

to try to construe some acts of natural friendship into attempts to defeat justice, and especially, if he could in some way make it seem that the *Tribune* was in some form remiss in its duty, that it would be a master stroke. So he wanders through column after column to worm, first, out of his own falsehoods, then finds a detached sentence in an article printed in this journal years ago, and which, when written, was an argument to prove that some innocent amusements, even to the drinking of a glass of beer or the smoking of a cigar, were not so bad as the slavery which chains this people, and construes that to mean, that we indorse seduction and kindred crimes."

Now for what the *Tribune* calls "innocent amusements." We quote from an editorial in that paper of March 6th, 1881, under the head of "What Utah Wants." It incorporated what purported to be some remarks made by an acquaintance of the *Tribune* editor, one of his own kind—made to him personally;

"At all events I rejoice to see the young Mormon hoodlums playing billiards, getting drunk, running with bad women, anything to break the shackles they were born in, and that every so-called virtuous or religious influence only makes the stronger."

In the same article was given the *Tribune* editor's own endorsement of these "innocent amusements" by which the young "Mormons" were to be freed.

"Freedom is the first requisite of manhood, and if it can be won without excesses, so much the better. If it can't, never mind the excesses, win the freedom."

Take these sentiments in connection with the position of the *Tribune* when it charged the "Mormons" with having trumped up the Irons case "to blacken the characters of gentlemen." The guilt of the man on whose person was found the most damning evidences of depravity is admitted by his own friends by their efforts to cover up the facts of and compromise the case. But he is a gentleman after the *Tribune's* own heart; one of its own kidney, who has been drawn into the vortex of ruin by just such influences as are wielded by it and its sympathizers.

Now listen to what this unmitigatedly depraved sheet says about Irons:

"This young Mormon who is charged with this crime has been struggling upward, withdrawing somewhat from the close fanatics of his creed and mingling with business men."

Mark the expression—"struggling upward." This is what the anti-"Mormon" regenerators call "struggling upward" from the moral restraints of "Mormonism." Some of the people interested in the *Tribune* should look after the gentleman who writes such committal articles, for every time he dips his pen in filth he jabs it right into his own eye, obscuring his sight and giving himself, the paper and those whose organ it is away. "Struggling upward" until he reaches the pinnacle of *Tribune* excellence upon which he poses as a destroyer of female virtue, a libertine, and an alleged abortionist. What an admission of moral debasement is this. Surely shame and judgment have "fled to brutish beasts," and the *Tribune* "men have lost their reason" and every sense of decency.

As for the mingling with business men, and the reasons for so great an interest being taken in John W. Irons to screen him from justice, we will hold what information we have on that point in reserve. The alleged criminal appears to have acted in more than one or two capacities in the field of immorality. Our comments on this case have been made necessary by the malicious course and lying statements of the *Tribune*. Our locker is not exhausted. The conductors of that vile paper make covert threats; we treat them as we do their filthy epithets which, by them, are used as substitutes for facts and argument. We heed them not. They are but a puff of miasmatic vapor from a pile of putrefaction.

LOCAL NEWS

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 7.

Elders in Asia.—The address of Elder Wm. Willes is now, 12 Fortieth Street, Raugoon, British Burmah; that of Elders Milson R. Pratt and H. F. McCune is 49 Dhaweruntollah Street, Calcutta, Hindoostan.

Immigrants.—This telegram was received to-day:

Council Bluffs, Nov. 7, 1884.

President John Taylor:

The company of emigrants leave here at 11 a.m. All well.

Tremendous Explosion.—About 10 o'clock last night, a terrible report, as if a broadside of cannon had been simultaneously discharged, went booming and rattling through the air over the city, and shaking the solid earth with all the force and reverberation of an earthquake. It was supposed by many to be one or more pieces of artillery, shot off at the Fort in announcement of the result of the national election, but the sound was so terribly loud and bore with it such a sensation of upheaval, as if a volcano had burst forth from one of the surrounding mountain peaks, that

it left most of the citizens in doubt till morning, as to the origin and true character of the alarming event.

It was finally ascertained that the terrific sound had been caused by the explosion of one hundred kegs of blasting powder, stored in a natural cave used as a magazine, some distance north of the Warm Springs, about 100 yards up the mountain-side from the office of the Utah Lime and Cement Company. Pascoe & Varley, who have a contract for blasting for the company, had stored the powder in the cave, completely out of sight they say, and were getting ready for a heavy blast on Tuesday next. Mr. Frank Pascoe, the senior of the firm, believes some one set the powder off with a fuse, as other efforts have been made to injure the company by ill-disposed parties in that neighborhood. The explosion blew the cave entirely away, but fortunately no one was injured.

It is said that the blast on Tuesday would have been a two hundred-keg blast. In view of last night's uproar, made by 100 kegs, and unless in the regular explosion the sound would be less terrific, it is a question whether it is a good thing for such heavy discharges to be permitted by the civic authorities.

The loss to Pascoe and Varley is about \$300. The theory of incendiaryism is borne out by a hackman who was passing that way at the time, and claims to have seen a streak of fire running up the hill towards the magazine just previous to the report. The D. & R. G. Railway track, which is in the neighborhood, and several cars standing there, were damaged considerably. Perhaps we'll next hear from the magazine in City Creek Cañon. We haven't had quite enough of this sort of thing just yet.

LIZZIE EVANS.

SHE FLIES FROM THE PRATT RESIDENCE AND SEEKS SHELTER AT THE HANDS OF HER BETRAYED.

The latest development in the Irons-Fowler-Evans scandal is indicated in brief by the head lines to this article. Last night City Attorney Fletcher had gone down to the residence of Mr. Milando Pratt, to take a deposition from Miss Lizzie Evans, to be used at the preliminary examination, which has been set for Tuesday next. Himself, Mrs. Evans, Lizzie's mother, and the members of the family, had all left the room and were at supper downstairs. The sick girl, who seems to have planned the flight herself, taking advantage of her solitude, which it is said she requested as a boon, got up and put on her shoes and a linen ulster and made her exit from the house by a window.

The next heard of her she was at the house of a gentleman a few doors north of the Social Hall, having ran all the way from the Seventeenth Ward, nearly a mile, in search of "justice or death." The house where Mr. Irons has been stopping being near this residence, she evidently mistook the place for the domicile of her lover. Her appearance at that hour of the evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, with disheveled hair, night dress, pale face, torn apparel and skinned and bleeding limbs, deliriously calling for "Johnnie," and demanding reparation for her ruined name and prospects, as might be expected was a startling event to the inmates of the house. But they received her kindly, quieted her down and had her put to bed. Mr. Irons was sent for, and his arrival, though at first she greeted him with reproach and upbraidings, seemed eventually to satisfy her. She clung to his neck with all the intensity of the affection she evidently feels for him, and he treated her with reciprocal tenderness.

Officer Wm. Salmon was summoned by telephone from the City Hall, and on going up to where she was heard from the girl's own lips how she had escaped from the house of Mr. Pratt. Passing through the window which led out upon the roof of a summer kitchen, she threw herself into an apple tree growing near, and partly scrambled, partly fell to the ground. Scratched, bruised and torn as she was, and in a dangerous state of health otherwise, she fled through the streets like a wild woman, as she probably was then, until she reached the place where she was found.

In the meantime consternation ensued at the Pratt residence, when Mrs. Evans, on returning to her daughter's room after supper, and having been gone but a very few minutes, found that Lizzie was missing. She alarmed these below and a hurried examination of the premises by Mr. Pratt and Officer Clayton, who was there, revealed the course her flight had taken. Abduction was at first the theory decided upon, as repeated efforts had been made by Mr. Irons' friends to get at Lizzie since the terrible affair of the abortion was brought to light, and it was well known that he was willing to marry the girl, which would close her mouth as a witness for the prosecution. But while the search for her was going on, a telephone message from Officer Salmon informed the anxious household of her whereabouts, and Officer Clayton immediately took Mrs. Evans up there in a buggy.

Mrs. Evans, who is a cool, determined woman, spoke very deliberately and firmly to her daughter, reproaching her for leaving the house and joining her betrayer, whom she surveyed with anything but pleasurable emotions, and seemed to be suppressing the pent-up wrath which

manifestly yearned for an opportunity of wreaking vengeance on his head. Lizzie answered her mother in these words: "I love Johnnie with all my heart, and he loves me," showing that there had evidently passed between them already, perhaps, an agreement to marry.

Dr. Benedict now arrived, having been brought to the house, and Miss Evans was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, at 10.45 p. m., where she now is. Her mother went with her, resolved not to leave her bedside while there, for she has asserted that no marriage shall take place if she can prevent it. She is not a widow, as we were at first informed. Mr. Evans, Lizzie's father, is in Brigham City. He always opposed his daughter's coming to Salt Lake, and of course regards what has taken place as fulfilling his apprehensions in that respect. Mrs. Evans admits that she is partly to blame for giving her consent to Lizzie's coming to the city. The parents of John W. Irons have been in Salt Lake since Wednesday.

Dr. Benedict, on being reminded that Dr. Fowler, Irons' suspected accomplice, is a professional visitor at the Hospital where Miss Evans is now a patient, intimated that he would see that no collusion of the nature hinted at took place. The mother will also stand guard against anything of the kind, and it will evidently not be a healthy pastime for those who may contemplate any underhanded proceeding, to attempt to carry it out in her presence. Lizzie has said that she will adhere to the truth of every word contained in the affidavit she has signed.

JOSEPH H. EVANS CONVICTED

AN EASY VICTORY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

As stated last evening, the forenoon session of yesterday in the District Court was used up in examining the prosecuting witness, Harriet Parry, "a willing witness, gentlemen," who testified to having been married to the defendant in the Evans case, at the Endowment House in this city, May 6, 1880; she thought by Joseph F. Smith. She said she had a child by the defendant, born a year and a half after they were married. The witness was cross-examined at length by Mr. Rawlins, who, with Mr. Sheeks, represented the defendant, and this proceeding reached over into the afternoon session. The only other witnesses put on the stand, were Ruth Evans, wife of the defendant, and David Vaughan. The former testified that her husband's nights were always spent at home, and that he and Harriet Parry had both denied to her that they were married. David Vaughan testified that while the defendant was in England, Mrs. Parry, Harriet's mother, had asked him if he did not want her daughter as a second wife; he also said that Harriet Parry's reputation for truth was not good. Both sides now rested on evidence and the arguments began.

ZERA SNOW, ESQ.,

Opened for the prosecution: He drew attention to the fact that the defendant and Ruth Evans had been shown to be husband and wife beyond a doubt; the second marriage was definitely proved by the witness, Harriet Parry herself; she gives the date, the place, and the man who performed the ceremony; they left the Endowment House separately, not knowing who might be watching for them; they rejoined in three weeks time and lived together as man and wife. You have the further testimony from Mrs. Parry that defendant was present at the time of the birth of the child; that he paid the doctor's bills. Against these things there is not a single bit of testimony except that given by the last witness—Vaughn, who, I take it, is a rejected suitor of Harriet Parry's; "Brother" Vaughn may tell what "Sister" Brown said, but "Brother" Vaughn's motive must be considered. The testimony of Ruth Evans, it must be remembered, is that of a wife who wishes to defend her husband and to save him from the consequences of a crime.

J. L. RAWLINS, ESQ.,

for the defense, spoke as follows:

"I shall not attempt to appeal to the prejudices of the jury, as counsel has done, nor shall I for a moment believe that because a man comes upon the stand and speaks of 'Brother' this and 'Sister' that, counsel can find anything therein to make a conviction. My client, an aged man, was 53 years old when this marriage was alleged to have taken place; he has been married to the woman Ruth Evans many years, and by and with her has raised a large family; he is a mechanic, earns his bread by legitimate toil, and is not the man, it seems to me, gentlemen of the jury, who would take upon himself the care and expense of a superfluous family. The old woman, Mrs. Parry, does not bear the face, nor the appearance, and her inexplicable tales do not have the semblance of truth and honesty; what is more probable than that, seeing her daughter about to become a mother, she chose a means to render that offspring honorable, and trumped up the story of this marriage with the defendant? The old lady Parry's stories are inexplicably contradictory. Is it to be believed that the defendant spent as many nights with Harriet Parry as she affirms? Would not the first wife have protested against this, and have we not her testimony that the

defendant was not absent from his home a single night? Has not Harriet Parry contradicted herself in her swearing that she never told anyone of her marriage? And what incredible circumstances surround the case? She says he had been courting her two years; she admits that she did not love him when she married him. And the ceremony! She testifies that she did not see the defendant after the marriage; that he remained away from her for three weeks; no arrangements for a future meeting, for her future living; no provision for her at all. She thinks she was married by Joseph F. Smith, but she has lived in this city for seventeen years and she does not know him for certain. She does not know the man who married her—think of it. The old woman Parry says the defendant never passed a night under her roof; the young woman Parry says he did—several nights a week for over a year. I believe these two witnesses have lied; I believe that, had Mrs. Ruth Evans known her husband was cohabiting with another woman, she would not have remained under his roof one moment. The prosecution endeavor to cast discredit upon the testimony of David Vaughan; does any one doubt that the reputation of Harriet Parry was bad after what the witness said? Gentlemen of the Jury, I simply invite you to examine all the circumstances attending the case, and from them I think you will find that sufficient evidence has not been produced to convince you beyond a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the defendant.

W. H. DICKSON, ESQ.,

U. S. Attorney, said in effect:

I am not surprised that Mr. Rawlins has inveighed against the prosecution, or that he has applied to the witnesses the epithets he has done—this is the usual course in cases when too strong a case has been established. We are all anxious, I know, gentlemen, to get out and see whether Blaine or Cleveland is ahead, and I shall not detain you long; but this I will say, that no counsel is justified in applying the name of liar and perjurer to a witness unless he can lay his finger upon the circumstance which will justify him in making the assertion. Counsel has said Ruth Evans should not have remained under the defendant's roof a single moment had she known of the second marriage. God speed the day when the first wives of Utah will possess such courage, but we know they do not possess it to-day! He then devoted himself to reviewing all the evidence, aiming to explain away the testimony of Mrs. Evans and Mr. Vaughan and laying great stress upon that of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The Judge charged the jury briefly and they retired.

Mr. Dickson, who seems to have a mania for wanting people imprisoned before the time comes, and who seemed perfectly sure of the verdict that would be rendered by his patent jury, here made a motion that the defendant be remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. Rawlins objected, on the ground that such a step was unwarranted. Said he "by our statutes the defendant is not even required to be present in court—he may be represented by his counsel." Mr. Rawlins quoted several authorities to show that in trials where accused persons have been remanded on the case going to the jury, they were being tried for felony, and not for a misdemeanor; he occupied considerable time in quoting authorities, and was in the middle of his argument when the bailiff announced that the jury were ready to come into court. They filed in after having been out just fifteen minutes. Mr. Rawlins suspended his argument while the verdict was ascertained.

Mr. John F. Hardie, the foreman, in answer to the question if they had arrived at a verdict answered "We have," and handed a piece of paper to the clerk who read from it that the jury found the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment. The jury were then discharged.

Mr. Rawlins continued his argument, drawing attention to the fact that as the defendant had given himself up to the Marshal, it was not likely he would attempt to escape. Mr. Dickson made a brief reply, Mr. Rawlins read several authorities to sustain his position, and the Court ruled that the defendant might continue on bail till he was sentenced. The time fixed for passing sentence is to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 8.

Mary Whittaker.—There is a letter from Ann Robinson, of Syracuse, New York, for Mrs. Mary Whittaker, her sister, at this office. Call and get it.

Arrival from the States.—President Wm. M. Palmer, of the Northwestern States Mission, arrived about midnight last night from his field of labor, accompanied by fifty-seven souls, who come to Utah to make their homes with the Saints. Elder Palmer, accompanied by Elder Booth, lately traveled over the Mission, holding conferences and strengthening the Church. A number have recently been baptized, and a favorable spirit of inquiry in relation to the Gospel is more manifest now than for several years, especially in Minnesota.

Serious Misfortune.—An accident, the result of which can only be viewed in the light of a calamity, occurred over two weeks ago to Elias Morris, jun., a young man much respected and esteemed by all who know him. He

was pursuing his vocation of builder, when a speck of lime plaster flew into his eye and caused inflammation of the member. The result is most unfortunate, for he has since entirely lost the use of the injured optic, sight having departed, and the organ having shrunk considerably from its normal size. We much regret the young man's misfortune.

The Latest.—The latest development in the Irons-Evans case is the marriage of the two principals, John W. Irons and Lizzie Evans. It is currently reported, and has come from more than one reliable source, that the twain were married at the Catholic Hospital last night at 11 o'clock, Dr. J. M. Benedict performing the ceremony. The marriage took place in the presence of three witnesses, viz: G. S. Erb, A. K. Smith and "Joe" Davis. Mrs. Evans, the mother of Lizzie, was not willing the marriage should take place, but after it had been done, accepted or submitted to the situation. We are not aware whether she was present at the ceremony or not.

Joseph H. Evans Sentenced.—Ten o'clock this morning being the time set for passing sentence on Joseph H. Evans, convicted of polygamy in the District Court, shortly after that hour the defendant was brought into Court to go through the formality of receiving sentence. He was asked if he had anything to say why it should not be pronounced upon him, and on his signifying no desire to speak, the Court delivered the sentence, which was to the effect that he be confined in the Utah Penitentiary for three years and six months and pay a fine of \$250. The defendant's counsel asked that he be admitted to bail, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court, but this was denied and the same ruling made as in the Clawson case, that Mr. Evans be remanded to the keeping of the Marshal.

The Peterson Case Dismissed.—The case of the United States vs. Andrew Peterson, for polygamy and illegal voting (as a polygamist,) was dismissed this morning in the District Court, on motion of the Prosecuting Attorney, Mr. C. S. Varian, in a way to provoke the laughter of the crowd announced that he was satisfied the defendant and his alleged polygamous wife had not lived together since the ceremony took place by which she was united to her deceased husband. This exegesis seemed to puzzle the Judge, who, with corrugated brow, asked the lucid attorney to "explain his explanation."

Mr. Varian then went over the ground very carefully, telling the Court that it was a proxy ceremony that was performed, in which the defendant Andrew Peterson, of Summit County, simply stood in the place of the woman's dead husband, to whom she was sealed for eternity. In other words that it was a "celestial marriage" that took place. "A celestial marriage," mused the Judge with a smile, "well, that's a little above this court I guess; the case will have to be dismissed." It was accordingly done.

This is the case which was tried last year, and in which the jury disagreed. It was a vexatious proceeding, trumped up by a relative of the alleged second wife, and others who had a spite against Mr. Peterson.

What a Mississippi Pilot Says.

Capt. D. M. Riggs, who is well known at New Orleans and along the Mississippi river, says, "I have been suffering from dyspepsia for the past five years, and from broken rest by severe pains in the bowels and kidneys. I tried every medicine recommended for these diseases, without success. At last I used a bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, which proved a perfect success in my case." It cures all liver, kidney and malarial diseases.

For 25 years I was afflicted with Catarrh. For two months at a time confined to my room. I tried Ely's Cream Balm, from the first I found relief. It is the best remedy I ever tried. —W. C. Mathews, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Iowa.

AN ANSWER WANTED.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily recommending Electric Bitters, will prove. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint quickly cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed.

For sale at 50c. a bottle by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Ayer's Pills are effectual in a wide range of diseases which arise from disorders of the stomach and digestive organs. They are a convenient remedy to have always at hand. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, effective to operate, sure to bring relief and cure.

Dr. Josiah Davis's Trouble.

Josiah Davis, North Middletown, Ky., writes: "I am now using a box of your Henry's Carbolic Salve upon an ulcer, which, for the past ten days has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins, and was pronounced incurable by my medical doctors. I find, however, that Henry's Carbolic Salve is affecting a cure." Beware of imitations.