

## THE SHAMEFUL FACTS RE-MAIN.

We are accused of "upholding conspiracy" because we denounce the course pursued towards Collector N. V. Jones, in condemning him contrary to evidence and denying him bail pending an appeal from a palpably unjust verdict, rendered by a jury picked from his adversaries. Such perversions of our sentiments and misrepresentation of our position are always expected. We are accustomed to them, and would be surprised if our assailants should by chance present our views in a truthful manner. We would as soon look for temperance in a rum hole or honor in illades.

The position which all the lying in the world cannot change is this: That a defendant has been found guilty of bribing a United States Deputy Marshal, when the evidence showed that the person alleged to have been bribed was not an officer of the United States in any capacity; that he informed the defendant he was not; that when the act for which the defendant has been heavily sentenced was commenced, it is conceded the so-called officer held no official position whatever; and that the Public Prosecutor and the then Marshal entered into a conspiracy to make the defendant a criminal, when he would not have been open to such a charge but for their connivance.

Whatever just people may think of the act of Mr. Jones, they can but abhor and despise the low cunning and disreputable trick by which he was officially entrapped into a semblance of an offense against the law, for the purpose of concocting a case against him, to be prosecuted by the chief parties to the scheme. Nor can they approve of the injustice which thrusts the victim of the plot into prison while an appeal is pending to test the validity of the proceedings against him.

All the opprobrium heaped upon the defendant, and all the untruthful charges against this paper, will not affect in the smallest degree the damning facts which were developed in this prosecution. They will remain of record to the everlasting discredit of all engaged in the shameful prostitution of law and justice.

## THAT FILIBUSTERING EX-POIT.

The scheme of a few adventurous men to establish upon the soil of Northwestern Mexico a socialistic republic, in consonance with the theories of Henry George, is full of treachery and danger as we view it at this distance—treacherous because it proposes not to purchase the lands from their owners nor to take them by the force of open warfare; but to pounce upon them like the thief who enters a neighbor's house intent upon prey when the neighbor is absent. By stealth it is proposed to cross the frontier, by cunning to get a footing, and by political entanglements to establish an independent government in which the overlying strength and prospective moral if not physical support of the United States will make them secure. Here it is proposed to found the model government—a republic in which Socialism and unrestrained freedom will prevail.

Apart from the knavish aspect of the case, there are other drawbacks and hindrances, all indicative of failure. In the first place, the plan is visionary, having no more stable foundation than maps and charts and the talk of the day-dreamers who projected and are agitating it; and in the next, it is so full of danger that it is more than likely a majority of the filibustering party would falter as they advanced and abandon the enterprise altogether before crossing the Rio del Norte. It would, we think, only need a line or two of Mexican troops with bristling bayonets awaiting them on the other shore to make so extensive a defection that there would not be enough of the would-be invaders left to make a respectable skirmish; but even the fear of such a thing would be enough in most instances, doubtless, as soon as the promised land came into full view. The company, as far as can be learned, is composed of college graduates, impecunious adventurers and habitual air-castle builders—scarcely a hardy, experienced, tenacious man in the group. Fine material for the construction of an army of redemption, this! There might perchance be a revolution take place, but there is little doubt that it would be in the feelings of the carpet-warriors who seek notoriety as far from the cannon's mouth as possible.

The hostile invasion of Mexico, or even a part of it, by any unauthorized force, large or small, is a matter to be talked about, not attempted, by sensible people; and even these will talk of it in the light of history, not of prospective events. It requires but little effort to remember how, less than two decades ago, an army of conquest large in numbers, captained by the greatest chieftain of the most warlike power of Europe, and led by a titled dignitary whose name was synonymous with courage and high breeding, came to defeat and disaster after fluctuating fortunes in the same field for a short time; of

how the General deserted the cause and the leader and those next to him in rank were captured and brutally and barbarously executed, and the expected conquest became a dismal and bloody defeat. One of these was Bazaine, the other Maximilian. Several years prior to this, a man named Walker, with aspirations as visionary and unlawful as those of the advocates of the ideal government, gathered a gang of adventurers around him and tried his warlike hand on Nicaragua—but he came to grief; in short, he was subsequently shot for his enterprise.

This kind of history, associated with present hardships and dangers, will not have a very inspiring effect upon the raw recruits; it will be well if it has a very enervating effect before they go to the trouble and expense of leaving their homes.

## EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR GONE.

Our dispatches to-day contain the not unlooked-for intelligence of the death of Chester A. Arthur, Vice-President of the United States from March 4, 1881, to September 19 of the same year, after which, by the death of President Garfield, he became President, and held that position for the remainder of the term, which expired on the 4th of March, 1885. It seems that a severe kidney ailment had afflicted him for several weeks, and all efforts to cure or even mitigate were fruitless, and finally he became so weak and broken down that it was evident a slight shock would be fatal. This came in the form of a cerebral paralytic stroke, causing the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain; death was then instantaneous.

The nomination of Mr. Arthur as Vice-President on the ticket with Garfield caused considerable mornurng in the rank and file of the Republican party at that time; but he being regarded as a "stalwart," and Garfield being considered a more moderate man in his political views, the equisose caused the ticket to be accepted and elected. When Mr. Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, he was, however, not long in disappointing many of his supporters as well as those who decried at first, being less stalwart than either wing expected. His administration was as free from jobbery and corruption as he could make it, and his record for ability and sagacity so good that he was strongly reported for a nomination in the convention which nominated Blaine at Chicago.

The dead President was born in Vermont in the year 1829. He leaves at son and daughter only, his wife having died some seven years ago.

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 17,

**Returned.**—Yesterday Brother R. G. Lambert, of this office, returned from a business trip north, having been called home by the death of his wife's mother, Sister Ann Jenkins. He arrived in time for the funeral.

**Death of a Patriarch.**—A special telegram to the News, received this morning, but dated last evening, announces that Patriarch William Grant Perkins died at St. George yesterday morning, in the 86th year of his age.

**Immigrants.**—A small company of immigrants who did not reach Liverpool in time to sail on the *British King* are expected to arrive in this city this evening. The party number seventeen, and sailed from England October 30th.

**Mr. Rumel Arrested.**—This morning Deputy Marshal Pratt arrested John H. Rumel, Sen., at the latter's home in the Thirteenth Ward, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was taken before Commissioner McKay and permitted to waive examination, bail being fixed at \$1,000. J. H. Rumel, Jr., and Isadore Morris became sureties. The complaint in the case is signed by D. W. Reuch, and alleges that the defendant, from Dec. 1, 1883, to Nov. 1, 1886, lived with "Mrs. John H. Rumel, Sen., and Miss Gray, sister of Mrs. John H. Rumel, Sen., as his wives." The witnesses subpoenaed were Mrs. Abbie Rumel, Mrs. Eliza Gray Rumel, Mrs. Abbie Cross and John H. Rumel, Jun. They were notified to appear and testify before the grand jury next week, no bonds being required.

**He Ran Too Fast.**—Late last night an intruder at a house in the Seventeenth Ward saved himself some trouble by the agility he displayed in running. A party of young people had visited the home of Mr. Ellerbeck, No. 233 First North Street. Shortly after they left a young lady in the house saw from one of the windows a man enter the gate very quietly, but supposing it to be one of the party returning for his over-shoes or something of the kind, paid no attention to it. She went up stairs, and coming down again in a few moments observed the individual crouching at a window and peering into one of the rooms. In the moonlight his face and form were distinctly visible. She became frightened and screamed, when Mr. G. F. Felt, who lives in the house, hurried into the room to see what was up. He followed the intruder, who darted out

of the gate, and made lively tracks eastward. Just before the fleeing object reached the Seventeenth Ward school house, Mr. Felt, who saw that he could not overtake him, fired a shot from his revolver. The fellow kept on running, and dodged behind the school house. No further trace of him could be found.

It is becoming such a common thing now-a-days for instances of persons skulking around as this fellow was, that it will be a matter of surprise if some of them do not meet with a warmer reception.

**He Was Not Aided.**—A few weeks ago the News published an item concerning the arrest of Mayor Aaron F. Farr, of Logan, on a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape. He is now under bonds pending the action of the grand jury in the case. One of the reasons for the prosecution against him is that when President C. O. Card, of Logan, escaped from Deputy Marshal Exum, he rode away on a horse belonging to Mr. Farr, and which was tied near the railway station. In reference to this matter, the following extract is made from a letter from President Card to the *Utah Journal*:

"The *Journal*, of October 20th, announces that Mayor A. F. Farr had been arrested for 'leaving near the depot the horse which Prest. C. O. Card galloped away on some weeks ago.' If they are going to prosecute Mr. Farr for that they will punish an innocent man. When I sprang from the train I expected to depend entirely upon my own muscle, but upon a second thought I determined I would make for the group of carriages and appropriate the first one I found most convenient, but on discovering a horse on the opposite side of the street, I ran to that, mounted it, and galloped away without any questions, for which I am the only party responsible. There was no officer in pursuit, no officer was resisted. I will here state that there were no prearrangements about this matter. If so, I would have had one of my own horses put there that was gentle and not have trusted to an unbroken animal or a broncho so self-willed as the one I refer to. Had the horse belonged to any other gentleman, it would have been all the same to me. Even if it had belonged to Marshal Exum I would have rode it away, not thinking of any evil consequences to that gentleman. I will here state, I have been informed that it was rumored that I bribed Mr. Exum. Not so. No money or other values ever passed between us. I most emphatically deny the charge. Bribing is not my style. He treated me as an officer should treat a prisoner, very kindly and gentlemanly, for which I shall ever hold him in high esteem."

## THE PEARSON CASE.

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL—SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE TILL IT IS HEARD.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

PROVO, Nov. 17, 1886.

In the Pearson case this afternoon, Mr. Highton presented to the Court recommendations for a suspension of sentence upon defendant, which was signed by the trial jury and by members and influential citizens of Utah County. He also filed a motion for a new trial upon statutory grounds. The Court ordered that the hearing of said motion be at Provo on the first day of the next February term, and sentence was suspended until said hearing.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY NOV. 18,

**Arrived at Queenstown.**—A private telegram received in this city last evening announces that the *Alaska*, having on board the party of missionaries that left this city about two weeks ago, had arrived safely at Queenstown on the 16th inst.

**Sickness at Ferron.**—There seems to be a good deal of sickness at Ferron, Emery County, judging by reports we have received from there, and the frequency with which our correspondent there sends to us death notices for publication. The disease most prevalent is a species of fever, of a very tedious and stubborn character.

**Arrest at Bountiful.**—This morning Joseph Hogan, of Bountiful, was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was brought to this city, and this afternoon was taken before Commissioner McKay. He pleaded guilty to the charge in the complaint, and was bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to await indictment by the grand jury.

**First District Court.**—On Wednesday, a motion was made by counsel in the United States cases where the grand jury had not found indictments, to dismiss the defendants and have the bail remitted.

There were a number of cases, and the Court took the matter under advisement. Court adjourned for two weeks, and returned to Ogden yesterday evening.

**Primary and Relief Society Conference.**—A conference of the Primary Associations and Relief societies was held at Paragonah on the 16th and 17th insts. Several wagon loads of children attended as did a number of the leading sisters. Much good instruction was given by the latter. Several prominent brethren from Parowan

were present, and an enjoyable time was had. A letter from "Bouges" gives us an account of the conference.

**Commissions.**—The following commissions have just been issued by Governor West:

R. R. Fry, sheriff, Morgan County; Samuel Judd, sheriff, Washington County; Landon Rich, assessor and collector, Morgan County; George S. Dean, notary public, Weber County; David McLaughlin, notary public, Summit County.

All of the above have been appointed to the offices named, since the election.

**Zadkiel for the Coming Year.**—Zadkiel's Almanac for 1887, handed in by Mr. Dwyer, predicts wars, earthquakes, uprisings among the masses and perplexities of divers kinds during the approaching year. According to his interpretation of the "voice of the stars," this country will come in for a liberal share of these calamities. Referring to the date September 23rd, the venerable "star gazer" says: "At Salt Lake City Mars will be rising, so that a reign of violence may be expected in Utah. Colorado, also, will be disturbed; but Jupiter, in the fourth house, promises well for the crops."

**Geatz Arrested.**—For some time past the officers have wanted George Geatz on a charge of grand larceny. He is accused of having stolen a horse and selling it to a man who was imprisoned some time before his innocence was manifest. Subsequently he stole a horse and buggy, which he took several miles up Parley's Cañon, and left.

The police have watched for him, and at one o'clock this morning, six of them surrounded a house kept by Mrs. Carrie Rockwell Stewart, where they found the woman, with Geatz, two soldiers and four miners, all in a drunken sleep. The accused will have an examination to-morrow.

**Home Again.**—Mr. George J. Taylor, of the News Office, returned from a two months' trip to the eastern States, arriving on the Utah Central train last evening. While gone he visited Denver, Omaha, Cheyenne, Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Springfield, and a great number of minor places, for recreation and visiting relatives, but mainly to represent his invention of a treadle for a pedometer. He succeeded excellently in placing the merits of his invention, having had flattering offers for State rights from individuals, but he preferred placing it entirely in the hands of the Overman Wheel Company of Boston, for a substantial royalty, which is guaranteed. Mr. Wm. M. Woodside, a professional rider, will take samples of the treadle with him to England to place on the market there. Altogether the outlook for the complete financial success of the invention is quite flattering, a result which its mechanical merits amply warrant.

Mr. Taylor enjoyed his trip hugely, and is looking as well as the fatigue of the journey will permit. He speaks in high terms of the liberality and generous treatment extended by the Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways, going and coming.

**Jury Disagree.**—This morning the jury in the suit of Geo. C. Staley vs. M. R. Murray et al., after being out all night, came in for further instructions. They wanted to know if the affidavit was sufficient, and also wanted to take a copy of the statutes with them. The Court informed them that the affidavit was all right, and that they had nothing to do with its sufficiency, or with questions of law. If Murray made the affidavit, that was enough.

Three quarters of an hour afterward the jury came in again and said they were unable to agree, and were discharged.

It is understood they were unanimous for finding a verdict against Murray, and the most of them wanted to decide in favor of defendant Crow. They were more equally divided, and hung specially on the question of assessing small damages against Judge Geo. D. Pyper. In view of the fact that under the fair and direct charge of the Court it was generally believed that defendants Pyper and Crow would be liberated and fully vindicated, this action furnishes another indication of the extent to which anti-"Mormon" prejudice goes with open venire juries.

## THE "GENTILE POLYGAMIST."

HAWTHORNE'S TRIAL—MALICE OF THE PROSECUTING WITNESS.

The case of the United States vs. Henry H. Hawthorne, indicted for polygamy, was called in the Third District Court to-day. The witnesses examined before the grand jury were John F. Wood, Jewett P. Francis, Cassie J. Currie, Mary J. Warn, Wm. McKay and Maria Newell. Messrs. J. R. McBride and Barlow Ferguson were counsel for the defense.

The work of getting a jury took considerable time. Those finally accepted were:

Wm. C. Daubar, Jr., S. C. Pancake, James W. Campbell, Chas. B. Durst, M. Dusseldorf, T. G. M. Smith, Albert Fischer, C. M. Brown, R. W. Craue, Joseph Foreman, J. M. Harvey.

Those excused for having formed an opinion touching the guilt or innocence of the defendant were Messrs. E. Kahu, J. T. Little, T. Carter, R. P. Martin, Alfred Thomson, John M. Young and William

McRae. L. C. Karriek would give the plaintiff the benefit of any doubt. This was deemed sufficient to free him from jury duty. Mr. Fischer had expressed an opinion, but thought he could be impartial, and was accepted against the objection of defendant's counsel. Wm. McQueen, when asked as to how much evidence he would require, answered, "If it could be shown to me that a man had two wives, I would convict him."

Mr. McBride—Would you require less evidence than in any other class of cases?

Mr. McQueen—If one good, reliable witness swore to it, I would convict him, sure.

Mr. McBride—But suppose two good, reliable witnesses swore to the contrary?

Mr. McQueen—Well, I wouldn't believe them. I would convict him.

Court—You are excused.

When the jury panel was completed, the indictment was read, charging Henry H. Hawthorne with having married, on July 9, 1885, at Maldstone, Kent, England, Mary Buckley, and subsequently, while the said wife was living, married Mary Jane Warn, thus committing polygamy. The date of the latter marriage is August 24, 1886.

Jewett P. Francis was the first witness. He testified—I live in Salt Lake City; have known defendant four months; first met him in Salt Lake; he lodged with me two months prior to his marriage in August; I heard him make a statement about his wife in England.

Objected to by Mr. McBride. Objection overruled.

Witness, to Mr. Dickson—He told me he married Mary Buckley in Maldstone and left her in Hartford, Connecticut, with his sister, when he came west; I do not remember the date he said he had married her; he received three letters from her; I heard him read part of two of them; he said they were from his "darling wife;" he said she was in delicate health, and he was anxious about her; he afterwards told me she had gone home to her father, till he could get money to make her a home; he got a letter after he got to England; I knew Mary Jane Warn; I introduced the defendant to her; these conversations were both before and after the introduction; he stated that he married Mary J. Warn because his wife had gone to England, and he wanted

## A WIFE WITH MONEY;

the other wife had none, but the present had considerable.

Witness, to Mr. McBride—I have been in Utah fifteen years; have been at Silver Reef, Beaver, and other places; came from White Pine, Nevada; have been at Tintic, Alta, East Cañon, and elsewhere in Utah; have also been in Montana; was engaged in mining; I have been sick the last season; got acquainted with defendant in front of the Methodist Church, about two months before he was arrested; I do not consider I caused his arrest; I had mighty little to do with it; the defendant and I had no difficulty; I have got no feeling against him, only I thought he treated his wife in England improperly; I worked with him putting up washing fluid, in the house where Jerry Gibson's office is; I had heard of him, and introduced myself to him; he came to room with me a couple of weeks after; I told him of a project I had; it was to exhibit a panorama; never tried to interest himself in selling coal lands for me; I spoke to him of it; the show business did not go, nor did the coal lands; the most we did together was mixing washing fluids; I worked at various jobs; one was putting a roof on Mrs. Warn's house; the defendant was

## MAKING SOFT SOAP, ETC.;

while we were working together he read to me voluntarily, a letter from his wife; he told me her name was Mary Buckley, but he called her Mattie; I had received a letter from my wife, and we were talking; when I testified before the grand jury, I do not know whether I mentioned the name Mary Buckley; I can't say whether I told the Commissioner I did not know defendant's first wife's name; I received a letter from Maldstone; I wrote to his wife first; I have interested myself in the case; never had a difficulty with defendant; I told him he did wrong; I never proposed marriage to Mary J. Warn; I tried to promote a marriage between her and Hugh Turner, of Idaho; never wanted her to marry my nephew, Mr. Wood; I may have told her that if my nephew did not marry her I would, but it was in a joke; the cause of this prosecution was because defendant married Mrs. Warn, thus

**INTERFERING WITH MY NEPHEW;** Mr. Wood said he was engaged to Mrs. Warn; I told Wood I would go with him; I think the defendant ought to have been indicted; I knew Mrs. Warn had property and money; I was not to receive any benefit if she married my nephew; no money was to be given to me; I interested myself because the wife in England was wronged; when I told Mrs. Warn I would marry her if my nephew did not; she may have said I had a wife. I do not remember saying my wife had deserted me; she has been away a year; I never told defendant

## I EXPECTED TO GET \$1,000

by Mrs. Warn's marriage to my nephew; I spoke to Hawthorne about money, after the marriage; he promised

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