

him; shot five or six times and then shot Mrs. Bowman, though I did not see her fall.

Cross-examination.—The white flag was raised on a stick and carried by an old man; Burton came in on horseback, followed by his men; Stoddard was also on horseback; the Morrisites were gathered closely together near the schoolhouse; Morris was standing there when Burton came up; the latter shot five or six times; I did not see Stoddard do any shooting; did not see Mrs. Bowman fall, nor afterwards; Burton was tall, with long whiskers. Stoddard was light complexioned, somewhat like Burton.

JACOB JOHNSON

Was sworn. Was with the Morrisites when they were attacked; was herding stock a short distance from the camp when a number of men on horseback, Stoddard among them, rode up to me and told me they wanted me to take into camp a paper, a summons to surrender; I said I could not leave my stock; they said I must either take it into the camp or be killed, so I took it in and gave it to John Banks; think the letter was being read when the cannon was fired; after three days of fighting, Mr. Brown had a white flag on a pole and a parley with Burton's men was held, immediately after which the posse marched in. Saw Mr. Burton shoot, and I think Mr. Stoddard; saw Burton shoot at a woman; she was called Mrs. Bowman, but I did not know her; was then taken a prisoner.

Cross-examination.—Do not know who was with Stoddard; think he and his men accompanied me a short distance; after the people assembled in the bowery there was singing and prayer, and after some remarks were made the paper was being read when the cannon ball came; do not know how long this was after I took the paper in, cannot say it was not an hour; the bugle was blown after I left the bowery, I suppose for the people to defend themselves; I saw Burton's men come in and form a line. Burton and Stoddard when I first saw them in the fort, were together, the former, I think, riding a dark horse, the color of Stoddard's horse I do not remember; I think there was another horseman; Burton said something, I could not hear what; his men stood perfectly still; shortly after Burton and Stoddard commenced shooting; think Mrs. Bowman was in the act of taking hold of Burton's horse when he shot her; when Morris spoke saying to those who would follow him through life and death to do so, I think there was a general movement of the Morrisites in response to his words; saw no one shoot but Burton and Stoddard; I think Klemgard had control the Morrisite companies; think about 80 men used to drill, 12 men being in a company; afterwards lived with Stoddard.

MRS. ANNA CARDON

Was sworn: Live now at Lynne, and have done about 25 years; recollect the Morrisite trouble; was not a member of their church; went there as a doctress on Sunday, the third day of the fighting; saw the white flag raised and then entered the fort; Burton was ahead of his men, and after speaking to Morris had a revolver in his hand; cannot swear that he shot the pistol; believe he shot three or four times; a Danish woman then came up; I tried to keep her back, but she ran up to Morris, who was lying down; she was also shot; afterwards heard that another woman was shot; I saw a man lying wounded by Morris' feet, and saw a woman lying there with her face all bloody.

Cross-examination: Came to this country in 1853 and could understand English and speak it.

Court adjourned till Saturday morning, and at that time an adjournment was taken until this morning at 9.30 o'clock.

MONDAY, 24.

JAMES BOWMAN

Was re-called and testified as follows: Mr. Burton was on foot when I asked him about the death of my wife; this was very soon after the shooting.

Cross-examination.—I was behind the schoolhouse when I asked him, having left the wounded man; while with the latter did not hear of her death nor did I see William Jones at that place; it was about ten or fifteen minutes after the shooting that I asked Burton about my wife; there were about seven or eight prison-

ers there; it was only a short time before I was moved; Burton had no horse at that time; he was alone, walking slowly along; I don't remember ever seeing him before that day; he said he did not intend to kill my wife, that I should not have brought her there; said "why did you bring her here?" There was a guard of men over the prisoners; do not know how many guards there were; saw one; do not know how many guards accompanied us to the bench; besides myself there were seven or eight others moved to the bench, Parsons being among them; the summons to surrender was read by some one, I do not know who it was, I did not read it; went out of the fort south I think; altogether nearly 100 prisoners were taken to the bench; do not remember anything besides this conversation with Burton until I was removed to the bench.

CHRISTOPHER SPROAT

Was sworn: I live in the 16th Ward, Salt Lake City; remember the Morrisite trouble; went there in early June, 1862, under General Burton; altogether the posse numbered about five or six hundred; the first thing I remember a party was sent down with a white flag about half way between our camp and the Morrisites; did not see the boy sent down; about a hundred Morrisites were brought prisoners; cannot tell the exact number of arms brought away; saw a wagon load.

Cross-examination: Major Ladd had charge of the cannon; never counted the number of Burton's posse; went into the fort only after the trouble was over.

WM. H. HUNT

Testified as follows: I live in the 14th Ward; recollect the Morrisite trouble in 1862; I was captain of 10 in the artillery company; we had three pieces of artillery, one long black gun, a short gun ("the old sow"), and a brass howitzer; the long black gun was a 12-pounder, I think; I was there the first day; served under Major Ladd, General Burton being commander; the first shot from the cannon went entirely over the camp; we could not see the bowery; do not know what the gun was sighted at; the second time it was aimed at a log house in the fort; did not see it strike; fired the long black gun first; it had no sight on it; we put a wooden sight on the muzzle of the gun and set up a knife on the breech end, using these to look through to get the gun sighted in line; Major Ladd, I believe, sighted the gun; all three guns were used, but not often; I suppose there were 300 or 400 men in Burton's posse; there were 50 or 60 artillerymen.

Cross-examination: Only took one piece up first and sent back after the others; I think the other two guns came the second day, though I do not remember; Ladd gave the order to fire the gun; I do not know what his orders were.

PHILIP HEWITT

was the next witness: I live in the 12th Ward; I was at the Morrisite camp in 1862, and was a Morrisite; the camp was attacked on the 13th, 14th and 15th of June; the attacking party were on the south side; the Morrisites surrendered about 5 or 6 o'clock on Sunday evening; I was wounded on Friday; I knew Mr. Burton, having worked for him; had been a Mormon; most all of the Morrisites were Mormons originally; I knew Mrs. Bowman, Joseph Morris and Mrs. Swannee; I got out of my retreat, into which I had crawled after being wounded and saw a flag of truce and a crowd of people; I went to that place and heard Burton call, "Where are you, Morris?" On Morris' appearance he was asked to give up and Burton shot three times; Morris said, "I will never give up my principles." After Burton shot Morris he said, "Where's your prophet now?" Mrs. Bowman came up and called him some name, a wretch or something like that, and he fired on her saying, after she fell, "No one shall call me that and live." I knew Robert Burton then, and upon being asked to do so, identified him in the court room; do not know how many men there were in Burton's camp.

Cross-examination: Came here for the gospel's sake in 1855, came from England; married an old woman who, it was said, had six living husbands. (In the course of his testimony witness said that he had been swindled, and that his condition was not improved any by coming to this country, where he could not believe anybody, etc.) I

was wounded on the first day of the fight; I was in the camp about a year and a half; I knew Joseph Morris, and was intimate with him; he had revelations, which he wrote and read to the people; the revelations were kept and copied by clerks; "foreshadowing day" was celebrated on the 30th of May, when they marched around the camp a number of times, the leaders on horseback; I saw no crowning of Morris; there was a revelation which stated where Joseph Morris should meet the Savior, that it should be a few yards from his house; I did not see Morris fall, nor did I see his body; I thought he would soon return; there was nothing between me and Morris that would prevent me from seeing him, but my attention was drawn in another direction; Morris stood perhaps as far away from the door of the schoolhouse as the length of the court room; I saw Banks lying on the ground; he was nearer the schoolhouse than Morris; the women were not far from the schoolhouse; I only saw Mr. Burton on horseback; I saw no one else shoot; I heard him shoot five times, three times at Morris and once each at the women.

After the conclusion of this witness' testimony, Mr. Beatty for the prosecution stated that there was one more witness whose testimony was wanted if he could be found; but if the defense were prepared to go right on at this time the prosecution would rest their case without this testimony. Judge Sutherland for the defense said that the defense would rather not commence until after the recess, so the court adjourned until 2 o'clock, when the witnesses for the defense will be examined. If the remaining witness for the prosecution is found before two o'clock his testimony will be given.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The majority of the House committee on Territories, after laborious and thorough investigation, agree to report against the several bills to establish a territorial government in Indian Territory. They show conclusively that every effort hitherto to transform half civilized Indians to citizens with the right of suffrage and individual ownership of lands, has ended in the white man getting possession of the lands and the Indians getting out of his way. The transformation must be gradual. The Oklahoma bill conflicts with the treaties, and its measures would reduce the tribes in the Territory now fairly prosperous to a hopeless state of penury and degradation.

White's motion to lay the Chinese bill and amendments upon the table was defeated by a vote of 140 nays, against 95 yeas. The Senate amendments were then all concurred in by a viva voce vote in mass, the demand for separate voting being too late. The bill has, therefore, finally passed both houses of Congress and goes to the President for his signature.

NEW YORK, 22.—The husband of Madame Di Murska, yesterday, caused the arrest of his Austrian valet, Vangosier, charged with abstracting three of his wife's diamonds, valued at \$2,000. The valet was committed for examination.

The work of killing cows sick with pleuro-pneumonia at Blissville, L. I., began yesterday. Owing to the severe cold this winter, the number of cows in stables was greater than usual. Many farmers had exhausted their supply of fodder and sent their cows to these stables where they were boarded at 50c a week. The number in the stables when the agitation about disease began was nearly 900. There are now only 450 animals there.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 22.—A report has just reached here from Rapid City that two hunters, Furgeson and Thompson, were murdered on the 20th by Indians near that place. A party of 20 men started from Rapid City to bring in the bodies and notify the ranchmen in that vicinity of the danger.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—A Stockton dispatch says: A terrific explosion took place at 2.30 to-day, at the head of the Stockton Slough, on Eldorado street. A crowd of more than 200 people assembled to witness the trial of a new propeller pump, set in the slough, and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near were prostrated. The body of the engine was blown a distance of 150

feet through the crowd. The dead lay prostrate in every direction, some fell into the slough from the bridge. Ten or 12 dead bodies lay in one heap at the northwest corner of the bridge; others lay strewn dead and dying on the street, blown from 50 to 100 feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces, and others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. The faces, hands and whole persons were smeared with dirt and smoke and cinders. The wounded were promptly cared for and the dead left undisturbed until the excitement had subsided, when they were removed to the coroner's office. The explosion was the result of recklessness on the part of the engineer. The steam gauge refusing to work, the engineer attempted to fix it, and failing, he screwed down the safety valve and went on with the work. The explosion occurred about 15 minutes afterwards. It killed J. M. Kirkpatrick, John Mielly, James Curry, George W. Foltz, Millard Folsom, William Allen, Michael Crowell, H. B. Bishop, Jr., Robert B. Johnson, James Cosgrove, Chas. Greanor, W. C. Taylor, B. S. Clowes, Foo Fee, a Chinaman, Thomas Sedgwick and J. F. Avery, the engineer in charge of the engine. The wounded number 26, three or four of whom are not likely to recover. Many were blown a considerable distance. The body of the engine weighing 2,500 pounds was blown over the telegraph wires and landed on a plaza. Men are still engaged in dragging the slough in hopes of recovering the bodies supposed to be thrown in it by the explosion. The flags thrown to the breeze in honor of the memory of Washington, were lowered to half mast after the explosion.

NEW YORK, 24.—The Times' Washington special has it on pretty good authority that Hayes will pocket the anti Chinese bill. This will not only defeat the bill but will prevent the Senate from attempting to pass it over his veto.

The World says, of the Chinese bill: If the bill had been entitled "A bill to bag congressional representation from California, in September, 1879," it would have been exactly and honestly described. What the effect of this action of Congress in both branches will be upon Californian election, its real objective point, cannot very well be foretold, because the two parties have kept very closely together in competition for the dishonors of the field so far.

The Herald's Washington special says: Hayes will certainly veto the Chinese bill, and enough votes to pass it over his veto cannot be had. The general public discussion and exposure of the bill has made men shy of it, and the fact that both parties have now put themselves on record against the Chinese, and thus done what they thought necessary to conciliate the anti-Chinese sentiment in California, satisfies many and weakens the bill.

The Washington correspondents of the World, Sun and Tribune think the President will veto the Chinese bill. The latter says at least five members of the cabinet are known to be uncompromisingly opposed to it. Not one of the President's advisers is believed to favor it.

The Tribune says, editorially of Blaine's letter, in reply to the reflections made by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, upon the Senators who voted for the Chinese bill: It is marked by many of Blaine's strongest characteristics. It is clear, concise, admirably stated, full of facts, and amply backed by authorities. Doubtless it is as strong a presentation of the anti-Chinese view as we are likely to have. But what it proposes is a reversal of the traditional policy of the United States. If that policy is to be reversed it should be done deliberately and decently, not with a discourtesy which we would not think of showing even to Spain or Mexico. If our traditional policy is to be reversed, it should be done only when the danger is so clear as to plainly warrant it. If, nevertheless, our traditional policy must be reversed, it should be at least a decent excuse for it that danger is increasing. Yet, to-day, and for at least the past six months, the danger has been steadily and largely diminishing.

The Herald, this morning, after an extended review of the political situation says: As regards the democratic candidate, the opinions at Washington do not materially differ from those recently expressed

at Albany. Although there is some diversity in both capitals, there is a marked preponderance of republican expectation that Tilden will be the democratic candidate, and on the democratic side a preponderating preference as well as expectation. This is truly remarkable in view of all the noise and scandal which attended the cipher dispatches.

The Tribune also says: The Tilden wave is looming in the west, east, north and south. All at once Connecticut has been submerged by it.

The Cincinnati Commercial has sounded the party workers of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and found among them all the general impression that Tilden is the coming man.

PHILADELPHIA, 24.—Chas. W. Angell, defaulting secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Co., arrived here late last night in charge of a detective.

The deputy sheriff took Angell into custody and conveyed him to the court of common pleas. Counsel for the Pullman Palace Car Co. announced his readiness to make proof of the prisoner being the person named in the warrant. The judge informed Angell of his rights under the law, but he replied that he did not desire that a writ of habeas corpus should issue. After hearing testimony, the judge remanded Angell to the custody of Detective Frank, of London, representing Illinois, and the sheriff taking a written receipt for the prisoner, Angell was then taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot and started for Chicago.

GALVESTON, 24.—A special from Santa Fe, N. M., announces more trouble in Lincoln county. H. J. Chapman, a lawyer, and the head of the McSwain faction, was shot dead in front of the court house, Lincoln.

FORT WORTH, 24.—A special says: On Sunday morning the stage hence for Fort Yuma, was halted inside the city limit, by three masked highwaymen, and two of the passengers compelled to give up their money. The mail bags were robbed of 14 registered packages.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 24.—Captain Paul Boynton, who has undertaken to float from this city to New Orleans in his life-saving suit, started on his long voyage at 8.30 this morning. The temperature of the water was at freezing point, and the river running full of ice. He expects to reach Rochester, Pa., to-night, Steubenville on Tuesday night, and Wheeling on Wednesday night.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 24.—A courier arrived at Fort Meade, yesterday, bringing news that two freight trains were attacked by the Indians, a few miles from Rapid City. He stated that the Indians fired several volleys into town to prevent citizens going to the rescue of the teamsters. Another board of Indians attacked Sulphur Springs station, on the Bismarck road, killing one man and running off four horses. Two companies of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Captain French, started yesterday from Fort Meade, in pursuit of the marauding savages. It is the general opinion that the present trouble is caused by Little Wolf's band of Cheyennes making their way to Sitting Bull's camp.

FOREIGN.

CAPE TOWN, 22.—The latest information from Mantzburg states that the total loss in the attack on Colonel Glynn's camp on the 22d of January is now estimated at only from 250 to 300 whites. Col. Wood's column has been victorious in all of its encounters with the enemy. Colonel Pearson still occupies an entrenched position at Ekowe. Lord Chelmsford and the headquarters of the staff intend making an effort to join Colonel Pearson. Reinforcements of British troops have arrived at Help Makaan. Cetewayo is reported as discouraged, fearful havoc among the finest troops having counteracted the effect of their victory. Every confidence is now felt by the public in the prompt reparation for the recent disaster. The native contingent has been forcibly disbanded and disbanded. Col. Pearson, with 1,200 British troops, is entrenched at Ekowe, thirty miles within the enemies territory. His communications have been interrupted for some days. The bush surrounding the post is infested with Zulus, but Col. Pearson has two months' provisions.