

Thursday she had another conversation with Mr. Bassett, in which he pleaded with her to help him out of the difficulty he had got into, and he promised her that if she would do so he would withdraw the suit. She upbraided him for treating her in such a manner, and told him she could not help him, and said if he would support her children she would not bother him. He never asked witness' consent to marry Kate Smith, nor spoke to her on the subject before Sunday, August 17th. He then told her he thought

HE HAD DONE RIGHT,

as he would continue to support her and her children. She had borne six children, only two of whom are now alive. She told Mr. Bassett if he married another woman she would not live with him afterwards—she would not live with any man in polygamy, but she did not want to be divorced. She had refused to live with him previous to the time the divorce was obtained.

Mr. Rawlins, for the defense, moved to strike out the evidence, as being incompetent and should not go to jury. No evidence contained in it showed that defendant is guilty of polygamy or of unlawful cohabitation. No evidence had been given to show that he had lived in the association such as follows unlawful marriage, by the statement of the witness, and no corroborating evidence could be shown that he lived in unlawful cohabitation. If he is convicted it would be on the statement of the woman who had threatened "to give him away" if he sued for a divorce; and from her statements it had not been proved that the defendant had ever married another wife. Counsel read authorities to support his argument that no sufficient corroborative evidence had been given to support the

ALLEGED CONFESSION

of defendant to witness that he had married another wife. Such statements, without other evidence to confirm them, should not be permitted to go to the jury, and he renewed his motion to strike out.

Mr. Dickson followed with a lengthy argument for the prosecution, in which he contended that if the defendant's marriage to Kate Smith can be proved by confession, it can be proved by confession to one witness only and it was for the jury to determine the validity of his admission of the marriage and of the competency and credibility of the witness. He argued further that no certificate was necessary, neither were eye witnesses essential to prove the fact of the marriage, but deliberate admissions of the defendant were sufficient to prove the fact, whether of a first wife or a second one, whether it be in Utah or elsewhere. But, he said, the jury in considering it must be convinced of the fact beyond a reasonable doubt, and that is all that is required.

After a rejoinder from Mr. Sheeks, the court overruled the objections of the defense, and denied the motion to strike out the testimony of Mrs. Bassett. The court then took recess.

AFTERNOON.

At 2 p. m. the court again assembled. Mrs. Bassett was recalled and said that after the defendant had been from home on the day above named, he told her he had been to Lewis' in Logan. On cross-examination she said she did not immediately after Mr. Bassett told her he had a divorce, tell the prosecuting officer that he had another wife. She told others of it subsequently. She denied the divorce—did not acknowledge it. But Mr. Bassett and witness ceased to live together after that time.

Mr. Rawlins then said the defense would show that Mr. Bassett was married to Kate Smith, but not until he had been divorced from his first wife. The divorce was obtained on the 15th of January, 1886. The divorce bill was put in as evidence.

MRS. KATE BASSETT

was then sworn and testified—She was married to defendant on the 25th of January, 1886, at Salt Lake City, but was never married to him prior to that time. She had previously resided in Logan, where she was born. Went to Salt Lake City on the day before he was married, January 24. She had been for a long time clerk in the Fourth Ward Co-op. store in Logan. She went to work about 8 a. m. and often remained at the store till a late hour at night. Took breakfast before she went to work, but usually took her lunch with Emily Robbins, who was manager of the store. A day book was then presented to witness, which she recognized as the one used in the store, and containing entries made by herself while working there, and which, at the request of counsel, she marked with a pencil. Did not meet defendant in Logan in August, 1884. Previously she had only had a speaking acquaintance with him. In October of 1884 went to Salt Lake City to Conference; stayed at the Valley House part of the time, part with friends, and one night at the Continental Hotel. The reason for the latter was that, in company with her sister and husband, she went to the theatre, and being late when they came out, they all went to the Continental Hotel. Her sister and herself occupied the same room together, the husband another room. On cross-examination witness said defendant

DID NOT VISIT HER

at any of these places while she was in the city. She saw him once in company with some other members of the Logan

choir at the tithing office, where he was then working. They all shook hands with him and then went on their way. She had known Mr. Bassett about nine years altogether. Defendant commenced paying his addresses to witness some time in October, 1885, when she made a proposition to her of marriage; she accepted it on condition that he obtain a divorce from his wife; she knew that he intended to get a divorce from her. When he began to write to her at first, it was only in a friendly way. A searching cross-examination was then continued as to her refusing to answer the question of the grand jury whether she was married to her husband at any other time than on the 25th of January, 1886; whether she had been in the Logan Temple and when; if she had been married by any former marriage to her husband in the Temple. She answered that she was in the Temple some time in June, 1884, and thought she was there again some time in December of the same year; and

SHE WOULD SWEAR

that she was only married to her husband once. She was also severely questioned again in relation to the entries made by her in the day book, and those made by Mr. Robbins. She was then questioned as to whether she was a member of the Church, and if she believed in all the doctrines of the Church, including polygamy; she answered that she was born and raised in the Church, and believed in all its tenets.

Adam Speirs sworn. Was justice of the peace in Salt Lake county, and he performed the ceremony of marriage between the defendant and Miss Kate Smith on January 25th, 1886. That was all.

Mrs. Kate Smith Bassett was recalled and asked if the Temple belonged to the church; if religious services were held there, if marriages were celebrated, and if she did not know that plural marriages were celebrated in that Temple. She said

SHE DID NOT KNOW

whether such was the case or not. She was then excused.

Mrs. Emma Bailiff sworn. She corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Kate Bassett relative to their visit in Oct., 1884, to Salt Lake City, and where she stopped, etc. Never knew that defendant ever paid any attention or addresses to her sister in that year. Mrs. Florence Smith and Mrs. Lucy Cardon, gave similar testimony. Mrs. Harriet Robbins confirmed the statements of Mrs. Kate Bassett relative to her being engaged in the Fourth Ward Co-op. store, her duties, the hours she was there, usually, and the manner of entries made in the day book. The book was shown to witness and she recognized it as one used in the institution. Mr. Dickson questioned her pointedly about the marriage of defendant to Kate Smith and asked her if she had not

HEARD IT RUMORED

that they were married a long time before Kate left the store, to which she answered emphatically, "No."

Joseph E. Wilson was sworn. He testified that Mr. Bassett was formerly clerk in the tithing office in Logan. When he left there witness succeeded him, but there were some matters connected with the accounts that required some explanation and witness wrote to defendant for the information and he went to Logan to furnish it to him. This was in 1884. Did not know whether defendant had any other business there, or not, at that time.

David Griffith was sworn. Was formerly a restaurant keeper in Salt Lake City. Defendant boarded with witness regularly from about the middle of August, 1884, until April, 1885. Mrs. Griffith, wife of the last witness, corroborated her husband's statement, and said Mr. Bassett always ate at the same table with witness and her husband.

John Gallagher testified that Bassett went to his restaurant to board about April, 1885, and continued so to do for about one year. He was there continuously during that time. He might have been away a day or so, but witness could not positively say that he was.

John Hilton, watchman at the Tithing office, Salt Lake City, testified that he knew that defendant slept there

EVERY NIGHT,

except four nights, from April, 1884, till August, 1886.

Susanah Harding testified that she kept the "Cache Valley House," in Logan, in 1884, and that the defendant came there in August of that year, and stayed there about three days. He slept there during that time, but did not have Kate Smith with him, neither did she come there while Bassett was there.

Thomas B. Cardon, of Logan, corroborated Kate Bassett's testimony relative to the visit to Salt Lake in 1885.

Mrs. Robbins was recalled by Dickson and asked if she and her husband were members of the "Mormon" Church. She said yes. This closed the testimony. The jury were then excused till 10 a. m. Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The grand jury came in this evening and presented a number of indictments, against whom and for what we shall know in due time. They ignored the cases of the People vs. John Woodfield, Elihu Warren and Walter Warren, et al., charged with malicious mischief.

For a long time the minions of the law have been on the qui vive for Henry W. Manning, of Hooper. They have raided his residence once or twice unsuccessfully; but to-day they "struck him." Deputies McLellan and Dyke visited Manning's house, found him at home and brought him to Ogden when he gave bonds for \$3,000, to appear to answer a charge of violating the Edmunds act. J. W. Browning and E. H. Nye were sureties for him. Charles Frank, of Logan, was brought into court and pleaded guilty to a two-count indictment charging him with unlawful cohabitation from January 1st, 1885, to January 1st, 1887. He will be sentenced on Saturday, the 9th.

THE "AMERICAN" MILL.

Heber Gordon, a native of Great Britain, this afternoon applied in the District Court for citizenship. A severe test oath was administered to him. He was thoroughly catechised by the Court as to his general qualifications, and then specifically questioned as to his theological views, to become a citizen of the American Union. He was a member of the "Mormon" Church; was baptized when he was quite young; knew what polygamy was; was aware that Congress had passed a law making it a crime; if he was admitted to citizenship, and sat in the jury box, he would convict any man who violated that law, if evidence warranted it; did not know whether the revelation on plural marriage was true or not; he believed it was, but he would not obey it, he would now obey the

LAW OF THE LAND.

he could not say that he would obey all the counsels of the President and other authorities of the Church. He became completely mixed, however, when Mr. Dickson catechised him, and sometimes gave answers opposite to those the questions implied. The Court told Gordon to withdraw his application for the present, as he "did not seem to know whether he believed the doctrines of his Church or not; but it was time that he did, and he had better study the matter over. Gordon retired, but about five o'clock p. m. he returned and renewed his application. He said he had recovered from the excitement he was in when last before the court. He now knew he did not believe the revelation of Celestial Marriage, and by the time Dickson got through with him he appeared to be thoroughly revolutionized; he would prosecute all his brethren who violated the proscription act; he would now the offenders; would search them out, would report them to the proper authorities, in fact, comply with all that was required, he would become a

SPOTTER AND A SPY,

and if required to go on a mission and preach polygamy, he said he would suffer himself to be cut off from the Church. He had spoken several times in meetings and had borne his testimony to the truth of this Church. When asked by Mr. Dickson how he had become so suddenly changed in his views in only a few hours, he said he never was before a court before, and was confused when he was first questioned. Dickson was still in much doubt as to whether he ought to be admitted; but the court allowed him to be sworn and he received his papers.

Now, Gordon may make a good citizen, but I do not believe the Judge has confidence in him. Who will be responsible if he is not "loyal?" The test is severe and such as almost compels a "Mormon" man or woman, to deny his religious faith or connections before he can become a citizen of the United States. And it is the intention of the court and the attorney to continue this method whenever one of them makes application; and, as they declared, they intend to know just

WHERE A MAN STANDS

before he is admitted to citizenship. They will have no half answers—they must be full, complete and pointed—indeed, they must be entirely to the taste of the inquisitors or their applications will be denied.

WASHINGTON.

General Logan's Death—Affected Anxiety as to the President—The Utah Lobby Idle—Miss Ada Dwyer—Preparing for the Snow Case, etc.

News' Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1887.

This has been an eventful week here. Since my last writing Gen. John A. Logan has yielded to inevitable dissolution and been placed in a sepulchre until a permanent resting place shall have been provided for his remains. All honor was paid to the memory of the great dead, and while the papers were filled with column after column of eulogies regarding his life and character, there were many little incidents that grew out of the great loss which leads one to the belief that there is still a wealth of human sympathy in the soul, though it may be buried many fathoms deep beneath the anxieties and the ambitions of a selfish world. The response that has been made to the appeal in behalf of Mrs. Logan is an evidence of that sentiment that has filled the

AMERICAN HEART

at the loss of this great man. The memory of John A. Logan will long hold a tender and revered esteem in the

mind of this nation. The remarkable spectacle of all people and of all parties, uniting, and even vying to do honor to the memory of the dead Senator, and extolling his virtues, is a sight that must command admiration in an age when men wall over its partisanship and the absence even of an element of justice to humanity. It is not yet decided where the remains will find a permanent abode, but there is a wide sentiment in favor of their being given a place in the National Capitol. Illinois, however, is making every effort to have her honored son returned to the midst of those who had given him their suffrages and who shared his ambitions, rejoiced in his successes and grieved with him in his sorrows. She has many claims, but it is a general impression that the nation will demand him.

The death of General Logan has provoked much more comment on the rather protracted illness of

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

than would otherwise have been indulged in. It has been said that death loves a shining mark, and it may be observed that when it does strike there are any number of kind souls who console themselves by looking anxiously for another shining spot at which death may take a shot. So crouchers have taken a cue from the recent death, and by putting it and President Cleveland's rheumatism together, have settled down to anticipations which may be consoling to them as settling the vexed point as to who will next be the target. President Cleveland has evidently been a very sick man; perhaps not so sick as in a condition of protracted pain which has harassed him considerably; but, with all due consideration for these social birds of evil who are forever croaking bad omens, and who never know what it is to be happy until they have made themselves thoroughly miserable, Grover Cleveland does not seem to be the kind of man who has any fear, and he does not wilt at the consciousness of being

A SHINING LIGHT.

He is bent upon remaining in the White House six years longer—that is, if rumor be of any credit—and in so far as the Pale Horse is concerned, it is evidently not the Dark Horse that is to defeat him. What destiny may do in the matter is one of those things that mortals must needs wait to find out.

It might be interesting to your readers to know that Dr. J. P. Newman delivered the funeral oration over the remains of General Logan. It lasted about one hour. One of the papers has suggested that it would have been in better taste had he spoken but fifteen minutes. From the reputation of Newman, the remarks would have come in better taste had they come from almost any other source, for John P. Newman is certainly the monumental sycophant of the American public.

Nothing of interest regarding Utah has occurred this week. There may be a renewal of the attempt to create excitement with the reassembling of Congress, which occurs on Tuesday. The

ANTI-MORMON LOBBY

has, I am informed, spent its holiday in Boston and New York. At any rate, it has not been here. Governor West also is away. It is understood, however, that he will again come here from Kentucky, where he now is, before he returns to Utah. So far, there is no information that he has made any direct effort to urge the passage of the Edmunds-Tucker bill, but, as I have said before, his presence here, in view of his recommendations, is a constant menace to your people. It is a little surprising that a man professing to be so desirous of accomplishing only good, could so soon be won over to the advocacy of the methods formulated by the freebooters of Utah, who operate "on the plan that they'll keep all they get, and get all they can."

Just before Congress adjourned, R. N. Baskin, the twice yearly lobbyist of the Loyal League, presented himself before the judiciary committee of the House, where an informal session was being held. He stated that he desired to make a further statement with regard to the

BILL ON UTAH,

on which they had already made a report, and assuring them that he had matter to lay before them which it was very desirable they should be in possession of. He was, however, coolly informed by the acting chairman that they knew all they wanted to; that they had other business to attend to; that action had already been taken by the committee on the bill to which he referred, and that they had given to the subject all the time and attention they proposed to. Mr. Baskin carried his important explanation away with him. It must be painfully humiliating to a person that, even as a lobbyist, he should be compelled to place himself where he invites such degrading results as a reward for his pains. If the man does not shame the cause, it is a profound certainty that the cause would shame a man.

PERSONAL AND OTHER POINTS.

This week Miss Ada Dwyer has been performing here in "Alone in London." Miss Dwyer, I have been informed, is a native of Salt Lake City, and the fact that her character is a trying one, because it is that of a boy—a crippled waif—she does remarkably well. She certainly has talent of a high order, and realizing that the road to

excellence is by labor alone, she may yet surprise those of her native city.

F. S. Richards has arrived and is at work preparing for the arguments before the Supreme Court in the Snow case, which are set for hearing on the 17th inst.

The Woman's Suffrage Convention will hold a three days' session here, beginning on the 25th or the 26th.

The weather for the month, taken altogether, has been simply abominable. It is now very cold and clear.

WALTON WOLD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PREMONITION OF APPROACHING DEATH.

SOUTH JORDAN, Dec. 31, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

It has become our painful duty to chronicle the death of John T. Jackson, son of George W. and Sarah E. Jackson, aged eleven years the 19th of last August.

He had been ailing for some time and last Sunday he seemed much worse; but simple remedies were administered by the parents and he seemed to recover. Yesterday morning he got up and dressed himself, feeling very well until about noon when he became suddenly prostrated. He vomited excessively, being unable to retain anything in the stomach, not even the water which he craved. He also complained of pain in the abdomen. He continued in this condition until half past eleven last night, when dissolution took place.

The parents are plunged into the deepest grief. The circumstances connected with his death are peculiar. Since George E. Beckstead was accidentally shot a few weeks ago he has been continuously asking his parents: "I wonder who will be the next to die?" A few days since he went to the cemetery and wished his father to find their burying lot. A few moments before his death he called his father to his side and said, "Kiss Johnny, for I am going to leave you." His father tried to dissuade him from such thoughts and asked him how he knew he was going to die. He replied, "Because the Lord called me."

DESERET.

AN OLD VETERAN RESCUED FROM DEATH.

AURORA, Sevier County, Utah,

January 4th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

In this little village there is not often anything of much importance, or that would be interesting to your many readers. Last night, however, a little excitement was created, it being reported that Z. H. Baxter, sen., was lost. He is nearly four score years old, and a year or so ago became more or less demented. He has been much in the habit of walking around a great deal in the day time. Yesterday while his son was after a load of firewood, the old man strolled down towards the river, whose banks on either side are densely covered with willows and rose brush, with here and there a stock trail running through. Seemingly he eluded his watchers, they being females, and was lost among the willows. After dark the report went round that his folks were unable to find him. In less than an hour there were about thirty men and boys gathered at the place of search, carrying lanterns. Then the search began in earnest. After following his footprints, discovered with great difficulty, the bark of a dog was heard. Those who were foremost bounded to full speed through the willows, and on arriving at the spot where the dog was they suspended their lanterns over bank which was about five feet high and perpendicular to the water's edge. On leaning over the bank as far as they could with safety, they the old gentleman standing in water about two and a half feet deep, in semi-nude condition, holding on overhanging willows. The men immediately rescued him from his perilous situation. He was wrapped in overcoats, and a fire lighted, near which he was placed, pending the arrival of a vehicle, which soon reached the scene. He was placed in it and conveyed to his home, where he has been receiving proper attention. Had the rescue been delayed, it is feared Baxter would doubtless have perished.

Respectfully,

N. VAN LEUYEN.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial Bottles Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.