

The truth is, Medina, while being conducted to jail by the Mexican police officers, became very obstreperous and belligerent, fighting his escort all alone. District Judge Felipe Belbas happened to come along and, seeing the state of affairs, told the police officers, quietly, to fall back, and taking Medina's arm he proceeded to lead him without resistance to the jail where he spent that night. The next day he was tried, found guilty of disturbance and fined.

Just before sending off this dispatch, ten o'clock at night, the situation has become more grave. Cutting was brought before Judge Castaneda this evening and informed that his case had become of such National importance that it would have to be transferred to the First District Court, where sentence would be pronounced at some future day. Consul Brignau tried to get a reply as to when the trial would take place, but could get no satisfaction. It is becoming more evident that Mexico is determined to give Cutting up. Rumors are current of the streets of Paso del Norte that a train load of troops with a pack of artillery is nearing the city, coming up from Chihuahua. It begins to look like war.

FOREIGN

LONDON, 22.—Matthews continuing referred with intense scorn to "the Frenchified Sloan street orgies," and said that no man who was not so brutalized as to be lost to all shame would go as Sir Charles had done in them.

"Where," asked the lawyer, "is Fanny? Fanny is accused of sharing the orgies while this young married woman who was betrayed and degraded into them, is being held up to infamy before the whole English speaking world, for ministering to the horrible lust of Dilke. Fanny has vanished, she dared not appear before the jury."

Commenting upon the apparent present lack of sensibility manifested by Mrs. Crawford, Matthews said: "Doubtless the last spark of shame and respect in Mrs. Crawford expired after the visit she made to Dilke's house."

Continuing he said: "The allegation of a conspiracy has completely failed. I ask the jury to endorse the Judge's decree nisi made in the former trial. I ask the jury to release Donald Crawford from the tie which yet binds him to a life of shame and misery." (Applause.)

Sir Walter Phillimore, on behalf of the Queen's proctor, followed Matthews. Sir Walter contended that unless, Donald Crawford proved his wife committed adultery with Sir Charles, he was not entitled to a decree of divorce from her in the present case, because the commission of adultery with the co-respondent was the particular and sole ground on which the divorce was asked, Crawford might obtain a divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with Captain Foster, as shown in this trial, but he would have to obtain it by bringing another action, in which Captain Foster was the co-respondent. Not a single witness had sworn to either seeing Mrs. Crawford go in or leave Sir Charles's house, although it was always crowded with officials and friends.

Every gentlemanly feeling had restrained Sir Charles from going upon the stand and testifying during the previous trial. There was a dark stain upon his life and he was unwilling to subject himself to a process of examination which would be directed towards making the exposure concerning Mrs. Eustace Smith—Mrs. Crawford's mother. The absence of "Fanny," Sir Walter argued, could be amply accounted for. She, doubtless, had a dark stain upon her life, and was enough to keep her out of the witness box. Concerning Mrs. Crawford, Sir Walter said the evidence showed she had been badly reared and she was a most bold, abandoned woman. The jury was visibly impressed by Matthews's crashing oration.

The court adjourned until to-morrow when Sir Walter will conclude his address.

LONDON, 23.—The case of Crawford against Crawford and Dilke was given to the jury this afternoon. They returned a verdict finding Mrs. Crawford guilty of adultery with Sir Charles Dilke and granting Mr. Crawford a divorce.

The jury was absent only 20 minutes. The decision arrived at by the jury is that Mr. Crawford is entitled to a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery with Dilke as decided nisi by Justice Sir Charles Butt, Feb. 12th last. The present case being simply a rehearing at the intervention of the Queen's proctor for the purpose of ascertaining whether the decree of nisi should not be set aside, on the ground of collusion between Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, or new evidence invalidating the wife's confession. The jury finding in favor of Crawford proceeding, confirms the previous decree and makes it absolute at the expiration of the six months attaching to it. This six months will expire August 21st, the decree of nisi having been issued February 12th. The Queen's proctor has been condemned to pay the costs of the present proceedings.

The only cheap excursion to Cacue and Bear Lake valleys this season will leave this city on August 18th.

OUR OGDEN LETTER.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
July 20th, 1886.

THE LECTURE ON GETTYSBURG—THE SCANDAL CASE.

Editor Deseret News:

The announcement had been published for several days in the local papers here, that the Rev. J. N. Brown, of the G. A. R. would deliver a lecture in the Union Opera House on the

FAMOUS BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,

on which occasion it was expected that the speaker would have a brilliant audience, composed in great part of the loyal union soldiers and their intimate friends. But imagine the surprise of your reporter when, at 15 minutes to nine o'clock last night, the audience, all told, numbered but little more, if any, than one hundred persons. Many wondered what had become of the "Saviors of the Republic." Had it been that the lecturer was a rabid anti-"Mormon," that his lecture would be interspersed with unimadversions, inferences and

ODIOUS COMPARISONS

between the southern rebels, and the alleged hostile attitude of the "Mormons" toward the government at the present time, etc., the "anties" would have been present in full force. They would have thundered with their feet, and shouted themselves hoarse in demonstration of their sympathy with the views and utterances of the speaker. As it was there were many vacant chairs and other seats, and the auditory consisted largely of "Mormons." One other solitary individual occupied the stand with the speaker, who was introduced by comrade M. H. Bond.

The lecturer consumed considerable time with a map and diagram, from which he pointed out the locality of the scene of the conflicts, the positions of the contending forces in the

SANGUINARY, BLOODY CONTESTS.

The gathering of the cohorts, the massing of the mighty hosts, the marching and counter-marching, the strategic movements for desirable positions were all graphically described. The opening of hostilities, the thunders of the cannonading, the roaring of musketry, the words of command, the charges, conflicts, the destructive havoc, the grape and canister, the bombs, the sword, the bayonet, in the fearful strife, when foe met foe in deadly strife, the fields strewn with the dead, the terrible groans of the dying and wounded, the retreats of the vanquished, and the pursuit by the victors, etc., were portrayed with

A HORRIFYING VIVIDNESS,

which seemed to convey the listener away to the fields of slaughter and carnage.

Near 60,000 dead and wounded fell in this battle, which was the decisive, or turning fight of the civil war of the United States.

The lecture was intensely interesting and was listened to with deep attention. Many of the passages were rounded with eloquent peroration.

Mr. Brown is a gentleman of education and culture, has broad, liberal views, and is of a conservative disposition.

When the

FIRST DISTRICT COURT

Convened this morning, Judge Zane, Attorneys Dickson and Ogden Hiles, were present. The bar was otherwise well represented. The court room was packed with people who came from far and near to hear the trial of the much commented on and widely ventilated

SCANDAL CASE.

The people vs. A. C. Greenwell. Judge Powers assumed the judgment seat and Mr. Brouson was called, and the two indictments of grand larceny were read, and he plead "not guilty." Judge Zane then ascended the bench, and the Powers-Greenwell case was called. The following persons were called and sworn, and examined by Mr. Dickson as to their statutory qualifications for jurors:

J. Marks, Thos. Slater, Patsey Haley, Robt. Brewer, Philip Rank, Jos. Jenkins, Chas. Webb, J. W. Rennick, E. W. Smoot, Blueford Bybe, C. B. Payson, W. M. Parry. They passed for cause on these points and were then examined by Hon. P. H. Emerson in regard to other qualifications, which consumed a good part of the morning session. The examination relative to their knowledge of defendant, the charge against him, of their bias or prejudice in favor or against him, and as to their opinion—if any—they had formed, was

ABLE, CRITICAL AND SEARCHING, and their answers were satisfactory to the examiner. Attorney Dickson then took the jurors in hand. The catechizing resulted in the peremptory challenge of Messrs. Haley, Rennick Rank and Slater. The remainder were sworn, and Wm. Sewell, Charles Jay, Thos. Stoker and Samuel H. Gelsey were called and examined. Gelsey, and Jay, were challenged and excused. Richard Slater, Jr., and John Horrocks were next called and examined. Horrocks was excused. F. J. Kiesel was called, but was not present. A. H. Lawrence, who belonged to the regular panel, was called and examined. This completed the panel. Their names are as follows:

I. Marks, Robert Brewer, Joseph Jenkins, Charles Webb, E. W. Smoot, Blueford Bybe, C. B. Payson, W. M.

Parry, Wm. Sewell, Thos. Stoker, Richard Slater, Jr., A. H. Lawrence.

The jury were then sworn and the indictment read to them. It being now ten minutes to 12 o'clock, an adjournment was taken till 1:30 p. m. With the exception of two the above jurors are composed of those who were summoned on the open venire. Several witnesses, among whom were Charles Nelson and Hyrum Stuart, were sworn and the mass of humanity cleared out of the court room.

At the time appointed the court again met, the jury was in its place, the lawyers were in their place, with legal lore piled up before them as high as miniature mountains.

MR. OGDEN HILES

stated the case to the jury for the prosecution, in which he denounced the attack on the prosecuting or complaining witness as infamous, and said that to slander the character of a gentleman, whose position forbade him to chastise the criminal was base, and to attack the chastity of an innocent, virtuous lady is worthy of death. He then referred to O. W. Powers, Esq., as the presiding judge of this District Court, the duties of which he had discharged to the best of his ability. He further intimated that this "scandal" had been started against Judge Powers and Miss Sarah Herrick in revenge, from the fact that Powers had sentenced his father and brother and others of this community to the penitentiary for violation of the Edmunds law. The attorney then charged Mr. Hobson, of the Salt Lake Herald, with having drawn up some papers to the effect that Judge Powers had been seen in some scandalous and infamous relations, and forwarded the same to the editor of the Salt Lake Herald, to be forwarded to Washington for the purpose of injuring Judge Powers. The matter was brought to the notice of the grand jury, which was then in session, and the origin of the scandalous report was traced to A. C. Greenwell, who, the attorney said, testified before the said grand jury that he had seen the complainants in a questionable position on or about the night of the 13th of April, 1886. The prosecution would show that Judge Powers and Miss Herrick were not together at the time spoken of or at any other time, and that Greenwell is

GUILTY OF PERJURY.

A long array of names of witnesses on the case were then called and retired from the court room in charge of an officer.

JAS. N. KIMBALL, ESQ.,

moved to quash the indictment on the ground that no part of it stated anything that is material to constitute the offense of perjury; and that it did not appear that the defendant had taken an oath to the alleged facts before the grand jury; and further that it had not been shown to this court that such libelous statements had been published; and that in consequence thereof no evidence introduced here in the case would be material; and as the libelous matter had not been published within the jurisdiction of this court, so far as the indictment shows; or that the court had jurisdiction in the matter. He quoted the statutes in support of his position, and read largely from legal authorities bearing on the same subject.

MR. DICKSON

in reply argued that because it had not been shown or that the indictment did not allege that the libelous report had been published in this judicial district, it did not follow that the grand jury here had not jurisdiction to inquire into the matter, and if the defendant had been called and sworn to tell the truth in this matter, and had not done so, he is guilty of perjury, and the court had jurisdiction in the matter. The grounds set forth in the motion to quash were insufficient. The prosecution further argued from the language of the indictment that the said grand jury had authority and did administer by its foreman, and defendant did take the oath, and did make the statements charged in the indictment found against him. After a rejoinder from the defense, and further remarks by the prosecution, the court said the indictment was not sufficient under common law indictment, but the question arose as to whether it is sufficient under the general statutes. After a brief examination he concluded that it is sufficient, and the motion to quash was overruled.

O. P. HERRIMAN

was the first witness for the prosecution. He is a member of the present grand jury, and was present at its session on the 2nd day of July. He knew O. W. Powers, and knew of a young lady named Sarah Herrick. He stated that on the above named day, on the complaint of Judge Powers a libelous, scandalous matter concerning him and Miss Herrick was examined. It was of the nature set forth in the complaint read in court. The result of the investigation was the indictment against young Greenwell. A long debate here ensued in relation to the statement of witness in regard to the contents of a certain affidavit of Mr. Hemenway before the grand jury. Mr. Kimball objected to the statement being made. The Court sustained the objection. Resuming, counsel for the prosecution asked if defendant testified before the grand jury, and what he testified to. Defense again objected. Another long discussion took place, at the close of which the court overruled the objection. Witness again resumed and said Greenwell stated that about three months since he was

coming home from Kaysville, when near the ridge above Riverdale he saw Judge Powers and Miss Herrick together. She was near the carriage; they were about five paces from him. It was night, near dark, and he observed it was strange that they should be together at that hour of night. She is a "Mormon," and the Judge never failed to give a "Mormon" the full extent of the law when they violated it—meaning the Edmunds law. He said he knew the Judge and Miss Herrick, and could not be mistaken in regard to their identity. The witness said Greenwell had been called to ascertain whether there was any truth in the reports circulated about the alleged bad conduct of Powers and Miss Herrick. On cross-examination witness said there was nothing said about this occurrence taking place on the 13th of April. Greenwell said it was on the same sand ridge, about three months ago. The 13th of April was stated by another witness and not Greenwell.

JAMES IVERSON,

another member of the grand jury, was next sworn. He stated that on July 2nd, Judge Powers appeared before the grand jury and complained that a slanderous report had been published concerning him, which was to the effect that he had been guilty of seduction of Miss Sarah Herrick. In relation to the statement of Greenwell before the grand jury, his testimony was similar to that of Herriman's. On cross-examination nothing new was elicited, further than witness could not remember whether or not he had talked with any person on this matter other than with grand jurors; or that he had told anyone what he should testify to as a witness on this trial.

WILLIAM J. WOODS,

the foreman of the present grand jury, was also placed on the witness stand. He testified in substance the same as the two previous witnesses had done.

ANDREWS HILL

was the next witness. He is in the employ of A. C. Greenwell. Has been acquainted with him seven years. Was in his employ last April. Remember him going to Kaysville for sheep on the 26th of April or the 3d of May. He could not say which, but on the 13th of April he, Greenwell, came up from the same place with some lambs. When he returned the last time he told witness he had seen Judge Powers and Miss Herrick at the time and place mentioned by other witnesses, and in the complaint. Witness also testified that Greenwell made a similar statement to Mr. Hobson. Witness knew nothing of any affidavit, or any writings that had been alleged to have passed between, or talked of, by Hobson and Greenwell. When defendant returned with the lambs it was dark at night, but he could not tell the exact hour. Had not talked with the defendant on the subject but once. At 5 o'clock the case was adjourned till ten o'clock Tuesday morning.

WEBER.

HEALTH HINTS, AND OTHER THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

COMPILED BY MAC.

I copy the following from Dr. Jackson's periodical, *The Laws of Health*:

"Our Platform—God has so created man and related him to Life on Earth—casualties aside—that in order to live free from sickness and die from old age, he needs only to understand and obey the laws upon which Life and Health depend. Therefore, as Christians, we insist—1. That sickness is no more necessary than sin. 2. That the Gospel demands that Human Beliefs should live healthfully as well as righteously. 3. That within the sphere in which they are designed to operate, Physiological Laws are as sacred as Moral Laws, and that mankind are as truly bound to obey them. 4. That obedience to Physiological Laws would afford security against the innumerable ailments which snare mankind from infancy to old age, and thus would do away with disease. 5. That in order to recover from any curable disease, one needs simply to be brought under the control of the laws of his organism. 6. That, therefore, the best philosophy upon which to proceed to treat any sick person, is to employ such means as, had they been properly used, would have kept him from getting sick."

Self accountable.—"I have lived long enough to demonstrate beyond cavil that sickness is in a very large measure unnecessary in this country with our people, and that health can be easily had and maintained in such a large degree that very little sickness—and that incidental—need to exist. It only requires that two or three things on the part of any one who is born so as to have good health possible to him, to live from birth to death by old age without sickness."

It may be said, therefore, in general terms, that whoever is sick is himself to blame for it. Now let any person resolve to live in all his conditions of life true to Nature, eating, drinking, dressing, working, worshipping, praying, playing, exercising, resting, associating with others or isolating himself from them; finding out by steady, patient and prayerful endeavor what are to him—not to others—the laws of life. No matter what are his conditions when he begins. He may be

prostrate on his bed, and sickness may have made him invalid for years. He may have employed many physicians; and have been nothing bettered, but have been made worse by their drug medication. If it be possible for him to have health, he cannot fail to get it by obedience to the laws of life as these are inscribed upon his own organism."

Night Air.

"An extraordinary fallacy is the dread of night air. What air can we breathe at night but night air? The choice is between pure night air from without and foul air from within. Most people prefer the latter—an unaccountable choice. What will they say if it is proved to be true that fully one half of all the diseases we suffer from are occasioned by people sleeping with their windows shut? An open window, most nights in the year, can never hurt any one. In great cities night air is often the best and purest to be had in twenty-four hours. Always air your room then, from the outside air, if possible. Windows are made to open, doors are made to shut—a truth which seems extremely difficult of apprehension."

Fruit Food.—"Good sound, ripe fruit is by many physicians considered the most healthful of foods. Surgeon Evans, in 'How to Prolong Life,' says: 'The beneficial effects of fruit diet both in health and disease cannot be overrated, it is man's best food if he truly desires a long life. In fact he may live entirely upon it in better health than the majority of mankind enjoy. Good, ripe, sound fruit is never a cause of disease.' Dr. Wallace, in 'Physianthropy,' says: 'My experiments, as well as those of others, testify to the fact that a broken-down constitution may be rebuilt upon a fruit diet, and that a healthy person can be retained in health upon the same; thousands of consumptive and other patients have gone to grape countries, and, using the 'grape cure,' have recovered health and vigor.' Dr. Nichols, of London, tells us of his successful treatment of fever—no medicines but grapes and oranges going down the patients' throat. Another authority says: 'The juice of the orange taken in large quantities has been found to be a specific for many descriptions of fever; it is nature's remedy, and an unsurpassed one.' The fresh juice of other kinds of fruit has been found equally efficacious."

Effects of Beer.—"The effects of beer come on surely and insidiously. They are being marked in persons who drink continuously and excessively. The excessive ingestion of fluid causes plethora, then hypertrophy (enlargement) of the heart and fatty degeneration of its muscle. In Munich, for example, the normal male heart weighs more than elsewhere, and it is often found to be fatty. Since 1870 the consumption of beer in this country has doubled. In New York the ratio of deaths from Bright's disease has changed from 3.40 per cent. on the total annual deaths in 1874 to 5.40 per cent. of the total deaths in 1884."

Two meals daily.—"I have not adopted the plan of two meals a day from any theoretical idea that it would be better, but it has simply come about from a disinclination to partake of an evening meal, and my wife's feelings on the subject harmonizing with my own, we have for some months had only two meals daily, as we think with manifest advantage to health and comfort. We breakfast about nine and dine about two or three. We are about 60 years of age, and thinking there might be others about the same age to whom our experience might be useful, I venture to write it."

Vegetarian Diet.—"Less meat, at least in summer, and more faith in the nutritious, plentiful fruits and grains, will mean better health, quieter nerves, more freedom from the cooking stove for the housekeeper, and very likely money enough saved to give the family an otherwise impossible pleasure trip, or a few weeks of delightful happiness for the children in the country."

The Air Cure.—"A child suffering from cholera infantum, or summer complaint, will be greatly benefited by a ride in the open air through some shady grove, or along the shore of some large body of water. A ride on a boat is still better. The pure air and the cool breezes seem to have a peculiarly invigorating and soothing effect upon the sufferer. Recently a physician was called to see a child which seemed at the point of death with summer complaint. The little patient had not slept for thirty-six hours. The vomiting and purging were frequent. The moaning and pouting for breath were painful to witness. The sunken eyes, the retracted abdomen, the shrunken limbs and the feeble pulse all prognosticated a fatal termination. Remedies seemed to have no effect. The child was ordered to be taken in a carriage to the park. The effect of a drive through the park and along the lake shore was remarkable; the pure air of the park and the cool breeze from off the lake seemed to have a magic power in soothing the little sufferer. Within ten minutes after reaching the park the child fell asleep, and slept scarcely without awakening for two hours, after which food was taken and retained. A change for the better was manifest, and during the next two days the child was driven for several hours through the park, at the expiration of which time recovery seemed complete, as much to the delight of the physician as to the fond parents."

[To be Continued.]