The drums had beat, and the bugles had sounded their tattoo, which, perhaps, was to be the last that would ever again be heard by the two young men who were so soon to meet in deadly combat. Save the sentinels, the camp had become hushed in slumber, and not a sound was heard except an occasional challenge by the guards. As the time drew nigh, Reid mounted his horse and, having obtained the counter sign, passed out of the lines to the San Juan. Crossing at the ford and taking up the bank, he soon came to the designated clump of trees, where he was challenged by Ridgely, the party having already arrived. Dismounting and hitching his horse to a tree, Reid advanced and saluted the party.

Ridgely then, addressing the combatants, said:

"Gentlemen, as you are both friends of mine, I have consented to act on this occasion as the arbiter between you in this duel, upon the only condition that each of you will now pledge your sacred honor to obey my commands implicitly, and be governed by the terms and order of the duel, which I will explain after you are placed in position. Will you make this solemn pledge and abide by it?"

Both men firmly responded, "I will."

The ground was then stepped off by Ridgely, and the choice of positions was won by Thomas. The young men were then stationed, their loaded weapons examined and placed in their hands at a present arms.

The September moon, which was near its full and entirely high up in the heavens, shed its silver sheen upon the scene, lighting up the dark chaparral bushes and the limpid waters of the San Juan, as it murmured along its winding banks and seemed to chide the murderous intent of the men; while the peaks of the surrounding mountains, looming up in the distance, looked down as silent witnesses of the coming combat. The shimmering moonlight fell upon the forms of

the two young rangers as they stood in the attitude of deadly intent, revealing every feature and expression of their faces. The long curly, light brown hair of Reid, falling back from his forehead, with his large blue eyes fixed upon his adversary, bore an expression of firmness and adroitness, in which was seen no trace of a murderous revenge; while the handsome features of Thomas were rigid and determined, and a wild brilliancy flashed from his dark hazel eyes. Both appeared perfectly cool and self-possessed.

Ridgely now approached, taking a position midway between the two, with a six-shooter in his hand; while the surgeon stood off at a proper distance.

"Gentlemen," said Ridgely, "you will come to an order arms, and pay particular attention to the instructions I now give. You will first be asked if you are ready. The order will then be given you, as you now stand, to shoulder arms. Next, to present arms. Then, aim, followed by the word fire. If after the first fire neither should be mortally wounded, a second fire may be demanded by either party. But let me impress it upon you both that after the word aim, instead of the word fire I may say, recover arms. You will, therefore keep your finger well off the trigger until you get the word fire. The party deviating from these orders in any manner I shall shoot down. Do you both clearly understand the instructions?"

Each replied in a firm tone, "Yes." "Very well, then," continued Ridgely. "I will now first put you through the form, that there may be no mistake made."

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

"Ready!" answered the combatants.

"Shoulder arms; present arms; aim; recover arms; order arms;" were the words of command given and promptly obeyed.

"Now, gentlemen, you will prepare to receive the final orders of command, and you will strictly observe the injunction not to fire before you get the word."

The perilous moment of intense anxiety had now arrived that tried men's souls as well as their courage. Both of the young men appeared as if every nerve was stretched to its utmost tension. But there was no pallor seen; no quiver of the facial muscles could be observed. Each one stood as firm and resolute as Roman gladiators, waiting for the signal of conflict, which was to result in the death of one or both.

The night was very still. The foliage of the trees was stirred by the faintest breeze, and the slightest sound was painfully audible, as the rich, clear voice of Ridgely, in measured tones, gave the solemn words of command.

"Gentlemen, are you ready?"

"Ready," was the response of both.

"Shoulder arms: Present arms: Aim?"

The air seemed stifled with breathless suspense, for on the next order hung the lives of the two adversaries.

"Recover arms," continued Ridgely. "Shoulder arms: Advance ten paces: Forward, march."

This unexpected order, to the surprise of both, brought the two rangers face to face.

"Order arms!" cried Ridgely, approaching the young men.

"Gentlemen," said he, "you have both shown the highest courage, and proved yourselves brave and gallant men, and I declare the honor of both of you has been fully maintained and vindicated. There is no reason why this misunderstanding should not now be amicably terminated."

Then, turning to Thomas, he said: Reid has declared that he never intended to offend you. Shake hands."

This was a test of their magnanimous manhood which required equal, if not more moral courage, perhaps, than the risk of life. Each of the young men gradually raised his hand, as if in doubt whether the other would receive it, until they met in a firm grasp.

The party then rode back to Ridgely's tent, where the new reconciled friends were mutually congratulated on the happy termination of a bloodless duel.

Thus, by the chivalrous, brave and noble nature of Randolph Ridgely, who had so deservedly won the reputation of being "sans peur, sans reproche," two lives were saved that might have been otherwise wantonly sacrificed.

Poor Thomas afterward gallantly fell mortally wounded at the taking of the Bishop's palace, at the battle of Monterey, as brave a soldier as ever faced an enemy.

Randolph Ridgely, who graduated at West Point in 1837, was brevetted captain for distinguished services at the battle of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, on May 8 and 9, 1846. After heroically serving his battery at Monterey, he was accidentally killed in the plaza of that city, after its surrender, by his horse falling with him while under full gallop.

"Sam Reid," as he is familiarly called by his friends, is still living, and in spite of age, retains the same jovial, genial reputation as a bon ami and accomplished gentleman which distinguished him in his younger days, having attained an eminent position in his legal profession.—New York Star.

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