

mation ever being reached. The Boomerang relates that its reporter has interviewed the men arrested for the crime, and who are now prisoners at Green River, and found them quite jolly, laughing and singing, and not at all uneasy as to the results. In the meantime, pressure is being brought to bear upon the Chinese in various quarters, to force the concessions which the rioters demanded before the bloody slaughter at Rock Springs was inaugurated. The officers of the O. S. L. railway have notified the station keepers along that line that they must not employ Chinese, even as cooks. The Laramie Boomerang contains some additional particulars to those which we have already published of the Rock Springs outrages, of which we clip the following:

"On Saturday a Mongolian came in at Rock Springs, demented from hunger and thirst. He related that he and five companions had wandered among the hills since the riot on Wednesday. They could find neither food nor water, and subsisted on their own excrement. At last all expired, and their bodies, left among the sage brush and grease wood, were devoured by the coyotes, which also chased the sole survivor into town. He expected to be killed on his arrival, but preferred outright murder to starvation or to being eaten up by wild animals. This is a brief statement of a true story of the suffering which was undergone by the exiled barbarians. There is not a particle of doubt that the hills are ripe with a harvest of the dead, and no pen can describe the agony of those who were driven from their comfortable homes to seek safety where there was not a drop of water or a morsel of food to be found. Six more bodies were discovered on Saturday, swelling the total number of corpses secured to 22. Five of these were found in a cellar where they had been burned, and were rooted out by the hogs which invaded the premises when the fires died out.

"An awful story is told of the wanderings of one unfortunate Celestial and his family. They managed to escape with a few clothes, but could not get an ounce of food. The man carried the bundle and the woman lugged the baby in her arms. They crossed Burning Mountain and sought in vain for a place of refuge. The baby, a bright-eyed little heathen, at length strangled to death from thirst, and the mother died a little later from exposure and privation. The father in despair committed suicide, and all three are lying in the sage brush, their bodies mutilated by the hungry coyotes."

A DASTARDLY DEED.

The statement regarding the outrage perpetrated at the residences of Messrs. Dickson, Varian and McKay, shortly after midnight on Sunday morning, will be perused with deep regret. This sentiment will be combined with a feeling of ineffable disgust.

As a matter of course, without the slightest scintillation of reason or evidence, the contemptible deed is attributed by the rabid anti-"Mormon" class as the work of "Latter-day Saints." This is not a matter of surprise, as it has become fashionable for almost every species of vile act to be laid at their doors. They have been falsely accused of nearly every conceivable crime, including even the assassination of President Garfield, this charge having been made by the same class that is attempting to render them responsible for the miserable business of yesterday morning.

Not only do we unqualifiedly declare that such filthy and contemptible work is utterly repulsive to the wish and sentiment of the Saints, but unhesitatingly assert that whoever the perpetrators were, they are essentially the enemies of the "Mormon" community, because such gross conduct could not fail to be adverse to their cause. A man must be foolish indeed who is unable to perceive that such must inevitably be the case. On the other hand nothing could have been more opportune for the enemies of the people, against whom nearly everybody's hand appears at present to be lifted.

Reasoning upon the lamentable fact of the outrage, let every man lay this question to his heart: What have the "Mormons" to gain by the perpetration of such an act as that of yesterday? The answer must come like a flash—"Nothing." On the contrary they have everything to lose.

The men whose residences were assailed in a silly as well as despicable fashion, are officers of the United States, and any affront offered to them, no matter how villainous their conduct may have been, cannot well be separated from their official positions; therefore for "Mormons" to be guilty of such debased business would tend to increase the popular hatred against them which they have so much reason to deplore. The Saints have very little reason to desire the retention of the three men who are principals in this matter in office, in which they have shown unparalleled unscrupulousness—the affair of Sunday morning makes them martyrs in a small way but little personal expense to themselves, and, owing to the use that will be made of the incident, it will likely have the effect of making

their official seats more secure. The circumstance appears to be quite necessary to them at the present juncture of affairs, owing to certain steps alleged to have been taken for the removal of Mr. Dickson, which, if effected, would also, in all likelihood, have secured the ousting of Mr. Varian.

The matter of yesterday is also opportune in another way at this time for the persons whose premises were assaulted. It will bring to the aid of those who are conducting the anti-"Mormon" raid, a good deal of popular sympathy, while its tendency will be to increase the general hatred manifested toward their victims. Under cover of this intensified condition, legal and judicial outrages can be perpetrated with greater safety than under a more just situation.

Basing the theory as to who perpetrated the deed upon the hypothesis of who were the parties to receive the most benefit from it, there is no escape from the inference that it could not possibly have been done by "Mormon" hands, unless it were by some senseless, irresponsible fanatics incapable of ordinary powers of reason. If it were done as a matter of spite against the gentlemen who were the objects of assault, it was a most insipid as well as loathsome exhibition of the feeling, which is at all times contemptible. The injury done is readily susceptible of repair. It involves but the outlay of a few dollars, and some scrubbing operations. If the "Mormons" were disposed to personally injure any or all of the three gentlemen mainly interested in this incident, surely, seeing they are around about their business at all times, abundant opportunities could have been found for the purpose.

There are circumstances connected with the nasty affair besides the fact that the anti-"Mormons" were the only ones to benefit by it, that are suggestive, as pointers to it being a part of the anti-"Mormon" conspiracy. No effort was made to communicate the fact of the occurrence to the police, who did not learn of it until nearly if not quite twelve hours after it took place. So far as we can learn also, but little was known of it in the community until well along in the day. This shows that the anxiety on the part of the supposed injured parties to have the perpetrators discovered was neither deep nor wide.

The charge that the filthy assault was the work of "Mormons" is unmitigatedly mean, especially as they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by such a proceeding. But be the parties that did it who they may, every practicable effort should be put forth to discover them. We express the unqualified hope that such endeavors may prove successful and they be punished according to law, and to its fullest extent.

In the meantime the most plausible theory is that the dirty work was "a put up job" in the interest of the anti-"Mormon" crusade. In any event the perpetrators are necessarily enemies of the "Mormon" people.

The circumstance bears upon its face strong evidence of being a purely political device. It will not be difficult for any politician of ordinary shrewdness to see through it. There are strong indications of its being a repetition of occurrences of a similar character that have taken place here and elsewhere before. The incident we believe, is related, in point of perfidy to the diabolical falsehood perpetrated by Judge Drummond, when he reported to the government that the records of his court had been burned by the "Mormons," this being the chief reason for the sending of a large army to Utah to subdue the Saints. That the records were afterwards found intact is a matter of history.

The silly anti-"Mormon" plot of the alleged attempt to assassinate Jerome B. Stillson, the correspondent of the New York Herald, at the Walker House, as having himself made an indentation upon his suspender buckle and pierced a number of photographs to give color to the atrocious Munchausenism, is another instance of the same kind. That subterfuge was so silly, however, and so utterly absurd on its face, that the "suspender buckle tragedy" became a standing joke in the community, and those who made believe that they gave credence to the fabrication, subsequently dropped it as altogether too ridiculous.

Later there was the villainous Bishop West "Red Hot Address," which was published by the Salt Lake Tribune and sent broadcast over the country to poison and embitter the minds of the people against the "Mormons." That manufactured falsehood, so it afterwards transpired, reached Tennessee, acted as an anti-"Mormon" firebrand, and contributed its quota toward producing the murder of a number of Elders and Saints a year ago last August. The sheet named, whose columns was made the medium of conveyance to the public of the atrocious lie, afterwards made a pretense of correcting it, by stating that it had been imposed upon, but in addition to the tameness and obscurity of its retraction, the infamy had done its work, and its object had been accomplished.

No more fitting occasion than the present could be chosen for such a scheme. Besides the opening of a new term of Court in this District, during which a large number of "Mormons" will be placed on trial for living with their wives, Congress will shortly assemble in regular session, and those who wish to bring the "Mormons" into bondage and steal the Territory are

anxious to bring every possible influence to bear upon that body, to get it to concede to their political proposition.

Besides all this, sad experience has taught the community that there is nothing too low, vile or contemptible for their enemies to stoop to in the hope of furthering the ulterior object nearest their hearts. Therefore we will cling to the most feasible theory of Sunday morning's outrage, in the absence of direct evidence to make the matter an absolute certainty.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, SEP. 10

Change of Field.—We learn from the *Millennial Star* just received, that Elder Robert Marshall, who for some time past has been laboring in the Newcastle Conference has been transferred to the Irish mission.

Immigrants Landed.—By telegram from New York we learn that the company of European Saints who sailed on the 29th ult., from Liverpool landed safely in New York yesterday, and took the cars for the west last evening, Elder John W. Thornley, of Kaysville, in charge. They will probably arrive here on Tuesday next.

Violations of the Liquor Law.—Yesterday Michael McLaughlin was arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, August 9th, at his saloon in Sugar House precinct. He was tried before Justice Speirs this afternoon.

Garnes & Williams were also placed under arrest yesterday, on a similar charge, the offense having been committed at the Club House, at the race track in Farmer's precinct. Their trial was set for this afternoon.

Primary Fair.—The Primary Associations of this Stake will hold their regular biennial fair in the Social Hall in this city on Thursday the 17th inst., and those who have articles to exhibit are requested to bring them to the Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The opening will take place at 10 a. m. on Thursday and continue throughout Friday and Saturday also. The admission for adults will be 10 cents each, children 5 cents. It is hoped that there will be a good display.

The Last Company.—By telegram from Elder James H. Hart, The Church Emigration Agent in New York, we learn that the rates for the last company of this season's immigrants, which will sail from Liverpool on the 24th of October, per the S. S. Nevada, will be the same as for the former companies this year—that is \$11 for an adult. Parties in sending money for the immigration of their friends, however, ought really to remit a little more than the bare amount of the passage money—\$55 at least, that the immigrants may have something to purchase provisions with between New York and here.

Court at Beaver.—We have received the following as a special per Deseret Telegraph line:

BEAVER, Utah, Sept. 10, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The deputy marshal who went forth with the open venire soon scooped in from the streets of Beaver eight men to fill the panel of the grand jury. The questionings of the prosecutor were not tedious when he became aware of the complexion of the jurors, and the Judge's charge to the jury was very mild when compared with former charges.

The Beaver jail is filled with men accused of murder, rape and larceny, and the jury must be for attending to these cases, the witnesses in town being Territorial. No witnesses have been subpoenaed yet before the grand jury on U. S. cases. The town is quiet.

MOONSHREE.

The Arrests at Heber.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, U. S. Deputy Marshals Vandercook and Moore, accompanied by Mr. Shiel, of Park City, visited Heber City, Wasatch County, and served warrants of arrest on Joseph Moulton, John Duke and J. W. Witt, they being charged with unlawful cohabitation with their wives. Witnesses were subpoenaed in the cases of Brothers Duke and Witt, but not in that of Brother Moulton. The reason for the omission in the case of the latter was that Moore, who served the warrant, was so agitated that he scarcely knew what he was about. He trembled so that he could not hold the paper sufficiently still to read it. In this predicament he had to call Mr. Shiel to his assistance. The person who had the most reason to be excited—Brother Moulton—was cool and untroubled.

Moore is a former resident of Heber, and published a lying statement in regard to his being run out of that town, which was subsequently refuted by the facts being exhibited.

The principal object of the visit of the officers to Heber was to arrest President George Q. Cannon, whom they imagined to be in that vicinity. They were widely out in their calculation.

Washout at Kanab.—We learn by correspondence from Kanab that another freshet lately occurred at that place, causing serious damage to the irrigation ditches. It will be remembered that two years ago a flood washed a gully 44 feet deep, where the creek, a shallow stream, had formerly been, near that town, and that last year this same gulch was cut out by a freshet some 20 to 25 feet deeper,

causing considerable damage in both instances, especially the first. In consequence of these washouts the people were under the necessity of going to a great expense in constructing ditches to bring the water out for both their city lots and fields from points much higher up the stream than formerly. The cost of making these ditches and keeping them in repair has been so great that the tax upon the city lots, of one and a quarter acres each, for the purposes, during the past three years, has footed up to \$100 each. And now a heavy addition is entailed by the recent disaster, for we learn that the only way to obtain water for the fields will be to take it out at the same place where the stream for irrigating the town diverges from the creek and convey it directly through the settlement. Had the people of that place not possessed more than the usual amount of pluck and patience they would have abandoned the task of obtaining water as hopeless, before now, and sought homes elsewhere, but they have persevered so far and doubtless will continue to do so and eventually succeed. Their crops in the field have been excellent this year, but those of their gardens are poor and the fruit small owing to their ditch not being completed to bring the water to the town in the early part of the season.]

JOSEPH MOULTON.

HIS CASE CONTINUED BECAUSE OF A DEPUTY'S BLUNDER.

Of the three arrested at Heber City, Wasatch County, yesterday, charged with unlawful cohabitation with their wives—Joseph Moulton, J. W. Witt and John Duke—and brought to this city last evening by Deputy Marshal Vandercook, the case of Joseph Moulton was first called before Commissioner McKay this morning. District Attorney Dickson asked that the examination be postponed until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, as there were no witnesses present.

The absence of the witnesses subpoenaed is accounted for as follows: Deputy Vandercook took with him as assistant a fellow named Moore, to whom was assigned the duty of serving the subpoenas. Moore is the same contemptible individual who resided for some time at Heber City, and who, a few months ago, rushed into print with a lying statement charging that somebody had ill-treated him. He was afterward employed as a guard at the Penitentiary. Yesterday, while in the act of serving subpoenas on women and children, he was so badly scared that he trembled with fear, and in naming the date for the witnesses in the Moulton case to appear before the Commissioner, stammered out that it was the 16th of September—the time they are wanted by the grand jury. On the way in he informed the accused that they ought to be at the Commissioner's office to-day. Mr. Moulton sent word back to that effect, and the witnesses will probably arrive this evening.

The case was set for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the defendant released on \$1,000 bail, David L. Murdock and John B. Hawkins signing the bonds.

JOHN W. WITT BOUND OVER.

OUTRAGEOUS RULING OF THE COMMISSIONER.

John W. Witt was arraigned, Hon. F. S. Richards appearing as counsel. The complaint charges unlawful cohabitation with Lavina Witt and Martha Witt, as his wives at Heber City, Wasatch County. The defendant entered a plea of not guilty, and Martha Witt, Elizabeth Witt and Wesley Witt were called and sworn as witnesses.

Wesley Witt testified that he was the son of the defendant and Lavina Witt; lived at his mother's house; his mother had thirteen children, ten living; the youngest was eight years old; his father lived all the time with his mother; knew Martha Witt; she lived in Heber City, about five blocks from his mother's house; Martha had lived with witness' mother about 1869; she left in a year or two after; she had not lived there in the past ten years; she had three children, 12, 10 and 8 years old; she was his father's wife; had never heard his father call Martha's children his; had not seen the children in his father's presence, nor heard them call him father "dad," or "the old man;" thought they called him Mr. Witt; was not positive what they called him; might have addressed him as father; witness' father had not lived with Martha for six or eight years or more; he had lived at home most of the time; did not know of his ever living at Martha's.

Martha Jane Witt was called. Defendant was her husband; they were married in 1869; had three children living; one died in 1881, eighteen months old; this was her youngest child; had lived in her present home five years; lived at her mother's house four or five years before then; Mr. Witt had lived with her only a small portion of the time within the past ten years; there was no understanding to separate; they had not agreed, and did not live together; there was no agreement between them to live apart; had not lived with her in the last three years; did not come to the house very often; came perhaps once a month; he came oftener before the last five years; had not stayed all night or taken meals for six or seven years; her children called defend-

ant father; witness recognized defendant as her husband.

Cross-examined by Mr. Richards: Defendant had not slept or eaten at her house during the last six years; his visits were made in the daytime, just to see how they were getting along; she had not lived with him as a wife during the last three years.

Re-direct by Mr. Dickson: Had not lived with defendant for six or seven years; the child had been born within that time; had not sustained the relation of husband and wife since the child was born; the relation had been broken off because they did not agree; had not lived in the relation of husband and wife during the last three years; defendant and witness had talked of not living together since the death of the child; did not think of that occasion when the question was first asked; did not remember what was said; the conversation was about defendant's improper treatment of witness; defendant did not promise to do any better; they did not make the quarrel up; she was friendly with him now; he had not lived with her since then.

Mr. Dickson—Why have you not sustained the relation of wife to him?

Objected to by Mr. Richards.

Commissioner McKay—You may answer the question.

Witness—I have told you; I didn't want to rear any more children. They had not lived together since the passage of the Edmunds law; had a conversation then, which just came to her mind; this was three or four years ago.

Re-cross-examination by Mr. Richards—This conversation was one or two months after the passage of the Edmunds law.

Mr. Dickson—You still recognize each other as husband and wife?

Witness—Yes; I have never had a divorce.

Sarah Elizabeth Witt testified she was the daughter of Lavina Witt; knew Martha Witt; never visited her or saw her father there during the last five or six years or more.

The prosecution rested, and Mr. Dickson asked that the defendant be held to answer to the grand jury.

Mr. Richards asked for a dismissal for the reason that the chief witness for the prosecution had testified that there had been no living together as man and wife.

Mr. Dickson insinuated that the witness had not testified frankly, and said her evidence should not be accepted as final. It might be true that the defendant had not lived with the witness, but they regarded each other as husband and wife.

Mr. Richards insisted that the prosecution had no right to infer a misstatement of facts. The witness had given straightforward evidence, and positively stated that there had been no living together.

The question whether the defendant should be held or discharged was now left to the Commissioner's decision. There was not a shadow of evidence tending to prove cohabitation, even under the most extended construction of the term. But the accused was a "Mormon," and the Commissioner, who does not dare to refuse a request of the District Attorney made in earnest, after a moment's hesitation, rendered a decision more absurd and outrageous than the silly "opportunity" one made by him some months since. He remarked, "I think there is sufficient in the case to call for an explanation on the part of the defendant," and held the defendant under \$1,500 bonds to await the action of a packed grand jury. His bondsmen are J. W. Witt, Jr., and D. L. Murdock.

The witnesses were placed under \$200 bonds to appear before the grand jury, David N. Murdock and Isaac Cummings being sureties.

EXAMINATION IN THE JOHN DUKE CASE.

THE DEFENDANT PLACED UNDER BONDS.

The complaint against John Duke charges unlawful cohabitation with his wives, Martha Duke and Mary Duke. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and Martha Duke, Elisha Duke and Anna M. Duke were sworn as witnesses.

Anna M. Duke was first called. She was the daughter of John and Martha Duke; lived with her mother at Heber City; her mother had seven living children, the youngest a year and a half old; her father lived in the house with her mother about half his time; lived at another house the balance of the time; Mary Duke also lived in the other house; witness had been at Mary Duke's house; she had children; about ten, the youngest about two years old; thought the children called defendant father.

Elisha Duke testified that he was son of defendant and Mary Duke; lived at home with his mother, who had eleven children, the youngest named Hannah, about two or three years old; defendant lived there part of the time, about half; the children called him father.

The prosecution rested and John Duke was held in \$1,500 bonds to await the action of the grand jury, bail being furnished by David N. Murdock and Isaac Cummings, who also gave the required surety for the appearance of the witnesses on the 16th instant.

Ayer's Ague Cure acts directly on the liver and biliary apparatus, and drives out the malarial poison which induces liver complaints and bilious disorders. Warranted to cure, or money refunded.