

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 4

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, February 10, 1886.

Vol. XXXV

ESTABLISHED 1850. DESERET NEWS: WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$2 50
" " six months, " 1 50
" " three months, " .80

DESERET NEWS: SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY
One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

EVENING NEWS:

Published every Evening, except Sunday.
One Copy, one year, with Postage, \$10 00
" " six months, " 5 00
" " three months, " 2 50

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 2

The Bribery Case.—This morning, N. V. Jones and Francis M. Treseder appeared in the Third District Court, and were arraigned on an indictment charging them with an attempt to bribe Deputy Marshal Edward A. Franks, in order to learn of the intended service of any process upon "Mormons." The accused were given until Monday Feb. 8th, to enter their plea.

Utterly False.—Last evening's issue of a scurrilous sheet published in this city, stated that when Joseph W. McMurrin visited his home on Saturday evening he gave his wife a severe beating. The statement was utterly false, as the meeting between McMurrin and his wife was the reverse of unpleasant. McMurrin stayed but a few moments and then left. All statements in regard to his ill-treating his wife are utterly without foundation, as any one can learn by inquiring of Mrs. McMurrin.

Cattle Company.—Secretary Thomas has issued a certificate of incorporation to The Pittsburg Cattle Company, organized under the laws of Colorado, "to carry on a general live stock business, to wit—breeding, raising and handling cattle, horses, mules, sheep and hogs in the States of Colorado and Texas, and in the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Utah and Montana." The capital stock of the organization is fixed at \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares. The principal place of business of the company is located at Montrose, Colorado, and a board of seven directors manage the affairs of the corporation.

Bear Day.—Old hunters and settlers regard this day (February 2) with a good deal of interest, believing that the condition of the weather to-day will be an index of that which will prevail during the next six weeks. They have a tradition that bruin emerges from his winter retreat to-day to view the prospect, and if he can see his own shadow he returns to suck his reserved paw for six weeks longer, leaving the outside world to endure the rigors of a continuation of winter, but should to-day be cloudy, the bear concludes to continue at large and enjoy the early return of spring.

There has not been much chance for the bear to see his shadow to-day hereabouts, so if the old rule is safe to depend upon, we may as well prepare for a continuation of the spring weather which we have had for some time past.

Another Victim.—Mrs. Hannah Cooper, wife of Frederick A. Cooper, of West Jordan, died at 3 p. m. yesterday, after a short illness following child-birth. Rumor has it that she is another victim of the unholy crusade now being carried on against the Latter-day Saints, the shock that she received at the time of her husband's arrest a short time since, as well as the general raid that was made upon her neighbors and friends affecting her so seriously in her delicate condition as to produce the fatal result.

We have not been able to ascertain the facts in relation to this sad death, but if the rumor is at all correct the public should know it, that the proper parties may be credited with the glory that must fall to those who are so eager to win it at the cost of human liberty, or if needs be human life.

Rewards will be in order by and by for all parties, the martyrs as well as those who make them such.

One of the Provo Criminals Escapes.—On Saturday afternoon Clark, the party who was connected with Shortliff in the recent horrible outrage upon two young girls at Provo, was released on bail. Shortly afterward Clark presented himself, in company with Miss Luncford, whom he outraged, before Justice Holdaway, and asked that the marriage ceremony be

performed making them husband and wife. The Justice refused, and U. S. Commissioner A. O. Smoot, Jr., was prevailed upon to perform the ceremony, after closely questioning Clark as to his intentions to live with and support his wife. This effectually puts a stop to the criminal proceedings against Clark by removing the chief witness against him. That he pursued this course for the sole purpose of escaping the just penalty of his heinous crime will not be doubted, and the probabilities are that the girl only made her condition worse by trusting herself as a wife to the dandish being who so brutally wronged her.

From Oregon.—We had a call this morning from Brother E. J. Brooks, of the Twelfth Ward of this city, who, with his family, has just returned from Astoria, Oregon, where he has been for the past two years, engaged in the salmon-packing business, the principal industry carried on there.

He speaks favorably of that region, but seems glad to be back in his Utah home, and has evidently lost none of his zeal for his religion, but if possible has been made to appreciate it all the more because of his prolonged absence from the Territory and separation from the people of his faith. We have had some evidence of the anxiety he has felt for the cause during his absence and his readiness to defend the principles of the Gospel in the letters he has communicated to the News, and we learn from talking with him that while in Oregon he availed himself of many opportunities of making known his views on religion by attending Sunday schools, meetings and conversing with ministers and others, and never once felt ashamed, but always proud, to be numbered among the despised Latter-day Saints. He found less prejudice against the Saints as a people in that region than he had apprehended, and some slight disposition on the part of a few to investigate their doctrines.

Astoria is a town of some 3,000 inhabitants, situated at the mouth of the Columbia river, which at that point is 14 miles in width. The principal occupation of the people is fishing, and as stated, the main industry ashore that of canning the salmon, there being thirty large canning establishments located there. The employees in these places are mostly Chinamen, there being only sufficient white men engaged to act as overseers. Brother Brooks speaks highly of that business they have proved far more reliable, because more temperate, industrious, and subservient, than the average white men. Lumber of an excellent quality and in large quantities is also made at Astoria, the logs used, mostly spruce and cedar, being floated down the river from the vast forests located upon its shores, and after being sawed up at that point, shipped by sea to San Francisco and also overland to various points.

The journey from Astoria here, which ordinarily occupies only about 48 hours, consumed ten days in the case of Brother Brooks and family, who came to Portland by steamer, expecting to take the Oregon Short Line from that point, but finding the road blocked with snow, remained there one week waiting in vain for it to open, and then returned by boat down the Willamette river to its junction with the Columbia, and up the latter a distance of fifty miles—getting lodged once in an ice floe on the way, and finding the river frozen over in many places—to Warrenton, where they boarded the cars and came through, being delayed some little en route by washouts, but not by snow blockades.

One of the "Law Abiding."—Jonathan Chatterden, who was arrested last week on a charge of unlawful cohabitation with Alameda M. Chatterden and Sarah Susannah Chatterden, was brought before the Third District Court this morning to plead to the indictments found against him. When the first indictment, charging the commission of the offense between Jan. 1, 1884, and Dec. 31, 1884, was read, Chatterden replied, "I am guilty; but would like to make a statement." The Court did not fully understand what was said, and the defendant repeated his answer. The Court then said: You understand the effect of your plea; you may make any statement you desire.

The defendant then went on to state that he was married in England 28 years ago; five years later he and his wife came to Utah, where they took up their residence; fifteen years ago he married as a plural wife Alameda Mitchell, who had lived with him 13 or 14 years; four years ago his first wife died; the defendant and his plural wife did not agree, and about a year and a half ago she left him; when the Edmunds law passed, Chatterden said it was his full intention to obey it; he was not a "Mormon," though he had been, and five months ago married Sarah S. Ashworth, with whom he had since lived.

Mr. Dickson stated that according to what he had learned of the case from the investigation before the grand jury, the defendant had lived with both

women during the year 1884, but had ill-treated Alameda so that she was compelled to leave him.

The Court (to defendant)—Is it your intention to obey the law?

Mr. Chatterden—I mean to obey the law in the future.

The Court—There are three indictments against you—I will fix the penalty when you have plead to all.

The next bill found by the grand jury charged cohabitation from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1885.

Mr. Chatterden—I am not guilty to that; I have never lived with both women at the same time; I never lived with Sarah Ashworth until we were married by Judge Smith four or five months ago; I have the papers at home, and would have brought them had I thought they were needed.

The third indictment was read, and named July 1, to Dec. 31, 1885, as the dates between which the offense was committed. To this the defendant made substantially the same reply as to indictment No. 2, and insisted that he had never lived with both women during the same period.

District Attorney Dickson said that while the defendant had agreed to obey the law, yet the circumstances connected with the case were such that he was not entitled to much leniency. His plural wife Alameda had lived with him 14 or 15 years, had 7 or 8 children, and because of the defendant's ill-treatment of her, had been compelled to separate from him a year ago, and she and her children were left in a destitute condition, the youngest child now being about two years old.

Chatterden denied this, and said he had given her a monthly allowance of \$32; they had separated because he could not stand her abuse.

After some further questioning in regard to the financial condition of the defendant, the Court deferred passing sentence until next Monday morning, and in the interval Mr. Dickson promised to inquire and learn the facts in the case.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 3

Precarious.—Mrs. Forsgren, the woman who was so badly burned a couple of weeks since when the tent in which she and her husband resided caught fire, is not likely to recover, as her wounds, instead of healing, have grown worse and blood poisoning has set in. She is staying at the house of her son, a Mr. Johnson of the Eleventh Ward.

Looking Well.—We were pleased to meet Apostle Lorenzo Snow this morning, and to find him looking well and cheerful—by no means cast down by the judicial outrages to which he has submitted of late. He has gone north to-day, and if there is any justice in the Supreme Court of the Territory he will be allowed to retain his liberty.

An Early Spring.—Whatever the future may develop in the way of weather, the farmers certainly have reason to rejoice in the present. For a week past the ground in this valley has been sufficiently free from frost for plowing to be done, and many of the agriculturists whose farms are located "high and dry" have been taking advantage of the fine weather by crowding their spring work. The winter has been an exceptionally mild one, and fall grain never looked better at this season of the year than it does now. Those who are fortunate enough to get their spring grain in immediately are also likely to do well, as, if conditions of soil and weather continue as favorable as they are now, it is not likely to be far behind that sown in the fall.

Appeals Dismissed.—On motion of City Attorney Richards, appeals in the following cases, taken from Justice Speirs' court, have been dismissed by the Third District Court, and the judgments therein returned to the justice's court for enforcement:

C. H. M. y Agramonte, doing business without a license, fine, \$10.
W. D. Palmer, drunk, \$7.50.
J. B. Dilley, lasciviousness, \$50.
W. D. Palmer, profanity, \$7.50.
Louis Ordner and Thomas Jones, keeping a disorderly house, \$50.
P. D. Sprague, driving on sidewalk, \$5.
Charley Ching, keeping opium den, \$50.

Milo Vincent, interfering with an officer, \$10.

Walter Wiscombe, peddling, \$10.
In each of the above cases the District Court has assessed, in addition to the fine imposed, \$18 as costs.

Sheep Association.—There have been filed with the Secretary of the Territory the articles of incorporation of the Manti Co-operative Sheep-herding and Wool-growing Institution, organized under the laws of Utah, Jan. 27, 1886. There are 44 incorporators, all residents of Manti, Sanpete County, and the business management of the organization is entrusted to a board of five directors, to be elected triennially. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$7,000, with a proviso that this may be increased to \$30,000, the

par value of shares to be \$10 each. The objects of the association are to carry on at Manti, as the chief place of business, and at such other places as may be determined, the importing, breeding and herding of sheep, and buying and selling of wool. There are now eighty stockholders, who have subscribed for the stock in amounts varying from one to fifty-eight shares.

A Good Woman Gone.—The many friends of Sister Mary Watterson, of Logan, who was widely known throughout the Territory, will regret to learn of the death of that aged lady, which occurred on Sunday evening.

She came down to Bountiful a couple of weeks since to visit her daughter, Mrs. Holbrook, who resides there, and on leaving Logan met with an accident by which her side was considerably hurt, causing her more or less pain ever since. Soon after retiring on Sunday evening she was seized with a fit of coughing, and as she hastily arose from her bed blood commenced flowing from her mouth, evidently caused by the breaking of a blood vessel, and continued to do so until death ensued, which was only a few minutes afterwards.

Sister Watterson was a native of the Isle of Man, having been born in or near the old town of Peel, and was conspicuous alike for her fidelity to the cause of truth, her whole-souled hospitality and kindness of heart and her general cheerfulness and vivacity. Though nearly if not quite eighty-three years of age at the time of her death, she retained the use of her unusually bright mental faculties and all the sprightliness and activity of youth up to the last. She was the youngest old woman we ever knew, and withal one of the very best. Many a person has cause to remember the kindness of Sister Watterson, and her posterity have reason to feel proud of and to emulate her virtues.

She will be buried at Bountiful, beside her husband, who died at that place many years since, and her son Joseph, who was killed during the early settlement of Cache County by a tree falling upon him.

The exact date of the funeral, however, cannot yet be announced, as it is not known when her daughter, Mrs. Parks, who lives at Kelton, Idaho, and who has been sent for, will arrive.

THE FARCE

OF GETTING A "MORAL" GRAND JURY—
THE PANEL COMPLETED.

In the Third District Court to-day the special venire issued on Monday was returned, and the work of getting a grand jury after the most approved fashion of the crusaders was commenced. The following were called and took seats in the jury box:

6 Jas. E. Mallin, Jr.,
71 E. W. Ruff,
38 Cyrus H. Gold,
194 John Kirkman,
13 E. B. Wilder,
70 Robert K. Anderson,
104 Wm. J. Spencer,
48 David M. Evans,
138 Oliver K. Robinson,
78 Chas. J. Foulger,
69 Chas. Erickson,
69 Wm. N. Williams.

District Attorney Dickson conducted the examination.

Jas. E. Mallin, Jr., was a member of the "Mormon" church, and believed its teachings; excused.

Wm. J. Spencer believed it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at a time, and was excused.

E. W. Ruff was not a tax-payer, but had taxable personal property. He did not believe in plural marriage, and was accepted.

David M. Evans, Cyrus H. Gold, Oliver K. Robinson and John Kirkman believed in plural marriage and were excused.

Charles J. Foulger had not seen his father's naturalization papers, and was excused.

E. B. Wilder had the necessary religious belief, and was accepted.

Chas. Erickson was not a citizen and was excused.

R. R. Anderson could not find an indictment against his friends for polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, and was excused.

Wm. N. Williams believed in plural marriage, and was excused.

The next called were:

19 Joseph Simon,
113 Stephen Hayes,
44 W. R. Jones, Jr.,
73 Simon Woolf,
25 Milt. Barratt,
53 R. D. McDonald,
37 A. J. Gunnell,
5 A. R. Carter,
10 Geo. H. Pope,
193 Wm. Terhune,
92 Robert Harmon.

Major Hoffman stated that before Simon Woolf had been subpoenaed he had purchased his ticket preparatory to leaving for a month, and would like to be excused.

Mr. Dickson said that the jury would probably not be wanted for a month, so Mr. Woolf was retained.

Joseph Simon and A. J. Gunnell did

not believe in plural marriage and were accepted.

Stephen Hayes was a registered voter in Idaho and was excused.

A. R. Carter was not a taxpayer, but had a watch which was taxable. Did not believe in plural marriage; accepted.

W. R. Jones, Jr., believed in plural marriage and was excused.

Geo. H. Pope was excused for the same reason.

Simon Woolf, Wm. Terhune and Milt. Barratt did not believe in plural marriage; accepted.

Robert Harmon believed in plural marriage; excused.

R. D. McDonald believed plural marriage wrong, and passed.

66, John Wardrobe, Jr., and 31, F. M. Bishop, were next called.

Mr. Wardrobe could not answer whether or not he believed in plural marriage, and was excused.

F. M. Bishop did not believe it right to have more than one wife, and was passed.

35, John S. Barnes, and 148, Geo. W. Kendall, were then called.

Mr. Barnes did not believe it right for a man to have more than one wife, and would be as anxious to prosecute for violations of the Edmunds law as any other; passed.

Geo. W. Kendall believed in plural marriage; excused.

101, John Daly was not a taxpayer, and had neither watch, personal property nor money; had \$75 worth of household furniture; excused.

This made fourteen jurors secured, who were excused until 2 p. m.

Another special venire was ordered, returnable at 2 p. m. Mr. Dickson thought five would be enough, but the Court suggested that perhaps he could tell better when he saw the number. The following were then called:

2 Theodore J. Angell,
104 John Mackay,
60 Wm. O. Neal,
23 Robert A. Ure,
47 Joseph Foreman,
32 Thomas W. Jennings,
49 Joseph Johnson,
17 D. R. Firman.

This afternoon Joseph Foreman was accepted as suitable for the purposes of the prosecution.

M. H. Walker was sworn as foreman, and the jury now stands as follows:

M. H. Walker, Foreman,
C. L. Haines, E. W. Ruff,
O. H. Parsons, Joseph Simon,
E. B. Wilder, A. R. Carter,
A. J. Gunnell, Wm. Terhune,
Simon Woolf, R. D. McDonald,
Milt. Barratt, John S. Barnes,
F. M. Bishop, Joseph Foreman.

The Court then charged the jury after the usual form, to investigate all charges against individuals for violations of the statutes of the Territory or United States; not only in such cases as were brought before them, but those which were known to any of their number. They could only indict on legal testimony, and should not be misled by witnesses who might be influenced by improper motives, as fear, favor or hope of reward. It was important that no mistakes be made that could be avoided. It was a serious injury to indict an innocent man, for which there was no adequate remedy. It was a wrong to the public to fail to indict a man who should be convicted; this would detract from the safety of the people, if it involved life or property, or injury to society. There were some crimes which special attention should be called to, as polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. Many of the people claimed to believe this right, and a part of their religion; a man had a right to practice his religion, but if he assumed a form of worship contrary to law, or injurious to society, it made no difference, the government had a right to prohibit and punish such conduct. There were also other crimes, among them perjury; witnesses sometimes testified falsely, or said they did not know, when they did; false affidavits were also made in land entries, and in various ways this offense was committed; all these charges should be investigated. It was the love of truth which held the moral elements together, and when this love was broken down justice was defeated, and a great wrong committed. There might be attempts made by bribery or other means to influence public officers; this defeated the administration of justice, and should be dealt with; it was the only way in which society could be protected. The jury should act honestly and truthfully and not be influenced by prejudice; if a juror could not deal fairly with a man, he should retire. If in any case there was a fear of any consequence to the juror, he should come into court and be excused. They could not be thus influenced, and if any man or woman attempted to do so, they should bring the matter before the jury. They should also keep all their deliberations secret, as a divulgence thereof was itself a crime.

The jury then retired in charge of Deputy Mix. It is probable the inquisitors will meet to-morrow and adjourn until toward the latter part of the month.

Rev. W. M. Leftwich, D. D., Nash ville, Tenn., publicly endorses Red Star Cough Cure.