

## H. S. ELDREDGE "INTERVIEWED."

The following report of an interview with Gen. Horace S. Eldredge, of this city, appears in the San Francisco Chronicle, of Sunday, April 9th:

"I am surprised that such mistaken ideas of the Mormons are entertained in California, and nearly all over the United States. We are called a lawless people, and are charged with defiantly violating the laws of the land. I assert that there are not more loyal people in all the Union than the Mormons. We regard the Constitution as sacred; we believe it to be a divine revelation, and that the men who wrote it did so by divine inspiration. We have a large, well-selected Territory of fine natural resources, under a good system of cultivation, prosperous, and growing wealthy. We have public schools and a University, wholly unsectarian, and all the other religious denominations have their schools and churches, which are not interfered with by us. Wherever there is a Mormon school it is maintained at private expense. We have our own religious belief, under which we seek to maintain a social condition to the best interests of all the people, and by its regulations we also look to the best development of the country. The people are the most orderly in the United States. The only tumult is that raised by men whom we may call political adventurers. They come to our Territory with nothing to lose and everything to gain; they find our institutions flourishing, our Territorial revenue large and increasing, and they continually plot to gain control over them; they try to excite disorder; they circulate false reports to array public opinion outside of the Territory against us, and they are unscrupulous in pursuing every measure that will help their ends. I do not know of an acre of farm or rod of ditch that has been opened by any one outside of the Mormons and their immediate friends. The statements that there is any class feeling between the Mormons and respectable Gentiles of the Territory are false. They live peacefully in close vicinity, attend to their several businesses and never quarrel unless provoked by some designing outsider. I have been astonished at times at the absurd dispatches that have been sent to this city to show antagonism between Mormons and permanent Gentile residents. As I have said, the trouble is created only by transient adventurers, whose profit would be in the confiscation of Mormon property. With reference to the Edmunds Anti-Polygamy bill, outrageous reports were sent out about violent demonstrations of the Mormons against the Gentiles, and threats against the Government if it should attempt to enforce the law. There was no such disorder. We believed the law to be unconstitutional, but we meekly submitted to its provisions. It disfranchised a great number of people, but it could not alter the result of an election. There came a time when, under the Territorial law, we should have held an election. Our Commissioners failed to receive instructions to proceed with the election and the legal time passed without it. Under the amended Edmunds bill the Territorial Governor, a Gentile appointed by the President, filled several hundred offices by appointment. They were contested in the courts, and in every case save one or two, where there were exceptional technicalities, it was decided that the old officers should hold over until their successors should be elected under the Territorial laws. Appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, but before they are decided another election will be held and the matter so disposed of. The Edmunds bill in full operation could not change the result of an election and for this reason: The bill prohibits from registration all persons living in polygamy. Not more than one-twentieth of the married Mormon men have more than one wife, and the Mormon majority in a general election is so large that we can lose these votes and have more to spare. That is one reason why the people submitted to the enforcement of the law. But we propose to test its constitutionality; at what time or in what precise manner I cannot say."

"But if it should occur that the Mormon vote were cut down so that the result of an election would be

doubt, would your people quietly submit?"

"Ah, that is another question, and one upon which I cannot express an opinion."

## BY TELEGRAPH.

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### FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, 14.—In the Brady trial yesterday, Kennedy's evidence closed the case for the defence. Dr. A. Webb, leading counsel for the prisoner, said he begged to submit a respectful protest against any evidence being allowed in the case which would bear upon the existence of a conspiracy prior to May 3d, even though evidence were excluded by that means which would throw light on the plot existing before that day to murder Burke. The only exception to this principle would be evidence which concerned the words and acts of the prisoner, which might be admitted with propriety, according to the rules of evidence. In support of his position Webb cited various authorities, running from the time of Edward I down to the present time. He said: "The prisoners were first arraigned before this tribunal on a charge of conspiracy. This was followed up by the more serious charge of murder. I contend that such a combination of charges is unprecedented in the history of criminal cases."

The Court reminded Dr. Webb that the present indictment was not conspiracy and murder, but the single indictment of murder.

Dr. Webb, continuing: The indictment for conspiracy to murder, your honor, may only be based upon evidence going to show that there were designs to murder some defined persons. The law regulating the evidence of aids and abettors in cases of conspiracy could not be made to apply in the present case.

Sullivan, for defense, in his argument supported these views.

Porter, for the prosecution, replied that the evidence given by Kavanagh yesterday, against Brady was only of a kind which related to his own doings preparatory to the murder. In fact, it simply showed that Kavanagh received his instructions as to driving and waiting for Brady.

Adams, for defense, declared that the change in Kavanagh's evidence yesterday, and his sudden discovery that it was Smith and not Delaney whom he drove to the murder was, as any one could see, a story concocted between him (Kavanagh) and Carey. There were other discrepancies between the evidence given by the informers and of the other witnesses by whom the Crown sought to back up their projects. With one solitary exception, no witness for the Crown had ever set eyes on Brady, before the 6th of May; yet they were able to recognize him as the man whom they saw in Phoenix Park on that day. If the jury believed these witnesses to be mistaken, then the case rested solely on suspicions. The evidence given by the informers is of doubtful character, and the unreliability of their evidence was too clear to be commented on. If the jury would set the evidence of the innocent girl Meagher against that of the infamous Carey, liar and hypocrite (yes, liar and hypocrite, and murderer, too, by profession as well as practice) they would undoubtedly declare in accord with the facts, probabilities and evidence, that Brady was not guilty.

The court here said the points raised by Webb against the introduction of evidence could not be sustained.

Adams, closing for defense, said, "Heaven forbid that I should be arraigned before the tribunal of public opinion, as defendant Brady has been, in advance of regular trial. Brady has been prejudged; his guilt has been presumed, in a manner the most scandalous on record. Let not the jury be led away and prevented from doing justice because the crime is awful in its nature; but let them consider solely the question whether Brady is guilty; let them bear in mind that the chief evidence against him comes from persons who spoke to save their own necks. Such evidence must ever be regarded with great suspicion." He went on to say that the principals in the conspiracy had fled to the United States and France before Carey and Kavanagh had given their testimony in the Kilmainham examination.

Naish for the Crown in reply said: "The circumstances of the crime are not doubted. It is equal-

ly conceded that it was part of a conspiracy, and not a matter of personal revenge. For this reason the Crown had been able to adduce evidence of the existence of a conspiracy; an account of its organization, its objects and plans as given by Farrell were such as could never have been concealed by the most skillful liar." Counsel then traced the connecting links in the evidence; He took the evidence of the various witnesses who swore to having seen Brady in Phoenix Park, dissected it carefully and maintained that it furnished the strongest possible proof that Brady was there. He held there was an utter failure on the part of the defence to establish an alibi for Brady. The evidence of Little was so entirely at variance with the actual facts that it stood alone.

This closed the speeches, and Judge O'Brien began his charge. Commenting on the evidence adduced by the defence to prove an alibi, he said there was nothing, as far as could be discovered, to fix the particular evening of the 6th of May in the mind of Miss Meagher. Evidence tending to prove an alibi was frequently resorted to or invented, especially by women, when it is produced would assist their friends. Passing on to the evidence of the informers, the Judge said that although Carey had every conceivable motive and induce ment to give in his evidence statements calculated to serve his own purposes, he had told a straight-forward story, and one which did not spare himself. The jury were exhorted, however, that if he be detected in swearing falsely, the Crown would be justified in proceeding against him the same as against other prisoners. He said the same general rule was applicable to all informers. There was no evidence to support the suggestion made in his speech by Counsel Adams that the persons present in the Park as principals were now all safe in France or the United States. The reverse was the case. The evidence went to show that those men who were in the Park with the object of murder were inviolable; although other persons who were cognizant of the plan might not be members of the brotherhood. He asked the jury to dwell on the evidence with that solemn consideration of its points which was due, and decide whether any reasonable doubt existed as to the guilt of the accused. In making up their verdict they should set aside all prejudices, all weakness that frequently influence our judgment and bias our minds. He expressed the hope that they would be influenced by no evil inspiration.

The jury then retired; they did not remain long away, for after about 40 minutes they sent word that they had reached an agreement, and being summoned back to their benches, announced amid breathless silence in court, that defendant Brady was guilty of murder. When the verdict was read, a deep but suppressed murmur went round the court room. Brady, who up to this time had been singularly composed and free from emotion, turned ashen pale.

Dr. Webb started up to make a motion, and after complete silence had been restored, and before the Judge pronounced sentence of death, said in an impressive voice, "I desire to move for arrest of judgment." He alleged that under the Crimes Act the jury which had heard the case and had just given in its verdict was not legally formed; that the prisoner had not received notice that he was to be tried before a special jury.

The motion was denied by Judge O'Brien, who now said to the prisoner: "Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

Brady responded in a loud, clear and firm voice: "I am not guilty of the charge which informers have sworn on me. These men would swear away the life of anyone to save theirs."

The trial of Daniel E. Curley, alleged Phoenix Park murderer, begins on Monday.

Limerick, 14.—Six more arrests have been made on charges of conspiracy to murder, owing to disclosures of informers.

Glasgow, 14.—It is understood Bernard Gallagher, who was arrested charged with being connected with the dynamite plot, has turned approver.

Hong Kong, 14.—The French troops which recently arrived at Tonquin have been distributed at various posts; a large number occupy Hanal. It is reported by the French

officials that all Chinese troops will be withdrawn; that no hostilities are possible.

Hostile demonstration against foreigners in Corea, especially by the Japanese, continue, but are not formidable. The Corean troops at the capital are receiving instructions from Chinese officials. They refuse, however, to wear the Chinese uniform or to follow the Chinese style of dressing the hair. The Corean government has represented to China that this particular token of submission cannot be enforced.

The new government of Macao is preparing to urge a treaty with China by which the Portuguese possessions in Macao shall be recognized. The Chinese refuse.

The steamship *Meli*, belonging to China Merchants' company, was lost, with all on board, between Haiphong and Teuton, about the 2d, of F. b.

The announcement of Sir T. Wade's resignation brings forward candidates for the post of British Envoy to China. The foreign merchant class, chiefly anti-Chinese, plead for Sir Henry Park, the present envoy to Japan. The Chinese authorities are opposed to Park, on the ground that he instigated hostilities and bloodshed in years past. The Chinese government and most foreigners not engaged in trade, hope the appointment of Sir John Hennessey, late governor of Hong Kong.

Liverpool, 16.—Common, new mixed, steady at 5s. 8½d. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 32,000 quarters; Pacific ports, 28,000; other sources, 63,000; receipts of corn, 45,000.

### A CARD.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
April 18th, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of the 12th inst., I read a communication from S. W. Gantz, Agent Deere Co., wherein he says I lack "veracity and principle," because of my actions at the Plow Trial and my report of it since in your paper.

Permit me to say I did not ask him or Mr. Mattison to do with the Gilpin what I had not previously done with the Weir.

For reasons apparent to the spectators, the Agents did not dare to put the Gilpin into fair competition with the Weir, hence the necessity of the close attention of Mr. Gantz

etc., etc., and their refusal to let their plow be operated under the direction of a committee.

Why did not Mr. Gantz state wherein my report was untruthful in one particular? The following certificate from honest men who attended the proposed trial at their own expense will answer my question:

To Whom it May Concern:

We, the undersigned, hereby state that we have carefully read R. W. Warnock's report of the Plow trial between the Weir and Gilpin on Mr. Paul A. Schettler's Farm, April 5th, 1883, as published in the EVENING NEWS of the 10th inst., and unhesitatingly say that his report is absolutely correct, so far as we could judge at the trial.

F. HEATH,  
WM. G. TIMMINS,  
H. H. HARRIS,  
WM. M. BALL.




The last three signatures are the names of parties to whom Mr. Gantz referred without consulting them. Another person whose name he used has promised to purchase a Weir Sulky Plow, stating he was disgusted with the doings of both the Gilpin and its Agents.

On the 27th ult., Mr. Mattison told me Mr. Gantz had been agent for the Weir Plow and gave it up for the Gilpin. By the first mail I asked the Weir Plow Co. for the facts. They replied they did know the man. He had never been their agent.

At the trial Mr. Gantz told the spectators he had been agent for the Weir Plow. I produced the Weir Plow Co's letter, denying any knowledge of the man. Mr. Gantz's next dodge was that he had worked for a man who had sold the Weir. This may be true, (?) but his intention was to convey a false impression. What does an honest community think of a man who does business under "false pretenses?" How consistent for such a man to talk of "veracity and principle!" Mr. Editor, I consider the source.

I repeat, I am ready to meet the Gilpin in the same field, both plows to be operated by the directions of a committee, each agent to choose his driver.

R. WARNOCK,  
d & w lte for the Weir,  
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**WM. JENNINGS, Supt.**