

A DOUBLE CRIME.

A CASE OF SEDUCTION AND ABORTION.

Our readers are already informed of some of the facts in relation to an abortion, committed at the house of Mr. Milando Pratt, Seventeenth Ward, and discovered by that gentleman and his wife last Saturday night or Sunday morning, and brought to the attention of the civil authorities. In our former notice of the revolting occurrence, we purposely suppressed names and details, the former from motives of fairness and consideration, the latter because too soul-sickening and indecent for the columns of any newspaper having the shadow of a claim to respectability. Events have transpired since then which have rendered it an imperative duty, disagreeable as it is, to make the facts public, and tell the whole truth, so far as it can be done without shocking the sensibilities of our readers. The young man accused of producing the abortion is John W. Irons, paying teller in McCornick & Co.'s bank, highly connected and hitherto supposed to be himself respectable. His suspected accomplice, through whose instrumentality the deed is alleged to have been perpetrated, is Dr. Allen Fowler, a well known physician of Salt Lake City. The victim upon whom they are charged with operating is Miss Lizzie Evans, of Brigham City, daughter of a widow in that place. The facts as furnished by Mr. Milando Pratt, in justice to whom, as well as the general public, they are now made known, are as follows:

Last spring or summer Miss Evans came down from Brigham City, with several other young and middle-aged women, to study obstetrics under Mrs. Dr. E. S. Barney. The class breaking up, they scattered from Mrs. Barney's, where they had also boarded, and took rooms in different parts of the city. Miss Evans and two companions lived for a while in the Eleventh Ward, but afterwards moved to Mrs. Mary Ann Pratt's, Milando's mother, in the Seventeenth Ward, and continued taking lessons in obstetrics, but now from Mrs. Dr. Shipp. It was while Miss Evans was here that Mr. Milando Pratt and his wife became acquainted with her. Mr. Irons, it seems, had formed her acquaintance some time before she went to live at Mrs. Pratt's, and visited her frequently while there. Mr. Pratt, our informant, first saw Mr. Irons to know who he was, at his mother's house.

Mr. Irons frequently took Miss Evans out riding and to the Lake on night excursions, Sundays and other days as well, and appeared to be very devoted to her. The result was he completely won her affections. It had been whispered around that he was engaged to a young lady back East, and Miss Evans' lady friends and room-mates, getting to hear of it, informed her of the report, and Mrs. Nelson, of Brigham City, who felt a motherly interest in the young girl, advised her that the intimacy which was springing up between her and Mr. Irons boded her no good, that he was engaged to marry another girl, and that she ought to notify him to cease his visits. This, Miss Evans, who seemed to believe her friend, promised to do and did. But on being told that he must give her up, Mr. Irons exclaimed: "Lizzie, I can't give you up; I love you better than any other girl, and I'll write back and get honorably released from my engagement, and then I'll marry you." On this protestation Miss Evans, who was thoroughly in love with him, permitted him to continue his visits. She received from him presents of money and he helped to keep her in clothes, etc. This went on till the class, having finished their studies, were given certificates and released to return home. All but Lizzie Evans returned to Brigham City. She for some reason stayed in town and kept the room at Mrs. Pratt's for several days after, and here it is said her lover visited her and passed the night with her. She shortly afterwards went home to Brigham City.

Mr. Pratt relates the following as her own account to him of events that ensued. She came back to Salt Lake, against the wishes of her mother and friends, the latter part of September, because she suspected that she was pregnant. Mr. Irons had written to her while she was away, but his letters were so non-committal that she began to fear for his constancy, and feeling that her condition justified his care and attention, and that he should now keep his promise to marry her, she resolved to return to where he was. His reply was, on her reminding him of his promises, that he was engaged to a girl in the East, and that while he did not intend to marry her, she had threatened to sue him for breach of promise, and he could not fulfill his word to Lizzie while that was hanging over his head. She pleaded her condition and that he was the cause. He led her to believe that if such was the case, he would marry her anyhow, be wanted to be satisfied of it beforehand. He therefore sent her to Ogden, to Dr. Callahan, to undergo an examination, and that physician, after asking her certain questions and receiving her answers, dismissed her with the assurance that it was all right, that nothing was the matter, and her apprehensions were groundless. She then came back to Salt Lake, to her rooms in the house of Mr. John Miller, Seventeenth Ward, where she had been stopping since her return from Brigham City.

The Miller family not liking the appearance of things, became unwilling

that she should remain there, and Miss Evans then applied to Mrs. Milando Pratt for the privilege of staying at her house over one night, or until she could get a place to board. Mrs. Pratt consented and let her share a bed with her little daughter, in the apartment where she herself slept. This was about the 10th, or a little before the middle of October. Mr. Irons continued to visit her at Mr. Pratt's, but they never went out together, he always preserved strict decorum, and with the exception of talks and farewells at the gate, their conversations were had in the presence of the family. Mr. Pratt had a number of boarders from the University, and the reputation of his house was dear to him for various reasons. He had sometimes heard Lizzie, on taking leave of her lover at the gate, crying softly and the two conversing in undertones, but he did not suspect that anything wrong was the matter, or beyond the ordinary disagreements which happen between young people in love, from jealousy or other causes.

On Saturday last, Mr. Pratt relates, Miss Evans went to Dr. Fowler's office, according to previous arrangements made by Mr. Irons, to have another examination. This time an instrument was used, which hurt her internally, and from that time she commenced to be ill. She returned home. About 8 o'clock in the evening Mr. Irons came, but stayed only half an hour or so, excusing his early departure by saying his "cash didn't balance," an expression common with him when taking an early leave. He said, however, that he would be down in the morning and take her out riding or for a long walk. Miss Evans told Mrs. Pratt after he had gone, that it was at her request he had left so soon, as she was feeling very unwell and wanted to go to bed.

She went up stairs and retired, but in a little while, Mrs. Pratt's little daughter, with whom Miss Evans slept, came down and told her mother that Lizzie was groaning, and had cramps in her stomach, and wanted her to make her some cayenne tea. Mrs. Pratt immediately did so, and took the drink up herself. The sick girl drank it, but continued to groan at intervals till towards morning. She was repeatedly asked if she did not want a doctor, but objected, until finally persuaded by Mr. Pratt that she must have one. She then said: "Wake up rigby Jones, (a boy from Brigham City, boarding from the University) and send him up to Mr. Irons and tell him to get a doctor; he is more able to pay for one than I am." The boy went at once to Mr. Irons' lodgings, and was told by him to go and wake up Dr. Fowler. He did so, but the Doctor was angry at being disturbed in the night, and refused to go. Rigby went back to Mr. Pratt's and reported. Soon after, Mr. Irons arrived with Dr. Fowler, the latter still complaining of the cold and of being waked up so unseasonably. This was between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

Both the visitors went up to Lizzie's room, and Mrs. Pratt, who was there in another bed, overheard them talking. "Lizzie, you are very sick," said Mr. Irons. "Yes, Johnnie, I have suffered very much all night." The Doctor then drew up to the bedside, and Mr. Irons went down stairs. The Doctor gave the patient a hypodermic injection in the side, to ease her pain, and then he left the room, and after talking a while with those downstairs, went up again and returned saying she was easier. He soon after went away, leaving Mr. Irons in charge. Mr. Pratt went up a little before this, and the girl was still in pain and said she did not believe the Doctor had given her enough morphine. Dr. Fowler, on being told this, said he would rather give too little than too much, and said she must keep in bed several days. The Doctor having gone, Mr. Irons went up to Lizzie's bedside, and remained there whispering till daylight.

In the meantime Mr. Pratt, who had lain down in another room to snatch a few hours sleep, was waked up by Mr. Irons, who said: "Brother Pratt, Lizzie wants you to come and administer to her." The one addressed responded, but on Mr. Irons placing his hands upon the girl's head and offering to help him, he inquired:

"Mr. Irons, are you a member of the Church?"

"Yes, sir, I have been baptized," said he.

"And do you hold the Priesthood?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you been through the House of the Lord?"

"No, sir, but I hold the Priesthood."

Mr. Pratt did not administer to her in due form, feeling an influence against it, but simply prayed over the girl.

Mr. Irons said, "There Lizzie, you'll be better now, I'll go up town and get breakfast and bring you some, and be back in an hour."

He went away, and Mrs. Pratt seized the opportunity of getting up. Mr. Pratt was now in the room below. Lizzie asked Mrs. Pratt for some clothes, and on their being furnished her, she made some movement in bed, as if seized with some terrible pain, and fell upon her pillow exhausted. "Let me assist you," said Mrs. Pratt, rushing to the bed. Horrible sight! What did she there behold? A tiny infant, perfectly formed—but we turn from the sickening subject with pain and disgust. Mrs. Pratt's horror can only be imagined, but she did not lose her presence of mind. Wrapping up the dead infant in the cloths, she said, with af-

fected ignorance of the truth: "Lizzie, I'll just remove these cloths out of the way." She then went down stairs and notified her husband. He too was thunder-struck.

At 11 a. m. Mr. Irons came and shot upstairs, past the owners of the house, without saying scarcely a word. Mrs. Pratt followed, intending to enter Lizzie's room and denounce him in her presence. She hesitated on the threshold, and heard this conversation on the interior, the transom over the door being open:

"Has anything happened, Lizzie?"

"Yes; O Johnnie, you don't know what I have suffered."

(At this point Mrs. Pratt beckoned to her husband below, and he joined her.)

"Are you sure it is all over?"

"Yes."

"What did it look like?"

"About that long?"

"Where is it?"

"Mrs. Pratt took it away."

"Good God! Why didn't you take care of it yourself?"

"I couldn't; I was too weak."

"Do you think she suspects?"

"No; I told her I had taken cold, etc., and she believed it."

"Did you take those pills?"

"Yes."

"They work like a charm, don't they?"

Several other expressions such as "capital," and other remarks from Mr. Irons, as to how he "might have prevented the trouble," too filthy to repeat, followed, and the Pratts, in indignation and disgust, retired down the stairs.

Mr. Pratt now telephoned to the City Hall for an officer, and having met him on the way down, took him into Mrs. Rich's, his mother-in-law, to consult as to what was best to be done. Mrs. Pratt arrived and told them Mr. Irons had gone, but was coming back at night. Officer Clayton, for it was he, remained at Rich's until he should be further notified. He stayed there till towards evening, and was then summoned to Mr. Pratt's home, as Mr. Irons had returned and was there. Dr. Fowler, it appears, had been there a little before Irons came, and on finding what had occurred, was very angry at Mr. Irons for going away, when he had left him in charge of the patient. The Doctor had gone before the policeman arrived at the house. The officer waited and took supper, and said he did not wish to take his man through the streets by daylight. As dusk came on, finding that Mr. Irons, who was upstairs at the girl's bedside, was not likely to come down, they sent a girl up to tell him that a gentleman below wanted to speak to him. Mr. Irons came down and Mr. Pratt said: "Mr. Irons, I hand you over to the law for procuring an abortion at my house on the person of Miss Lizzie Evans." Irons reached for his pistol, but the officer was too quick for him, and the next moment the weapon was wrested from him, and his wrists were in handcuffs.

The officer and Mr. Pratt conducted him to the City Hall, where he was searched and then put in jail. He had pleaded earnestly to have the handcuffs taken off, but the officer did not feel that it was safe to release him, after his attempted assault. At the Hall he begged to be admitted to bail and not imprisoned, but there being no Justice present, the police were unauthorized to act in the premises. He therefore spent the night in jail.

Next morning he was released on \$5,000 bail, the bond being drawn up by Assistant United States Attorney C. S. Varian, and the sureties furnished. The examination was set for Wednesday at 10 a. m. before Justice Adam Spiers. Later in the day Dr. Fowler was arrested and also released on bail in the same amount. The affidavit, charging these two parties with the crime, has been made by Lizzie Evans herself. They were to be arraigned before the Justice this morning, but the examination, we learn, has been postponed.

In the meantime the house of Mr. Milando Pratt has been besieged by persons in the interest of Mr. Irons, who have sought access to the victim of the crime, and also to her mother. This was very properly denied. Mr. Pratt's course in the matter has been commendable, because in the interest of law and morality. He has been actuated by the feeling that if he failed to expose the infamy that has been perpetrated he would be justly deserving of censure.

THE EVANS CASE.

A JURY OBTAINED—EVIDENCE BEING TAKEN—HARRIET PARRY, THE DEFENDANT'S ALLEGED SECOND WIFE, ON THE STAND.

A jury was obtained to try the case of the United States vs. Joseph H. Evans, yesterday afternoon. They are as follows:

D. W. Scribner,
Thos. Sappington,
George W. Richmond,
Wm. Husbands,
M. W. Davis,
J. J. Farrell,
T. G. M. Smith,
J. R. Hardie,
T. Brogan,
A. L. Harding,
George H. Raught,
J. W. Mason.

The first witness called was

OSCAR EVANS,

son of the defendant. He testified as follows: "Defendant is my father; my mother's name is Ruth Evans; she lives in the Sixteenth Ward; has been

living there as long as I can remember; my father was married to my mother in Wales, Great Britain."

Jonathan Evans, another son, testified to the same effect, after which

ELIZABETH PARRY,

mother of the defendant's alleged second wife, was called and sworn: "I know the defendant; have known him for many years as a neighbor; have a daughter Harriet; (she is the alleged second wife of defendant) she told me she was married to defendant; think I have heard him call her his wife; heard him speak of her as 'my wife;' they have lived together as husband and wife; they lived together as husband and wife in a house just by his home; that was in 1881, about June; he never had a bed room at my house; the child was born a year and a half after she told me she had been married to him; my daughter during the years 1880 and 1881 lived at my house; she lived with me till the child was born on November 18, 1881; the child was born at my house; defendant was at my house at the time of the birth; the defendant employed the physician for my daughter; defendant and my daughter cohabited together in a house owned by defendant for about eleven or twelve weeks in 1881; defendant and his family lived next door to that house; Ruth Evans is a member of his family; I don't remember ever hearing defendant acknowledge Ruth Evans as his wife; I have heard him call her wife; before my daughter Harriet went to live with defendant, she was living with me; she left my house to go to live with him; I don't know how she came to leave my house to go to live with defendant; I have heard my daughter Harriet speak of defendant in his presence as her husband; I have heard defendant say to my daughter that she ought to live with him; that was after the child was born; I don't remember what reason he gave; the child is a boy; his name is Sterling Casper Evans; he will be three years old the 18th of November; have heard the defendant call the child his; my daughter lived with defendant about 11 or 12 weeks, some time before the child was born."

Cross-examined, this witness said: "I have lived here about 16 years; have six children and a husband; he lives with my sons; has not lived with me for two years; two of my daughters are living with me; we three have lived together for the past two years; prior to two years ago my husband lived with me; my oldest son married four years ago; I have four daughters living; I have known defendant about ten years; I don't know where I first saw him; he was living there when I first came to the place I lived at; he married my daughter about May 6th, 1880; I went to his house at the time of the wedding; I also went to a birthday party at defendant's house before my daughter married him; it was a birthday party of defendant's first wife; I didn't see defendant marry my daughter; my daughter told me she was married to defendant; she told me at the time she was married; it was about a year and a half before the child was born; she continued to live at my house after the birth of the child; my daughter while she was living at my house and while Evans was visiting her, did not keep company with anyone else; she is about 29 or 30 years of age; my house is about a block and a half from defendant's house; my daughter went to live with defendant in June 1881, for about twelve weeks; she came back to my house in August 1881, several months before the child was born; during those twelve weeks that she was away from home, she lived a part of the time in the Nineteenth Ward with defendant, and part of the time with him in the little house next to his, about a block and a half away from where I live; I have seen her at this little house of defendant's; there was a fence between this little house and the house defendant lived in regularly with his family; when my daughter was confined the defendant went for a doctor; he brought Drs. Duncanson and Mrs. Shipp; defendant was there at the house frequently after I went to bed; that was before the child was born; as they were man and wife, I didn't take notice of how often he came or how late he stayed; he sometimes came night after night, and then again he would only come two or three nights a week; this was from the time he married her up to the time the child was born; frequently heard her allude to defendant as her husband; she would speak of expecting her husband home."

Question by the defense:

"Who named the child?"

"Witness: 'It's mother.'"

The Court then adjourned till 10 a. m., to-day.

Thursday, Nov. 6, 1884.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the Court did not resume proceedings until over one hour after the appointed time. The prosecution then put

HARRIET PARRY

upon the stand. This witness, who is the alleged second wife of the defendant, is said to be the main dependence of the prosecution. She testified to having been married to Joseph H. Evans on the 6th of May, 1880, and that the ceremony was performed at the endowment House in this city, by Joseph F. Smith. She was the only witness examined this forenoon.

It is thought that a remedy for the yellows in peach trees has been found in muriate of potash to be used as a dressing or manure.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., 6.—Corrected returns from all the counties in the State except three, give Cleveland 4,600 majority. Two of the three counties to be heard from are strongly democratic.

INDIANA.

COLUMBUS, 6.—The official vote on complete returns from thirty counties—one-third of the State—give Blaine 77,836, Cleveland 73,419. The same counties in 1882 gave Hawes, republican, 68,179, Myers, democrat, 67,675. This shows a net republican gain of 3,913.

Indianapolis, 6.—Chairman Henderson of the Democratic State Committee confidently claims the State by 8,000, and Chairman New of the Republican State committee concedes a democratic majority of 2,000. Mr. Tichener, secretary of the republican committee, concedes a democratic majority of 4,000. The democrats elect nine congressmen certain; the republicans three. The eighth district is still in doubt. The Legislature will stand: Senate—Democrats 23, Republicans 17. House—Democrats 64, Republicans 36.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, 6.—The latest returns to the *Daily News* indicate the election of 10 republican congressmen and 9 democrats. Doubtful on the State legislature, it says that on joint ballot the democrats will have 102, republicans 100, independents 1, and doubtful 1.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, 6.—From reports from 1083 precincts and estimates of remaining precincts the democratic State committee place the republican plurality at about 1,500. The republican State committee claims that the State and electoral tickets are elected by 7,000 plurality. All reports received up to 10 o'clock indicate Blaine's plurality to be 3,593.

The election in this State appears to be republican by a small majority. The figures sent are reduced somewhat; congressmen are as before stated, with the exception of the Second District, which is now claimed by both parties.

NEW YORK.

New York, 6.—Official county returns and very close figures on twelve counties which have not been officially reported, indicate that Cleveland's plurality reaches nearly 1,000 in the State. Official returns show heavy democratic gains.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, 6.—Full returns from every county in the State give Cleveland a plurality of 2,519. The State Senate is republican by one majority and the House republican by ten majority.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, 6.—Additional returns to-day confirm the dispatches sent from here last night as to Cleveland's majority in the State being not less than 8,000. All the districts but the Second and Fourth elect democratic congressmen by handsome majorities. The democrats here are wild with excitement over Chairman Manning's telegram that Cleveland has a safe and sure majority in New York State, and fired 100 guns in honor of Cleveland's victory.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, 6.—Returns have not yet been received from more than two-thirds of the election precincts of the State, but these clearly show that the republican ticket has won by less than 12,000. It is also certain that the republicans have seven out of nine congressmen, and a majority of 15 in the State Legislature on joint ballot.

New York, 6.—The *Tribune* estimates that Blaine has a plurality in the State of 1,114 votes.

The *Times* says returns from all but two counties show that Cleveland has 1,276 plurality.

The *Sun's* revised figures from 55 to 60 counties make Cleveland's plurality 1,205.

ALBANY, 6.—Governor Cleveland said last night: "I believe I have been elected President, and nothing but the grossest fraud can keep me out of it, and that we will not permit." General Carr, Secretary of State and a Republican, says: "There is no chance of stealing this State—not so long as I have charge of affairs. I don't propose that anybody shall steal the State. If Mr. Cleveland has a plurality—large or small—he will get it. The same is true of the other candidate. I don't propose to play any Southern game. I mean to do exact justice."

AUGUSTA, Me., 6.—The address of Chairman Manning on the vote of New York conflicts with all advices received by Blaine. Blaine said he had treated the republican nomination as an honorable trust confided to him without solicitation, and had, therefore, spared no time and no effort to secure success. He had full confidence that he had been fairly elected, and he trusted every effort would be made in order to vindicate the sacredness of the ballot. "To quote my own saying on an important occasion," added Mr. Blaine, "any party in the United States