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fect that the death had probably occurred two weeks before, was accidental, and that no person was to blame for it, was attested by the justice of the peace, John B. Fagg.

With considerable difficulty the body, which was in a very bad condition, was brought down to the mouth of the cañon and there stripped and buried in the snow, and the following day it was taken up and dressed in clean linen, placed in a coffin and decently buried by the good people of Mill Creek, who deserve credit for the interest they took in the unfortunate man, to whom they were under no obligations except those of a common humanity. He left no effects.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 27

A Bootless Sortie.—By special dispatch just received from Paris, Bear Lake Valley, Idaho, we learn that five deputy marshals made a raid upon that town at 1:30 o'clock this morning and searched houses, barns and cellars for polygamists, but found none and left much chagrined.

Not Guilty.—A. T. Oldroyd and A. Anderson, charged with shooting young Odellie in Glenwood last year, were arraigned for trial before Judge Powers at Provo day before yesterday, and all the evidence against them, which really amounted to nothing, adduced, resulting in the jury, after two hours' deliberation, returning a verdict of "not guilty."

From Beaver.—Marsaal Ireland is expected to arrive this evening from Beaver, having in his custody, for transfer to the penitentiary, Orlick, the man convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and L. D. Watson, who is under sentence of six months' imprisonment and required to pay a fine of \$300 and costs for cohabiting with his wives.

Segregation With a Vengeance.—Stanley Taylor and John Bergen were re-arrested this afternoon, the grand jury having returned four indictments against each of them for cohabiting with their wives. Bail in the sum of \$750 was demanded on each indictment, which the arrested men were endeavoring to secure when we went to press. According to the ratio on which the segregation process was worked in the case of these brethren who hold no official position in the Church, what may a President of a Stake or an Apostle expect?

Indicted.—Charles Hardy, the little tailor of Provo, who gave the burly deputy marshal a piece of his mind when he attempted to search his house without showing any authority for doing so, and was subsequently arraigned before Judge Powers to answer for contempt, and discharged, has been indicted by the grand jury of the First District Court, and it is supposed that an indictment has also been found against Mrs. Jones, the lady who slapped the face of Deputy Redfield, when he was forcing his way into her daughter's bedroom, as he has been searching for her, but without success, so far as reported.

Burglaries in Ogden.—Ogden is just now undergoing a burglar epidemic. On Wednesday night the residences of City Councilor Boyle and F. J. Kiesel, which are situated near together, were entered by members of the fraternity, but nothing of value was taken therefrom. They quenched their thirst with some milk which they found in the former house, and on Mr. Boyle being aroused by their movements and getting up to investigate, hastily decamped.

Night before last, the house of C. R. Hank was visited by the same gang, or others of like predilections, who helped themselves to ale and cake, dropped quids of tobacco on the floor and expectorated on the doors and other woodwork about the house, and carried away a watch with them.

The same night the residence of W. H. Clark was broken into and searched in vain for valuables, every room being entered. Mr. Clark, on arising in the morning, missed his pants, and after searching for them awhile, found them in the kitchen with the pockets turned inside out, where the light-fingered gentry had carried them to, that they might go through them at their leisure without being seen by the sleeping household.

The depredations in this line which have lately occurred there cause some of the inhabitants of the junction city to demand an increase in their police force, which is now so meagre that only two policemen are on duty at night.

The Snake River Country.—We had a call yesterday from Byron Roberts, who was formerly a resident of this city, but whose home is now at Menan, Bingham Co., Idaho, and who started on his return to the north today after a brief visit to old scenes and friends. He is quite enthusiastic over the advantages of Snake River Valley as a place of abode, and says the weather there during most of the past winter has been lovely. Not much snow has fallen, the frost has not been severe, and animals have wintered so well on the range that cattle which have thus got their living are now being sold for beef. A great deal of land in that valley has been located upon under the various land laws during the past two or three years, but there is still much more of an excellent quality to be had. In or-

der to make it available, however, for agricultural purposes, some expense for the purchase or hire of water privileges already acquired by companies in that region, or for the construction of new canals, will have to be incurred. Our informant, in connection with other residents of Menan and Lewiston, is interested in a project for bringing water out of Snake river, where there is an abundance of it, for the irrigation of a large tract of country—not less than 25,000 acres in extent—all of which is subject to entry, and most of which is the best of soil for agricultural purposes. By constructing the proposed canal for a distance of two miles, which can be done at a cost of not more than \$4,000, the necessary volume of water may be conveyed from the river to a natural channel from which it will empty into the river ten miles below, and from which it can be diverted by means of gates and ditches on to the land on either side at almost any point.

To construct this canal the intention is to form an incorporated company, with 200 shares of stock, which, at \$20 each, would cover the cost, and persons desirous of obtaining land and able to work on the canal or pay for having work done, are invited to join in the enterprise.

If all the facts be as represented, which we have no reason to doubt, as we are told that the route for the canal has been thoroughly surveyed and the work carefully estimated, there ought to be no difficulty about securing the necessary force and capital to carry the scheme into execution immediately. There are plenty of people in this Territory whose cramped surroundings or inability to purchase improved land render it necessary to strike out into some new place, where they can get land in abundance at government price and grow up with the country, and they ought to be ready to embrace a chance of this kind. Information concerning the project mentioned or the facilities of the country may be obtained by writing to J. C. Robbins, Lewiston, or Byron Roberts, Menan, Bingham County, or to R. L. Bybee, who presides over the Saints located in that vicinity, and whose address is also Menan, Bingham County, Idaho.

THE DEAN CASE.

NO TESTIMONY AGAINST THE DEFENDANT—THE EXAMINATION NOT CONCLUDED.

The examination in the case of the United States vs. Joseph H. Dean, charged with unlawful cohabitation, was continued after we went to press yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. J. H. Ridges was further questioned and testified that Florence Ridges was not reputed in the family to be married to the defendant.

Mrs. Emma Rich testified she was the defendant's sister-in-law; she knew Florence Ridges; had seen her at defendant's house; had not seen defendant in her company; had never heard it stated that Florence was married to the defendant, or heard any rumor to that effect; Florence was assisting Mrs. Dean at dressmaking; other girls were similarly engaged.

May Ridges testified she was a daughter of Mrs. Adelaide Ridges; Florence was her half sister; did not know where she was, and did not want to know; didn't want to know because she didn't want to tell if she was asked; thought Florence was in hiding; had heard she was married to Mr. Dean; heard it from some boys playing in front of the house; never heard the family say so; Florence had no child that witness knew of; did not want to know where Florence was, because she understood she was married.

Mrs. J. H. Ridges was recalled, and in response to Mr. Dickson's question as to whether there was anything in Florence's appearance to indicate that she was about to become a mother, answered No.

Mrs. Jos. H. Dean was recalled. She did not know whether Florence was about to become a mother, but thought not; had heard the rumor of her husband's marriage but paid no attention to it, as she supposed such a rumor might arise from Florence coming to work for her; her husband had never slept away from her; had never spoken to her husband or Florence about it.

Commissioner McKay—Would you have cared if he had married her?

Mrs. Dean—I think I should; I think he has confidence enough in me to tell me.

Commissioner McKay—Would you have been willing?

Mrs. Dean—I suppose I should care; our religion teaches us such things are right.

Alfred H. Ridges was next called. Florence Ridges was his sister—they had the same father, but not the same mother; did not know when he saw her last; it was some time since; had never heard that she was married.

Ernest Ridges testified that Florence was his half sister; he saw Florence about three months ago, at Sunday school; did not know where she was, or why she had disappeared; never heard that she had been married.

Mrs. Whitworth was called, but knew nothing of Florence having been married to or living with the defendant.

Mr. Whitworth testified that his wife had told him that somebody had told her the defendant was married to Florence Ridges.

After waiting some time for additional witnesses that Mr. Dickson had sent for, the District Attorney asked that the witnesses present be

subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury on Tuesday next, at 10 a. m., which was done, and the examination was continued until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

CONCENTRATED INFAMY.

How the "Ring" Propose to Steal Utah.

The Diabolical Provisions to be Grafted on to the Edmunds Bill.

The measures now before the House Judiciary Committee—the Edmunds and Woodburn bills—and the Idaho test oath, which were proposed as legislation for Utah, having been objected to by some of the committee as too glaring an infringement on religious rights, the following sections were prepared to meet those objections, and at the same time attain the object of the anti-"Mormon" ring in Utah—the despoiling of the Latter-day Saints. It is understood that the measure was inspired, if not framed, by relentless persecutors of the "Mormons" in Utah, and that Commissioner McKay spent some time in Washington lately in the interest of the diabolical scheme, which, as the splenetic Commissioner remarked, does not trench upon the domain of personal belief in so many words, but goes much further than any measure yet proposed, and is intended to accomplish the object at which they aim, though in a different manner.

The approval of Senator Edmunds has been obtained, and it is anticipated that the Edmunds bill, with some objectionable features stricken out, will be reported with the following amendments:

"That no person who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who is living in violation of an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5552 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882, or who is under the age of twenty-one years, or who is unable to read or write the English language, or is a member of, or who contributes to the support of any organization, corporation, association, society, or other body, by whatever name it may be called, that teaches, advises, counsels, encourages, or in any manner aids its members, or any of them, or any other person or persons, either by itself, its officers or members, to commit any or either of the offenses hereinbefore mentioned or any other offense defined by law to be a crime; and no person who teaches, advises, counsels, encourages, or in any manner aids any other person or persons to become bigamists or polygamists, or to live in violation of the aforesaid act approved March 22, 1882, or to commit any other offense defined by law to be a crime, or who for any reason declines or refuses to take and subscribe the oath hereinafter provided, shall be permitted to register or vote at any election hereinafter to be held in any Territory of the United States for any public purpose whatever; nor shall any person, in any of said Territories, be eligible for election or appointment to, or be entitled to hold, or be permitted to hold or occupy, any office created by law, or any official or public position, place of public trust, honor, profit, or emolument, whether Federal, Territorial, municipal, or otherwise; nor shall any such person in said Territories, or either of them, be entitled or permitted to locate or make settlement upon, or acquire title to any of the lands of the public domain, or be entitled or permitted to sit upon any grand or petit jury.

"That in any Territory of the United States, and in addition to such other qualifications as are now or may hereafter be required by law, any and all persons applying for registration or offering to vote at any election therein, and all persons who are elected or appointed to office, or who may locate or intend to locate or settle upon, or apply to acquire title to, any of the lands of the public domain, shall first take and subscribe an oath, in substance as follows:

"I, (name of party taking oath), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, and over the age of 21 years; that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, nor am I living in violation of any law of the United States in relation to bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation; that I can read and write the English language, and I am not a member of any organization, corporation, association, society, or other body, by whatever name it may be called, nor do I contribute to the support of any such, directly or indirectly, or at all, that teaches, advises, counsels, encourages, or in any manner aids its members, or any of them, or any other person or persons, to commit any or either of the offenses hereinbefore mentioned or any other offense defined by law to be a crime; and further swear (or affirm) that I do not teach, advise, counsel, encourage, or in any manner aid any other person or persons to become bigamists or polygamists, or to live in violation of any law of the United States in reference to bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, or commit any other offense defined by law to be a crime, so help me God.

(Signature) _____

"Territory of _____, ss.

County of _____, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, A. D. 188____.

Name of officer _____

Designation of office _____

Before whom oath was taken _____

"That the oaths in this act provided for, except such as are required in locating, settling upon, or acquiring title to lands of the public domain, shall within thirty days after the date of the

election at which they are used, be deposited and filed in the office of the probate court, and with its clerk, if it have a clerk, in the county or district in which said election was held; or, if there be no such court, in the office of the clerk of the district court of the judicial district in which said election took place; and the oaths provided for in connection with the location, settlement and title to public lands shall, upon being subscribed, be immediately deposited and filed with the register of the local land office, within which such lands are situated. And all of said oaths, or either of them, or a duly certified copy of the same, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts required by this act to be stated therein at any proceeding, civil or criminal, in which the matter shall be drawn in question; and it shall be lawful for any United States commissioner, justice, judge, or court, before whom any proceeding shall be pending, in which said oaths, or either of them, may be material, by proper warrant or other process, to cause such oaths, or either of them, or a certified copy thereof, to be taken and brought before him or it for the purposes of such proceedings.

"That if any person, who, upon taking and subscribing the oath provided for in this act, shall swear falsely in any particular, such person shall be deemed to have committed perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding five years, in the penitentiary, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 29

The Mammoth Suit.—The big suit of Elias Morris vs. The Mammoth Mining Company, for work done by the former on the latter's premises at Tintic, came up in the Third District Court to-day, and will probably occupy the greater part of the week. As the facts were published at the time of the former trial last May, it is perhaps not necessary to present them again.

Double Homicide.—Yesterday morning Ross Worthington, son of S. R. Worthington, of Grantsville, while engaged in herding sheep near Tucuma, Nevada, got into a quarrel over a dog, with another shepherd, whose name we have been unable to learn, which ended in both men drawing their pistols and firing three bullets into each other's breast. One of them lived for an hour and a half afterwards, and the other not quite so long.

Coffins were sent from Ogden last night for the bodies of the murdered men to be placed in, when that of Worthington will be brought to his friends in Grantsville. The latter was between 25 and 26 years of age, and comes from a very respectable family.

Bonds Declared Forfeited.—In the Third District Court this morning the bailiff shouted thrice, "George Q. Cannon!" and there being no response the name of his bondsmen on two charges of unlawful cohabitation, under the segregation process, were called, but no reply was made, neither Francis Armstrong nor H. S. Eldredge being present. At the request of District Attorney Dickson, the court ordered that the two bonds of \$10,000 each be declared forfeit. From what can be learned it is not probable that the bondsmen will pursue the cringing course of hastening to turn over the exorbitant bail, required under the defendant's protest, without first having the constitutionality of the unreasonable and oppressive demand adjudicated by the proper tribunal.

Another "Contempt" Case.—To-day, in the examination of trial jurors for the Morris-Mammoth suit, it was developed that one of the jurymen, H. N. Greene, real estate agent, had been conversing in regard to the matter with George M. Cannon, County Recorder, from whom he learned some of the facts in the case. The result was that Mr. Cannon was immediately placed under arrest on a charge of "contempt," in speaking to a juror whom he knew to be on the panel of the term in which the case was to be tried. Mr. Cannon was brought into court, and ordered to show cause on Monday next why he should not be punished, and in the meantime was released on his own recognizance. Next!

After the Nuisances.—The city officers have commenced issuing notices to persons who permit the existence of nuisances dangerous to health or offensive to the senses of their neighbors, such as stinking outhouses, cesspools, etc., to remove or disinfect them immediately on pain of prosecution for breach of the city ordinance. The investigations into existing nuisances have extended no farther than the central and more thickly settled portion of the city yet, but the outer parts of the city soon will be visited and a similar course pursued in regard to them. People who value their own health and that of their families and neighbors and the friendship of those by whom they are surrounded ought not to wait until reminded by the visit of an inspector before removing anything in the shape of a nuisance that may exist upon their premises, and it is to be hoped that citizens generally will take the hint and clear up around their habitations.

Justice's Court.—This morning, Sergeant Jos. J. Kaemmer and Privates Wm. Courtney and Wm. H. Weiland, of Fort Douglas, who battered Burton, the penitentiary guard, last

Thursday, on the 11th Ward street car, were brought before Justice Pyper for trial. A number of citizens testified to having witnessed the fracas, as did also one soldier in addition to the three defendants. The witnesses for the prosecution told a straight story, but the evidence adduced from the defendants was such as showed that their claim to have been under the influence of liquor was undoubtedly correct. The facts as testified to did not differ from the account published in our columns, the only additional item being that John Larsen had one pane of glass broken by the soldiers in the window of his furniture shop. At the conclusion of the trial the defendants were adjudged guilty of battery, and fined, Kaemmer pay fifty dollars, Courtney and Weiland twenty-five dollars each. It is not improbable that Burton, the prosecuting witness, will be made to suffer severely at the hands of some of the soldiers if they get him, as threats of the kind are freely indulged in by many who have a grudge against the ex-soldier because of his former conduct. A forlorn looking individual who gave his name as E. P. Ryan was brought in on a charge of vagrancy and being found guilty was sentenced to 30 days' labor at the gravel bank.

A New Method.—We had the pleasure of meeting Bishop Wm. M. Bromley this morning and learning from him some particulars concerning his recent trial on the charge of cohabiting with his wives. Quite an array of witnesses was had before the grand jury in his case, but they were persons who knew little or nothing about his domestic affairs; however, he was indicted all the same, but, strange to relate, there was only one indictment returned against him, notwithstanding he is a Bishop, and one of the members of his ward, Brother Wm. Grant, had just been indicted twice on a similar charge, and the fact that it has become customary of late for officials in the Church to be dealt with more severely than simple lay members. However, what was lacking in the number of indictments against him was made up in another direction. His case seemed to have been selected as the initial one for the inauguration of a new phase in the tactics of the crusaders under the Edmunds law, the former methods, though somewhat diversified and kaleidoscopic in their operations, not being sufficiently varied to satisfy the ingenuity and ambition of the Court or its acting prosecutor, the would-be Utah Delegate, Mr. Ransford Smith. The one indictment contained two counts, the first charging unlawful cohabitation during the year 1884, and the second during 1885.

The Bishop plead not guilty to the indictment, and when arraigned for trial, his attorneys, to meet the peculiarity in his case, made a motion that the court instruct the district attorney to elect which of the counts he should proceed to trial upon, citing authorities to show that such was usual where more than one count was contained in the same indictment, as the trial of an accused person on two counts in succession and before the same jury might result in the jury being influenced on the second count by prejudice formed during the trial on the first. The Judge stated that he would have to read up on the question before he would be prepared to decide that point, but in the meantime he would overrule the motion and require the defendant to proceed to trial upon the two counts; however, at some time in the future he would allow counsel upon the opposite sides of the question to discuss it and then deliver a ruling. The injustice in this action will be apparent when it is considered that, probably before his ruling will be delivered the man in whose behalf the motion was made will be incarcerated in the Penitentiary.

The indictment charged him with cohabiting with two women, one of whom was his legal wife, and the name of the other was given as Rose Singleton, or Rose Singleton Bromley. The Bishop went upon the witness stand himself and acknowledged to having lived with the first mentioned, and also with Rosina Singleton as his wives during the time mentioned in the indictment, and upon this testimony the case was given to the jury, the Judge instructing them that if they found from the evidence that the defendant had actually cohabited with the women mentioned in the indictment they should bring in a verdict of guilty, which they did without much hesitation, notwithstanding the discrepancy in the names. The plan of finding one indictment with two counts has also been followed in each of the presentments for unlawful cohabitation which the grand jury of that court have made since the Bishop's case.

THE DEAN EXAMINATION.

NOT A PARTICLE OF EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DEFENDANT, BUT THE COMMISSIONER HOLDS HIM ON HIS OWN SUSPICIONS.

The examination in the case of Jos. H. Dean was again taken up at 9 o'clock this afternoon, and Fathan Eldredge was called and sworn as a witness. His wife's maiden name was Nona Pratt; her mother's name was Agatha Pratt; last saw Agatha about three weeks since; his wife's sister was Agatha, reputed to be Agatha Ridges; knew Florence