

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, AUG 20, 1888.

Sudden Death.

A private dispatch received in this city this morning states that Mrs. Athalia Schofield, wife of T. J. Schofield, of Nephi, and daughter of Wm. and Mary A. Hyde, formerly of this city, died there this morning, quite suddenly.

The Embezzlement Cases.

Today the arguments on the motion to dismiss the charges of embezzlement against Simon Bamberger and F. K. Morris were made before Commissioner Norrell. The forenoon session of court was occupied by Mr. Dickson, who severely scored Mr. Kerr, a witness for the prosecution, and by Mr. Brown, who gave Mr. Bamberger a "scorching." This afternoon arguments were being made by E. B. Critchlow and J. L. Rawlins.

Left at Denver.

Mrs. Gulbrandson and two daughters, German people from Pittsburg, arrived in this city last Tuesday, Aug. 14th. While the family were on the way here Mrs. Gulbrandson's son Hans, aged 27 years, was left at Denver, having wandered away from the railway depot at that place during a wait. She has not heard from him since, and feels much concerned about him. Denver papers would confer a favor by copying this notice, as by that means the young man might be made aware of the whereabouts of the family and join them here.

Fire at Cottonwood.

That most common cause of destructive conflagrations—boys playing with matches—resulted on Saturday afternoon last in a serious fire on the premises of Father Hintz at Big Cottonwood. His hay and grain stacks, cow sheds, etc., were entirely consumed and his barn somewhat damaged. The neighbors gathered in force on seeing the blaze and worked energetically to save the property and were partially successful. The loss would probably be from \$500 to \$1000.

Sixth Ward Organization.

Last evening there was a re-organization of the Bishopric of the Sixth Ward of the Salt Lake Stake. The late Bishop Wm. H. Hickenlooper died in January last, and last evening President Angus M. Cannon was present at the ward meeting, and a successor was appointed. Elder James C. Watson, who was first counselor to the late Bishop was made Bishop, and Elder Jesse West, formerly second counselor, was made first counselor to Bishop Watson. Elder Arnold G. Glaugue, who has for a number of years been Sunday School Superintendent, was chosen as second counselor. The vote in favor of the new Bishopric was unanimous.

The "Breeches" Bible.

A. Galloway, Esq., writes from St. Charles, Idaho, August 14, 1888, as follows:

Editor Deseret News:

In the weekly of August 8th, I noticed an article headed, "A Curious Old Bible." I have a copy of the same edition of the celebrated "Breeches" Bible, in an excellent state of preservation. There is an excellent genealogical record of the house of Israel, and about sixty pieces of music set to various psalms, by Sternhold and John Hopkins. I prize the old bible very much. When one of your agents comes this way I invite him to call and see the old book. A. GALLOWAY.

Probate Court.

The following orders were made in the Salt Lake County Probate Court on Saturday:

Estate of Lelia Kalign, deceased; order made of publication of notice to creditors.

Estate of Robert Maginnis, deceased; order made appointing time and place for settlement of final account and to hear petition for distribution.

Estate of David Williams, deceased; order made appointing time and place to hear petition asking that the whole of the estate be assigned for the use of the widow.

"Brave" Idaho Deputies.

At a late hour Saturday night three deputies went to the house of Bishop Robert Price; two of them stationed themselves around the house while the third (Shorty Watson) rapped at the door and demanded admittance. As soon as Mrs. Price could dress herself, and make a light, she opened the door, and demanded their authority for searching her house. This demand seemed to take Watson by surprise and not knowing what to do under the circumstances, he called for Phelps, who soon made his appearance and ordered "Shorty" to take the lamp—and proceed to search. Mrs. Price, not liking the idea of being left alone in the dark with this fellow, who by his smell, actions and imprecations plainly demonstrated that he was on the verge of drunkenness, objected to the lamp being taken, when Phelps grasped her by both wrists, and ordered Watson to take the lamp and go, which he did, leaving them in this position and three little children cling-

ing to mother and crying at the top of their voices. Mrs. Price finding herself in this position, and unable to move, called on a little girl, that was sleeping in the house, to go and bring in one of the neighbors, which she proceeded to do, but was met on the street by the third deputy, who, to show his great bravery, drew his revolver and pointing it at her ordered her to halt.—Southern Idaho Independent.

Street Indicators.

"Old Subscriber" of Coalville, Summit Co., contributes the following:

In your semi-weekly News of the 17th appears an article from the pen of "Suggestion" under the heading of "A Good Idea," in the matter of street indicators pointing the way on posts. It is a very good idea of course, but if the plan of the Scotch towns and cities could be adopted the expense of putting up poles or posts could be dispensed with by painting the names at the intersections of streets at the corners of permanent buildings, and further improvement could be made by adding the number of the ward where the one begins and the other ends. In the outlying districts where no corner buildings exist poles as indicators might be necessary. Young "Yankeedom" are proverbial for whittling whatever comes in their way when they can find nothing better to do, and posts put up in the business centres of the city might soon disappear under the jack-knife, and the indicators be exposed to hoodlum proclivities. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE FAIR.

It Will Open on the Third of October next.

On Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock the executive committee of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society met at the City Hall and transacted business relating to the coming fair. There were present Messrs. Winder, Thomas, Armstrong, Empey, Rowe and Weiler.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong the date of the opening of the fair was fixed at 12 noon on Wednesday, the third of October next, and it was decided not to limit the number of days the fair may continue, the general impression being in favor of three days at least, and probably four.

On motion of Mr. Rowe the president was authorized to advertise for bids for the building of that portion of the fence around the Tenth Ward Square, heretofore agreed upon to be built of close boards seven feet in height. This includes the east half of the square.

On motion the secretary was instructed to ascertain the best terms upon which a first-class diploma can be lithographed and report, the diploma to be one-third smaller in size than those last in use by the Society.

On motion of Mr. Empey it was agreed that the gold medals to be awarded for articles of special merit be made from \$10 gold pieces and the secretary instructed to ascertain the cost of the necessary engraving. It was agreed also that there be 200 silver medals awarded.

The question of the building was taken up and the correspondence of the architect and builders, wherein the employment of more masons is urged, was read and discussed. As the contractors expressed an assurance that the work will be completed according to contract and have given a bond therefor, no further action was deemed necessary. However, the members present made an informal arrangement that they would meet at the building each Monday at 2 o'clock p.m., until the fair date, to consult in regard to the progress of the work.

The meeting was adjourned until Wednesday next, at 7 p. m.

The following additional offers of premiums have been received:

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 18. H. M. Wells, Esq., Secretary D. A. & M. Society, City:

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in offering as a special premium \$50, to be awarded under the direction of the board of directors of the D. A. & M. Society, at the coming fair. Respectfully, FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 18. Heber M. Wells, Secretary D. A. & M. Society, City:

Dear Sir:—We will give, as special premiums, to be awarded by such committee as your directory may appoint, at the coming Territorial Fair—\$25, for the best 20 or 22 pound box of home-raised Malaga raisins, in layers.

\$25, for the best 20 or 22 pound box of home-raised seedless raisins, and \$25, for the best 25 pounds of home-raised soft shell almonds.

Respectfully, H. S. ELDRIDGE, Supt. Z. C. M. I.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 18, 1888. Heber M. Wells, Esq., Secretary D. A. & M. Society, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Sir: The Herald takes pleasure in offering as a special premium, to be competed for at the approaching Fair the purchased Holstein bull "Herald." His dam, "Sanda," was an imported cow, while his sire is "Jacob Witts Bardolph," both having the purest strains of blood. "Herald" was raised on the Jordan Stock Farm, Salt Lake County. As our wish is that even the

poor-st may have a chance to compete for this premium, it is desired that he be awarded to the person exhibiting the best milch cow with calf, irrespective of breed, the keepers of dairies and persons interested therein to be excluded from this competition. The board is at liberty to impose such other conditions as it may see fit. We trust there may be a full competition. Very respectfully,

THE HERALD COMPANY.

WIFE-MURDERER HANGED.

Alex. Woods Pays the Penalty for Killing His Wife.

At Blackfoot, Idaho, Friday afternoon, Alexander Woods, the negro who killed his wife at Pocatello on May 5, 1887, was hanged for the offense. The drop fell at 2 o'clock, and the body was left hanging for fifteen minutes. Wood's neck was broken by the fall, but life was not extinct for six minutes. He met his death without flinching. In a brief speech made before the hanging and after the noose had been adjusted, he said he had no ill feelings toward anyone.

Mrs Woods, the murdered woman, was, like her husband, a naitto. She was about the same age as her husband—30 years. She had been married and divorced before she became Woods' wife. They were married in Auburn, Illinois, where they lived for two years. Woods heard intimations of his wife's faithlessness, and moved to Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas. Then they went to Denver, to Colorado Springs, to Ogden, and finally to Pocatello, where Woods was barber in the Pacific Hotel. For three years they were at the latter place, Mrs. Woods' intimacy with other men, most of them white, giving him a great deal of trouble. On one occasion he came near committing suicide; still he clung to the unfaithful woman.

The evening of the murder, May 5th, 1887, he claimed that he saw her in a compromising position with another man, and getting a revolver, shot her in the head. He then hid her body in the sagebrush, near the Portneuf River, and left the place. Both were missed, and three days later the body of the woman was found. An Indian told how he had seen Wood and his wife together, and had heard a gunshot. Wood was afterwards captured at Corinne, Utah, having come down to Ogden and started west. He was taken back, tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on July 21st. On the witness stand, at the trial, he denied the killing, but before his death stated that he so testified under the direction of his lawyers, and was sorry he had not told the truth.

Efforts were made to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, but Governor Stevenson refused to take the step. Frank Williams, the Cariboo murderer, was sentenced to be hanged on the same day and at the same place with Woods. On July 13, both escaped from jail. Williams was soon recaptured, and suffered the death penalty at the time set—July 21. The cases of both men had been taken to the Supreme Court of Idaho and had been decided against them. When Woods was not recaptured, the Governor granted a respite from July 21 to August 17, this was done so that if he was retaken before the latter date there would be no delay in waiting for the next term of court to re-sentence him.

When Woods escaped he made his way in the disguise of an Indian to Butte, Montana, then to Bozeman. At the latter place he was recognized and arrested. He was taken to Blackfoot, where the scene of yesterday afternoon ended his earthly career.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

PANACA, Nev., Aug. 6, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

We are in Nevada, just a short distance from the Washington County line, Utah, and many of the Utah people look upon us as being rather weak "Mormons" because we remain in the Sagebrush State where but few of the Saints reside. It may not be out of place, therefore, to give your paper a few items of news from this section. Our farming interests in the valley where Panaca is situated are not very extensive as yet. The main drawback is a scarcity of water. However, the grain just being harvested here promises an excellent yield per acre. And our experience during the past two years proves to us that by preparing the soil in the fall of the year and planting our grain very early in the spring in order for it to have the full benefit of early showers, with a few reservoirs to hoard enough water for two irrigations, the crop will mature well. Our valley will then be capable of producing many thousands of bushels of grain annually. Since times have changed with us, and mining interests have proved unprofitable, failing to secure remunerative employment for ourselves and teams, we are forced to look for support to

THE NATURAL RESOURCES

around us. These resources are very good if only developed. For years after the pioneers came to this valley, this locality was thought by many to be incapable of furnishing suitable range for 1000 head of cattle; and so our stock cattle were driven to other loca-

ties for the summer season. But at this date there must be near 3,000 head of horned animals up and down the valley to a distance of 45 miles. These stock are owned principally by our outside neighbors who would be glad to sell a drove of any kind of animals a purchaser might wish. Persons desiring to make purchases of stock would do well to come this way where they will be met with reasonable prices.

As election time approaches, all good loyal citizens are prepared to vote for their choice in officers; but when we presented ourselves before the registration officer, he proposed administering a severe dose in the shape of a test oath. The registration officer however had no part in arranging the form of this oath. The State Legislature at their last session took the matter into consideration, and realizing, as we suppose, that great political parties are often corrupted and resort to unfair measures for party purposes, the assembly to all appearance thought it proper and necessary to lift us from the slimy mass and place us upon a higher plane. It was as much as to say, "You are too good a people to be contaminated with our evil practices and the deception that we delight in, therefore we will make you spectators and as non-participants you can gaze upon the surging masses at the coming election. Although we are

DEPRIVED OF REPRESENTATIVES

yet we are held for just as heavy taxation as our state law makers. The readers of the News are familiar with the infamous test forced upon our people in Idaho; but let me say that our Nevada legislature can make the Idaho conspirators ashamed of themselves when it comes to severity in a test oath. You must swear that you are nobody and never expect to be to become entitled to vote. As a free born citizen of the American nation, I hold that the man who voluntarily surrenders his rights which our fathers say one cannot be deprived of legally in a free country; and by refusing to subscribe to this measure he is deprived of his rights as a free man. Certainly our legislature are not fully apprised of the rightful duties and limits of their power, which are rather to declare and secure only our natural rights and duties, not to take some of them from us. If our great government can allow burdens to be laid upon some of her citizens and exempt others, dispense benefits to some and exclude others, it is only a question of time when our free institutions will cease to live, and when despotic power will usurp the place consecrated to liberty. The majority of our citizens, Jew and Gentile, as well as "Mormons," declare this test oath to be an outrage upon the voters of Nevada. And it is to be hoped that men who would form weapons to destroy free government will be left on the outside of the halls of the Nevada legislature next winter.

Signed ONE OF THOSE "MORMONS."

LAND REVIEW.

Some Recent Decisions by the Secretary of the Interior—Old Rulings Rescinded and Greater Liberty Toward Settlers Shown.

Editor Deseret News:

Secretary Vilas seems not to take it for granted that the constructions of law and departmental decisions of the past have been correct and for the best interests of all concerned.

Since the pre-emption and homestead laws first became operative, it has been the rule of the General Land Office and Department of the Interior that the laws intended that each settler should acquire title to 160 acres of land, and that where entries were made for parts of fractional sections, although all of the sub-divisions applied for by the entryman might lie within the boundary lines of a technical quarter section, the entry must be restricted to that number of such sub-divisions that nearest approximated in area the magic 160 acres or nominal quarter section, and in many instances settlers have been required, after having made entries, to relinquish some one of the sub-divisions covered by their entries so that the excess over 160 acres should be as small as possible, and frequently under this rule settlers have been forced to take less than the 160 acres, the practice being to permit the entry for such tracts as come nearest—whether above or below that acreage.

In homestead entries, where the land embraced exceeded the area of 160 acres, the settler was required to make payment in cash or its equivalent in some kind of "Land Scrip" for the "excess," as the surplusage is technically called, at the rate per acre at which the land was rated by the government.

The Secretary has recent changed this practice, and a pre-emption or homestead settler may now enter all of the land within the limits of a quarter section as surveyed, regardless of the quantity, it being held that the language of the law "shall be entitled to enter one quarter section" means that a quarter section as surveyed may be entered, and that the references to 160 acres are merely explanatory, not restrictive in character, or that they may apply to entries for sub-divisions of sections not forming a quarter section as surveyed.

The rule, it would appear, for the future is to be that a settler may enter all of any quarter section, regardless of area, and without payment of excess; but if the settlement be upon lands not embraced within the surveyed lines of one quarter section, then the old rule of restriction as to area and requirement of excess payments will govern.

It has also been decided that a pre-emptor may not be permitted to subdivide the land covered by his filing into town lots and establish places of business and trade thereon without waiving his right of pre-emption, and persons so doing will not be permitted to make payment for and perfect title to the land under the pre-emption law.

It is held a subsisting entry, though the land may have been abandoned by the settler prior to the attachment of rights under a railroad grant, is sufficient to except the land from the operation of the grant, and the act of election or listing of the land on account of the railroad grant, confers no right under the grant and will not operate to prevent the admission of an entry for the land under any of the laws relating to the disposal of public lands.

It is also held with regard to railroad grants that land covered by a pre-emption filing valid on its face is excepted from the operation of the grant.

A pre-emption filing is considered as the record assertion of a claim into the validity of which a railroad company is precluded from inquiring. Even the fact that the land has been awarded to the grant in former controversies involving its status, does not prevent the Department from reconsidering the matter and making a different decision. HENRY N. CORREY.

DOCTORS' BILLS.

Nearly all diseases originate from infection of the liver, and this is especially the case with chills and fever, intermittent fevers and malarial diseases. To save doctors' bills and ward off disease take Simmons' Liver Regulator, a medicine that increases in popularity every year, and has become the most popular and best endorsed medicine in the market for the cure of liver or bowel diseases.—Telegraph, Dubuque, Iowa.

DEATHS.

YATES.—At Lahi, on the 6th of August, 1888, of inflammation of the bowels, Betsy, the beloved wife of William Yates, aged 39 years. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss. She lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

SAWYER.—In Salt Lake City, at the residence of his mother in the Eleventh Ward, August 14, after a lingering sickness, Walter Otes, son of Franklin K. and Mary S. Sawyer, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

OBITUARY.

JACOBS.—Martha Jane, the wife of Seven H. Jacobs, was confined of a fine baby boy a few hours afterwards she took a slight chill from which she never entirely recovered. It was supposed Sister Jacobs was getting along all right until Friday, August 3, when unconsciousness set in, which lasted until death took her away, on Saturday, August 4, 1888, at 10 a. m. The baby arrived its mother about three hours.

The funeral took place from the Salem meeting-house the following day, and was attended by a large concourse of people.

Sister Martha Jane Jacobs was born November 27, 1861, at Lahi, Utah, consequently was 26 years, 8 months and 7 days old at her demise. The baby was named Seven, and was nearly 6 days old at its death. Mrs. Jacobs was the daughter of William and Martha K. Bell. The family left Lahi for Newton, Cache County, in 1868, from which place the deceased, with the family, came to Kenberg. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint and was well beloved by all who knew her. Her mother died when the deceased was about sixteen years of age leaving in her care seven brothers and sisters to whom she bestowed a motherly care even unto her death.

Sister Jacobs leaves three children and her husband to mourn her loss; the eldest seven years, and the youngest two years and four months old. I. T. Logan Journal, Aug. 11.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Levi E. Riter, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Levi E. Riter, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to W. W. Riter, at No. 345, Fourth East, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

W. W. RITER, LEVI E. RITER, Administrators of the Estate of Levi E. Riter, deceased. Dated Salt Lake City, Aug. 8, 1888. w4v

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