

## WASHINGTON.

**Kate Field and Her Little Lecture—The Usual Platitudes, Falshoods and Lack of Enthusiasm—Governor West Conspicuous—Chances for the Edmunds-Tucker Bill, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1886.

Miss Field did lecture here on the 15th inst. The night was an abominable one. It snowed heavily and was very cold; still, she had quite a large audience—very large, considering the condition of the weather. She began by remarking that the Saints would look upon this night as an interposition of Providence. With a few exceptions, the lecture is the one of old. This time it is committed to memory, and for that reason is more acceptable, but the jokes are all the same and the principal features as when she gave it about a year ago in Chickering Hall. I may not be able to judge the temper of a Washington audience, but it occurred to me that the lecture

## FELL VERY FLAT.

The applause was by no means generous, and I felt a little grieved that the lady should so frequently pause at the close of what was manifestly intended should prove a telling point for marks of approbation, which, nevertheless came not. Many of her best points fell upon unappreciative ears, if we may judge from the lack of interest shown. Representative Cox, who was announced to make a few introductory observations, failed to appear, and the task fell to an unfortunate individual who was hardly as happy in the position as others might have been. The reason for Mr. Cox' absence is still unexplained, though Miss Field blushed a maidenly blush and coyed a coyish coy when the chairman stated that the "Sunset" would neither grace the occasion with his wit nor with his presence. Among the more conspicuous points made, some of which appeared the more flagrant violations of truth, were the following. I give them from brief notes, but I give them fairly as I can:

## VERACIOUS MORCEAUX.

"I went to Utah intending to stay a week and I remained a year." I am informed this is false, though she certainly stated it as I have put it.

"Polygamy is the corner stone of this Church, yet the Church existed 13 years without it."

"The Mormons are taught that the Lord allows his Priesthood to lie under certain conditions."

"Mormons are taught that they can lie, steal, purjure, do anything but shed innocent blood and yet they will enter the glory of the Celestial Kingdom." (Later on in the lecture she told of the excommunication of Apostle Albert Carrington and Bishop John Q. Cannon for adultery, and she forgot to reconcile these contradictory statements.)

"By the shedding of innocent blood, I do not mean yours or mine, but that of the Saints. Our blood might be shed and would not prevent a Mormon from getting his glory."

"Joseph Smith was a native of Vermont; Brigham Young was a native of Vermont; Heber C. Kimball was a native of Vermont; Albert Carrington, the only college graduate, is a native of Vermont. You see, if it hadn't been for Vermont, there would have been no Mormons. But Senator Edmunds is also a native of Vermont, and it is Vermont which is to cure the evil that it gave birth to."

"Gentle women are frequently inhumanly unjust in their criticisms of Mormon women."

Referring to the Mountain Meadow Massacre and to the statement which she says is made, that only good men go into polygamy, she remarked: "John D. Lee, the only man ever punished for his complicity in that awful massacre of human beings because they were Gentiles, had 19 wives, four of which were taken after the massacre, and two of the four were as a reward from the Church for the part he had taken in it."

"A majority of the Mormon women support themselves, and not a few their husbands."

"Mormons cheat the government of its lands, and drive Gentiles away. A Mormon takes 160 acres for each wife. Geo. Q. Cannon said in a sermon that 'God gave this land to us. If a Gentile wants it, give him a piece 6 feet by 2 and that will last him for all eternity.'"

"Mormons occasionally tell the truth, but it is a mistake when they do."

"Woman suffrage exists in Utah, not because it was thought it would be good for women but as a move on the part of Brigham Young to keep the control of the Territory."

"John T. Caine said before the House Committee that all vice in Utah emanated from Gentiles," and it was here she made the statements about Carrington and John Q. Cannon. The report of the proceedings before the House Committee show this statement to be false. Mr. Caine said no such thing, and Miss Field, being present at the time the committee was in session, knew she stated what was not true.

She went on in the foregoing strain for some time; she also read a letter from Salt Lake which stated that John T. Caine, the delegate from Utah, had preached in a ward house just before leaving Salt Lake for Washington and rejoiced at the death of ex-President Arthur because he had tried to enforce the law against polygamy. This report was tele-

graphed to several papers, and I see that Mr. Caine has most emphatically denied it.

## GOV. WEST IS HERE.

The reporter of a Louisville paper tried to interview him, but he declined to talk. He stated that he had come east to stay until after the holidays; but as he is on record in his report as favoring the legislation against Utah, and as he has the privilege of the floor of the House, and uses it, I am unable to see how he is going to avoid urging forward the legislation. To fail to do so would be to go back on his record. He may not, it is true, urge the matter upon the attention of Congressmen, but his influence is bound to be exercised in that direction.

I see by a dispatch from Washington in the N. Y. World that there is a row between Mrs. Newman and Gov. West as to the use of the \$40,000 for the establishment of a home for women in Utah. I understand that Angie is here also. If this thing goes on, your Governor is likely to get a scratching. Senator Edmunds has asked for light on the vexed question, and the Secretary of the Interior is to give all he possesses. "What will the 'arvest be?'"

## THE KILLING OF DALTON

by Deputy Marshal Thompson, at Parowan, has been quite a bomb in the ranks of the lobbyists here. The two B's and Governor West have been doing their best and suggest extenuating circumstances in the matter, so as to counteract the ill-effects the affair is having on influential circles here. Had this man been convicted, the extreme penalty is six months' imprisonment and \$300 fine, and it will be found difficult to excuse the taking of human life in a case where the penalty is so light. It is remarkable that all the men engaged in or sympathizing with the anti-Mormon crusade feel compelled to defend the evil acts of all those engaged with them. Even Governor West, without any knowledge of the affair save from a quarter which he must have known to be biased, endeavored to overcome the unfavorable impression created by the murder with suppositions and other equally unmanly methods, giving the assumption that it was impossible for a deputy to do wrong when dealing with a Mormon. A case which requires such bolstering must be hopelessly rotten. The fact that the

## ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENT

at Salt Lake City telegraphed nothing was particularly ominous. It was a damning silence. The New York Tribune alone, for which one Hollister, I am told, is agent (a man who while revenue collector in Utah, got so hopelessly in debt to a brewer—\$2,500 was the amount, I believe—that he dared not do his duty and one of the prime anti-Mormon masticators) had a telegram about the murder. The anxiety of the lobby here over the affair I not only learned from various sources, but it becomes more decidedly evident by a dispatch which appeared in the New York World and also in the National Republican Saturday morning, and which, in the latter, follows one stating on the authority of Marshal Dyer that the killing was unjustifiable. Its publication is clearly due to Mr. Bennett, and shows the lively and unworthy anxiety displayed by him in this affair. Mr. Dyer has some judgment, and he would certainly never discharge an officer while walking in the line of his duty. Mr. Hollister overlooks the very important point that the discharge of this man by the Marshal is a practical establishment of the fact that the killing is absolutely

## WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

I am told that Hollister is a man who is so terribly consumed by hatred of Mormons that he cannot tell what is truth or untruth when connected with your people, and that either is used as it serves his purpose best. If this be true, the fact that Lawyer Bennett went to such a source for light shows that there is a delicate sympathy between them which the vulgar may not appreciate. I am also told, this by a Mormon, that Hollister once in competing for a prize for the best essay on Utah and its People, spoke of the advantages of Utah and the excellence of its people in the best of terms, all of which he had previously denied, and which he has denied since, and that the essay has been published over his name. When I asked why was this spasmodic change, I was quietly answered, "Then he wrote for \$50." It was sufficient.

Delegate Caine, in a conversation I had with him, flatly

## DENIES THE STATEMENT

of this worthy revenue collector, that Dalton's father was connected with the Mountain Meadow massacre, and says he is one of the best and most generally esteemed citizens in Southern Utah, a member for some years of the Utah Legislature, and against whose character nothing can truthfully be said. It might be well for you people to know how this Hollister speaks of such a man, that he may get the medicine which so wilful a despoiler of character merits.

The more I inquire, the more unsavory do I find the characters by all the men connected with the anti-Mormon movement. The only man who has so far passed muster is Lauman, the French-Italian. By the way, Miss Field spoke of him as a large-hearted Irishman. If it were not for the fact that she is notoriously so untrustworthy I

should question whether I had not been misinformed as to his parentage. He is also the Associated Press Agent in Utah and was laboring with Agent Boynton while here. He did not, so far as I can learn, make entirely the same impression on Mr. Boynton than he did on Miss Field, but then there may be reasons. However, his lithe figure has not been seen on the streets for some days past, and it is therefore supposed he had departed.

No effort has yet been made to get the

## ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL.

Representative Tucker, who has charge of it, is absent from Washington. He got an extended leave of absence, and it is understood has gone to attend the trial of an important case. Whether he has submitted control of his bill to any one else is not known. If not, its fate before the holidays is out of the question, and its chances afterwards will be about as numerous as hen's teeth.

WALTON WOLD.

## WILL OPPOSE THE BILL.

The Washington Gazette of December 12th, has the following on Utah affairs. It needs no comment:

"It is true that the homes of the anti-polygamists all over the country are not, all of them, ideal homes; that wife murder, husband poisoning, divorce suits and foul scandals are common in non-polygamous countries, and do not happen in polygamous Utah, certainly among the Mormons. Nevertheless polygamy is a crime against law, morality and taste. But this is not the question. Something deeper than anti-polygamy is the cause which seeks success by trying to get up public feeling against a plurality of wives. Messrs. Baskin and Bennett, the representatives in Washington of the anti-Mormon faction in Utah, are working to build up such a public feeling, as their public utterances within the last week have shown. Their aim is, of course, to influence Congress to pass at this session what is known as the Edmunds-Tucker anti-polygamy bill—a bill which, among other things, proposes to disestablish the Mormon Church and to dispose of its property through the United States courts.

We warn Congress that this is dangerous legislation. Indeed it is so fraught with possibilities of evil that the wonder is, the committee on judiciary of the Senate and House, composed of men who are supposed to be lawyers, could be found willing to subscribe to it. Polygamy is a crime, and has been so declared by law. Let every person who commits that offense be punished by due process of the law. But outside of polygamy, has the Mormon Church not as much right to be protected by the Constitution as any other church? If Congress can disestablish the Mormon Church, so it can the Catholic, or the Methodist, or any other. The proposition is too monstrous to be entertained for one moment.

It may be well to remind Congress that since the passage of the Edmunds law of 1882, polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, as crimes under that law, have been punished in Utah, under the most strained legal construction, with a severity that is almost unknown in this or any other country. Arrests for either of the above offenses in Utah has become almost equal to conviction. A man who is arrested for having committed either of them is looked upon as guilty until he proves his innocence. The trials are mere forms. Partisan Republican judges, with a very partisan Republican United States district attorney, carry matters with a very high hand. Certainly no further legislation is needed so long as the Edmunds bill is allowed to be enforced by these officials. Their prejudice runs away with their reason.

We know it is unfashionable to take the side of the under dog in a fight, and certainly not profitable, but right is right, and we see in this attack upon religion a source of evil precedents that will be sure to plague the inventors. Polygamy is a crime against our law and should not be permitted to be practised even as the expression of religious belief. But to attack a church, to persecute its members for their religious opinions, and for their religious acts when those acts are not contrary to law is unconstitutional, and is a dangerous theory. This Edmunds-Tucker bill is a monstrous piece of legislation. It is aimed, not at polygamy, but at the lands and money and religious rights of the Mormons. It should be voted down indignantly. It may be well to say that Utah is ready for admission into the Union as a State. Her people are Democratic in politics.

To pass such a bill as the Edmunds-Tucker bill would make her Republican against the will of the people. This has been a pet scheme with certain Republican politicians for years. Will the Democrats knowingly assist them to accomplish their end?

But to put the matter on a higher plane this bill is a covert attack upon liberty of conscience, and the constitutional right of the citizens to worship God as they please. It isn't aimed at polygamy so much, we repeat, as it is intended to drive the Mormons out of their hard-earned patrimony. It is unjust and wrong, and we shall oppose it as a measure fraught with possibilities of future disastrous evils to the country."

## SLANDERS AGAINST THE DEAD AND LIVING REFUTED

BY A MAN OF UNIMPEACHABLE VERACITY.

PAROWAN, Iron County, Utah,  
Dec. 23d, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The following from the Salt Lake Tribune of the 18th inst., concerning Edward M. Dalton, who was shot and killed here on the 16th by U. S. Deputy Marshal Wm. Thompson, reached me by letter yesterday from a friend in your city:

"He was recently under arrest for stealing Church cattle, but when the county officials found that he was likely to be caught on the colgar charge, they were notified by revelation to let him skip, and they did. His connections have been none of the best, several of his relatives having been in the penitentiary for various felonies."

To what terrible straits the Tribune men are put to find something to palliate the blackest and most cowardly deed ever committed in this place. The facts are as follows:

I have lived within a block of the Dalton family for 30 years, and know them well. Edward Dalton, father of E. M. Dalton, has been a leading citizen of this place and this county all this time, and has done much to develop the country and help the people. He was mayor of Parowan City for a number of years, also Probate Judge of Iron County four or five years.

Edward M. Dalton the murdered man, never was under arrest for stealing Church cattle or any other cattle. No other member of the family was ever in the penitentiary for any crime whatever.

How many relatives of the family, distant or more near, may have been in the penitentiary I do not know. Take that rule all round, and we cannot tell where many might stand, not even excepting the immaculate Tribune men.

Dalton's tragic death is a terrible blow to his relatives and friends, and indeed to the people of the whole of this part of the country, caused, as they understand, through the malice and ignorance of an officer who seemed to consider that his commission as a United States Deputy Marshal gave him the right to do whatever he pleased with perfect impunity. It is no longer back than October last that my neighbor, Peter M. Jensen, was arrested. He is as honest and peaceful a man as lives in our community. When he heard the marshals were around he tried to get out of the way. Thompson saw him (by moonlight), and before reading any warrant or even telling him he wanted him. Ordered him to stop, and almost at the same instant fired his pistol after him. You can hardly make Jensen believe Thompson tried to miss him.

I notice by the Salt Lake Herald that Deputy Marshal Gleason is reported as saying that he had in his possession letters from Dalton of a threatening and defiant character. I think the people of Parowan will refuse to believe that Dalton ever wrote any such letters unless they are produced and the handwriting proven to be his. I do not say Gleason may not have such letters in his possession, but I think on examination they would be found to have been forged by somebody.

Our place has assumed its usual quiet and peace prevails, and though we have not yet got over the terrible affair, our citizens are glad the people have done as well as they have under the trying circumstances.

Very respectfully,  
WM. C. MCGREGOR.

## THE PAROWAN TRAGEDY.

EDWARD M. DALTON—HIS HISTORY AND GENERAL CHARACTER—PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER—FUNERAL AND OTHER DETAILS.

PAROWAN, Dec. 22, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Believing it would be interesting to the many readers of the News, I herewith furnish you with a brief sketch of the life of Edward Meeks Dalton, who was shot down in cold blood, at about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 16th of this month, by one William Thompson, a Deputy U. S. Marshal.

The subject of this sketch was born in this place, August 25th, 1852, is the son of Edward and Elizabeth Meeks Dalton, who were among the earliest settlers in this valley, and ranked as a leading family from that time to the present.

The writer has been acquainted with the family, as a near neighbor, most of the time for over thirty-two years, and can speak of them as being whole-souled, sympathetic kind and upright.

Like many other youths, E. M. Dalton, being possessed of a most vigorous body, full of health and vitality, and being precocious in mind, was, through the influence of bad associates, older than himself, led into errors of conduct that were a source of regret to him in later years, making him a most excellent adviser of the young, with whom he had become a great favorite.

In October, 1881, he was at Salt Lake City, to attend General Conference, and while there was approached by one of the Apostles, John H. Smith, who asked him how he would like to go on a mission to the Southern States. He replied that he was poorly qualified for such a task, but if wanted would go and do the best he could to all the mission.

Accordingly, he was called at that Conference, and came home immediately to arrange his affairs, and started the same month on his mission.

He labored principally in North Carolina with great pleasure and satisfaction to himself, judging from his letters, and with some success among those to whom he bore his testimony.

After an absence of about a year, he took the chills and fever, so common in the South, and became greatly emaciated thereby; but still persevered, thinking that he would soon get better, and be able to remain and continue his labors. However, he was released to come home, arriving here in November, 1882.

His great ambition, after his return, was to stimulate the youth within his reach to refrain from all wrong-doing, and to work righteousness. He was made President of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of this place, and was well supported.

An indictment for cohabitation with his wives came next. Some time last spring he was arrested by Wm. O. Orton, while engaged in hauling gravel to improve the water seat in front of his premises.

Orton being anxious to get word to the deputy at Beaver, turned his prisoner over to our city marshal, who was on the streets, and went to the telegraph office. Meanwhile Dalton slipped off his boots adroitly and ran away from the city marshal, making good his escape.

He appeared on our streets the next day again, working in front of his home. Getting an offer to help run a mail line in Arizona he accepted, fitted up, and left us for a season.

Not knowing how his family would be provided, he came in to arrange for their comfort during the winter, arriving here about the 10th of this month.

He kept quite close, but word spread that he had arrived. When cautioned by his good mother to be careful, he answered that she must not be too anxious about him, for the officers would not hurt him, and it would only be a few months in the penitentiary at the worst.

He carried no weapons for defense, and as false reports had been in circulation as to his intentions whenever he might be apprehended by a proper officer, he said to his friends on several occasions, that he would not resist an officer in the discharge of his duty, and that such a recourse would be wrong as well as foolish.

On the morning of the tragedy he said to a lady that he would rejoice to go on another mission to preach the Gospel to mankind, if necessary, with a cane in one hand and valise in the other. These were his sentiments thirty minutes before he was shot.

He stood six feet high in his stockings and weighed 203 pounds, having no surplus flesh, but was muscular and a picture of health and manliness.

In conclusion, while riding bare-back through the streets of his native city, driving stock in company with others, he was waylaid by Deputy U. S. Marshals Wm. Thompson, of Beaver City, and Wm. O. Orton, of Parowan, who had heard of his approach down the street towards them, and had taken a position at the rear of Mr. Daniel Page's house (the last named is a bitter apostate), and the first named (Thompson) with gun leveled, and without due warning, shot and killed in cold blood.

The excitement which followed was intense, and continued for some time, but good and wise counsel prevailed and the slayer of a just man has been turned over to judicial courts, on whom the responsibility now rests. One more striking example of the law-abiding qualities of the "Mormons" has been shown to the world.

The funeral of the murdered man was held on Saturday, the 18th inst., in our meeting house, which was well filled below and in the gallery.

The principal discourse on the occasion was delivered by Apostle John Henry Smith, who came to attend our quarterly conference, which had been adjourned at 12 m. Saturday till 10 a. m. Sunday to give place for the funeral. He commended our community for their self control during this trying ordeal in allowing the law to take its course and not resorting to violence; dwelt eloquently on the Gospel of peace and administered words of comfort and consolation to the bereaved.

Forty-eight vehicles followed the remains to the grave, with some five hundred and sixty souls, not counting babes in their mothers' arms.

Some of those who would have taken the law in their own hands and administered summary vengeance on the murderer have been heard to say since that they were now thankful that they did not do so.

Thus has been added to the list of those whose blood has been shed for the truth one more, of whose virtues we are justly proud.

Yours respectfully,  
MORGAN RICHARDS, JR.

A Los Angeles dispatch says: At a meeting of the Grape-Growers' and Wine-Makers' Association in this city to-night, resolutions favoring the sweet wine bill, now pending in Congress, were adopted.

A San Francisco dispatch says: The statement that the Eastern rates have been cut by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, is denied at the office of that company.