

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, March 15, 1913.

STATE ELECTION.
PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Representative in Congress.

FRANK FULLER.

For State Senators from Salt Lake, Tooele, and Summit Counties.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
WM. JENNINGS,
CHAS. H. HEMPHREY.

For Representative from Salt Lake County.

JOHN TAYLOR,
BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR.,
JOHN T. CAINE,
THOS. P. AKERS,
A. P. ROCKWOOD,
S. A. MANN.

The Tichborne trial, the great cause celebre of the day, having come suddenly to an end, a brief resume of the case may be interesting to our readers, more particularly as the trial was a long one, the proceedings were tedious, and the evidence was so very voluminous that few newspaper readers have retained anything like a connected idea of the case.

The Tichborne estate is in Hampshire and is said to be worth £27,000 annually. Tichborne Park is near Alresford. The baronetcy was created in 1630 by James I. "The latest baronet of today is Sir Henry Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichborne, the only surviving son of the late Sir Alfred Joseph Doughty-Tichborne, by his wife the honorable Teresa, eldest daughter of Henry Blandell, eighth Lord Arundell, of Wardour. The present baronet was born posthumously, succeeded to the honor in the year 1895. He is Lord of the Manor of Tichborne."

This celebrated case was commenced by a claimant to the title and estate, said to be named Orton. The suit was instituted by Orton's lawyers by an ejectment against a tenant on the Tichborne estate for non-payment of rent to the claimant. The tenant refused to thus pay his rent, though he received legal notice to do so. The trial of titles then ensued, commencing in the Court of Common Pleas, London, May 11, 1871, the Right Honorable Sir William Bovill, knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, presiding. The issue before the court was whether the claimant (Orton) was or was not the heir of Sir James Tichborne, who died in 1852. The claimant's case closed December 21st, 1871, his counsel supposing that sufficient evidence had been produced to secure a verdict in his favor. The court reassembled January 15, 1872, and the suit closed March 6, with a verdict against the plaintiff, who disappeared, but was subsequently arrested and lodged in Newgate on a charge of perjury. The case occupied court and jury 114 days, was tried before eleven special jurors of the county of Middlesex, taken by consent of counsel, and was argued on and on by the most eminent English lawyers, among whom were Sir John Duke Coleridge, Q. C., Solicitor General, for the defense, and Sergeant Ballantyne for the plaintiff. The case came suddenly to a close in consequence of the damaging nature of the evidence for the defense, the jury declaring they had heard sufficient whereon to base a verdict, and the claimant's counsel withdrawing his claim. The pay of a special juror in England is a guinea per case, but in this instance it was agreed that the jurors should be paid a guinea each per day, the expense to be equally met by the counsel on each side. Money on the plaintiff's side was raised by the sale of bonds, hypothecated upon the Tichborne estate, which at one time sold at high figures, but are now about as low as Confederate bonds.

As it appeared by the evidence in the course of the trial the heir of Sir James Tichborne was his son Roger, born in 1829. His mother was a French woman and his parents resided in France, where he was born, and brought up until fifteen years old. He consequently spoke French with facility and English with a French accent. He went to Stonyhurst College for three or four years. In Oct., 1849, he obtained a commission in the Carabiniers at Canterbury, subsequently stationed at Dublin and elsewhere in Ireland until January, 1853. At the age of 21 (Jan. 5, 1853) he joined in dissolving the estates. During his leave of absence he visited his uncle, Sir Edward Doughty, then holding the Tichborne estate, and fell in love with his cousin, Sir Edward's daughter, Kate Doughty, proposed to and was rejected by her in January, 1853, which event appears to have determined him to go abroad, as on the 5th of that month he wrote, also that he wished to make arrangements as to his estate, and that he had confided his wishes in a sealed packet to Mr. Gosford. He threw up his commission, went to London in 1853, visited his parents in France, and sailed for Havre, March 1, of that year, for Valparaiso, with a servant named Moore, where he arrived June 10 following.

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In September, 1866, he sailed for England, landing there on Christmas Day. He went to Wapping and Gravesend, inquiring after the Ortons, and naming himself Stephens. Dec. 28th he went to Tichborne, and Mr. Hopkins, the attorney, made an affidavit in his favor. At Alresford Mr. Bowker, the family attorney, did not recognize him. One of Arthur Orton's sisters wrote to him claiming him as her brother, but he claimed her that he was not.

January 5, 1867, the claimant wrote to the dowager and two or three days after visited her in Paris. The old lady, after a little hesitancy, recognized him as her son, subsequently made an affidavit in his favor, and wrote to Sir Clifford Constable, who made a like affidavit. Several officers also supported the claimant. He returned to England, Jan. 22, in February at Alresford Mr. Seymour, uncle of Roger Tichborne, and Mrs. Doughty (Mrs. Radcliffe), and Mrs. Towney, cousin of Roger, also Colonel Greenwood, an old friend to the hair, failed to recognize him, but a cousin, Mr. Biddolph, recognized him. In June of that year Mr. Gosford, with whom the sealed packet was left, asked him to name the contents of the packet, but he declined to do it in the presence of others. At the trial the claimant stated that the sealed packet related to his adoption of his cousin, Kate Doughty, previous to the breaking of the engagement between them.

Brother officers of Roger, soldiers of his regiment, professional men, tradesmen, and