

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY DEC. 17

Indicted.—A dispatch from Beaver announces that Hatfield, who killed his wife's paramour recently, has been indicted for murder in the first degree.

Arraigned.—Last evening Matthew Pickett, an aged resident of Tooele, was arraigned in the Third District Court, on a one-count indictment charging him with unlawful cohabitation with his wives. He pleaded not guilty.

Bond Over.—This morning James Kelly, who is under arrest for burglarizing a house on First East Street, was arraigned before Justice Pyper this morning and pleaded not guilty. He waived examination and was held to await the grand jury's action. Bail was fixed at \$2,000, but as he could not furnish the amount he was placed in the custody of the sheriff.

The School Tax.—In the Third District Court this morning, Judge Kane gave his decision in the Tenth School District tax case. The injunction which had been obtained by Messrs. Critchlow, Hard, et al., was ordered dissolved, and the application for a perpetual injunction restraining County Collector Hardy from collecting the taxes was denied.

Going to Ann Arbor.—Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of a call from Brother John Bagley, of Montpelier, Idaho, who was about to leave for Ann Arbor, Michigan, to enter upon a course of studies in mathematics, surveying, civil engineering, etc. Brother Benjamin Cluff, Jr., of Provo, will join him at Granger and go east with him from that point, as the two will be fellow-students of the same institution.

THOMAS JEREMY BOUND OVER.

He Lived with One Wife Only.

But Dickson Follows Him Up Just the Same.

AND SHOWS THE FOLLY OF TRYING TO KEEP THE LAW.

This morning the preliminary examination in the case of the United States vs. Thomas Jeremy, for unlawful cohabitation, came up before Commissioner Critchlow.

Mr. Dickson was present as prosecutor, and Mr. Moyle acted as counsel for the defense.

The first witness was Mrs. Minnie Jeremy, who testified—“I am the defendant's wife; I have been living in this city; his first wife, Sarah, died eight years ago; his third wife, Matilda, is still living; I was married 21 years ago, and have six children, the youngest six years old; my husband

DOES NOT LIVE WITH ME,

and has not done for nearly four years; he provides for me and my family; I live in the Fifteenth Ward; the defendant rarely comes to my house, and then only on business; he has never come more than once a week; he only comes to the door; I cannot remember when he last came in the house; he has not eaten a meal there for three or four years; he has not passed a night there for the past five years; we separated because we saw by the papers what was coming, and

WANTED TO AVOID TROUBLE;

we saw that the Edmunds law would be passed, and prepared to avoid the penalty by not breaking it; when George Q. Cannon was taken, we thought our turn would come; I knew when the bill was passed, March 22, 1882; my husband and I lived together up to the time we heard they were after George Q. Cannon; this was about two years ago; then we stopped living together entirely.

To Mr. Moyle—The talk was before the time the Edmunds law passed; when I speak of George Q. Cannon, I do not refer to his arrest, but before then; my child was born on the 3rd of May, 1881; my husband ceased living with me six or seven months after; he has never taken a meal or stayed there since; we have

NOT LIVED TOGETHER SINCE THE

PASSAGE OF THE EDMUNDS LAW;

we agreed to live apart, just previous to that time; he did not live with me a part of the time after the law was passed; if I said he did, I made a mistake; he has a ten-acre field on which my house stands; when he came to my house he was on his way to work; he only called and asked how we were, and gave my son directions about the work.

To Mr. Dickson—David D. Jeremy is my son; he is 20 years old; the defendant lived with me a portion of the time until they were after George Q. Cannon.

To Mr. Moyle—He has not lived with me since I heard the rumor that Mr. Cannon was wanted; this rumor I refer to was at the time the Edmunds bill was passed; Mr. Jeremy has not lived with me for

OVER FIVE YEARS.

To Mr. Dickson—I mean that after the time they were after Mr. Cannon the defendant never came into the house; before then he used to come about twice a week, and stay a few minutes.

To Mr. Moyle—Sometimes he came in when I called him to bring me some food, or to transact business with my

son; he only stayed a few moments on such occasions.

Mrs. Matilda Jeremy testified—My maiden name was Nelson; I was married to the defendant 18 years ago; have lived with him in the Sixteenth Ward during the past three years.

To Mr. Moyle—Mr. Jeremy has lived with me all of the time except when he was out of the city; he had two wives when I was married to him.

David D. Jeremy testified—My mother's name is Minnie Jeremy; I work for my father on his farm in the Fifteenth Ward; have never seen him in mother's house during the past three years; have seen him at the door; he was never in the house when I was there.

To Mr. Moyle—I have always lived at the house, and my employment kept me there; it is understood in the family that father does not live with mother.

Mrs. Matilda Jeremy was recalled, and said to Mr. Moyle—Mr. Jeremy has lived with me alone for between five and six years; it is the understanding in the family that he lives only with me.

The prosecution rested their case with this evidence.

Eli A. Folland testified for the defense—I know the reputation in the neighborhood; it is reported that he lives only with one wife.

Harvey Hardy, a non-Mormon, testified—I am son-in-law of the defendant; the understanding in the family is that

HE LIVES WITH ONLY ONE WIFE.

Mr. Dickson—I ask that he be committed.

Mr. Moyle—Upon what evidence? Mr. Dickson—He visited the other wife.

Mr. Moyle called attention to the evidence that the defendant had only called to bring provisions to his wife, or to enquire after her and her children's welfare; it sorely was not the intention of the law to imprison a man for alone providing for his plural wife. Mr. Dickson had said that it was not necessary for a man to cease providing for his wife, and a man must be cruel-hearted indeed to require that the defendant be held for only doing this. Where a man had come so near abiding by the law as the defendant had done, he should be discharged.

Commissioner Critchlow held the defendant to await the action of the grand jury, and fixed bail at \$1,000.

The witnesses were instructed to appear before the grand jury on the 11th of February, 1887.

THE PAROWAN MURDER.

That is What, It Is, and Nothing Less.

A COLD-BLOODED, COWARDLY DEED.

The Assassin Almost at Large and Quite Indifferent.

EXAMINATION WAIVED—NO EXCITEMENT.

MARSHAL DYER DISMISSES THOMPSON FROM THE SERVICE, AND ORDERS HIM PLACED IN CONFINEMENT.

The bloody and uncalled-for taking off of a worthy young man at Parowan by a U. S. deputy marshal yesterday, was soon communicated throughout the more thickly populated districts, and has been the almost exclusive topic of conversation ever since. There is no disagreement thus far as to main facts, those which have occurred, even as to the conclusions, being merely differences of detail. That Dalton was mounted and engaged in driving cattle, that he was not in a menacing or threatening attitude, and that he was

SHOT BY THOMPSON

so soon after the latter called that there was no time to attempt an escape, even if Dalton had thought of such a thing, are facts well settled. The “damned spot” that will not out is—The victim was shot down in cold blood, unresisting, and Thompson deliberately and intentionally did the shooting.

The News was first to publish the announcement of the tragedy, having received the special dispatch which appeared in these columns yesterday. About the same time, however, Marshal Dyer received the following, which discloses nothing of consequence except a disposition to couple justification with the announcement:

BEAVER CITY, Utah,

Dec. 16, 1886.

Deputy Thompson under arrest at Parowan for killing a person attempting to escape arrest. Sargent over in county east of here.

CHAS. W. ZANE.

Charles W. Zane is assistant District Attorney for the Second District, and as such will be called upon officially to

PROSECUTE THOMPSON.

This may mean nothing and it may mean a great deal. Subsequently the following special arrived:

PAROWAN, U. T., Dec. 16.

E. M. Dalton, who was indicted about March, 1885, for unlawful cohabitation, was passing along the street on horseback, driving stock, and when just past Daniel Pace's residence an apostate, William Thompson, with a rifle, came out of the house with William O. Orton, and creeping along the fence until behind Dalton, halted him, and, firing instantly, shot the lat-

ter in the back. He fell from his horse and was carried into Page's house and expired in about an hour. He was removed to his mother's house where he now is. Thompson and Orton are arrested. Dalton was unarmed. He was about 30 years of age. He had filled a mission to the Southern States. Was the son of Edward Dalton, of Manassa, Col. He leaves two wives and seven children. It is claimed that Dalton never ran, but turned and went near the match, where he fell. “Crowds of people, weeping, followed the body to his mother's place. Public feeling is intense, but no danger is feared.

If anything more were needed to enable the impartial reader to arrive at a conclusion from evidence, the following, received later, ought to supply it:

PAROWAN, U. T., Nov. 16, 1886.

As Edward M. Dalton, indicted for unlawful cohabitation, was driving stock past the premises of Daniel Page, about 11 o'clock this morning, in company with others, Deputy Marshals W. Thompson and W. O. Orton, came out at the rear of the house and Thompson leveled his gun on Dalton, calling him to stop and as reported fired almost instantly; the ball passed through the body and causing death in about an hour. Thompson and Orton were arrested by Sheriff H. L. Adams and taken before Justice Henderson. They waived an examination and are likely to be committed to await the action of the grand jury.

Excitement ran high, but no overt act has been committed.

Take any other community in the United States similarly situated to Utah, and let one of the number who constitute the majority and are being raided upon and hounded day and night be shot down like a dog by one of the raiders and with no provocation or justification whatever, would the last paragraph of this dispatch have been appended? Hardly.

The organ of extermination and plunder, published in this city, this morning comes to the rescue of the assassin, of course. It pronounces Dalton a hard character, a desperate man, one not to be trusted, etc.; tells about one Gleason nearly capturing him when “he was at his door talking with his concubine,” and a lot more irrelevant, unfeeling trash, thus putting in a preliminary plea of fear, preparatory, perhaps, to one of self-protection, for Thompson. If that is to be the line of defense, it will have to stand alone, as nothing can be shown in justification of the act at the time and place it was committed. It will do, perhaps, as well as any other; it would, however, be cheaper to

NOT PROSECUTE AT ALL,

in a land where the laws mean one thing for one class and another thing for another class—where the walking over the dead or alive body of a “Mormon” is not only excusable but commendable. The same sheet attributes the absence of violence to fear of the effect its application would have at Washington; it must be in desperate straits, and its fund of falsehood has become most woefully poverty-stricken. Those who have a disposition to resort to lynch law do not usually stop to count the cost; they act first and deliberate after, for fear that the sober second thought might deter them from a consummation immediately wished; so there could have been none of that class there; nothing but law-abiding people (excepting the murderer and his accomplice), and the miserable he falls flat to the ground.

THE MURDERER'S TALK.

Thompson sent the following dispatch to Marshal Dyer yesterday evening:

PAROWAN, Utah,

December 16, 1886.

This morning, at about 11 o'clock, I undertook to re-arrest E. M. Dalton. of this place, he having escaped from the officers last spring. He was on horseback. Myself and W. O. Orton both halted him, but he turned his horse and started to get away. I fired with the intention of shooting over him. Called his name before I called to him to halt. Write you further from Beaver to-morrow.

W. THOMPSON, JR.

The reader can form his own conclusions from the above. For a man whose head is still moist with the blood of his victim, he indites in a very business-like, matter-of-fact style; not the slightest trace of trepidation or regret. The substance of it is—“Dalton turned to get away and I shot at him, hitting him. He is dead.” There is nothing like presence of mind and nerve!

The following special dispatches, received by the News this morning, give the latest particulars in relation to the tragedy, and elicit the charge of murder so definitely and conclusively that further controversy is idle:

PAROWAN, Dec. 17.

The examination of the deputy marshals the in justice's court show the killing of Dalton to be simply murder. The testimony of three witnesses, one non-Mormon, G. Halterman, S. T. Orton and Barbara Lyman, shows that only about three or four seconds elapsed from the call to halt to the gunshot. Dalton did not run but looked around, raised his hand toward the marshals, his horse turned around to the right and Dalton fell off on his back. When the witnesses came up they found he had turned over on his knees with his

face on his hands; they found him unconscious, and conveyed him to the house, where he came to, but seemed to suffer severely, spitting blood, and said he would not live. Doctor King found that the shot, from a

WINCHESTER RIFLE,

had entered the back of the left side, passing through the kidneys; about noon he appeared sinking, amid much sorrow and weeping of friends and relatives, when the cry was raised, “Why let him die in the house of his murderers?” Take him to his mother's!” and immediately strong hands took hold of his couch and he was conveyed outside on the way to his mother's house, followed by crowds of angry people, with threats of lynching Thompson. Dalton expired a rod or so from Page's gate. Thompson came to the telegraph office and was arrested by Sheriff Adams; he was angry, but seeing the angry crowds of people gathering around, felt safer in charge of the officers.

HE SEEMS UNCONCERNED,

said he knew what he was about, etc. The city marshal went out and dispersed the people, and the sheriff escorted his prisoner before Justice Henderson, where he waived an examination. The sheriff was to take him to Beaver, during the afternoon. A crowd of his friends came from Beaver with a writ of habeas corpus, taking him to Beaver.

Apostle H. J. Grant telegraphed from Cedar to the authorities here to keep order and not allow Dalton's friends to take the law into their own hands, as one wrong did not justify another. Apostle J. H. Smith is here now.

BEAVER, Utah, Dec. 17.

Yesterday afternoon a posse was ordered from Beaver to Parowan with a writ of habeas corpus for Thompson, followed by eleven grand jurors with the district clerk and others in three vehicles and horseback, all armed. The advance posse from Beaver, with the sheriff and a small posse from Parowan with the murderer, met the jury party in the night between Paragonah and Parowan, and arrived at Beaver at 8 a. m. to-day.

A short time ago this Thompson shot at Jensen in Parowan, an inoffensive Scandinavian, accused of unlawful cohabitation, because he skipped out of a back door.

The people are as calm as a summer morning.

Subsequent advices report Thompson as being very much at large about the court house; he walks around in an unconcerned manner and views the curiosity of those who appear in the neighborhood to get a glimpse at him with the utmost sang froid. Having accomplished an object he seems to have sought, he can now look down upon the ordinary mortals who hedge him round about, and content himself in the temporary inconvenience through which he is now passing with the thought—“I too have murdered a Mormon.”

THE LATEST

Is a dispatch from Beaver, dated 12:25 p. m., and is merely confirmatory, to some extent, of the above. It is as follows:

BEAVER, U. T., Dec. 17.

There was no examination. Witnesses are arriving from Parowan, and the case will go before the grand jury. Thompson spends part of the time at his father's and part of the time at the court house. He seems to be in no one's charge. There is no excitement, and all are anxiously awaiting the actions of the powers that be.

We are also enabled to publish the following:

PAROWAN, Dec. 17.

F. D. Richards: I came here last evening. People somewhat excited but quite deliberate. Dalton had no arms and offered no resistance in any form. He was driving cattle to pasture. He was about forty yards from the officer, and on horseback, in his shirt sleeves. He was ordered to halt three or four times in rapid succession. The witnesses say that not more than three seconds intervened between the command to halt and the firing. A large posse came from Beaver, for fear of lynching but there was no necessity for this move, as the people were not wild. Dalton had no opportunity to surrender, the firing followed so quickly the command to halt. The ball struck the left side a little back of centre, above the two lower ribs and ranged up. He only lived 45 minutes.

J. H. SMITH.

THOMPSON DISMISSED AS DEPUTY.

The position assumed by United States Marshal Dyer with reference to the occurrence is shown by his action last night. He promptly revoked Thompson's commission as Deputy Marshal, and dispatched Arthur Pratt to take charge of the district.

A News reporter called on Marshal Dyer this afternoon to obtain an expression of his position in regard to the tragedy. In the interview which followed the Marshal's condemnation of Thompson's course was unqualified. He says his orders to his men are emphatic that they shall perform their duties strictly and impartially. They are to refrain from the use of violence under all possible circumstances, and to deport themselves as gentlemen as well as officers. He further says that had his orders been adhered to in this case the deed would never have been committed.

Upon being informed that Thompson was being allowed more liberty than was customary in similar cases, Marshal Dyer immediately telegraphed to the sheriff of Beaver to have him placed in confinement, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

It is also the wish of Mr. Dyer that the investigation of the case be left for the grand jury of the next term, for, as the Marshal expressed it, “It would be unfair for Thompson's case to be handled by a jury of his own making.” The next jury will be summoned on regular venire, and are therefore more likely to be impartial.

HOLLISTER ON THE RAMPAGE.

Col. O. J. Hollister is one of the Republican Federal officials in Utah. He is assistant Internal Revenue Collector for this district. He is also Chief Secretary for the infamous political organization known as the “Utah Loyal League.” This afternoon he called on Marshal Dyer (while the News reporter was present) in a very excited condition. He said that he had received a dispatch from C. W. Bennett, in Washington, in which the latter said the deed was being heralded there as an outrage by a deputy marshal. The dispatch sent for the Associated Press by Col. Nelson, said Hollister, had been suppressed, and the “Mormon” side published. Continued O. J. H.: “Wm. Henry Smith, the Associated Press man in New York, is the G-d d-d-stinker in America I know him. I was agent here for a number of years, and Colonel Nelson has been for three years.” Col. Hollister kept on in this strain for some time. He wanted the Marshal to make a public matter of the dispatch sent to Governor West regarding the case, but this was refused, the Marshal replying, “The dispatch was a private one. The Governor may do as he pleases with it.”

“Can't you give us something?” cried Hollister. “Was there no justification for it?”

“No justification whatever,” replied the Marshal, “except what is stated in the telegrams to me. He says the man was trying to escape arrest, that is all. He had no right, no right whatever, to shoot. Why the man was only charged with a misdemeanor, and an officer has no right to shoot in such a case. The man had escaped twice before, but that is no justification. Thompson made a mistake; that is all his excuse.”

Hollister further urged the Marshal to give some authoritative statement which would palliate the case in the estimation of the authorities at Washington, but was referred to the telegrams received as the fullest information at hand.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY DEC. 18

December Term.—The September term of the Third District Court closed to-day. The December term will commence at 11 a. m. on Monday, and will be occupied by civil cases.

Contest Settled.—The will of Mother Stringham, who died at Holden, Millard Co., not long since, and which has been contested by her son, George Stringham, came up for hearing before Probate Judge Thomas C. Callister, at Fillmore, on Wednesday last. After listening to arguments on both sides, the Court denied the prayer of the petitioner and confirmed the former probate of the will.

Information Wanted.—Mrs. Fannie Arkwright, 1432 Francis Street, St. Louis, Missouri, is very anxious to get some information concerning one Cornelius Barrett, who was a first sergeant in Company I, 14th Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, in 1874. Barrett died in Washington while on a leave of absence, and it is understood that he left some property regarding which nothing is known. Any person who could send information concerning Barrett to the above address might do a kindly action and confer a lasting favor.

Fatal R. R. Accident.—A fatal accident occurred on the Denver & Rio Grand, Railway yesterday morning, by which Engineer Welch and Fireman McDonald lost their lives. The train was proceeding at a high rate of speed around a curve near Bridgeport station, and almost without warning ran into a herd of cattle. The fireman had thrown on the air-brake, but this perhaps magnified rather than diminished the danger, for the engine did not cut through as, in the absence of retardation it might have done, but was thrown from the track and overturned. The tender jammed into the cab and crushed the two men horribly. Death was instantaneous in one case and nearly so in the other. This was all the serious damage that was done.

Court Notes.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day:

Johnston Harvester Company vs. John H. Layton; court finds for defendant; plaintiff allowed until March 1st, 1887, to file statement on motion for new trial.

J. W. Rands et al. vs. Edward Blair; motion entered to retax costs and fix the proper allowance to the respective parties.

Samuel Levy vs. Salt Lake City; motion to retax costs set for Tuesday, the 21st.

John A. Groesbeck vs. George A. Meears; motion to amend complaint continued to Tuesday, the 21st.

Salt Lake City vs. Peter Tomney; motion for new trial set for Wednesday, the 22d.