

such company I cannot say. This much I do know, that five days before the election a note was received here from him stating to the People's Party that "he was not a candidate for representative." Yet these people presumed to continue to use it, and also this I know, the "Liberal" leaders here endeavored to get hold of some of the "People's tickets" for the purpose of placing thoses stickers on so as to pass them around, and failed, as our committee watched those tickets pretty closely.

Now Mr. Editor, if corresponding with a Liberal leader for the purpose of manipulating the People's ticket by placing the name of a "Liberal" candidate on it; if seeking to elect a "Liberal" instead of a People's man, don't make a man a member of the "Liberal" party, what does? Also, is a man an "Independent" or a "Liberal," or what is he, who would take another party's ticket, and deface the names thereon by putting names of the opposition in their place?

Yours Respectfully,
"ENQUIRER."

SCIPIO, Millard Co., Utah, Aug. 10, 1889.

H. F. THORUP ARRESTED.

Tuesday, August 13 the home of H. F. Thorup, in the First Ward, was visited by deputy marshals, and he was arrested. The complaint against him was made by Boman Cannon, and alleges unlawful cohabitation from Jan. 1, 1888, to Aug. 9, 1889, with Christina and Sena Thorup.

Mr. Thorup was taken before Commissioner Greenman, and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Varian appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Moyle for the defense.

MRS. CHRISTINA THORUP

was the first witness called. She stated that she was the legal wife of the defendant and declined to testify. She was excused.

MRS. SENA JENSEN THORUP

testified—I am the plural wife of Mr. Thorup; have not lived with my husband since he came from the penitentiary; my youngest child is nearly two years old; the first wife has a younger child—five months old; I have not; I believe it wrong to tell what is not true; I know that "Mormonism" is true; I know that you cannot put the truth down; I am telling the truth; my husband has not been in my house since he came from the penitentiary; I do what I can to support myself, by washing and sewing; Mrs. Thorup's youngest child has been in my house two months; the mother is in my house every day; the baby is left at my house because Mrs. Thorup has so much work; it takes some nourishment from a bottle.

The baby not being present in court, a recess was taken.

MRS. H. W. HANNIBAL

testified—I know where Mr. Thorup's wives live, but am not intimately acquainted with them; they come over to my house for water;

they live in separate houses; Mrs. Sena Thorup brought a little baby to me this morning, to take care of while she was up town; am acquainted with Mr. Thorup; never saw him at his plural wife's house.

DEPUTY S. L. SPRAGUE

testified—I saw Mrs. Sena Thorup nursing the young baby this morning.

DEPUTY BOMAN CANNON

testified—I arrested Mrs. Sena Thorup this morning, as a witness; that was about 7 o'clock.

This was all the testimony, and Mr. Varian asked that the defendant be held to the grand jury.

Mr. Moyle wanted to know on what evidence, as the witnesses had testified there had been no living together. There was positively no evidence against the defendant. It was shown that he had two wives, but there was not the slightest semblance of evidence that he had lived with both and broken the law. It has been proven that he is innocent of the charge.

Mr. Varian said there was evidence of unlawful cohabitation and adultery. This is only a preliminary examination, and we are not bound by the evidence here. We have shown that the plural wife was nursing a child. She claims it was the first wife's child. These circumstances are sufficient to indicate that the second wife is the mother of the child. The presumption is that the defendant is its father.

Mr. Moyle said it was the duty of the court to follow the evidence, and not to proceed upon a theory opposed to all the evidence. It was shown that because of the family circumstances, the second wife was nursing the child of the first wife. The government has proven this man innocent, and it is

A FARCE—

an outrage for the commissioner to hold the defendant. Justice requires that he should be discharged. He should receive the protection of the law.

Commissioner Greenman—I think there is probable cause, and will hold the defendant in the sum of \$1500 and the plural wife in \$500.

SKELETONS FOUND.

An explanation of the presence of 300 skeletons found in the bluffs near Yankton, Dak., a few days since, is thought to have been found. Samuel Henderson, a resident of Springfield, S. D., who is 63 years old, says that when he was 14, which was in 1840, he was a resident of the Mormon town of Nauvoo, Ill. About that time the Mormons were much persecuted, and were searching for a far away home in the head of the unexplored West, and, as is known, they subsequently found the Salt Lake region, and there located.

Mr. Henderson remembers of a colony of men, women and children which left Nauvoo about the year 1840 for the purpose of exploring the country west of the Missouri River and reporting results. They

were never heard from and were supposed to have been exterminated. It is believed that these are the remains of the Mormon pilgrims. The date given by him corresponds with the estimated age of the bones. There were men, women and children in the colony. There are the bones of men, women and children in the pit. The lost Mormon colony took this direction from Nauvoo, and it is further positively known that for one year they encamped at the mouth of the Niobrara River, only twenty-five miles from where the skeletons were found. Physicians who have examined the bones pronounce them to be the remains of white people. Not a relic has been found which could prove their identity.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

We do not think Mr. Henderson's statement gives the true explanation of the presence of the skeletons. We know of no Latter-day Saints who went in the direction indicated and disappeared. Some wintered among the Yankton Sioux and afterwards traveled west in safety. If any considerable body of "Mormons" had disappeared in South Dakota, or the region surrounding, something would have been known of the occurrence, but there is no history to that effect. The skeletons may be those of white people, as claimed, but some other explanation must be sought for their being buried there.

FROM SAN JUAN.

President F. A. Hammond, of San Juan Stake, arrived in this city August 15th per R. G. W., having left his home in Bluff City one week ago. The first 150 miles to Thompson's Springs, he traveled by team. When about sixty miles from Thompson's Springs he noticed two horsemen coming towards him who sheered out from the road as soon as they descried him and returned to the trail after he had passed by. They were riding at a pretty lively gait, and took care not to get near enough for them or their horses to be recognized. About three or four hours later, while noon-ing at Hatch's ranch, a lone horseman came to his camp, got a drink of water, smoked a pipe a few moments and chatted with Brother Hammond and his daughter, who was traveling with him, incidentally inquiring about a number of persons living in the region of the Blue Mountains, most of whom, by the way, are usually considered pretty hard characters. Brother Hammond was busy about his team and did not take special notice of the man's actions, but his daughter observed him more closely and saw that he seemed wary and suspicious, glancing nervously about quite frequently, as if fearful that he might be detected. A sequel to his actions and those also of the first couple met was soon afterwards obtained, for fifteen minutes after parting with the traveler they met two young men named Wilson from Moab in hot pursuit of a mare which had been stolen from them by the