

Mr. Keddington was present in the court room, and was called forward.

The Court said—Mr. Keddington, you are aware, I suppose, that you have already pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation?

Mr. Keddington—Yes, sir.

Court—And that this is the time fixed for your sentence?

Mr. Keddington—Yes, sir.

Court—Have you anything further to say?

Mr. Keddington—No, sir; I have nothing to say.

Court—Is it your intention to obey the laws of your country in the future?

Mr. Keddington—I can't tell if I can.

Court—Can't tell whether you can?

Mr. Keddington—No.

Court—Don't you know whether you will steal in the future, or murder somebody?

Mr. Keddington—I hope I won't.

Court—Don't you know what your intention is with respect to that?

Mr. Keddington—No.

Court—A man that don't know as to what his intention is, to steal in the future, or murder somebody, or violate any of the criminal codes of this country must not expect to receive any favors from this Court. You will be sentenced to imprisonment for six months and pay a fine of \$300 and costs, and stand committed, at the close of the imprisonment, until the fine and costs are paid. That is all.

Mr. Keddington then went from the court room to Marshal Ireland's office.

There had been some gloating over the thought on the part of some anti-Mormons that the defendant would renounce a principle of his religion, but this hope proved delusive.

A request was made of the Marshal that Mr. Keddington be allowed to call at his home to bid his family farewell, as it was on the road to the penitentiary, but this was refused on the flimsy pretext of the deputies being too busy.

This act is but another evidence of the many small ways adopted by certain officials to express their malice towards "Mormons" who are convicted for their integrity to their religion.

THOMAS PORCHER

REFUSES TO CRAWFISH, AND GETS THE FULL PENALTY.

Mr. Thomas Porcher came into court this morning to receive sentence for his breach of the Edmunds law. He was called up, and the Court proceeded as follows:

Court—You are aware, Mr. Porcher, that you have pleaded guilty to the charge of the crime of unlawful cohabitation, and this is the morning fixed upon for your sentence; have you anything further to say?

Mr. Porcher—Nothing further to say, but I am much obliged for the extension of time.

Court—Have you any intention as to whether you will obey the laws in the future?

Mr. Porcher—I could not state any at present.

Court—Have you no intention as to whether you will obey the laws in the future?

Mr. Porcher—No, I could not say at the present, anyway. I will trust to the future.

Court—Can't you say whether you will obey the laws in the future?

Mr. Porcher—No, sir.

Court—Do you intend to steal in the future?

Mr. Porcher—I might some day, perhaps.

Court—You might? I should think you are a dangerous man to the community—a man that is unable to say that he is not likely to steal or to commit murder is a bad man. I presume you are better than you profess to be.

You come in here with the understanding not to say anything on the subject; I think you are a better man than that; I think you have no intention to steal or murder anybody.

Mr. Porcher—I suppose any of us are liable to do such things sometimes.

Court—You have no intention on the subject?

Mr. Porcher—No sir.

Court—You can't say then whether you will not commit murder or the crime of unlawful cohabitation, or polygamy.

Mr. Porcher—No sir.

Court—Well, a man who comes into court and cannot promise to obey the laws of his country can't expect much leniency.

Mr. Porcher—I don't expect any leniency.

Court—You will be sentenced to a term of six months' imprisonment and pay a fine of \$300 and costs of suit, and stand committed after the imprisonment until the fine and costs are paid.

Mr. Porcher—Thank you.

Mr. Porcher took up his temporary abode in the penitentiary this afternoon, making twenty-six "Mormons" who are now confined there, exclusive of Miss Shaffer, the lady witness who refused to gratify the prying propensities of the grand jury. Of these prisoners, three are in for polygamy and twenty-three for living with and acknowledging their wives.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 23.

Bold Burglary.—An occurrence took place in the Fifth Ward on Saturday night, which serves as a reminder that the time when people in this city could sleep with doors or windows unfastened has vanished into the

dimly remembered past. Shortly after 11 p.m. on Saturday, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Cook retired to bed, neglecting to lock the door of the house. On arising next morning they discovered that the place had been thoroughly ransacked by some thief, who had succeeded in accomplishing the job without awakening the sleeping inmates. The only thing that has been missed thus far has been \$4.50 in cash, which was taken from a purse in Mr. Cook's pants pocket. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the theft.

Home Again.—The popular news-dealer, James Dwyer, returned on Saturday evening from a successful business trip to the east, during which he visited the principal business and publishing centres. While in Detroit he visited the House of Correction in company with a particular friend who was acquainted with the superintendent of the institution, and enjoyed a good long chat with the four brethren from Arizona who are confined there. He found them in good health and spirits, but very anxious to learn whether there was any prospect of their release from their unjust imprisonment. The officers of the House of Correction speak very highly of the conduct of the brethren while under their care, and say if all the rest of the inmates were as trustworthy as they are they could dispense with locks and bars.

Suicide at Wellsville.—By special telegram received from Logan to-day we learn that John C. Reader, a resident of Wellsville, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon last by hanging himself beneath a shed, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. His wife and children saw him leave the house, presumably to drive away some horses from his stacks, but in searching for him in a few minutes afterwards they found him suspended by a rope in a shed with knees resting on the ground. He was quite dead when found. Reader was formerly an able man, but has shown signs of insanity for several years, which developed itself as already stated.

He was a native of England, but has resided in this Territory for many years, and was well advanced in life. He was not the kind of a man to commit such a rash act had he been in his right mind. His death and especially the cause of it will be a great surprise to all his acquaintances.

A SENSATION.

ONE OF THE LECHEROUS U. S. MARSHALS AND A LAWYER ARRESTED

ON THE CHARGE OF LEWD AND LASCIVIOUS CONDUCT.

AND THE END IS NOT YET.

THE CASE TAKEN BEFORE JUDGE ZANE ON HABEAS CORPUS.

A bombshell fell in the ranks of the ultra-"Liberal" morality screechers by a little turn in the tide of events. Hitherto the "Mormons," and they almost alone, have been the objects of that assumed wrath and hypocritical reform which have been descending upon Utah for so many months. It had come to be looked upon elsewhere, judging from the daily reports going east and west, that the Saints were the only ones in the land whose sexual behavior could be successfully assailed and they brought within the pale of the law as it is known to that vast congregation sometimes referred to as the "rest of us." But that same law provides also for actual sinning of a sexual nature, as well as the assumed offenses of the "Mormons," to be punished; only the former part of the statute has been purposely misinterpreted so as to shield the class in whose ranks it is violated every day and nearly every hour, while the latter would alone receive its full meaning and force and a little more.

Luckily, such unjust and partial administration of law seems to have reached the beginning of its termination, for henceforth we are promised by our own officers that what the President of the United States promised and failed to perform shall now be realized—that is, the laws shall be made to press with equal severity whenever its deserved pressure can be applied.

The watchword is, "Let no guilty man escape;" and a fair and upright prosecution of crime will doubtless make many of them try to. The ball opened on Saturday evening with the arrest of Deputy U. S. Marshal Oscar C. Vandercook on a complaint charging him with lewd and lascivious conduct. The complaint is sworn to by tax collector B. Y. Hampton, and is brought under the city ordinance, which is almost in effect the reflex of the neglected part of the Edmunds law. The deputy had just stepped off the train, having, in company with six other stalwart deputies, been to Brigham City and arrested a venerable man on the charge of unlawful cohabitation with his wives, under that part of the said law which is not neglected. He made no resistance, pronounced it a "trumped-up affair," and accompanied the policemen—Messrs. Burt and Hilton—to the City Hall, where, shortly after, Mr. C. E. Pearson, lawyer and ex-United States Commissioner, was brought in on the same charge. They were each placed under \$500 bonds, Vandercook to appear to-day, at 10 a.m., and Pearson at the same hour on Thursday next. Bail was given and the defendants were released, Hugh Anderson and C. P.

Mason being sureties for the "moral" deputy, and Deputy U. S. Marshal Sprague and W. W. Woods for Pearson.

Justice Speirs, as an act of courtesy to the arrested man, left his home in the eastern part of the city at 9 p.m., and came to the City Hall to accept the bonds.

The complaint against Vandercook, sworn to before Judge Speirs, alleges "that Oscar Vandercook, of the city and county of Salt Lake, is guilty of lewd and lascivious conduct committed with one Mrs. S. J. Field, then and there not being the wife of the said Oscar Vandercook."

Ex-U. S. Commissioner Pearson is charged with having committed the offense with one Lydia Bailey, a girl about 16 years of age, on the 17th of June, 1885.

At the time appointed for Vandercook's trial this morning, the Police Court room was crowded almost to suffocation, great numbers being unable to obtain admission. Shortly after the opening hour, Marshal Ireland took his seat inside the bar, his deputy, the accused, remaining in the City Marshal's office. The court was kept waiting until half-past ten, supposedly for the appearance of the defendant's counsel, Sheeks & Rawlins.

Meanwhile another scene was being enacted before Chief Justice Zane in the Third District Court. The anti-"Mormon" element had become wild with excitement, and wondered where the lightning would strike next. Many vague rumors were afloat, as to a list of from four to six hundred offenders being in the hands of the city officers, and there were more blanched cheeks and shaking knees than Salt Lake has ever before contained, notwithstanding the ex-butcher's assertion regarding the anti-"Mormon" purity. In this dire extremity something must be done, not only to liberate the person of the hallowed deputy, whom some thought he be, but, if possible, to prevent the facts being brought to light, and put a check on the enforcement of the city ordinance. Attorney Rawlins filed with the Judge an affidavit, setting forth reasons why the city officers had no power to arrest and punish crimes which Judge Zane has decided over and over again to have been left by Congress to regulation by the local authorities, and asking that a writ of habeas corpus issue. Upon the representations in this petition Judge Zane issued the document as requested, which was taken post haste to U. S. Marshal Ireland, at the City Hall, by another sacred deputy, Collin, and was served on City Marshal Phillips, to wit:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, }
County of Salt Lake. }

To Wm. G. Phillips, Marshal of Salt Lake City:

You are hereby commanded to have the body of Oscar Vandercook, by you detained as alleged, before the court or before me forthwith, after being served with this writ, to be dealt with according to law, and to abide such order as the court or judge shall make in the premises, and have you then and there this writ with a return of your doings in the premises.

C. S. ZANE, Judge.

Of course this put a stop to proceedings in the Police Court, for the time being at least, and Marshal Phillips endorsed the writ as follows:

To Hon. C. S. Zane, Judge:

I hereby certify that I received the within writ at 10:40 a. m. Nov. 23, 1885, and complied with the requirements therein expressed, by bringing the body of said Oscar Vandercook forthwith before yourself, and ask further time in which to examine the petition in said matter, and make a fuller and more complete return.

WM. G. PHILLIPS,
City Marshal.

Marshal Phillips repaired to the Third District Court room, where the prisoner was also conducted. The crowd followed, and the large hall was soon filled with those eager to hear the result in the case. About a dozen members of the present grand jury occupied a front seat, some of them wearing an anxious expression on their countenances. The audience, however, were required to abide another delay, as, at the request of city attorney Moyle, the hearing of the case was set for 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the assembled throng slowly filed out into the street, leaving the court room dull and dreary as before.

Upon reassembling, Mr. Williams presented a request for a continuance till Saturday, on the ground of lack of time in which to prepare for the case.

Mr. Rawlins opposed, saying the officer got bail with difficulty, his services were needed, and claimed that the arrest was illegal. It was a serious charge, and had been in preparation by the city for months, while the defendant's time had been limited.

Mr. Williams insisted upon the continuance, denying that there was a legal presumption of preparation; the charge was unpleasant, and he was entitled to some consideration; but there was no disposition to interfere with his personal comfort. The question was of vast importance to the community, more so than to the defendant.

Mr. Rawlins was thoroughly acquainted with the corporate power, having been city attorney. Delays were serious as other warrants of a like nature were being served.

After further remarks by Mr. Moyle, Mr. Young, Mr. Rawlins and Mr. Williams, the Court asked if 10 o'clock Wednesday would do, but as Mr. Williams did not think he could be

present, the time was finally fixed at Friday, at 10 a. m.

The ground upon which the petitioner depends is, of course, the validity of the city ordinance, the claim being that the charter makes no such delegation of authority as that which the ordinance expresses. This is the principal question to be argued before Judge Zane, as the fact that a habeas corpus will not lie in such cases otherwise is well known. The city on this occasion will be represented by Messrs. Williams & Young, Moyle and Kenner, and the petitioner by Sheeks & Rawlins.

MORE ARRESTS.

AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND A MERCHANT IN THE TOILS.

It was fondly anticipated in some quarters that the bluster made in the habeas corpus proceedings this morning would scare off the city officers from taking any further steps, but these delusive hopes were doomed to suddenly vanish. The police are quiet and forbearing, but all parties will find that when the necessity arises, they possess all the requisite courage to faithfully perform their duty, even in the presence of the awful majesty of United States officials.

The next object of interest among the violators of the law was Assistant District Attorney S. H. Lewis, who has acted for the government in Judge Powers' court at Provo, in the First District, and more recently officiated before the grand jury of the Third District, where the "segregating" of indictments has been going on against "Mormons" for living with and honoring their wives.

This "representative of the government" was taken into custody on a warrant issued on a complaint which states that "S. H. Lewis, on September 9, 1885, within the corporate limits of Salt Lake City, and County, Utah Territory, unlawfully was guilty of lewd and lascivious conduct," "committed with one Mrs. Fanny Davenport, (otherwise unknown), the said Fanny Davenport not being the wife of the said S. H. Lewis," and alleging illicit sexual intercourse.

W. H. Yearian, a well-known anti-"Mormon" merchant, was the next object of solicitude. The complaint alleges that the offense was committed on October 7, 1885, naming the parties thereto.

Bail was fixed at \$500, which was given, and the accused were released to appear for trial when wanted.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE "MORMONS."

A medical and scientific gentleman from Pennsylvania made a tour across the continent not long since and remained some days in this city, during which time he took care to post himself as thoroughly as possible on the situation here. He has given the result of his observations to the public in the shape of a lengthy communication to the *Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, published in Williamsport, Pa., the fore part of which is mainly descriptive. From the latter part we extract the following, from which it will be seen that he does not agree with our doctrines, but has not shut his eyes to the virtues of the people, which are apparent to every intelligent beholder:

"Such is a brief outline of the great Mormon city, whose people are sober, intelligent, prudent, hospitable and industrious. Were it not for the practice of a delusion which they declare to be their religion and a matter of conscience, resting entirely between themselves and their God, with which they claim the State has no right to interfere, they would stand before us as a community of valuable citizens and an example worthy of imitation. When we meet these people and realize the tenacity with which they adhere to their Church and doctrine, we are curious to know more of their history and the origin of their faith.

THEIR ORIGIN.

Upon investigation we learn that they firmly believe that on the 21st of September, 1823, an angel was sent from the throne of God to Joseph Smith, telling him of the great work before him, and how he had been ordained to carry out the purposes of the Infinite. The angel, Moroni, informed him of the place where he would find hidden in the earth the plates of gold, on which, in mysterious characters, was written the everlasting Gospel that the Savior delivered to his ancient people, and with the plates were stones called the Urim and Thummim, through which the seers gazed for wisdom and prophecy in the olden times. By looking through these stones the strange and unknown language was readily translated into English, and in this way the Book of Mormon was written. In the services of their Church and their articles of faith concerning the Trinity, repentance, baptism, remission of sins, the atonement made by Christ and the doctrine of the resurrection taught by him, they agree with the evangelical churches of the age. Were it not for the practice of polygamy they could, without hesitation challenge the criticism of the Christian world. It seems incredible that in this age of civilization and culture, people of intelligence

can be found who can be made to believe a story far more wonderful than the tales of fairies, giants, hobgoblins and magic horses recorded in the Arabian Nights; but these they are, willing to endure the scorn of mankind and ready to suffer stripes, imprisonment or death for what they consider duty. Believe, as they do, that they are following the examples of the prophets and saints of old, and that polygamy is a Divine injunction that they must obey or suffer the eternal consequences that will surely follow, the question becomes one of morals instead of law, which inflicts punishment not for the infraction of the law, but for the intent that prompts the act. In all ages of the world men have chosen death rather than surrender their opinions, no matter whether right or wrong; the Pagan, the idolater, the Jew and Gentile, the Mohammedan and Christian, have all alike accepted death sooner than deny the faith. And the Mormons will do the same thing.

WHAT CHRISTIANITY DOES.

Christianity sends missionaries to China, Japan and the islands of the sea; it educates the Hindoo, African and Indian; it reasons with the skeptic, argues with the infidel and persuades the ungodly; it goes to distant climes with the Book of Life in its hand and the love of God in its heart, and to Utah, with its deluded and cheated thousands, it goes with the stern demands of the civil law, which has and will forever fail to convince men of sin or coming judgment. That the Mormon believes his church with all its errors, we feel quite certain. Judging the future by the past, the false must perish, but the truth will survive the destruction on the earth and the wreck of worlds. If the so-called religious error in Utah is banished by the civil law, it will be the first example of the kind in the history of the world. Under all the circumstances of the case it must be admitted that polygamy is a difficult problem to solve, and while all good and true men are anxious for its downfall, it may be the wise and judicious way to extend to that people the open hand of Christian sympathy and support, and by the chosen agencies of the Great Reformer, who toiled alike among Jews and Gentiles, lift the deluded followers of Joe Smith into the blazing sunlight of that higher and better life in which the Christian world delights to revel.

Satisfied with our visit to the city of the Saints, and delighted with the urbanity and politeness of the gentlemen who did so much to make our stay instructive and pleasant, we could not leave them to retrace our steps amid the scenes of grandeur and beauty to Pueblo, without regret.

Fifteen hundred Montreal turkeys, en route for Kingston, R. I., passed through Providence yesterday. They will be vaccinated, fattened and sold as genuine Rhode Island birds.

The future telephone is to have an attachment which will enable a man to return from his vacation, turn a crank, and hear who has been talking to him during the month past.

Many of our young men hold corn festivals at frequent intervals. They use the juice of the cereal instead of the corn dodgers which are now so popular at church festivals.

It is said a South Providence man's feet weigh 80 pounds, more or less. The ninth ward was taken into Providence in order to admit of his turning round within the city limits.

A well-known undertaker says that winter is the season when rich people die. That exposure, by passing from over-heated rooms into the cold air, without a proper change of clothing, and society dissipation kill more rich people in winter than in summer.

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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