

from a slab and put it in a coffin, such as is used in city and county cases. It remained in the coffin until 11 o'clock, when it was taken to the city cemetery and buried.

**Juror Burt**—Did you examine the body?

**Mr. Ross**—I looked the body over, but did not examine the body closely. I saw no cuts.

**Mr. Kenner's** examination of Ross revealed the fact that the body was accompanied from the jail by the Coroner and the undertaker's assistant to the undertaker's office. Mr. Ross received the body, and placed it in his morgue. Some persons saw the body, but he did not know who they were. Persons visit bodies for purposes of identification.

**Marshal Young** testified—I left the office at 7:30 and walked to meet a car. While waiting Mr. Lyons said word was received that a prisoner had died in the city prison. I asked Lyons to call Dr. Meacham, and also notify the Coroner, Officer Reilly and I went to the City Hall. Dr. Meacham also got there. Meacham, Reilly, Curran and myself visited the jail and saw the remains. The doctor and I examined the body and saw no marks of any kind on it. Coroner Harris arrived while we were looking at the body. The doctor said the cause of death was acute alcoholism. It was decided that an inquest was unnecessary. I was there when the body was turned over to Mr. Ross, the undertaker. Saw no marks anywhere on the body. I will swear positively there was no incision.

**George Cole**, grave digger, testified—About 10:30 on Monday morning Mr. Evans brought a body to the cemetery. Mr. Evans said he wanted a pauper's grave for the body which he carried. I dug the grave and put the body in. Mr. Evans left immediately. Coffin lid was fast, did not look at the inside. I dug up the body. I know the grave was not touched since I put in the body. I gave the body to Mr. Taylor after examining it.

This concluded the testimony. The following verdict was rendered:

We, the jury, do find from the evidence given in the case of Richard M. Johnson, deceased, that the said Johnson came to his death from the excessive use of intoxicating liquor, and we feel to exonerate the city officials from blame as regards to cuts and bruises on his body, but would recommend that the grand jury investigate this matter thoroughly.

JOHN BURT,

ROBERT SMITH,

G. M. DAVIS,

Jurors.

### LIBERAL MISRULE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Another law and order meeting was held and largely attended at the First Methodist Church, January 12. The audience was composed almost entirely of "Liberals," it having been called as a "Liberal" meeting. County Clerk Allen was elected chairman, and calling the meeting to order, he said that they had met as Liberals to discuss matters which were of great importance to the city. They believed in the enforcement of the law, and in upholding the officials in their work. There had been a great influx of cap-

tal and population of late, and some bad characters had been attracted hither. They must now be driven out. He didn't believe in criticizing the Liberal government, because it would put a weapon in the hands of the enemy. In regard to the saloons, gambling halls and houses of ill-fame, he would say that he was glad steps were being taken to stamp out the evils. He was pleased to say that the saloons were also now closed on Sunday, and he knew that all would be glad of it.

**J. B. Bowdle** was next introduced and said the City Council had power to license, regulate and tax the sale of liquor within the limits of the city. On the judicious use of this power depended the weal or woe of the city. Yet it was claimed that the Council was a mere machine, and whenever a man appeared before the Council, conformed to the preliminaries and put up his bond, the Council must give him his license, no matter if he was a graduate of Sing Sing and had kept disorderly houses elsewhere. A short time ago a man demanded a license for a saloon under the Franklin Avenue Theatre. He demanded it as a cold legal proposition and, having been denied it, threatened to appeal to the Supreme Court. It was all well enough to talk about cold legal propositions, but there was another element which entered into the case and that was the public good. The public good did not demand it. In a recent California case of its nature, Justice Field said the State had the right to stamp out the saloon business and no citizen had an inherent right to retail liquor. This was the way the cold legal right was met in California. This was a new question here and it was a very important one, for if any man who wanted it could obtain a license, this city would become the paradise of thugs and crooks. Salt Lake was looked upon as one of the most prosperous cities in the entire country. The crooks were not wanted here, and he was with the city authorities in all their efforts to drive these parasites away. These people followed in the tracks of prosperity, but they did not bring it any more than the buzzard brought spring. If these crooks brought prosperity, then New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Salt Lake might contribute a few of them to Wichita, and the old played-out town might be rejuvenated. In this matter, he thought, it was more blessed to give than to receive. He wanted to see a policy adopted which would make short work of this element.

**Mr. Dolliver** was next introduced by Mr. Allen.

**Mr. Dolliver** spoke in substance as follows: There were some business men here, it was said, who were afraid that the driving out of the lawless element would be a bad thing for the town in a business way. He thought those men should be put on exhibition in the Freak Museum about to be started. He knew something about prohibition, for he had lived many years in the prohibition State of Iowa, and in spite of the malicious misrepresentations of the press, prohibition was a success there. While the jails were empty and the prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs had found their occupations

gone, the treasury was full of money, a \$3,000,000 State house had been built, and Iowa had taken her place in the front rank of States. He was unalterably opposed to the saloon, and he did not think the business interests of the city would suffer at all if they were all closed. He did not consider this in any sense a meeting of any political party, otherwise he would take no part in it.

**The Rev. Mr. Libby** offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, an application has been made to the Supreme Court for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the City Council to grant a license to certain parties to open a saloon in the basement of the Variety Theatre on Franklin Avenue;

"Therefore, Resolved that we request the mayor and city attorney to employ assistant counsel in defense of the action of the City Council and in opposition to the granting of said mandamus by the Supreme Court, said assistant to be free of cost to the city. And that John T. Lynch, George Wanless and Prof. Millsbaugh be a committee to present our request and, if granted, to secure said assistant counsel."

The resolution was adopted.

**Mr. Wanless** then followed with another set of resolutions. They are as follows:

"Whereas, The applicants for a license to open a saloon in the basement of the Variety Theatre on Franklin Avenue have twice been refused such license by the City Council, and

"Whereas, We are informed and believe said applicants, in open violation of law and in defiance of the city authorities, immediately opened said saloon and have continued their business to the present time, thereby showing their lawlessness and unwillingness to have a license anywhere in the city. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, First, that we the citizens of Salt Lake City, in mass meeting assembled, do most earnestly request the City Marshal to enforce the city ordinance against the sale of intoxicating liquors without license, and to close said saloon at once and keep it closed while the mandamus is pending, and until it is duly licensed according to law, and we pledge him our earnest support in the performance of this and other duties."

These resolutions were the cause of much warm and animated discussion.

**Major Bradley** was opposed to the resolution. He did not see the sense of adopting a lot of polite resolutions asking public officers to do their plain duty, particularly as the matter was pending in the courts. He thought the way to deal with officers who did not perform their duty was to wait until the next election and then sweep them out of the way. He moved that the resolutions be laid on the table. The motion was lost by a close vote.

Some amendments were then offered and this brought Mr. Libby to his feet. He said that these theatre people were a lawless set, as was shown by the fact that they commenced selling rum after their license was refused. If the meeting was afraid to say what it believed, then they had better quit and go home.

**Rev. Mr. Carr** was in favor of strong resolutions. It seemed that the law was being violated and the marshal