

Does nothing destructive of British interests. He preserves the integrity of the Empire and liberates one of its component parts from undue pressure and restrictive cohesion. He has avoided disturbing extremes. The Irish agitator cannot reasonably complain, the English alarmist has no cause for dread. The fair demands of Ireland are met and yet the rights and welfare of the United Kingdom are preserved. The Grand Old Man has bravely done what he thought was right, and he is ready to stand or fall by his venture.

He proposes to give Ireland a Parliament of its own, without part in the Parliament of Great Britain. It can manage its local affairs, but not mangle in the legislation for other parts of the British Empire. The Irish body is to be composed of two Orders. The upper house to number 103 members, twenty-five of whom are to be the present Irish Peers removed from the House of Lords to this position, and the remaining seventy-five Representatives with an annual income of at least £200, or a capital of £1,000, to be elected for ten years by occupiers to the value of £25 and upwards. The lower house to be composed of 206 elected members, the present 103 Irish members of the House of Commons included. Roman Catholics are to be eligible to office as Protestants. The Crown is to appoint the Viceroy, who is not to be chosen on party grounds nor to be removed with a change of the Government. The constabulary is to remain under its present management, also the collection of customs, and the Judges are to be appointed by the British Government, but all other local affairs are to be under the direction of the local parliament. Ireland is to contribute one-fifteenth towards the Imperial expenditure.

This is home rule, with such modifications as allegiance to the British Government seems to demand. If it shall become a law it will prove a great stride towards that emancipation which the patriots of suffering Eriu have struggled for so long. The fear that it may lead to further advances and ultimately the severing of the Union, will inspire strong opposition to the movement. Even some of the members of the cabinet have resigned in opposition to the measure. And the whole force of the Conservative party, with the aid of such Liberals as have property interests in Ireland which they think may be jeopardized, will be brought to bear to defeat the bill. It will be vigorously debated. Yet we think it will pass in the House of Commons. Parnell, though opposed to some of its features—chiefly the tribute which it requires of Ireland to the British exchequer, will rally his force to vote with the Gladstone phalanx and a majority is probable in favor of the scheme. But it is likely to be strenuously opposed in the House of Lords, and if it goes to the Queen for signature the result will be achieved more through fear than favor.

The ovation which the Premier received, both from the populace and in Parliament, was a well-deserved tribute and shows that the talents and virtues which are noted in the veteran statesman are appreciated by all classes. The "fine old English gentleman" has won another triumph, even if his plan should not now prevail. He has had to battle with bodily weakness, the infirmities of age, the opposition of his own supporters, the enmity of the Irish landlords and many powerful English peers as well as the known hostility of the Queen; but he has steadily pursued his intended career, suffering nothing to stand in the way of his determination. He prepared himself for the grand effort in the House, declining twice to dine with Her Majesty on her special invitation, and husbanding his strength for the three and a half hours' oration, which drew together princes and peers, bishops and clergy, statesmen and authors, gifted men of all ranks and parties, who hung upon his words and paid homage to his genius.

We hope that his labors for the benefit of Ireland, which cannot fail to prove for the welfare of the whole Empire, will prove successful. But whether his scheme prevails at present or not, principles will not be lost, his counsels will one day be adopted, and this noble effort of his declining years will not have been put forth in vain.

THE CONSPIRATORS DISGRUNTLED.

The anti-"Mormon" ring of conspirators have scored two conspicuous failures. Their exertions to influence the President on the Governorship of the Territory miscarried, and now their attempts to direct the appointment to the commissionership have come to naught. Gen. John A. McClernaud of Illinois has been nominated to the position made vacant by the resignation of Commissioner Alexander Ramsey. The President seems determined not to work into the designs of the ring, and none of their suggestions have been accepted. While he intends to see that the laws are executed in accordance with his duty, he does not want to pervert the laws nor do evil that good may come.

It is not certain that Gen. McClernaud will accept the post offered to him on the Utah Commission, but in all probability he will take it. The fat emoluments and easy duties of the office ought to suit his age and necessities, and a certainty like that is more inviting than an uncertainty like the

chance of a seat in Congress. It is understood that he intended to run for Congress in the district now represented by Mr. Springer, and that the latter has urged his appointment to the Commissionership to get rid of a rather formidable rival.

It does not follow because General Clernaud is to succeed Gov. Ramsey, that he will assume the chairmanship of the Utah Commission. It is more than likely that an older member will occupy that place. Indications point to Judge Carlton as the probable permanent Chairman, as he has occupied the seat during the absence of Mr. Ramsey, and is fitted for it both by ability and experience.

However, the Utah Commission has settled down into the grooves of ordinary routine, and it is not of so much consequence to the people of this Territory as some other offices. The Marshalship is of more moment just now, and it is hoped and expected that the impotency of the ring will be as manifest in that appointment as in the others. A decent man for Marshal would be a boon to Utah, and a few more changes would perhaps relieve the Territory of some of the worst and most brutal features of the latest crusade. We look for further favorable movements and more discomfitures to the already disappointed and disgruntled conspirators.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 9

Fine Paid.—Last evening Commissioner McKay rendered his decision on the question as to whether Isaac Groo could be released without payment of the fine, in which he arrived at the conclusion that he could not. Mr. Groo's fine was therefore paid for him, and he was set at liberty, having been confined 30 days longer than the period for which he was sentenced.

Another Release.—This morning Brother Chas. L. White, who was sent to the penitentiary on Oct. 6, 1885, for refusing to renounce a principle of his religion, and who has served 30 days more than the period of sentence, was brought before Commissioner McKay, and after having undergone a rigid examination as to his not having any property exempt from execution, he took the required oath and was set at liberty. He, like the others who have suffered imprisonment for conscience' sake, has no regrets at having proven true to his convictions.

The Davenport Case.—The demurrer of the defendant in the case of The People vs. Fanny Davenport, for keeping a house of ill-fame, was argued before Judge Zane yesterday afternoon, the point at issue being as to whether counsel for defendant could enter a plea for their client or not. The matter was submitted to the Court, who took it under advisement, and this morning District Attorney Dickson moved that the plea of the defendant be taken, which was a virtual confession of the demurrer.

Judge Hoge, of counsel for the defendant, waived the reading of the indictment, and asked that a plea of not guilty be entered.

The Court asked, "Is the name in the indictment your true name?" causing a general titter, and Mr. Hoge replied that it was the clerk's fault if it was not right.

Mr. Dickson then asked that the other indictment, charging the defendant with selling liquor in violation of law, be read, but as Judge Hoge did not appear as counsel in that case, the matter was postponed until Monday.

Interfering With Jurors.—To-day Mr. John M. Young, who, when being examined as to his qualifications as a juror in the Morris-Mammoth suit, stated that he had been spoken to by one of the parties, was called up by Judge Zane and further interrogated on the subject. He stated Mr. J. A. Cunningham, of the Mammoth Mining Co. had approached him previous to the trial and asked whether he had been excused from serving as a juror for the term. Mr. Young replied that he had not, and Mr. Cunningham remarked that he was glad of it, as he was interested in a case coming up for trial. After learning these facts Judge Zane said that while there was probably not enough in this to warrant the arrest of Cunningham, still he considered that a man who would thus approach one whom he knew to be a juror, was corrupt and dishonest, and was anything but deserving of the confidence of the community. The Judge further stated that he was determined to put a stop if possible to any attempts to influence jurors, and that one of these days men guilty of such a course would find themselves in a tighter place than they ever dreamed of. With this warning the matter rested.

RAID ON MILL CREEK.

THREE ARRESTS FOR UNLAWFUL COHABITATION.

About half past 4 o'clock this morning, Deputies Franks, Smith, Cuddih and Vandercook left this city, going south. At Mill Creek, in Salt Lake County, the house of

GEORGE B. BAILEY, the well known apilist, was first visited, before the family were out of bed. Mr. Bailey was arrested, and a number of witnesses summoned. The complaint in this case alleges that from May 1st, 1883, to April 1st, 1886, Mr.

Bailey lived with and acknowledged as his wives Mrs. George Bailey and Mrs. Elsa Hansen Bailey, contrary to the provisions of the Edmunds law.

The next place visited was that of, ANDREW JENSEN, at Mill Creek, where like proceedings were carried on. Mr. Jensen being charged in the complaint with living with as his wives, Hannah Petersen Jensen and Anna Andersen Jensen, from May 1, 1883, to April 1, 1886.

A third call was made, this time at the residence of JENS HANSEN, who, with a number of witnesses, was also taken charge of. In this case the complaint states that the defendants wives are Bertha Hansen and Kirstine Hansen, and that from May 1, 1883, to April 1, 1886, he lived with them in that relation.

All parties were brought to Commissioner McKay's office, where an examination was held in each case, and resulted in all of the defendant's being held to answer to the grand jury. In the Bailey examination, Mrs. Elsa Hansen Bailey declined to state when she was married, and Mr. Dickson grew quite wrathful over her refusal. Notwithstanding the fact that the accused said he would admit the fact of the marriage, the District Attorney grew red in the face, and wouldn't "have the court and officers of the law defied." The Commissioner ruled that the witness must answer, which she finally did, with great reluctance.

The bonds in each case were fixed at \$1,000, and that of the witnesses at \$200, and sureties being furnished, the defendants and witnesses were set at liberty.

THE "CONTEMPT" FIASCO.

NOTHING IN THE CHARGE AGAINST RECORDER CANNON.

Our readers will remember that during the impaneling of a petit jury to try the case of Elias Morris vs. The Mammoth Mining Company, in the Third District Court last week, H. N. Greene, when being examined as to his qualifications as a juror, stated that he had been spoken to by a party interested in the case, who, knowing him to be on the panel for the term, had begun to talk rapidly about the suit. When asked by the Court who this party was, the juror gave the name of George M. Cannon, recorder of Salt Lake County, and that gentleman was immediately summoned to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

This morning having been set for the hearing of the case, Mr. Cannon was called and sworn. The clerk then read the record of the examination of H. N. Greene, referred to above.

The Court asked Mr. Cannon—What answer do you make to that statement? Mr. Cannon—I think the statement incomplete, and would like to have Mr. Greene further examined before I make my statement.

Mr. Greene was sworn and said he had nothing further to add, except that he had no idea at the time of the conversation that Mr. Cannon desired to influence him as a juror. Mr. Cannon had said he felt a deep interest in the case, and if Mr. Morris lost it would break him up in business. Thought Mr. Cannon said he was Mr. Morris' son-in-law, but was not positive. During that day they had considerable talk of cases in the court and juries in general, and the conversation regarding the Morris-Mammoth case came up at the same time.

Mr. Cannon interrogated Mr. Greene, who replied that the subject of litigation came up through his (Greene's) referring to a case of his own; did not know how the other case came up; witness had expressed an unfavorable opinion of Mr. Kipple, the dissenting juror in that case; Mr. Cannon had not spoken of the merits of the Morris-Mammoth dispute, nor made any attempt to influence the juror; nor had he said anything after learning that Mr. Greene was on the jury; at another time Mr. Greene had brought up the matter, and spoken of an obstinate juror in the Hogle-Anderson case, and had said that he did not expect to sit on any more cases.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Greene said the conversation had taken place in the recorder's office; they had spoken of it twice, and he (Greene) had introduced the subject.

Mr. Cannon was called and said they were talking of litigation in general; Mr. Greene spoke a case of his own; Mr. Cannon did not know Mr. Greene was on the jury; had probably read of it, but it had passed from his mind; in the argument on litigation in general, Mr. Cannon had expressed himself as opposed to the jury system in civil cases, as one stubborn man could destroy the work of the eleven, as well as waste the money of the litigants, and cited the Morris-Mammoth case as an example; had said the reason this case came to his mind was because he had taken some interest in it, believing if Mr. Morris lost the amount claimed by him, it would ruin him financially; did not say he wanted Mr. Greene on the jury, but had said he did not want to render him or any other person ineligible; did not think of Mr. Greene's having been on the jury until reminded by him, and stopped as soon as he learned it; had no intention to influence the juror's mind or bias him in the slightest degree, but had cited the case as an illustration of the point on which they were arguing. Mr. Cannon knew nothing of the merits of the case himself.

Court—You are a public officer; have you had much experience in court? Mr. Cannon—No, sir. I have been witness in a few cases as recorder.

Court—What is your age? Mr. Cannon—Twenty-four. Court—You state you did not know he was in the jury at the time you spoke to him?

Mr. Cannon—No, sir; I did not know he was. Court—If you had known he was on the jury, this conversation was improper. What do you say, Mr. Greene? Mr. Greene—This conversation was before I informed him I was on the jury. The conversation ceased when I made that remark.

Court—(To Mr. Cannon) Did you state you understood Mr. Greene was on the jury?

Mr. Cannon—That was after Mr. Greene said I would render him ineligible, and I then made the remark and told him I did not wish to disqualify him.

The Court then informed Mr. Cannon that a juror should not be spoken to. Assuming Mr. Greene's statements to be true, there might have been some element of contempt. Assuming Mr. Cannon's statements to be true, he was not guilty, and the Court would give the accused the benefit of the doubt. It would be wrong to influence a juror. The Court then added, "With this admonition I will allow you to retire. You are discharged."

Mr. Cannon then left the room, it having been clearly shown that there was not the slightest ground for any accusation against him. In the matter of interfering with jurors, if Chief Justice Zane will set his face against it from every class, he will receive the support of all good citizens, and if such things have occurred, the sooner they are stopped the better.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 10

The Exponent.—The April 1st number of this interesting periodical was placed upon our desk yesterday and found to be brim full of bright and spicy reading matter, especially interesting to the ladies, for whose benefit it is published. Among other articles we notice an editorial letter from Chicago to the "Sisters at home."

Shirts Stolen.—This morning about 8 o'clock, a man went into Mullett & Co.'s clothing store on East Temple Street, and asked to examine some clothing. He left the store without making any purchases, but shortly afterward the salesman found that three shirts were missing, evidently having been taken by the recent visitor. The thief has not yet been arrested.

Called.—This morning we received a call from Brother Andrew W. Cooley, who emerged the other day from the penitentiary, after serving a six months' sentence for having lived with his wives. His health was at times quite precarious while in prison, and the strain upon his mind on account of sickness and bereavement in his family was so great as also to tend to reduce him somewhat, physically. He was respected by his fellow-prisoners on account of the kindly and accommodating disposition he displayed. He comes out with a full determination to keep clear of everything not in unison with the spirit of the Gospel.

Robbery.—At about midnight last night three men who arrived from Omaha via last evening's D. & R. G. train visited the house of a woman known as Sadie Noble, and while in one of the rooms succeeded in robbing the safe of \$127. The thieves made their escape, but the police were notified, and this morning officer Calder arrested one of the parties, who gave his name as J. Relhart, at Woods Cross, and brought him to this city. Relhart, who admitted being with the others, denied any complicity in the crime, but it is evident that when he purchased his ticket to Woods Cross he intended there to meet the others, and continue their journey to California. The remaining two were arrested this afternoon at Farmington.

Larceny.—Last evening a man came to the City Hotel on First South Street, and engaging a bed, retired for the night. About midnight the hotel proprietor had two more applications for sleeping accommodations from parties who had been carousing at Fitzgerald's den, and placed them in a double bed in the same room with the other man. This morning when he arose the first-named guest discovered that his pocket had been rifled and about \$20 in cash taken, and one of the others also complained of being robbed of \$4. The police made diligent search, but failed to find any indications of the room having been entered, or of the whereabouts of the stolen cash. There is a strong suspicion that the man who lost the \$20 has been victimized by the other two.

A Broken Limb.—An eight-year old boy of Alfred Neilsen's, the painter, of the 19th Ward, had the misfortune to break his leg, on Thursday last, between the knee and the thigh. What makes the accident all the more sad is the fact that he had the same limb broken, only in another place, some time since; and was only just recovering from it when this fresh calamity befell him.

The father of the boy, who can ill afford to bear the expense of these accidents and support his family, having been out of work most of the winter, is to have a benefit in the shape of a social party tendered him by some of his friends, the affair to come off in the 13th Ward Assembly Rooms, on Friday evening next, when it is to be

hoped there will be a large attendance and a goodly sum realized.

Boy Thieves.—This morning, three boys, Dan Henry, Lucien Adams and Charles Martini, aged respectively 12, 13 and 14, were arraigned before Justice Pyper on the charge of petty larceny, and their trial was set for Monday next. The boys admit having stolen several old pistols, a lot of keys and some other articles, most of them from Brooksbank's second hand store, and state that they sold a part of the property at various second hand stores. The case against them appears perfectly clear; and two of them, Martini and Adams, have before been convicted of a similar offense. It is to be hoped, however, that if the young incorrigibles are sent to jail, as they will have to be, that they will be kept separate from more hardened criminals, so that their punishment may have the effect of reforming them, if possible.

It would also be a good thing if the law could be made to reach parties who purchase articles under circumstances such as those connected with this case, for there can be no doubt that the purchasers knew the goods were stolen when they were offered for sale.

A Pleasant Affair.—Brother W. G. Phillips, who for some time past has been acting as Counselor to the Superintendent of the 20th Ward Sunday school, was tendered a reception last evening in the school house of that Ward by his fellow superintendents and teachers, as also by the larger scholars of the school and many of the parents of the Ward, who had been invited to attend. The object was to manifest to Brother Phillips, who is about to start on a mission to England, the appreciation entertained for his services in the school by his associates and the people of the Ward generally, and it was done in a style that must have been gratifying to the recipient of the ovation as it was pleasurable to all others who were in attendance.

A very nice programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music and speeches, was rendered; after which refreshments were partaken of by all present, and then some time was spent in general sociability and offering congratulations and encouragement to Brother Phillips on the new sphere he is about to embark upon for a time. The affair closed at midnight, all present feeling that they had enjoyed "a good time."

The Defunct Grand Jury.—Following is a list of the names of the grand jury for the February term of the Third District Court, who were discharged to-day:

M. H. Walker, foreman, vice-president Union National Bank, and of Walker Brothers Company, Salt Lake City.
C. L. Haines, of Glimmer, Sallsbury & Co., Salt Lake City.
C. H. Parsons, of C. H. Parsons & Co., booksellers, Salt Lake City.
E. B. Wilder, mining engineer and U. S. deputy surveyor, Salt Lake City.
A. J. Gunnell, agent Union Pacific Ry. coal department, Salt Lake City.
Simon Woolf, of J. C. Malsh & Co., Salt Lake City.
Milt. Barratt of Barratt Brothers, furniture dealers, Salt Lake City.
F. M. Bishop, assayer, Salt Lake City.
E. W. Ruff, book-keeper, with Geo. A. Lowe, Salt Lake City.
Joseph Simon, of Simon Brothers, millinery goods, Salt Lake City.
A. R. Carter, Salt Lake City.
Wm. Terhune, Salt Lake City.
R. D. McDonald, Salt Lake City.
John S. Barnes, capitalist, Salt Lake City.
Joseph Foreman, Salt Lake City.

A Lecherous Brute.—Yesterday afternoon one Nels Boukofsky, who was well known in this city for a number of years, went to a house in the Eighth Ward, and inquired for a lady with whose husband he had formerly had some difficulty, and who was absent from the city. The lady was not home, but the summons was answered by a young girl who lives in another part of the house. Boukofsky came into the room, and finding that the lady for whom he had asked was not present, he asked the girl, who is only 13 years of age, to go out riding with him. This she promptly refused to do, when Boukofsky made some further remarks, and seizing the girl around the waist, kissed her. She tore herself away from the whisky-besotted wretch, who then tried to lock the door, but was prevented. He next seized the girl's hand and placed in it a half dollar, asking her not to say anything about it. She rejected the money, but Boukofsky would not take it back, and left the house. The lady soon afterward returned, when the girl related what had occurred, and gave her the money.

About dusk last evening, Boukofsky returned to the house, and made the same inquiry as before. The door was opened by the lady herself, who invited him in and asked him to sit down while she lit the lamp, as it was getting dark; at the same time she called the girl to see if it was the same man who was there in the afternoon, as he answered the description given. Boukofsky immediately started to leave the room; but the lady seized him by the collar, and charged him with his beastly conduct. Boukofsky denied it, but the girl insisted that he was the same one and a struggle ensued, in which Boukofsky was considerably scratched, and received a blow in the nose, which brought blood freely. Finally, to get away, he struck the lady a severe blow

Continued on Page 188.