

ipients of Uncle Sam's money in payment for services rendered, are expected to join in every appeal "asking aid from Congress in behalf of the Gentiles." And the action of those three young men, as the only ones in the Post Office who would not sign the petition, is denounced as "a case so flagrant" that it must be brought into "prominence." This is the organ of the "free and independent Liberals," who want to knock off the so-called "shackles of Mormonism."

If these three young men had refused to sign a "Mormon" memorial, the *Tribune* would have glorified them as "manly, independent and courageous," and all the youth of "Mormondom" would have been called upon to emulate their "noble example." But to decline to sign a document endorsed by the *Tribune* is an act of rebellion. What business have they to act on their own volition? The idea of their imagining that they are at liberty to sign or not to sign just as they choose! *Tribune* liberty is freedom to do as the *Tribune* blackguards dictate. And woe be to the official, or employe of an official, who dares to kick against their mandates.

That abusive and dictatorial and slave-driving article should be sent to both Houses of Congress attached to the memorial, that members may see how signatures are forced, and how much freedom of opinion and action may be expected under the rule of the minority who want the majority disfranchised under the false plea that they do not vote from choice.

There are not a more abject set of political slaves under the sun, than many of the non-"Mormons" who fret under the lash of the *Tribune*, and no more despotic and tyrannical masters than the clique which is now plotting under the *Tribune* lead to subjugate this entire Territory. The abusive article to which we allude is a fair sample of the "liberty" which they want to introduce into Utah.

IMPARTIAL ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

SINCE the return from the East of the newly appointed Marshal for Utah, accounts of "interviews" with the gentleman have appeared in local papers. Placed side by side with the published views of the victim of reportorial investigation seem somewhat contradictory. This is to be accounted for by the fact that in most instances some coloring is given by the hand of the newspaper artist who touches up the "interview." It is very rare that the exact language of a person who responds to the inquiries of a man after items appears in print. Unintentionally perhaps—though often for a purpose—the notions or wishes of the reporter are worked into the alleged statements of the interviewed, and the public are misled according to the confidence reposed in the paper containing the account.

Marshal Dyer is represented on one hand as endorsing all the excesses and outrages perpetrated upon the people of Utah under the shameful Ireland regime, and as ready to continue them when he fully enters upon the duties of his office; and on the other hand as determined to carry out the policy of President Cleveland, which is to execute the law fairly, lawfully and impartially and not in the spirit of persecution or vindictiveness. The latter seems to be the most reasonable view to take of the new officer's intentions. But the very idea that he should have such intentions or express them, is scouted by the apologists for the outgoing Marshal, and they rush to the rescue of the incoming officer as though the utterance of such sentiments is enough to condemn him in the eyes of every "Gentile" in the Territory.

What does this prove to a rational mind? Is it not unmistakable evidence that the impartial execution of the law is utterly obnoxious to the clique represented by the vile morning vaper and its paltry little evening echo? They ostentatiously defend Marshal Dyer from the imputation that he will endeavor to execute the law so as to avoid the charge of persecuting one class of the community. They seem to consider the report of such an intention a reproach to the gentleman in advance of any action. This is tantamount to an intimation that if he attempts to be fair, if he does not bend his energies in one direction, and that to suit the infamous designs of the clique, he will be assailed by the vulgar scoundrels who were never known to treat a local question fairly or to sustain anything that is impartial. Out of their own mouths they should be judged, and this attempt to pledge the gentleman to a repetition of the infamies of his predecessor, and an avoidance of a course that fair-minded people would approve, must fill every "Gentile" who is not drawn into the current of the rule or ruin "Liberal" maelstrom, with ineffable disgust.

We do not pretend to know what the new Marshal's intentions are. But it is to be presumed, without evidence to the contrary, that they are to carry out the policy which President Cleveland has plainly expressed on more than one notable occasion. It is beyond question that the President does not approve of persecution, nor the excesses which have disgraced many of the proceedings under the regulations of the expiring official. "A vigorous enforcement of the laws," does not

mean the pursuing of a class of alleged offenders, with almost entire oblivion in regard to others. It does not mean a fanatical devotion to the execution of one law and the ignoring of the rest. It does not mean the violation of law and decency in violent efforts to exhibit zeal in a given direction. It does not mean the singling out of "Mormons" as subjects of vengeance and apathy in regard to anti-"Mormon" criminals. It does not mean delight in putting to needless trouble and distress, people who are not even accused of crime. It does not mean a reign of terror under the ravages of brutes who know no respect to womanhood, and who delight in spreading dismay and in humiliating and insulting the aged, the youthful and the timid. It does not mean playing into the hands of a villainous clique of conspirators scheming for political control.

We do not expect any officer required to work in the execution of the laws to act so as to please the people whose cause we advocate. The President of the United States is sworn to execute the laws which he finds upon the statute books when he assumes office. He is not to pass upon their justice or injustice. While he is in power he is to see that they are faithfully executed. President Cleveland must not be blamed for the wrongs embodied in the Edmunds law, nor for the partial and varied rulings of the courts. But he can use a powerful influence to secure an impartial execution of that law, and to see that one law is not made paramount to the exclusion of others or the avoidance of their enforcement. And this we understand is what he intends to do in regard to Utah.

Marshal Dyer must not be expected to favor the "Mormons" in any way, nor to neglect his duties as an executive officer. If warrants of arrest or other legal process are put into his hands to serve, he and his assistants must be expected to serve them with all diligence, dispatch and general efficiency. He must not consult personal feeling either one way or another. In assuming office he agrees to perform its duties. But he can do all this and not be a bitter partizan.

He need not devote himself to the oppression of a class. He can be impartial. He can be a gentleman if an arresting officer. He can surround himself with men instead of brutes. He can discountenance lawlessness in his deputies. He can avoid excess. He can employ decent aides and not send into ladies' bed chambers filthy libertines whose presence is an insult to every decent man and positively disgusting to virtuous women. He can proceed under the restrictions of the laws in executing the laws, and not permit the overriding of those restrictions which the laws have placed upon the actions of officers. In a word, he can execute the law lawfully and in a way that will not offend any law-abiding and intelligent citizen.

But if he does, he is warned in advance that he will gain the ill-will of the clique represented by the sheets that pretend, in his behalf, to repudiate the idea that he will act with fairness and carry out the policy indicated by the President who nominated him. Time will tell whether or no he has the nerve and independence of character to take a straightforward course without fear or favor.

We only ask for an impartial and lawful discharge of the disagreeable duties which are incumbent upon him, and do not expect to complain of his official acts, however unpleasant they may prove to some of our friends, so long as they are lawful and performed, not in the spirit of vengeance and spite, but with that impartiality and fairness which the public as well as the President has the right to anticipate.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 23

EXCOMMUNICATED.

OAKLEY, April 18, 1886.

This is to certify that, at a public meeting of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in Oakley, held this day, Ammon Tolman was excommunicated for the crime of adultery.

H. D. HAIGHT, Bishop,
H. H. SEVERE, Clerk.

Charge Ignored.—The grand jury of the First District Court have ignored the charge against Elizabeth Craig the inhuman female who murdered her newly born infant, the product of her incestuous intercourse with the brute Thorn, who now languishes in the penitentiary as a result of his crime.

Death by Drowning.—On the 5th inst. a fifteen-months' old child, the daughter of Nelson and Mary C. Brown, of Joseph City, Sevier County, accidentally fell into a washtub containing water and was drowned. O. B. Cooley, the justice of the peace of the district, summoned a jury and held an inquest on the body, resulting in a verdict of accidental death.

Arrested.—Last evening the constable who started in pursuit of the young woman Monson, of South Cottonwood, to arrest her on a charge of infanticide, succeeded in serving the warrant. A preliminary examination was set for this morning, before the justice of the peace, but was continued over until Monday, and during the interim the affair will probably be investigated by the grand jury.

Sudden Death.—The many friends of Sister Jane Romney, wife of Elder George Romney, of this city, will doubtless be surprised and pained at learning of her death, which occurred at 9:30 this morning. She has been ailing for some time, but none of her friends had any idea that her condition was dangerous, or that death was so near. She leaves nine children, who with the bereaved husband, will have the sympathy of all their acquaintances.

Court Items.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day:

J. W. Farrell et al. vs. Hattie Williamson et al.; judgment for plaintiffs; pending motion to disallow costs the entry of judgment is stayed.

C. G. Murdock vs. Wm. Murdock; divorce and alimony; Court allowed \$50 attorney's fees and \$25 costs of suit.

Geo. H. Knowlden et al. vs. J. Hayward; trial before court and submitted.

Isaac L. Lyon vs. J. H. Stalling et al.; trial in progress.

J. W. Rands et al. vs. Edward Braln et al.; jury waived, and case to be tried at convenience of court.

The grand jury came into court this afternoon and reported having found three indictments under U. S. laws and two under Territorial statutes.

Carthage Relics.—We have received through the kindness of Sister Sarah M. Kimball, of this city, who has been on a visit to Illinois lately, a couple of copies of the *Republican*, published in Carthage, Illinois, in which we find an account of the tearing down of the old Carthage Hotel, to which the bodies of the martyrs Joseph and Hyrum Smith were conveyed after their lives had been taken. Mention is made of the finding of a number of documents relating to that interesting period in the history of Carthage and of the Latter-day Saints, and it is stated that "a plank in the floor of the old hotel has been taken up from the exact spot in the room where the body of Joseph Smith lay the night after he was killed, and is being manufactured up into canes to be sent to Salt Lake City."

Judge Edmunds, of that city, is said to have in his possession "the original warrant or order issued by the Mormon city council of Nauvoo in 1844 for the suppression of the Nauvoo *Expositor*, an anti-Mormon newspaper. On the back of the warrant is the return of John P. Greene, city marshal of Nauvoo, that he had executed the writ by piling the type in the street and destroying the printing press."

The Pardoned Convicts.—The information regarding the pardoning of a number of inmates of the penitentiary yesterday, by Governor Murray, having reached us late in the afternoon, we were only enabled to give the names of the fortunate objects of executive clemency. It is of interest to the public to know the nature of the offenses of which they had been convicted.

John Emerson was convicted Dec. 10th, 1881, of murder in the first degree, he having been indicted as being implicated with Fred. Hopt in the killing of John F. Turner. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Joseph Biddlecombe, convicted of murder in the first degree, May 30th, 1885, in the killing of Charles Jensen. Patrick Callaghan and David Fennell, convicted of murder in the second degree, the former being sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years and the latter 12 years.

Frank Clinton, convicted of burglary December 8th, 1882, and sentenced to a term of five years.

A. Kershaw, convicted of burglary, sentenced February 2nd, 1885, to a term of two years.

Richard Kelly, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 10 years, April 2nd, 1884.

J. Dalton, convicted of murder in the second degree, April 1st, 1881, and sentenced to a term of 10 years.

The New Governor.—The last number of the *Graphic News*, a new illustrated paper issued in Chicago, contains a portrait of Caleb Walton West, the newly-appointed Governor of Utah, who, as the dispatches to-day inform us, has been confirmed by the Senate. If the picture be a true one, his face indicates that he is a very positive, resolute man. Following is the sketch of his life which accompanies the picture:

"Judge Caleb Walton West, who was selected on April 5th by President Cleveland as Governor of Utah, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Murray, was born in Cynthiana, Ky., May 25, 1844.

"Judge West attended the Millersburg College under Dr. George H. Savage, where he acquired a good education. At the early age of seventeen years he began the study of law under Judge W. W. Cleary, but it was not long until the war excitement of 1861 filled him with patriotic zeal, and he enlisted with the Southern army to fight for the Southern Confederacy. He was with General John H. Morgan's cavalry until the close of the war, when he returned to his native town and the study of his chosen profession. He accepted the position of deputy clerk of Harrison County while pursuing his law studies, as it was necessary he should be self-supporting. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and a year later was elected county attorney, and county judge in 1868. This position he resigned to practice law, and in this capacity he has been very successful. As he is an earnest worker, and as a pleader he

has few equals, possessing a fine command of language, and rarely failing to influence a jury in favor of his client, he is eminently a self-made man. At an early age he married Miss Nannie Frazer, but is now a widower, with one son 14 years of age.

"Judge West was backed for the governorship by the entire Kentucky delegation. Speaker Carlisle recommended him highly, while Hon. N. C. P. Breckenridge put his name in for the office. The citizens of Utah can be congratulated on President Cleveland's wise selection for Governor of their Territory."

Deputy Registrars.—The Utah Commission yesterday appointed the following deputy registration officers to attend to the registration of voters next June:

- Kane County—B. L. Young, Kanab precinct; W. H. Laws, Johnson precinct; J. A. Stewart, Pahreah precinct; R. M. Englestead, Mt. Carmel precinct; Willard Carroll, Orderville precinct; H. A. Bouten, Glendale precinct; W. H. Ronndy, Upper Kanab precinct.

- Sanpete County—J. D. Page, Mt. Pleasant precinct; A. Crane, Fairview precinct; Jacob Johnson, Spring City precinct; R. Clawson, Ephraim precinct; Geo. Quinn, Mantle precinct; Selah B. Atwood, Petty precinct; Jos. Christensen, Mayfield precinct; Jos. Robbins, Gunnison precinct; Ed. Reid, Fayette precinct; Wm. Zabriskie, Chester precinct; N. L. Eliason, Moroni precinct; Christian Beauman, Wales precinct; H. L. Larter, Fountain Green precinct; Nelson Tidwell, Sr., Thistle; B. H. Young, Winter Quarters.

- Tooele County—Wm. F. Moss, Mill precinct; James Brackett, Lakeview precinct; John Hillstead, Batesville precinct; Robert Scott, Tooele precinct; John G. Thompson, Ophir precinct; Richard N. Bush, Clover precinct; Edward J. Arthur, St. John precinct; Louis Strasburg, Vernon precinct; David B. Stover, Stockton precinct.

- Washington County—Jos C. Bentley, St. George precinct; Samuel Knight, Santa Clara precinct; Julius Jordau, Silver Reef precinct; Chas. Westover, Jr., Leeds precinct; Levi N. Harmon, Washington precinct; Franklin O. Holt, Gunlock precinct; J. B. Bracken, Jr., Pine Valley precinct; Geo. Spilsbury, Toquerville precinct; John H. Ballard, Grafton precinct; Robert W. Reeve, Duncan's Retreat precinct; Janthus Richards, Virgin City precinct; James D. Terry, Rockville precinct; Samuel K. Gifford, Springdale precinct; Chas. F. Stevens, Shonesburg precinct; Jas. F. Pace, New Harmony precinct; John W. Harrison, Pinto precinct; Samuel Miles, Price precinct; Daniel M. Tyler, Hebron precinct.

- Garfield County—John Houston, Panguitch precinct; C. L. King, Coyote precinct; James Johnson, Hillsdale precinct; Wm. Larman, Cannonville precinct; Wm. Alvery, Escalante precinct.

- Uintah County—Jacob Slonaker, Ashley precinct; Wm. H. Burton, Riverdale precinct; A. J. Morrey, Brown's Park precinct.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 24

Reduction in Cable Rates.—The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that on and after Wednesday, May 5th, the rate on cablegrams from Salt Lake City to Great Britain, Ireland and France will be reduced to 24 cents per word, and to Germany to 27 cents per word.

Sudden Death.—We very much regret to learn that Brother August Thomstorf, the German painter, so well known about town, and especially among the Church employes, from his having been engaged principally about the Temple Block for some time past, died about noon to-day, from pneumonia. He has only been ailing since Tuesday evening last, so that his death is very sudden and will be a great surprise to all his friends. He was a very good man and was highly respected.

Burned to Death.—At Taylor, Arizona, on April 4th, two children of Charles and Jemima Johnson were outside of the house playing at making dinner. They had built a small fire, from which the apron of the eldest child, a little girl aged seven years, became ignited, and the clothing was entirely burned from her body. Her parents were absent, and there was no one near who could render any assistance. The child was horribly burned, and next morning was relieved from sufferings by death.

Daring Robbery.—During the early hours of this morning, Martin Levi, a Jewish guest at the St. James Hotel in this city, hailing from San Francisco, awoke to find a towel saturated with chloroform over his mouth, and his gold watch, his purse containing \$150, and other articles of value stolen. The thief had left the door of the room open on taking his departure and the draft upon the sleeping man caused thereby tended to revive him, otherwise physicians say he must have died. Who the perpetrator of the desperate deed was, is not known, nor is it quite certain how he gained admission to the room, though it is probably through its occupant having forgotten to lock the door.

Court on Monday.—On Monday next, the 26th inst., the "Mormon" question will be brought to the front in the courts. At Washington the appeal in the case of Apostle Lorenzo Snow is to be heard before the Supreme Court of the United States. At

Blackfoot, Idaho, the term of court commences, when matters relating to the anti-"Mormon" legislation will constitute the business to be transacted. And in this city, in the Third District Court, the trial of cases set for the April Term, of "Mormons" who have been indicted for living with and acknowledging their wives, will be commenced, in continuation of the vain effort to compel the Latter-day Saints to relinquish a principle of their religious faith and practice.

Gradually Recovering.—The latest information regarding Brother Hugh S. Gowans, one of the inmates of the penitentiary, is to the effect that he was slowly recovering from a severe attack of erysipelas. The disease had centered in his head and face, which were very much swollen. He had been placed, by direction of the warden, in a room entered from the outward courtyard, with an attendant to nurse him and see that his wants were supplied. He was being treated with kindness and given all the facilities to aid his recovery available in the place. Brother Gowans himself greatly appreciates the attention he has received during his severe illness. Dr. Taggart was of the opinion that all the symptoms were favorable and indicated the early recovery of the patient.

Court Items.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day:

Thomas Rosevear vs. Mary Jaue Rosevear; motion to dismiss suit overruled.

Utah and Wyoming Implement Co. vs. Thos. Langton; demurrer to answer sustained; fifteen days allowed to amend answer.

The People Ex Rel. vs. Nephi W. Clayton; auditor's bond fixed at \$5,000. Same vs. James Jack; treasurer's bond fixed at \$75,000.

The grand jury reported having ignored the following cases:

The United States vs. Neri Butler, accused of unlawful cohabitation; The People vs. J. Hastings and J. Relhart, burglary; The People vs. J. J. Wyckham, larceny; The People vs. Robert McFarland and Wm. W. Nelly, burglary.

Messrs. George Bailey, Andrew Jensen and Jens Hansen, of Mill Creek, were notified to be present in court this afternoon, to plead to indictments found against them.

Diphtheria Remedy.—Joseph Gee, of Moroni, who lately reported that his daughter had been cured of diphtheria after her life had been despaired of, sends us the following details as to how the cure was effected:

"We used tar and turpentine from the first of our knowing that our daughter had the diphtheria, but as we found the usual remedies failed, we quit using them, and increased the strength and frequency of the use of the tar and turpentine. We poured into an old tin pan two or three tablespoonfuls of tar, and almost a like quantity of turpentine, and then put in red-hot coals enough to make a big smoke from the tar and turpentine. We placed the pan near the patient, whom we covered with a cloth so that she would have to breathe the fumes of the burning tar and turpentine. Of course the room must be closed, and it may be a little disagreeable to others in the room, but it soothes the patient to sleep and is a good disinfectant. We also used castor oil freely to carry off the poison from the stomach. If the patient would chew an orange and swallow the juice it would help to loosen the mucous matter, so that it could be expectorated."

The Office Cases.—The matter of fixing the bonds on appeal in the cases of Treasurer James Jack and Auditor N. W. Clayton, came up before Judge Zane this morning. P. L. Williams said that no official bond for the Auditor could be found, and that of the Treasurer had been conditioned only for the term for which he had been elected, and was now of no force. He considered it a great wrong for parties adjudged usurers to be allowed to handle large sums of money without being under bonds; such a thing was an outrage, for which he could see no adequate remedy. He also stated that he understood that the party adjudged to be in wrongful possession of the office should turn over to his successor all books and papers belonging to the office. On the appeal he suggested that the bonds of the Treasurer be fixed at \$75,000, and those of the Auditor at \$50,000.

Judge Sutherland requested that the judgment of the Court be made to include a statement showing that counsel for treasurer Jack and Auditor Clayton were excluded from making any objection to the installation of the Governor's appointees.

Mr. Brown objected to the amount of bond suggested for the Auditor, as that official did not have the handling of any funds, and the appurtenances of the office did not exceed \$3,000 in value.

The Court ruled that the delivery of the office included the transfer of all books, papers, money, etc., and fixed the bonds of Treasurer Jack at \$75,000, and those of Auditor Clayton at \$5,000. A stay of judgment was allowed for 10 days, to perfect the appeal.

Deputy Registrars.—The following additional deputy registration officers have been appointed by the Utah Commission:

- Beaver County—Joseph H. Joseph, Sr., Adamsville precinct; John Barncrough, Beaver precinct; Wm. P. Smith, Greenville precinct; Peter Guio, Minersville precinct; Peter Lochrie, Grampion precinct; Benj. Johnson, Star precinct.

Continued on Page 236.