

SOME OF THE EVENTS OF FIVE YEARS.

THE autumn of 1881 found Utah in a condition of great prosperity. Probably in no year since its settlement was the financial condition of the people so good as at that time. Money was more plentiful than it had ever been before, and real estate improvements and all kinds of business enterprises were pushed with unprecedented vigor. Politically the people were still free, their liberties being restricted only by certain conditions from which all of the Territories suffered alike, and which were features of the territorial system without special reference to them. Their rights had often been assailed but up to the date mentioned without material success to the assailants. The year 1882 opened with this condition of affairs prevailing in the Territory, but with a black and threatening cloud hanging over the heads of the people in the shape of the Edmunds bill, which was pending in Congress.

It seemed incredible that that measure should pass, and every prospect seemed to indicate a long period of prosperity to the Territory. But it became a law. In Utah alone from 12,000 to 15,000 citizens were made aliens in a day. A galling punishment was inflicted upon them without trial or opportunity for defense, and they were robbed of vested rights whose value cannot be estimated. Litigation for testing the shameful provision of disfranchisement was carried to the court of last resort, only to end in the exaltation of wrong. Next came the crusade, having for its object the destruction of families, the ruin and degradation of pure and honored women, and the branding with infamy of children by the thousand. Husbands and fathers, chosen from among the best citizens of the Territory, began to be thrown into prison in large numbers, but the ferocious appetite of tiger-like persecutors of an unpopular religion, so far from being satiated, was only whetted. The twin infamies of packed juries and segregated indictments were introduced to further gratify it. Trials were farces and arrest meant conviction with unerring certainty.

Then, as if to close up every possible avenue of escape from a severe punishment, interpretations of the law followed each other fast, each new one changing that which preceded it, and making it more and more difficult for the most law-abiding among the oppressed class to live within its provisions, until now a polygamist is required to utterly repudiate, cast off and abandon his own flesh and blood and irretrievably destroy his own honor and self-respect.

Probably in the long list of wrongs incident to the events we are referring to, not one shows more plainly the merciless character of the spirit of the crusade, than the device of segregation, by means of which an offense which the law says shall be punishable by a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for six months, is rendered liable to be visited with a penalty that would absorb a fortune in fines and a life time in duplicated terms of imprisonment.

The foregoing brief statement of events so familiar to our readers is made for the purpose of illustrating the rapidity with which certain consummations have been approaching within the last five years; and also to show that, if occurrences of such a heretofore incredible character have transpired within the last half decade, we may be prepared to see follow within a similar period in the future, even greater ones.

Had any man during the closing months of 1881, predicted what has occurred since then; that the foundations of our government would have been undermined by a bill of attainder sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States; that a war on the peaceful families of this Territory, having for its object their utter destruction, would have been carried as far as it has; that so large a number of men, prominent and loved in the community, would be cast into prison, as now languish there; that many of our best citizens would so soon become exiles; that trials in our courts would become so utterly farcical as they are; that juries would convict, with or without evidence, with the precision of machinery, as we see them do; and that the present deplorable condition of affairs would be brought about in so short a time, in our fair Territory, he would not have been believed, even by many who claim to have faith in modern prophecy and revelation.

The occurrences of the last five years afford ample ground for faith that predictions of events in the same line, but of even greater magnitude, made by men of inspiration who have lived in modern times, will also be strikingly verified. We are manufacturing history with marvelous rapidity.

BULGARIA'S NEW PRINCE.

WALDEMAR, son of Christian, King of Denmark, has been chosen ruling Prince of Bulgaria. His election was decided on yesterday, and his name was to have been put to the Great Sobranje to-morrow; but it seems that other counsels prevailed, and the election was made shortly after the

determination was arrived at. This, some would think, settles the question, but it is far from doing so. In the background of the picture stands the Russian agent Kaulbars frowning and grim; he will not recognize the body that chose the Prince nor the Prince himself, unless, indeed, the power he represents changes its tactics all at once and takes a decided departure from the course it has lately pursued—an altogether improbable thing. What next will be done can of course only be conjectured; but that trouble is ahead, and not very far ahead either, is as certain as anything not yet developed can be.

The Catholic clergy of New York have, during the present canvass in relation to the mayoralty, violated a rule that has hitherto governed them, namely, to never interfere in elections. A prominent merchant of that city recently addressed a communication to Monsignor Thomas S. Preston, an authoritative representative of the Catholic clergy of the metropolis, asking if it was true that the latter were supporting the candidacy of Henry George. Mgr. Preston replied, stating that the Catholic clergy regard George's principles as dangerous, and that they are opposed to his election. This correspondence has been given to the press and will certainly have its effect upon the followers of George, many of whom are Catholics.

People in and near Charlotte, N. C., are mystified and not a little disturbed over what they consider a remarkable phenomenon. One day recently some one discovered that rain was falling copiously from a cloudless sky within very narrow limits. Two trees, standing at a short distance from each other, marked the boundaries of the rainfall. The news spread and hundreds of people gathered to witness the strange scene and watched it for two hours. Next day the rain-fall was repeated and the following day the two trees again marked the limits of a similar storm. There was apparently no cause whatever for the rain. There were no rain clouds in the sky and the weather was charming everywhere except between these two trees. Of course everybody is talking about the strange occurrence, some even connecting it in an unknown way with the earthquakes which are still disturbing the South, but the theories advanced are theories only, and with no basis or foundation. No one pretends to say positively what freak of nature is responsible for the curious exhibition, and among the ignorant there is not little alarm. The spectacle of rain dropping out of a cloudless sky for three days in succession has drawn better than a circus, and the two trees have become objects of awe to many and of curious fascination to all. Thousands have seen it and wondered, and the more they speculate the more mystified they become.

R. S. Gardner, United States Indian Commissioner, says: "The actual condition of the Indian is much better than is generally known. In fact, with one or two exceptions, every tribe has regularly improved since its adoption by the Department of the Interior. Ordinarily the idea of the Indian is that of a poor, half-clothed, dirty heathen whose life is passed in filth and idleness. But if the holders of such ideas should see the Indian as he is in many cases they would be more than surprised. Do you know that the Osage Indians number about 1,000 and have nearly \$8,000,000 to their credit in the United States Treasury? Why, I know a dozen Indians that own more than 2,000 head of good horses; that have fields of wheat and barley, good houses, and whose children go regularly to school. The government gives them the preference as sellers and buys from them the forage necessary for the soldiers. They buy barley and wheat from the Indians, and both save money for the government and aid the Indians. The agents with which the Indians had most to do in early times were a pretty hard set, and the effect of their influence may yet be seen. Naturally the full-blooded Indian is as honorable as can be. I would as soon take the word of a full-blooded Indian as any man in the world. If he tells you he will do a thing you may rest assured he will do it. If he owes you any money he will pay it, if he possibly can. The character of the present agents is that of honorable, upright men, and association with such will go a long way towards civilizing and encouraging the Indians in the lines most beneficial to them. There is as little danger of outbreak for the next decade among the Indians as there is danger right here in Chicago."

They gave a one-act play in Detroit the other night and then waited so long that the audience became impatient. The orchestra played their entire stock of waltzes. Then the manager came on and explained that two children who were needed in the piece were lost. They had been started from the hotel all right, but had not turned up at the theatre. The whole force was out scouring the streets and looking them up. Eventually the youngsters were found asleep in a hotel and then the entertainment proceeded.

A New York paper has the following caustic comment upon the city of Beecher and Talmage: "Brooklyn's title to be the City of Churches"

was invalidated by the result of Tuesday's election. In a square light, with the churches all on one side and the gamblers and saloon-keepers on the other, the latter won by 13,000 majority, and brought Ridgway in 2,100 votes and more ahead of his ticket. The churches will do well to bestir themselves."

It seems strange that none of our exchanges have attempted to make a pun on the name of Mr. Henn, Captain of the *Galatea*. We think it might be accomplished with a little scratching. —Ex.

But to do so would be setting a bad egg sample.

PROVO POINTS.

THE PEARSON TRIAL.

Is likely to continue through the term. The Court on Saturday ruled that the prosecution could show acts of the defendant prior to Jan. 10th, 1886.

Alvin Rose was put on the witness stand.

Q.—What was defendant's condition at the time you met him as to sobriety or drunkenness?

A.—He was under the influence of liquor.

Q.—State his conduct.

A.—He first asked me how I'd trade horses; I told him I would trade; he asked me to give boot; I offered my shaps and quilt to boot; he wanted \$10 to boot; it was the horse that Charlie Green was riding, and he (Green) rode on; Pearson called him back, twirled his pistol in the air and shot it off; Green came back, they then had a quarrel; Green said there was no use fighting; defendant said he would fight anyway; Green said he would not, but would do anything else; so Pearson told him to lie down; he refused at first, but finally laid down, then got up; we started to the track; and Pearson remarked that he was going to trade horses and get ten dollars to boot; I said no, you ain't going to get any ten dollars and got on my horse again; they drank some whisky out of a bottle; I took a drink with them; Cantalan took the cartridges out of the pistol and threw them in the sage brush; there was nothing particularly said further and I went on toward home.

Ole Ellingson called and sworn. I live in Lehi; am mayor of the city; am not personally acquainted with defendant; have met him a few times; he was at Lehi about three weeks, on and off.

Q.—Did you know the defendant's reputation for peace and quietness prior to Jan. 10th, 1886?

Objected to by defense. Witness was withdrawn until authorities could be collected.

John Jacobs was called. My occupation is riding and driving horses; saw the defendant at his ranch about a year ago; I stayed there three or four days.

Q.—You may state what defendant's condition was at the time you met him at the Sevier River.

A.—He was not particularly other-wise than sober, but had drunk a little.

Witness testified to their drinking some alcohol with water and sugar the last day he was there; recollect Pearson shooting off his pistol in the cabin; shot once through the roof and once under the bed; he offered the pistol to me to shoot once; I never saw him unusual or out of the way at any time; don't know whether he was intoxicated or not; I had some whisky of my own; it was a two gallon keg; we had been two days on the road and the keg was not full when we got there; don't know if the defendant's liquor was Scotch whisky, but thought it was alcohol.

Titus Billings was then called.—Was at Eureka; am a miner; saw the defendant first about the middle of last September at Abe Pedrew's; he came to the door of Pedrew's and called to Charlie Green, "Now I've got you, come out of there, you s— of a b—, you can't hide from me, I've got you now;" he swung his pistol in the door; Green said, "Don't mind him, the pistol is not loaded;" I took the pistol and found it had no balls in it; I considered the matter just a drunken freak and did not mention it to any one afterwards; he slept in the house of Pedrew that night, laid on the floor; did not take off his clothes; I took care of the jug of whisky and gave it to them again next morning; I did not know them then; supposed from what I learned since that it was Forrest Green, but it was Charlie with defendant then.

Louis Goff, Joseph Goete, Bishop C. Earl and Newel Brown, all testified substantially the same, that defendant was in Lehi off and on, for about three weeks, a year ago, and was drunk several times, riding his horse through the streets in a drunken manner.

Golden C. Elmer was sworn. Live at Silver City (Juab); am keeper of a saloon there; saw the defendant about a year ago at my saloon with another man; he was sober when he came there, I think.

Witness was withdrawn until points of law could be settled as to the admissibility of evidence when there is a surprise, and of refreshing his memory, etc.

On Monday Golden C. Elmer again took the stand.

Q.—What do you say as to the defendant's intoxication then?

A.—He was under the influence of liquor.

Q.—Did he drink anything at your saloon, and what?

A.—They drank a bottle of beer and took the bottle with them; they re-

turned to the saloon in about an hour and drank a bottle of champagne, and took a bottle of whisky with them when they left.

To Defense: I never saw any acts of violence while he was there; he may have been under the influence of liquor when he first came; I recognize a difference between "intoxication" and "under the influence of liquor;" he went away about as he came and behaved himself while there.

Ole Ellingson was recalled. Had heard the defendant's reputation discussed in Lehi.

After preliminary questions, he answered that the defendant's reputation in Lehi for peace and quietness is bad.

About 40 witnesses were subpoenaed from Lehi to testify to the same, and for rebutting them. So it looks very much now that the term of court will have to be continued for the case, or that it will not be finished.

PROVO POINTS.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. F. H. Thompson was called and sworn: Reside at Salt Lake City; am a coachman; I was with the defendant last October; visited eight saloons out of the 38 in Salt Lake City with him; there was a young man from the south with him; I do not know his name; I drank with them at the Senate; he was pretty drunk, and I drove him towards the White House; when we reached the Palace Hotel, or near there, he was acting so drunk and noisy that I refused to drive him further; he said that he would make me drive him; I told him I would not, whereupon he pulled out his six-shooter and punched my ribs with it saying, "D—n you, you will drive me further, go on;" I told him to put that up or I would drive him to the police station; I then drove to the White House; when he got in the house he had a little scuffle with the boys and again drew his gun; the boys soon quieted him, and he ran out to the wagon and went to get in, but jerked the whip and socket loose and fell backwards; he was not arrested; remained at the hotel that night and left the next day with a friend.

Newel Brown was recalled. Testified that the general reputation of the defendant in Lehi for peace and quietness was bad; knew him and associated with him for a week or more while at Lehi; he was around J. J. Thomas' place.

Q.—What is Mr. Thomas' place, is it a saloon?

A.—No, not exactly; it is a house, cellar and corral; have heard Thomas and Bud Rose talk of the defendant.

Louis Garff was recalled. I am a merchant and live at Lehi; know the reputation of defendant for peace and quietness in Lehi, and that his reputation is bad; thought he would be safe in saying he had heard 500 people discuss the defendant's character; named five of whom that talked in the store of the defendant's shooting in the direction of a passing freight train, and at another time of his playing cards in a cellar, and some dispute arose, and he drew his pistol, saying he was the best man among them.

B. C. Earl was recalled and testified to the reputation of defendant in the town of Lehi. His reputation in Lehi for peace and quietness is bad.

The Court ruled that he would limit the witnesses to four on each side, so at the conclusion of Mr. Earl, the prosecution rested.

The defense then introduced four on snr-rebuttal.

T. F. Train—Live at Lehi; business general merchandising; have known the defendant since June of last year; met him again in the fall; know his reputation to be good prior to January 10th, 1886.

Israel Evans, Benjamin Powell and Samuel Taylor testified that they never saw anything out of the way with the defendant prior to June 10th, 1886, and knew his general reputation for peace and quietness in Lehi to be good up to that time.

J. J. Thomas was called to impeach the testimony of the prosecution, etc. Lived at Lehi 34 years; the defendant stayed at my house several times; he carried his pistol over to me, and I checked it up in a drawer when he was in town; I never said anything to Mr. Earl about defendant's character, nor to Newel Brown, prior to Jan. 10; I considered his reputation good then.

George Hammer testified that he never made statements that defendant was a bad, reckless man, or any such statement. I went to the defendant's ranch with Charlie Green and Mr. Jacobs last fall; we took a two gallon keg of whisky with us; there was no alcohol at the ranch while I was there, nothing but whisky; there was no one intoxicated or under the influence of liquor; I heard of shooting in the cabin and playing with the pistol.

Wm. D. Roberts, proprietor of the "Roberts House," testified that he had heard Alvin Rose say what his testimony would be in the case.

Edwin Eugene Green (brother of deceased): First met the defendant in 1882, when he and my brother were on their way to San Francisco; Alvin Rose said that he knew just what questions would be put to him and what his answers would be; I saw the defendant at his ranch last year; when Messrs. Hammon, Jacobs and Charlie Green came to the ranch they had some whisky, that was all the liquor I knew of then; the defendant did not send for any that I knew of; there was no alcohol there at all; the defendant was

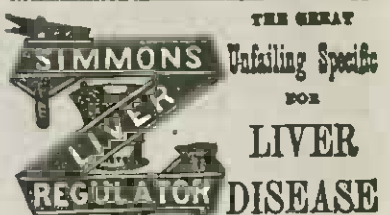
not intoxicated; I heard the pistol shot; he (Pearson) just did it to make the boys start; all were friendly; the defendant and Forrest were as friendly as could be in 1882; they were just like brothers.

J. J. Thomas testified to going to Salt Lake with the defendant last fall as related by Mr. Thompson, but that the defendant had no pistol with him; left it in Lehi; it was locked up in a drawer; was sure he had no gun with him at all while in Salt Lake City on that occasion.

Mr. Powell was recalled. Testified to going to Salt Lake with defendant and Thomas; drove around town a little with them. Harry Thompson drove the hack; we had a drink at the Senate; I next saw the defendant at the White House; saw a little scuffling; the defendant did not draw a pistol, and did not have one at all.

Eucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. FOR SALE at Z. C. M. I Drug Store.



**SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR**  
 (Purely Vegetable)  
 is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action. It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS. AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR Malaria, Constipation, Sick Headache, Nausea, Mental Depression, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Colic, Bowel Complaints, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bottles, &c.

**The Best Family Medicine**  
 For Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.  
 SAFE TO TAKE IN ANY CONDITION OF THE SYSTEM.

**J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,**  
 SOLE PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
 PRICE, 25 CENTS.

**CURE FITS!**

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now trying a cure. Send for a free treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Name and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. D.L. M. O. 2007, 128 Pearl St., N.Y.

CASH

Paid for STRAW at the Paper Mill, mouth of Big Cottonwood, Five Dollars per ton.

**The BUYERS' GUIDE** is issued Sept. and March, each year. 48-312 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,**  
 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING**  
 A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes. Fully arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-third editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Apply to GEO. F. ROWELL & CO., NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. (Printing House Sq.), New York.