

dying condition, from general debility, evidently superinduced by old age. As soon as possible after the receipt of this sad intelligence the son hastened to the bedside of his parent. Information concerning the patient's condition was telegraphed to Delegate Caine at Washington. That honorable gentleman must have taken immediate steps to obtain the release of the dying prisoner, as information that the latter had been pardoned by President Harrison reached this city on Wednesday last. As soon as practicable after the receipt of this welcome news the patient was conveyed to the house of a friend—that of Brother William D. Owen, Jr., of the Twenty-first Ward—preparatory to his removal to his own home in Goshen.

The removal of Brother Jenkins to the bosom of his family was attempted at an early hour this morning. Every precaution was taken for his safety, in transit to the U. P. depot, but he was in an exhausted condition. In this situation he was placed in the baggage car, but he was not permitted to proceed further on the homeward journey. He sank rapidly, and before the train started, in the presence of his sorrowing son and a few others who were near, at ten minutes to seven, he quietly and peacefully breathed his last.

We hope the man holding a little brief authority who, in our opinion, contributed to the demise of James H. Jenkins, will reflect on the sad results of the harsh exercise of his judicial functions. To enable him to make the spectacle complete, it will be necessary, after considering all the features of the case, when he reaches, in his mental portrayal, the ghastly scene in the baggage car, to transfer the operation of his mind's eye to the home of the deceased veteran in the little town of Goshen. We did not have a personal acquaintance with Brother Jenkins, but those familiar with his general character say that he was an estimable man, respected by his neighbors and many friends. We take it therefore that he was a man who had the love of his family, being of that stamp likely to attract their warmest affections. In that home at Goshen there has been strained heartstrings, nigh to snapping. There have also probably been hopes that, with kind attentions administered by loving hands, and the facilities for comforting the sick nowhere else existing as they do in the domestic circle, the veteran might be spared for a few years yet. Imagine the blasting of those fond anticipations by the arrival at the domicile, this morning, of the cold corpse of him who was its head. Any person who has contributed to

the production of such scenes as these is welcome to all the comfort he can draw from the result.

Why was the sentence upon the deceased veteran, in our opinion, harsh and utterly unnecessary?

(1) Because judgment was pronounced at a time when circumstances were of such a character in this community as to justify the exercise of the widest leniency.

(2). At the time sentence was passed deceased was in his sixty-ninth year, and so feeble that he reached the railroad station to take train for this city with great difficulty.

(3). It is reasonable to presume that under these circumstances—advanced age and ill-health—a sentence of imprisonment for two years meant incarceration for life. Every natural appearance pointed that way, and virtually so it has turned out.

(4). That the promptness of action on the part of President Harrison indicates that a much more humane sentiment pervades the breast of the chief executive than animates the alleged heart of at least one of the judicial functionaries of the government. Through the clemency of the President, the family of the veteran whose spirit took its flight to the other life this morning, are enabled, at least, to pay the last tribute of respect to their late earthly head.

THE FEES FIXED.

THE County Court, it appears, has at length settled the question of the amount of the compensation which the Assessor and his deputies are to receive for obtaining the information required for the Bureau of Statistics. It will be remembered that the Assessor demanded eight dollars a day for himself, to supervise the work, and five dollars and a half a day for each of his deputies, also that the statute requires the work to be done at the time of making assessments, while the Assessor was making a separate and distinct business of this requirement of the law thus adding to its cost.

After wrestling with the question the Court has decided to give the Assessor six dollars a day for his own services and four dollars a day for each of his deputies. This seems to be pretty good pay for eight hours work, which is not of a laborious character, and we think it ought to be quite satisfactory to those who receive it. The question as to when the work shall be done has been left open. We presume it does not matter so much when the work is done as how it is done. Still, officers of the law should always keep within the

"FALSE IN EVERY PARTICULAR."

As a specimen of the method by which the *Tribune* obtains material for the slander of "Mormons" who come under its displeasure, we direct attention to a story which appeared in its columns on the 10th inst., purporting to be an account of an occurrence in Payson. The reader would naturally come to the conclusion that the writer was describing something he had seen and heard.

It gave particulars of an alleged quarrel between the outgoing Mayor of Payson and a new candidate for that office. The retiring officer was said to have exposed the candidate in caucus, and to have heaped upon his head the most approbrious epithets, accusing him of theft, falsehood, treachery and robbery and substantiating the charges, to which the accused could offer no reply.

Not only did this sensational report appear in the *Tribune*, but it was sent over the wires east, and we commented upon the dispatch on Thursday evening, as it appeared in the *Denver News* under startling headlines, about a "Mormon Split," etc.

It now appears from a communication to the *Tribune* that the whole story was a fabrication. It is probable that no refutation of the slander would have appeared in that paper, had not a number of "Liberals" in Payson come to the front and denounced the story as "entirely untrue and false in every particular." This they do in a communication to the *Tribune*. The writer of the slander learned of their action and hastened to get hold of the document. The veracious (?) reporter explains his mendacity in this way: "Arriving here on Sunday evening last, he gathered from street talk on election day that the People had a red-hot time at their caucus, and that the Mayor had made the accusations that were given in the special dispatch."

But as is customary in these cases, the correspondent did not state that he obtained his information from others. The account was given as a veritable occurrence without qualification as to particulars received. It was written up as a report of a meeting and appeared as though related by a reporter who was present.

This is the manner in which anti-"Mormon" sensations are manufactured for the *Tribune*. Its correspondents and reporters understand what kind of stuff its editors most delight in. A rumor on the street is enough. It is worked up into matter of fact, painted and trimmed and magnified, and published as though reported by an eyewitness. When asked for its authority,