

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GEO. Q. CANNON,

Editor and Publisher,

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Bishop WILLIAM BUDGE is authorized to act as GENERAL AGENT for the *DESERET NEWS* throughout Cache County.

***Elder GEORGE FARNWORTH** of Mount Pleasant, is appointed GENERAL AGENT for the *DESERET NEWS* and JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR for Sanpete County.

Special Notices.

Great Excitement is caused by Carl C. Asmussen selling his New Stock, consisting of the most excellent quality of Watches and Jewelry at very Low Prices. Give Bro. Asmussen a call at his new Jewelry Store, East Temple Street. w42 3m

PLACE & Co., 132 and 133, Front Street, New York, deal in all kinds of Spices. See their advt. w431

THE AMERICAN LYE CO., 101 Arch Street, Philadelphia, manufactures a splendid article of Lye. See advt. w431

TAKE HEED to the advertisement of Dunlop & Malcolm, manufacturers of Sewing Silk, Machine Twist, Saddlers' Silk, Machine Twist, etc., 61 Leonard Street, New York. The first premium was awarded them at the Industrial Exhibition. w431

KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY.—Merwin & Hulbert, 285 Broadway, New York, are ever ready to supply all demands for Arms, Ammunition, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, etc. Read their advertisement. w431

IF YOU WISH to do hand or machine sewing, both neat and strong, ask for Clark's O. N. T. best Six-Cord Spool Cotton. Take notice of the advertisement. w431

FENCE YOUR FARMS AND CITY LOTS, and use the "Fence and Vineyard Wire" which is manufactured by the Eagleton Manufacturing Co., 84 John Street, New York. Circulars can be obtained at Z. C. M. I. See advt. w431

THAT REBELLION—THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

As there is considerable interest felt in the case of Geo. M. Ottinger, Andrew Burt, C. R. Savage, C. and A. Livingstone, John C. Graham, W. G. Phillips and Jas. Fennamore, they having been arrested for training, we give space to the evidence of the witnesses who were brought forward to criminate the accused. We wish the public to thoroughly understand the merits of this case, that everyone may be made familiar with the grounds upon which action has been based. A clearer instance of malicious, and vexatious prosecution never existed, and if the men who have been active in it were not already so low that they cannot very well be made more contemptible and sunken than they now are, this case alone would damn them.

This whole affair is gotten up by them with the hope that by such means they can succeed in dragging themselves into public notice. They are oppressed with the insignificance to which they are consigned, and having no honorable opportunity of escaping from it, they have seized with shark-like eagerness this training of a few men as their only

chance. It is upon this evidence that the acting Judge in this district has bound the two first gentlemen over in five thousand dollars' bonds and the remainder in two thousand dollars' bonds to appear at the March term of the Court! This is called law in Utah, and the man who renders this judgment calls himself a lawyer. Let it be recorded that this is the first time in the history of the United States that training under the waving folds of the stars and stripes—that meteor-flag of liberty—has been punished as treason.

R. Keyes, examined by Mr. Maxwell:—Where do you live? In Salt Lake City. Where were you on the morning of the 21st of November? In this city, at the Court Room. Were you at the 20th Ward School House during the day? Yes, sir. What did you see there? I saw a company of men drilling there. How were they equipped, had they guns? Yes, sir. Can you identify any of them? Yes, sir, I can identify Mr. Burt, Mr. Ottinger, Mr. Phillips, the two Livingstones, Charles and Archibald, Mr. Savage, Mr. Graham and Mr. Fennamore.

Cross examined by Judge Snow:

What time were you there? Between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon. You saw those men there? Yes, sir. You saw them drilling? Yes, sir. Had they any music? Yes, sir. Any uniform? Yes, sir. I believe all the officers were in uniform. Who were the officers? Mr. Ottinger was giving command when I was there. I don't know whether he was an officer or not. What others were there? Mr. Burt. Was Mr. Burt an officer? I don't know. Any others? Mr. Phillips. Do you know whether he was an officer? Don't know any more than the rest. Mr. Savage, the two Livingstones, Mr. Graham the same. Mr. Fennamore had a gun, and should judge he was a corporal from the number of stripes on his clothes. How long were you there? About ten minutes. Did you talk with any of those present? With Mr. Savage. Any other? No. Was there any boisterousness there? Not any in the least. What kind of music had they? Martial. Did you observe whether the uniform was new or old? It was very nice uniform. I could not see whether it was new or old. Was there any drunkenness? No, sir. You did not see any liquor on the ground? No, sir. Do you know how long they kept it up? I was there ten minutes, and rode on a block or two beyond, and as I came back they were just dismissing. You went up after Court adjourned here? Yes, sir. You remained there ten minutes? Yes, sir. How long were you gone before you went back? It could not exceed ten minutes. You were not there over twenty minutes? No, sir. When they dismissed did they march off in different directions? Yes; one company marched off down Brigham street, another west of the building. When you went there did you command them to dismiss? No, sir. Did you see any women and children there? Yes, sir, there were a good many looking on, both women and children. Did you see any women and children in the ranks? No, sir. Were there not as many women and children as men there? Could not say. Did you see any flags there? Yes, sir. What kind of flags? My impression was that they were the "stars and stripes." Were they dressed in United States uniform? I don't know that I know the United States uniform. They had hats with plumes, swords, etc. Did you ever attend musters in the States? Yes, sir. Was this any different to them in any way? (Objected to by Maxwell.) Judge Snow claimed to show its legitimate bearing, and that there was nothing done contrary to the laws of the United States. (Allowed to pass.) In the States we are ordered out. I did not see anything different. Did you wear glasses on your face? I always wear them, and I believe I can discern a person with them as well as a person who does not wear them.

Re-examined by Mr. Maxwell:—Describe the uniform of Mr. Ottinger, as to its marks and insignia! I was not near enough to recognize the

shoulder strap. He had a blue coat, brass buttons, a black hat and a black plume. How many men were there in the ranks? (Question objected to, but allowed by the Court) I guess there were a hundred. How many boys and women surrounding? Probably one hundred and fifty. How many women? I took but very little notice, there were a good many children. What was the conversation you had with Mr. Savage? As I came back I met Mr. Savage coming across. I spoke to him and said "You have got through?" He said "Yes." I then discovered that the band was composed of boys, and said "You have a young band." He said "yes, that band, a year ago could not play a note." There was a lot of boys with wooden guns, and he said they were going to have a drill. That was the substance of it.

Geo. A. Black, examined by Mr. Maxwell:—

You are Secretary of this Territory? I am. You were present at the muster? Yes. What time was it? I judge it was about 10 o'clock. Will you state what you saw? I saw a number of men drilling. I should judge there were 300. They were armed and equipped with various kinds of guns, muskets and carbines. Do you know any of those men, can you recognize them? I can. Witness identified Mr. Phillips, Mr. Charles Livingstone, Mr. Ottinger, Captain Burt and Mr. Graham. What were they doing particularly? They were going through regular military drill. Did you notice the uniform these men wore, if so describe the uniform of Mr. Ottinger? On his coat he had shoulder straps, a sword, a hat and black feather in it.

Cross examined by Judge Snow.

Where do you reside? In Salt Lake City. How long have you been here? Seven months the 27th day of this month. You said you were up in the 20th Ward, what time did you go there? About 11 o'clock. Have you any means of knowing the precise time? I have not, it was after 10 and before 12 o'clock. How came you to go there? I heard there was a drill up there. Are you acquainted with costume in the States? Yes sir. The uniform was alike with the exception of the hat: I never saw a Colonel wear a hat like Mr. Ottinger wore. What is the difference in head-dress? They usually wear a cap. Do they wear a feather? I never saw one with a feather in it. Have you ever been in the army? Yes sir. Did you ever see a military officer wear a hat? I never did. Did you ever see them on dress parade? Yes, sir. What is the difference of dress parade and fatigue? When on dress parade they appear in full dress and when on fatigue they go around loosely. There were about 300 there? Yes sir. How long did you remain there? Fifteen minutes, at least. What did you do after the fifteen minutes expired? Turned round and came down town. Where were the men then? Still drilling. Did you see any of the men after? I did in the afternoon. You don't know what time they left? I do not. Nor how long they were there? No sir. Did you see Mr. Keyes there? I did not. I saw him when I was coming back, when about half way between that place and the Post Office. Were you afoot? I was in a buggy, and Mr. Keyes was horse back. Did you come tolerably fast? Not very, and he was riding on a slow lope. Did you see any women and children there? I did. A goodly number? Probably 15 or 20. There were a good many children I did not notice any women. Did you see anything disorderly there? No sir. Any drinking? I did not. Did you here any cursing? No sir. All was order, quiet and peace? Yes sir. Did you see any flag there? I did. I think it was the American flag. Don't you know that it was? I did not go up to examine it. I took it to be the American flag.

Re-examined by Mr. Maxwell:—

What munitions of war did these men have? I noticed they had old muskets principally; some of them had carbines, and a number had cartridge boxes; the officers had swords.

RAIN AND GUNPOWDER.

THE affinity between gunpowder and rain water is a problem, just now exciting a considerable portion of attention from the scientific men of the day; and from the data and statistics already gleaned the result of their investigations promises to be of great importance to the world at large. During the wars of the last eighty years a notion has been gaining ground that cannonading has had the effect of inducing copious showers of rain in neighborhoods where it has taken place; and remarkable instances of the kind have been noted within the last few years, the present conflict between France and Prussia, furnishing its full quantum of data, corroborative of this new theory in physical and atmospheric science. It is stated that for months past, Germany, in the neighborhood of Frankfurt, has been visited by repeated thunder showers, which are unusual at this season of the year; and, the German press regard them as the effect of the frequent cannonading in Alsace and Lorraine. A writer in Silliman's *American Journal*, in 1861, says:

"In October, 1825, I observed a very plentiful rain immediately after the cannonading which took place in celebrating the connection of Lake Erie with the Hudson. I published my observations on this event in the year 1841, expressing the opinion that the firing of heavy guns produces rain in the neighborhood. After the first battle in the last war between France, Sardinia, and Austria, there followed such important rains that even small rivers were impassable, and during the great battle of Solferino there broke out such a violent storm that the fighting was interrupted."

The same writer also says that in July, 1861, violent rains fell before the close of engagements, on four separate days, between the forces under McClelland and the Confederate troops. A German paper, published in this country, writing on this subject, on the 10th of June, 1862, says:

"The cannonading (during the war) on the York river and James river, as the cannonading of Corinth and on the Mississippi, were followed by such fearful storms that the land was inundated."

Similar results followed the engagements which occurred during the Bohemian campaign of 1866.

These data are interesting and curious and should further observation fully demonstrate the theory of the close connection between the discharges of cannon and copious rain falls, a fact of great worth to mankind will have been evolved from war—one of the direst ills afflicting the human race.

Every year, for several years past, the loss of crops in this country and other parts of the world has been immense through long continued drouth; but this new theory suggests an easy method of preventing the recurrence of such evils in future, by the plentiful discharge of gunpowder, in localities where drouth exists. In such a case, instead of gunpowder being regarded as the great instrument of man's destruction, it may become far greater for his sustenance and preservation.

A GOOD NOMINATION.

"A PENNSYLVANIA journal nominates Gen. Thomas L. Kane for Governor. Gen. Kane is a man of rare gifts, an intrepid, far-seeing, brilliant, worthy gentleman, who did gallant service in the war, and whose life is marked with deeds of courage and devotion to duty.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania could make no better nomination than that of Gen. Kane.—*New York Standard*."

GUARDED.—In the train from the East, which arrived on Monday afternoon last, was a Baltimore and Ohio railroad car, guarded by a squad of United States Soldiers. The car and its guard went on West with the evening train. Since robbing trains has been inaugurated, the bump of caution has swelled considerably in several official heads.—*Ogden Junction*, Nov. 23rd.