

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, AUGUST 13.

**The Stolen Coat.**—The sealskin coat which was found in the possession of the three tramps, Miller, Preston and Mooney, who were brought from Logan by Sheriff Crookston and Officer Adam Paul, has been identified as the one stolen from Mr. C. W. Lyman's house in this city. The accused parties will have an examination as soon as several witnesses now out of town can be obtained.

**Arrest at West Jordan.**—Yesterday afternoon Deputy Marshals Smith and Gleason went to West Jordan and arrested James Higgins on an indictment charging him with unlawful cohabitation. He was brought to this city, arriving at about 3:30, but as neither judge nor clerk could be found to accept bondsmen, he was sent to the penitentiary, where he remained overnight. He was brought in this morning and gave bail in the sum of \$2,500 for trial, Robert Ellwood and Robert Sherwood, being sureties.

**Indicted.**—Charles Jensen and Andrew Hansen, of West Jordan, were notified to appear in court this morning and give bonds on indictments which had been found against them. When they appeared in court, it was discovered that copies of the indictments had not been made, so their journey was a useless one. They were required to be present to-morrow.

Anna Jacobsen Jensen, the plural wife of Charles Jensen, was placed under \$250 bonds to appear as a witness at the trial.

**Soda Springs.**—A gentleman from Salt Lake City, who is rusticated at these famed springs, writes that he has received several communications from parties in this city, as to the accommodations for people at that place, and expressing a fear that it is overcrowded. In reference to this idea, the writer says: "On the contrary, there are ample accommodations for many more at the hotels and at private boarding houses. The weather is delightful and the water delicious." The present season of the year is the most attractive and refreshing at the springs, and those able to spend a few weeks there in rest will feel amply repaid for the visit.

**District Court.**—In the Third District Court to-day, C. C. Andersen, second hand dealer, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with passing a counterfeit note, and entered a plea of not guilty. He is out on bail.

In the case of the People vs. Ernest Williamson, indicted for grand larceny, the defendant entered a plea of not guilty, and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Another indictment was read, charging Ernest Williamson, Fred. Smith and George Austin with the crime of grand larceny. Upon the defendants pleading guilty, the court sentenced each to the penitentiary for one year.

A third indictment accused Williamson, Smith and Austin of having committed grand larceny at another time and place. They also pleaded guilty to this and were each sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year.

The grand jury came into court and reported 19 indictments. Seven of these were under Territorial statutes, and twelve for violations of United States laws.

This afternoon the grand jury made their final report and were discharged.

## THE INQUEST.

SAM. E. NEWTON GUILTY OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE IN REFUSING TO ASSIST THE DROWNING MAN.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner George J. Taylor held an inquest at the City Hall, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the drowning of Thos. Jackson, on Sunday last. The jurors were Mr. E. W. Ruff, Mr. Thomas Patten and Dr. Jerer Clinton.

The first witness called was Robert Lemon. He was with the party at the river; heard the water between Newton and Jackson; heard no one urge Jackson on to the race except Newton; deceased did not wish to go into the water, but Newton said he would take the watch if he did not. Witness was within ten feet of the old man when he was drowning; asked Newton to help him, but he refused. Witness did not try to save him because he could not swim, and there was no pole or brush around.

E. W. Maynes corroborated Lemon's testimony. He asked Newton to push Jackson to the bank, but the latter refused and came out of the water soon after. Where Jackson drowned the water was not more than two feet deep, and Newton was in about three feet of water; he could have carried the old man out easily; witness did not know until next day that the water was so shallow or he would have gone in himself; he did not venture in because he could not swim; could not say Newton intended the old man to drown, but he was of a stubborn disposition and refused help; both of the men were under the influence of liquor; Newton's watch was more valuable than Jackson's; witness had heard that the old man was a good swimmer.

James Holland testified that Jackson had a sister in Liverpool and one near Worcestershire, England; Jackson was pretty "full," witness begged him not to go into the water, but he did; he was perspiring freely and was excited while he was undressing for the race; Newton could have saved him as

they were only about eight feet apart; the old man would not have entered the water if Newton had not urged him to; when Newton was asked why he did not respond to the call for assistance he said he did not propose to risk his own life, and let him go.

Samuel C. Newton was called. He was drunk and had conducted himself in a boisterous manner. He claimed that Jackson urged him to swim the race; witness was drunk at the time; Maynes and Lemon measured off the distance; the swimmers started from the Black Bridge; witness didn't care whether Jackson beat him or not; he heard Lemon call to him, but was too far away to help; asked Lemon to jump in and told him it was not deep; witness was too intoxicated and too far off to save Jackson; did not hear any one else call.

J. G. Crocker testified that Newton had got Jackson filled with liquor; after he came back he boasted that he had drowned the old man and would drown witness too if he came down; he had the same bitter feeling next morning.

Thomas J. McEwan and Samuel Potts testified to the finding of the body in the river near Winegar's, and identified it as that of Thomas Jackson.

This closed the testimony and the jurors returned the following verdict:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
County of Salt Lake, }

An inquisition holden at the City Hall in the Fifth Precinct of Salt Lake City, on the 13th day of August, before George J. Taylor, coroner of said county, upon the body of Thos. Jackson there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed.

The said jurors on their oaths do say, from the evidence presented, that he came to his death by drowning in the Jordan River, below the Black Bridge in Salt Lake city, about 7 p. m., on Sunday, the eighth day of August, A. D. 1886, and they further find that the said death was attributable, in a great measure, to the criminal negligence of one Samuel E. Newton.

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

JERER CLINTON,  
E. W. RUFF,  
THOS. PATTEN,  
Jurors.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR,  
Coroner.

During the examination the conduct of the drunken fellow Newton became so offensive that he was removed from the room and placed under arrest for drunkenness. This morning he was fined \$10 for the offense.

As the jury had found that Newton was implicated by his action in the drowning of Jackson, Coroner Taylor issued a warrant for his arrest, which was served. It is not likely, however, that any legal proceedings can be had against him. While he was under moral obligations to give assistance to the drowning man, yet no legal punishment can be inflicted for his failure to do so, unless additional evidence can be found to show that it was his intention to drown the deceased.

The body of the drowned man was interred by the Sexton. Newton, who is about as mean and contemptible a person as can be met with, and is nearly always drunk, was lodged in jail, and will be required to work out his fine with the chain gang.

## THE NEW JERSEY ZOUAVES'

The Reception rendered to  
Gen. Drake and his Gallant  
Command.

Spicy Speeches by the visitors—  
Knight, the Crank, Mars a  
Pleasant meeting by his  
Falseness.

As announced in yesterday's paper, General J. Madison Drake and his Zouaves arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. The enviable record of this famous New Jersey regiment during the war of the rebellion was such that their visit to this city was looked for with considerable interest. The veterans were met by a committee of the local G. A. R. post, and marched to their head quarters, accompanied by the Opera House band. In the evening a "campfire" was arranged at which to accord them a hearty welcome.

At 8:30 p. m. the opera house was crowded, and Col. W. H. Neils called the assemblage to order and welcomed the distinguished visitors to the Territory. Col. E. C. Stahl replied to the greeting, for which he felt thankful to the people of Utah. They felt amply repaid for their visit to this beautiful mountain region, in the sights they had beheld. They had been received with open arms and warm hearts on the Pacific Coast, and the highest honors had been showered upon them. They represented men in every avenue of honorable and industrious life. There was among them the shrewd man of business, the artist, mechanic, lawyer and all other classes of working people. There seemed to be an idea that the grand army boys were dying off quicker than other people, but this was incorrect. In the hour of need they had fought hard for their country's flag, and as long as they lived they proposed to have the Stars and Stripes respected, and to teach it to their children. It had cost 400,000 lives, and billions of treasure, and there must be a loyal people throughout the whole republic.

Secretary A. L. Thomas was called,

and said that he always received with pleasure an invitation to attend a meeting of the G. A. R., but he was doubly pleased at the present time to welcome the veterans of New Jersey. There was here a beautiful city, the capital of a flourishing Territory, fertile valleys, rich mines, and a climate unsurpassed by any part of the Rocky Mountain region. He welcomed the Zouaves in the name of the people of Salt Lake City and of Utah Territory.

Hon. John T. Dunn, late speaker of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, was next introduced. He suggested, that, as he had been introduced as a speaker of the house, that officer did less speaking than anyone else. Up to a few hours before the Zouaves started, he had not decided to come. He had heard rumors about the treatment the Zouaves would receive, and then determined to accompany them and their brave general, and he would not have the memory of the past three weeks wiped out. The New Jersey Zouaves were welcomed as the representatives of that grand army that struck down the rebellion. He had not language to tell of the hearty greeting they had received in the West. They came to Salt Lake, where he was sorry to learn that there was a superabundance of women. He had one in New Jersey, and didn't want any more. The fellow who had more was to be pitied as well as blamed. Where there was more than one wife, he thought, history had shown it was destructive of home and of love, and was opposed to the welfare of mankind. The Zouaves had found many new and strange things in the west. In the grand army reunions there was an example to the young which caused the latter to inquire why the former met in friendship, and to learn that it was because they were united in the great struggle which saved the country. If the rebellion had been successful they would have had no country to love. It was worth any expense to teach the children to love the flag as did their fathers who fought for it. This lesson was as absolutely necessary as were those taught at the mother's knee. For these reasons he rejoiced in these reunions. He then recited "The Old Canteen," by Miles O'Reilly.

Col. M. M. Raigun was introduced and stated that absence from town and illness prevented him from taking part in the welcome to the G. A. R. on their trip westward. He was a native of New Jersey, a fact of which he was proud. (New Jersey, however, has no reason to reciprocate.) The comrades of the G. A. R. had been welcomed by the civil authorities in every city except Salt Lake. (Nothing was said about the local G. A. R. shutting the civil authorities out.) There were here 5,000 loyal (?) people, and of the other 25,000, the less said of them the better. "For your loyalty the 5,000 love and honor you and for this the 25,000 hate and despise you. This is called Zion. As a sample, the Mayor of this city owes his popularity to the fact that he contributed thousands of dollars to open houses of infamy into which to allure Gentiles from the paths of virtue. The Marshal of this city to-day holds his position because he was a spy in the houses of shame. Of such is the "Mormon" Kingdom of God. We thank the G. A. R. for the ringing resolutions with reference to this crime of polygamy which they adopted as a plank in their platform of principles while in California. It is a refreshing draught to the loyal people here—it is a refreshing draught from the 'old canteen.' This domination of the church over the State is worse than polygamy—it must go down and the laws and constitution of our country must be obeyed in Utah. God forbid that this treason may continue until it is necessary to summon the 'boys in blue' to this Territory, but I say if the long call is made for you to come to Utah to extinguish this barbarism, we want you to come and to come quick." He continued his mass of falsehoods by saying that every speaker of the grand army had been abused and vilified in the most foul manner because they spoke the truth, and this meeting would be no exception. It was a relief in this stifling atmosphere of perjury and fraud to meet the loyal boys who fought for the flag. The Zouaves should continue their labors until God-blessed but man-cursed Utah was freed. The Zouaves had carved a name on the battle-field. There might be more work for them soon. There was Mexico giving trouble in the south, and Canada with the fisheries trouble in the north. Sergeant Hendricks and Major King, of the Zouaves, then sang a duet in good style, and received an encore.

After a selection by the Opera House band, Major McFarland, of New York, was introduced. He felt a pride in being presented to the audience. The present journey of the G. A. R. was drawing to a close, and it had been one of the grandest and most successful that had ever been accomplished by any military organization. As to the Zouaves, he would say that in their commander they had the personification of a soldier and gentleman; the men were the soul of bravery, honor and integrity. By their wounds and scars they gave evidence of their devotion to the flag of their country. They appreciated the greeting they had received, and would carry back pleasant memories of their visit to Salt Lake City. "The modern Zion," he must confess, gratified him in the many things he had seen. History was repeating itself. The dawn of day had come. Thirty-five years ago, the slaves first saw it. The G. A. R. were gaining a foothold here.

He would not deal with the situation here, but would assure the loyal citizens that the whole sympathy of the country was with them, in eradicating any great evil.

Congressman Harris, of New Jersey, was next announced. He said his State was perhaps only one-tenth the size of Utah, but had 13 times the population. It was the sixth State in manufactures, and its land was worth more per acre than that of any other State. It had sent 7,800 men into the war, and some of them were here to-day. They did their duty bravely. They came west and had seen what they fought for. This was a great country, and men could not understand this without seeing it. It was worth fighting for. Of all they had seen there was no more beautiful spot than Utah. He loved its mountains and fertile valleys, and expected it to be the garden spot of the United States. He was sorry to hear that the G. A. R. were badly treated by some of the people here. He could not realize that they would be ill-treated by a people who gave such evidences of thrift and industry in all their surroundings. He had seen the American flag floating in the Temple. If there was anything wrong, the people should have to be taught to respect the laws. There should be no misunderstanding as to the power of the United States. There was no Ulysses S. Grant to lead the G. A. R. now, but there were other leaders, if the necessity arose. He knew the country loved the brave soldiers, officer and private, and their fame would be imperishable. Col. Stahl then came forward and recited an excellent parody on "Barbara Freitchie."

"The Crazy Quilt" was sung by Major King, to which an encore was demanded.

General J. Madison Drake was called for and stated that he was not a speaker. He was highly gratified by the reception they had received. He called on Lieutenant Zimmerman to sing "Marching Through Georgia," but the latter was suffering too severely from a cold, and Major King and Sergeant Hendricks sang "Farewell."

By request Col. Stahl recited "The Sleeping Sentry," and the campfire adjourned.

## GRAND JURY REPORT.

DOES IT LOOK LIKE A DOCTORED DOCUMENT?

Honorable C. S. Zane, Judge of the Third District Court, Territory of Utah:

Sir: The grand jury of said court for the April term, 1886, having finished the consideration of all business before it begs leave to submit to your honor the following report:

We have examined 52 United States cases and 46 Territorial cases.

We have found indictments in 46 United States cases and in 16 Territorial cases.

These indictments are for the following crimes:

Polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, two cases.

Unlawful cohabitation, 43.

Passing counterfeit money, 1 case.

Burglary, 5 cases.

Larceny and other cases, 11 cases.

We ignored bills as follows: Six cases for alleged crimes under the laws of the United States, and 30 cases where crimes were charged under the Territorial statutes.

Included in these Territorial cases were 14 cases against defendants charged with the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors on the Lord's day. The principal witnesses in these cases were two men named Ross and Moore who were employed by the city marshal of Salt Lake City and police officer Salmon in May last to visit the saloons of Salt Lake City on Sundays and procure evidence against the keepers, bar tenders, etc., by purchasing liquors by the glass and bottle wherever it could be procured. These men were furnished with funds by the city marshal, and as compensation for their labors were promised by that officer, 20 per cent. of the fines paid into court when defendants were convicted.

It being within the personal and official knowledge of several members of the grand jury that the witness Ross is an unrepentant and unmitigated swindler and liar; that he has served at least one sentence in jail for obtaining money under false pretenses, and admitted to the grand jury that he had been guilty of at least 25 like offenses in this city during the past five years; that not less than eight members of this grand jury had been personally swindled by him; that the city marshal and police were aware of most of these facts when they hired him; that Moore was much the same kind of witness as Ross. We could readily understand that, if indictments were presented, based upon the testimony of such abandoned witnesses, this jury would merit the opprobrium of their law-abiding fellow-citizens.

It is with much reluctance that we feel obliged to call the attention of the Court to a remarkable fact in connection with much of the testimony given before us. Witnesses in ordinary Territorial cases have no difficulty in recalling and stating the facts promptly and specifically; but, when called in the examinations for crimes against the United States their failure of memory is phenomenal. In the former cases the witnesses "know" the facts very positively; in the latter they only "know" what they think im-

material, but as to material facts their memories fail in the most unblushing manner. The examination of hundreds of witnesses justifies us in this declaration, and the conclusion is obvious.

A committee of the grand jury has visited the penitentiary, and its report indicates that that institution is well managed in view of its very crowded condition. The grand jury learns with pleasure that the building of a new penitentiary is imminent, but, pending that, strongly recommends that a portion of the present long term convicts be forwarded to some other penitentiary for confinement. We also consider it highly important that prisoners awaiting trial should be separated from convicts.

We attach hereto the affidavit of John L. Ross in the liquor cases referred to.

In conclusion, the grand jury wishes to thank the court and its officers for the courtesy and patience which have been exercised towards it.

CHARLES A. TEWKSBURY,  
Foreman

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
August 13th, 1886.

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN L. ROSS.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss  
County of Salt Lake. }

John L. Ross, being first duly sworn, says, upon his oath:

Some four months ago, Alfred Solomon, City Marshal of Salt Lake City, asked me in a quiet way if I would work for the city. Subsequently, about the 5th or 6th of May, he asked me the same question again, saying I should be well paid for my services. He said I was to be a detective for the city, to go to saloons on Sunday and find out what they were doing there. I consented to work as suggested, with the understanding that I was simply to report what was going on, not to be a witness against the men detected, and I was overcome with surprise when they brought me in as a witness against Tufts & Nystrom. Understanding now that I am to be a witness against some twenty others against whom I have given information of that character, I propose to draw out of the thing entirely, and regret having anything to do with it.

Solomon has given me, so far, in small sums, about \$48, and was to pay me and my partner (Moore) \$20 each for every case reported at the City Hall. The bargain was, that we were to go to the saloons, and if no one was drinking we were to invite anyone who might be present, and if there was no one there to drink ourselves. The plot was, as I understand, to entrap and ensnare the saloon men so that they could be controlled, or falling in that, crushed by the municipal authorities. Police officer, Salmon, and J. H. Moyle, prosecuting attorney, knew of the job. The former spoke to me several times in an encouraging way before arrangements were concluded, and the latter, afterwards, now and then asked me how we were getting on, how many we had pulled, etc., as if anxious to go on with the work.

When I learned that I was to induce men to violate the law in order that they might be prosecuted, and was to become a witness against them, I determined at once to abandon the business, which I now do. The aim was to obtain money by terrorizing the liquor dealers and inducing them to compromise for cash. This was done in the case of Tufts & Nystrom, with whom Officer Salmon offered to settle for \$50. I regard the whole thing as a dirty, cowardly piece of work, and will have no more to do with it.

I make these statements under oath, freely and voluntarily, without reward or the hope of reward. I have not been solicited by anyone to do this, nor have any suggestions been made to me so to do. My object is to repair as far as I can the injury that has been done by reason of the conspiracy spoken of, and to do justice to the saloon men, many of whom were my friends in time of need.

JOHN L. ROSS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1886.

[SEAL] EDWARD MICHAELIS,  
Notary Public.

The following supplemental report was also made:

In the District Court for the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah. April term, 1886.

To the Honorable Charles S. Zane,  
Judge of said Court:

The grand jury respectfully report that they have ignored bills as follows:

United States vs. W. W. Day, polygamy.

United States vs. W. L. N. Allen, unlawful cohabitation.

United States vs. James Currie, unlawful cohabitation.

The People vs. Michael McLaughlin, Thomas Dawson, George Lawrence, James Hegney, Tomney & Hillstead, James McTierney, James Peacock, Ewing & Fallon, Isaac Woolf, Ben. Springer, J. C. Harvey, Tufts & Nystrom, Hill & Trewhella and Joseph Merriatt, selling liquor on Sunday.

The People vs. J. F. H. Lander, larceny; A. E. Reynolds, M. H. Morgan, battery; Abraham Benedict, rape; H. V. Martin, subornation, etc.; Taylor, Beach and Hogan, burglary and petit larceny; S. O. L. Potter, assault; Geo. F. Adkins, embezzlement; John Doe, house-breaking; John W. Groesbeck, misdemeanor.

CHAS. A. TEWKSBURY,  
Foreman.

The grand jury were then discharged.