threatened uprising of the Mormons, the President ordered a company of troops from Omaha to that point, though a large force was stationed at Camp Douglas, in sight of the city; that these stories were subsequently reported to be without foundation; that the President, thinking himself deceived in this instance, has followed the proceedings of the Territorial Legislature and read the bills passed by it and vetoed by Governor Murray; that when he learned on Thursday last that Governor Murray had refused to approve the appropriation bill, he at once laid the matter before the Cabinet and decided to investigate the whole business thoroughly. The information received was sufficient to satisfy the President that Governor Murray's action was an *unjustifiable exercise of the veto power*, and he demanded the Governor's resignation. It is also stated that immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor Murray issued a proclamation declaring certain persons he had nominated for Territorial officers, and who had not been confirmed by the upper house of the Legislature, to be legally appointed, and announcing his purpose to install them. It is further claimed that the Governor could assign no other reason for refusing his assent to the appropriation bill than the failure of the Legislative Council to confirm his nominations. Governor Murryy has replied that his resignation would be conveyed to the President by R. N. Baskin. A determined effort will be made to have the President reconsider his demand for Governor Murray's resignation."

We thought at the time when the shameful deception of the President was perpetrated, that it would be strange if such villainous proceedings could pass unresented and unpunished. The unwarrantable and senseless exercise of the veto power exhibited during the recent session of the Legislature, too, caused every thinking person to wonder if the Democratic Administration could possibly wink at such tyranny. Then the autocratic action of the Governor in appointing persons to office by proclamation without the slightest authority in law, seemed so great a stretch of monarchial power that it certainly could not go unchecked in a government claiming to be republican.

But the schemers who used the Governor presumed upon the extreme prejudice against the "Mormons" to palliate these infamies in the eyes of the Government and the country. They presumed a little too much. The successes of the enemies of the "Mormons" have been achieved through the general unwillingness to hear our side of the question. On fair investigation the shameful deceptions of our enemies would become apparent. They have always fought to prevent inquiry. The polygamy cry has deafened the public ear to anything on the other side, and thus the "Mormon" question has been deemed only to have one aspect. But in the present inquiry, polygamy does not figure. It is a question of arrogant, despotic and lawless exercise of official authority, separate and apart from any "Mormon" dispute. The President has acted on evidence that cannot be denied or explained away. We do not believe he can be turned from his purpose by the pleadings or misrepresentations of Mr. Murray's friends. And the writings and gesticulations of the frauds who have worked the Governor to his ruin, will not deceive the public nor aid his cause in the smallest degree. Silence for awhile would be their wisest policy, but this is not to be expected under the circumstances. Let them wiggle in public and sigh in secret.

IN REGARD TO THE BONDS.

We are in receipt of a well-written letter signed "Young Mormon," giving his views on the non-appearance in court of President George Q. Cannon, and offering a suggestion in regard to the payment of the bonds. The opinions expressed, which we have no doubt, as he says, are the sentiments of the masses of the people, are similar to those of the DESERET NEWS. He also says:

"I trust now, Mr. Editor, that the boudsmen of Hon. George Q. Cannon will, as liberty-loving American citizens, test the power of the government under the Constitution, to impose such an amount of bail which, to all fair-minded people, cannot be considered in any other light than excessive and exorbitant."

He then proposes that a subscription be taken up, no one to pay more than one dollar, so that those who contest this point may be indemnified.

We refer to this letter because we have heard of similar suggestions in regard to a subscription. And it has been stated, with how much truth we know not, that some parties have already solicited sums of money for this purpose. We do not believe this would be approved by President Cannon. No such a movement is authorized, so far as we are aware. We do not think it advisable. Certainly it ought not to be attempted by unauthorized persons.

We do not believe that the bondsmen will suffer any loss. We know too much of the honor and integrity of the gentleman who has wisely considered his personal safety under the extraordinary circumstances of his case, to imagine for a moment that he will allow other men to pay anything which he ought rightly to pay himself. When a competent court, not biased by local influences and controlled by the views of a rabid prosecuting officer, decides that the defendant is lawfully required to pay the enormous forfeit money inscribed on the bond, we are as certain as we can be of anything beneath the sun that it will be on hand, and the bondsmen will not have to furnish it out of their own pockets either.

But first, for principle's sake, for the good of the Territory, for the sake of the defendant whose money will be really at stake, let the question of the imposition of this extortionate bond, the like of which was never known in any age or either hemisphere, be lawfully decided after a full and impartial hearing. This is a matter of more than passing importance.

PRESIDENT CANNON'S CASE.

He does not appear for trial, and the bonds are hurriedly Forfeited.

The "courageous officers" so frightened that they search citizens who come to view the proceedings.

To-day, March 17th, being the date on which President George Q. Cannon was to appear for trial in the Third District Court, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation with his wives, more interest seemed awakened than by any occurrence since the arrest was made, and everyone seemed to be on the alert for some unusual developments. Shortly after the court room was opened, people began to flock in through the doors, which were carefully and strongly guarded by a large force of deputy marshals. At the inner door several deputies were engaged in searching those who entered, to find whether any of them were armed, and when inquiry was made as to the cause of such an unusual proceeding in a quiet and peaceable community, one replied that it had been considered probable that something desperate might be attempted, and as it was not known what might occur, this precaution had been ordered taken. The court room was soon jammed to overflowing, and ingress stopped.

The first business before the Court was the sentencing of A. H. Cannon, an account of which will be found in another article.

When this was completed, District Attorney Dickson called out that the trial of the United States vs. George Q. Cannon, indicted for unlawful cohabitation, was set for to-day.

The Court asked the attorneys for the defense, F. S. Richards, LeGrand Young and Sheeks & Rawlins, if they were ready, and a few moments' delay was asked.

Mr. Rawlins reminded the Court that an argument in a case continued from yesterday was to have been made, and asked whether he should proceed, but this the Court was not disposed to permit.

Mr. Dickson then impatiently demanded that the witnesses in the Cannon case be called, and the following answered to their names: Martha Telle Cannon, Emily Little, Mary Little, Sarah Jane Cannon, Ella Little, Georgiana Little, Abraham Little, Mary Alice Cannon, Hester Cannon and Sarah Ann Butterworth.

The Court then ordered that the name of the defendant be called, and "George Q. Cannon" was shouted three times by the bailiff, but there was no response.

Mr. Dickson then eagerly demanded, "Call the sureties."

Mr. Rawlins arose and stated that the counsel for the defendant did not know where their client was, and that they had not seen him since the bond was given.

Mr. Richards said he had last visited Mr. Cannon with the Commissioner, at his home, on Feb. 27th, when the last bonds were given.

Mr. Young suggested that a continuance be had until 2 p. m., as the defendant's residence was out of town, and the weather and roads being very bad, he might heve been delayed. This provoked a burst of laughter among the "officers of the court," and a glance around the officials and deputies present was enough to convince one that there was sufficient malice in the ring to make a "Mormon's" life of but little worth, should any opportunity arise.

Mr. Dickson insisted that the bonds should be declared forfeited, and the names of the bondsmen, John Sharp and Feramorz Little, were each called three times, but no answer was made.

After some discussion, lasting about five minutes, on the matter, by the attorneys, the Court granted the order asked for by Mr. Dickson, forfeiting the bond of $25,000, with the provision that if President Cannon was in Court at 2 p. m., the forfeiture should be set aside. The witnesses were then excused until 2 p. m., and the large audience filed out of the court room.

A few moments afterward Mr. Dickson entered the U. S. Marshal's office, and on getting inside of the door exclaimed, viciously, "The cur! G——d——n him! He hasn't got the courage to stand his trial." Then suddenly discovering that John Q. and Abram H. Cannon and a number of their friends were in the room, he hastily retreated.

At 2 p.m. the court room was again crowded, and many were in the street, unable to gain admission. When the court was called to order, Mr. Dickson asked the attorneys for the defense, with a sneer, "Is your client here?" To this Mr. Sheeks replied, "Not that I know of; I haven't seen or spoken to him."

The Court then instructed the bailiff to call the defendant, and the arm of the court shouted, "George Q. Cannon! George Q. Cannon! George——"

The Court, hastily interrupting—"That is all. I don't think he is here."

After a short pause, the Court remarked to Mr, Dickson that there was no necessity for the witnesses remaining, and the District Attorney replied, "No, I presume not. They may be excused for the term." Then he added, jeeringly, "He may, as the defense suggests, get here in a day or two."

Just then Marshal Ireland relieved himself of a loud "guffaw," and a large portion of the audience departed, the Court taking up the usual routine of business.

When it became finally known that President Cannon had not appeared, the event was the subject of general comment. It has been freely rumored that the District Attorney boasted that he had enough against President Cannon to keep him in prison for life, and in connection with this it may be said that it is understood the officers from Nevada are now here, prepared to swear that an attempt was made to bribe them.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—Charles A. Mace, son of Hyrum Mace, was out riding on the range about six miles west of Fillmore, on Friday last, when his horse stumbled and fell upon him, breaking his right leg in three places between the foot and knee. The animal rose and started immediately for home, and left his rider helpless and alone. The accident occurred about 2 p. m. on Friday, and the riderless horse was found about 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The alarm was soon given to the citizens by the ringing of the town bell, and sixteen able-bodied men, with horses and lanterns, at once endeavored to find some traces of the lost boy, who was without an overcoat, and the night was very cold. A brother of the missing man was dispatched to Holden, ten miles north of Fillmore, thinking he might possibly be there. On his way he hearda voice from a distance and on going to the spot from which in emanated, found his brother sitting against a cedar tree in the position that he had spent the night. He succeeded in getting him on his horse thinking he could get him home, but soon found that he was unable to ride horseback, and was therefore obliged to leave him, and get assistance, which he did, and conveyed the unfortunate boy to his home, where he was cared for.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 18

The Governor's Appointees.—Yesterday a commission was issued by the Governor to Arthur Pratt, whom the executive is attempting to foist upon the people as Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts. Mr. Pratt asked leave yesterday to file his bonds of $100,000 with the Probate Court, but Judge Smith refused, as he already had the bonds of the Territorial Auditor on file. A demand was also made upon Auditor Clayton to surrender his office, but it was not granted. It is understood the matter will soon find its way into the courts, as will also the claim of P. L. Williams as Territorial Superintendent of District Schools.

Deputies Searches. — Deputies Smith and Franks paid a visit about 8:30 this morning to the residence of Emily Sarah Rawlings, in the 19th Ward, in search of that lady, who is alleged to be a plural wife of Brother Henry Grow. They ransacked the building from cellar to garret, hunting in every place where it was conceivable that a person might be hidden, but the object of their search was evidently not there, as she was not found. Smith even ascended into a store room in the attic through a trap door in the ceiling, and crawled on his hands and knees through a very low aperture over the ceiling of an adjoining building, and finally descended by another trap door into a room rented to an old lady, whom he frightened almost out of her wits by his sudden appearance from so unexpected a quarter.

Court Proceedings.—In the Third District Court yesterday afternoon, a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of President George Q. Cannon.

To-day, in the case of Henry W. Brown vs. A. Hanauer et al., the court gave judgment against defendant for costs.

D. & R. G. W. Co. vs. D. & R. G. Co.; motion of plaintiff for distribution of funds taken under advisement.

The case of E. P. Neff vs. Joseph Nellen, on appeal, was dismissed.

Wm. Sargent was admitted to citizenship.

The case of James Terhune vs. Brooklyn Lead Mining Company was on trial before a jury.

J. C. Conklin, T. R. Jones, Bolivar Roberts, Jerome Bougard, A. H. Kelley, A. Hanauer, Gideon Turnbull and J. J. Greenwald, petit jurors, were excused for the term.

Robert McKendrick's Sentence.—This morning Robert McKendrick, of Tooele, was called up in the Third District Court to receive sentence for living with his wives, he having entered a plea of guilty to the charge. The Court remarked, "Mr. McKendrick, I will ask you the usual question, and give you a chance to say what you will do. Is it your intention to obey the law against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation?" To this Mr. McKendrick replied, "I have nothing to say," and the Court inflicted the full penalty of the law, six months in the penitentiary, and a fine of $300 and costs.

Brother McKendrick was taken out to the penitentiary to-day, he being the last one of those who have been convicted at the February term to receive sentence, and of all of those who were "Mormons," not one has given the much-desired "promise" exacted by the anti-"Mormons."

No Benefit for Prisoners now in the Pen.—The question regarding the application of the new "copper" act to those now under sentence in the penitentiary was again brought up in court to-day, and several points were raised by Messrs. Richards and Young, for the Court's consideration. Mr. Dickson defined his position in the case, that the Legislature had no power to mitigate the punishment of those now under sentence, and the law could only be made applicable to those on whom judgment was pronounced after its passage. The old act was the only one which could be applied to those sentenced while it was in force. This position, if sustained by the court, as the District Attorney's propositions generally are, will exclude any of the prisoners under sentence before March 12th from any benefits under the new law, so that for some time at least there will be two classes of prisoners in respect to the benefits received for good behavior

Utah Inventions.—Mr. James A. Faust, of this city, recently invented and had patented a safety stove for railway carriages, so constructed that in case of accident to the train, the stove would remain firmly closed, while in the case of being upset, a reservoir of water connected with the stove would almost infallibly extinguish the flames, thus preventing those horrible railroad fires by which much valuable property is destroyed and many people perish in frightful agony.

The present number of the *Scientific American* has the following notice of another invention by Mr. Charles F. Decker, of this city:

"A washing machine has been patented by Mr. Charles F. Decker, of Salt Lake City, Utah Ter. The tub has a series of vertical shafts, with plungers on their lower ends surrounded by open-ended cylinders, springs connecting the cylinders to the shafts, while other springs force the shafts downward, the tub being revolved and the plungers forcing the water through and beating the clothes."

Change of Tune.—The facility with which the down-town organ of vituperation and falsehood can shift from one position to another precisely the reverse, has never been more forcibly illustrated than in its latest and several hundredth achievement *anent* the case of Gen. Dement. Prior to the General's confirmation, and while action on his appointment was hanging fire in the Senate committee room, there were no words too contemptible or vile for the organ to use against him. It once pronounced him dead and said that it was useless to "shy any more bricks at him." Presto! The corpse revives, takes on a new lease of life, and receives that confirmation which neither the organ nor any person hereabout looked for, and the tone of the slanderer is immediately changed from a ragged diapason to a mellifluous fluto; it is as if it had previously regarded Dement as a "Mormon," but had lately apostatized and entered the ranks of the "cultured American gentlemen." This would be more noticeable if it were less frequent.

An Appreciated Lecture.— An American Fork correspondent sends us the following account of a recent treat which the citizens of that place have enjoyed:

"Under the auspices of the Seventies of this place, another treat has been afforded us in the shape of a lecture by Prof. Talmage; subject, "A Peep Through the Microscope." His first lecture to us, which was delivered last fall, had so captivated his audience, that a grand turnout met him on this occasion, anxious to peep at the wonderful works of nature, and indeed wonderful are they, as the exclamations of surprise heard through the audience did attest. The subjects represented on canvas were varied and interesting, and so well described by the lecturer, that the younger portion of the audience seemed to grasp every idea advanced, and relish immensely the treat given them. If more such methods were used in the common schools of Utah, instruction to the youths would be a relish, and education no task. We hope to be able to report a third lecture before long."

No Damages.—The suit of H. W. Brown vs. A. Hanauer, et al., which has been on trial for two or three days in the Third District Court, was decided this morning. The suit was brought because of damages which the plaintiff alleged he had suffered from seepage and other causes from a mill race which conducts water to the Hanauer smelter. The Court, in rendering its decision, held that no material damage had been sustained by the defendant, but in consideration of the fact that the defendant had attempted to pass over plaintiff's land when the circumstances did not render such an action necessary, the costs of suit were awarded against defendant Hanauer. The court also granted a decree, enjoining the defendant from passing over the private road on the plaintiff's property, except on occasions when it was necessary to make repairs to the mill-race, and then due care was to be exercised that no damage be done. The defendant was to have this privilege only when the ground was dry or frozen hard, unless it was absolutely necessary to repair a break in or prevent an imminent bursting of the banks of the mill race.

First District. — In the District Court, at Provo, on Tuesday, counsel for David Miller, who was convicted of grand larceny, moved for a new trial, but the motion was denied, and Miller was sentenced to imprisonment for four years and six months in the penitentiary.

George Johnson, arraigned for grand larceny, was given until Thursday to plead.

In the case of the United States vs. John Duke, of Wasatch County, indicted for unlawful cohabitation, the defendant was called as a witness, and testified that during the period covered by the indictment, the ladies named therein were his wives and lived with him in that relationship. The court instructed the jury to return a verdict of guilty, which was done, and sentence was fixed for Tuesday, April 13th.

In the case of the United States vs. Nephi J. Bates, of Monroe, Sevier County, for a similar offense, the same method was adopted with the same result, and judgment will be passed on April 13th.

Niels Lauretzen and Swen Nelson were admitted to citizenship yesterday.

The case of The People vs. DeWitt Watts, indicted for grand larceny, was heard and submitted to the jury.

Alleged "Contempt."—The Territorial *Enquirer* gives an account of an affair which took place in Provo, relating the circumstances as follows:

Mr. Charles Hardy, an old gentleman well known in this city to be an exceedingly modest and peaceable citizen, was on Saturday last roughly seized and dragged into the First District Court by Deputy U. S. Marshal Chas. N. Redfield, and until he got into the Clerk's office could not learn the cause of such unceremonious treatment; in fact, even then he saw no justification for the Deputy's singular behavior. When Mr. Hardy, as he was being dragged up the staircase leading to the District Court room, asked in his usually quiet way, what the meaning of such conduct was, he could not and did not receive any explanation whatever. From the Clerk, however, he learned that a bench warrant had been issued for his arrest on some sort of a ridiculous charge made by the same District Court loafer who had before handled him so roughly. Hardy was astounded at the audacity of the charge. The allegations set forth in deputy's affidavit, we have been informed, were the very reverse of the facts, and those who are acquainted with both men—the accused and accuser—cannot but be highly amused at the statements made under oath by Deputy Redfield—a muscular fellow six feet high—when it is remembered that the "belligereut" Hardy is a frail little German tailor, about half Redfield's proportions. The complaint, signed by Redfield, alleges that, while in pursuance of his duties as deputy marshal, he, "on the 13th day of March, 1886, proceeded to serve a writ of subpœna issued out of the Third District Court in a certain United States case upon one Jennie Seaman Hill, at the city of Provo, Utah County and Territory aforesaid, and while so as aforesaid about his official duties as aforesaid and while serving said writ of subpœna aforesaid, one Charles Hardy, of said city of Provo, did make an assault upon this deponent and did commit a battery upon deponent, and injure deponent, and did then and there threaten the life of this deponent and did then and thereby obstruct this deponent in the service of process as aforesaid and impede the due course of justice."

Mr. Hardy was taken before Judge Powers, and it was evidently with considerable difficulty that the Court mustered enough dignity to make the occasion judicially impressive. The Court realized that the affair, seeing that it had begun, must have a respectable and dignified ending of some kind, and asked Mr. Hardy, "Have you an attorney? It has been represented to the Court that you have been guilty of contempt of this court, by obstructing a United States officer while serving a process of the Third District Court?"

Mr. Hardy—I don't want a lawyer. I believe an officer who comes into my house should state whether he *is* an officer or private individual. If he should represent himself when entering my house as an officer I would treat him respectfully; but when a person comes into my house as an *individual* and declines to show any authority for doing so, I maintain, your honor, that I have a right to treat him as an intruder.

The Court—You may show cause at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, and in the meantime take my advice, engage a lawyer to advise you. In the meantime you will be admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

Mr. Hardy found sureties and was temporarily released.