

CONVICTED OF LYING AND SLANDER.

The following letter, completely refuting the falsehoods which appeared in the columns of the *Tribune* of Wednesday, appears in that disreputable sheet this morning:

"*Eds. Tribune:* In your issue of today is an article, as an editorial, entitled 'The Beautiful Quartette,' in which, in our opinion, the dissenting jurors in the Rudger Clawson case are very unjustly criticized. As jurors in that case, we were all of us in a position to know at least as much of the evidence in the case as your reporter or informant could know; and a ten-hour interview with the dissenting jurors in the jury room enables us to judge better than you can of the freedom with which they discussed the matter and of the probable motive actuating their verdict. Now, as a matter of fact, the dissenting jurors, or at least a majority of them, discussed the matter freely, and in such a manner as to lead us to believe that their verdict, while it differed from ours, was honestly arrived at and free from improper motives. Even were the facts otherwise, we regard the singling out by name of jurors, and the bringing against them of distinct charges of cowardice, stupidity or moral obtuseness, in a powerful journal, not only unjust to the individual jurors themselves, but as tending to defeat the ends of justice by leading men of self-respect to avoid a position where they are likely to be individually attacked in such a manner.

[Signed] EDMUND WILKES, Foreman, ELLSWORTH DAGGETT, THOS. SAPPINGTON, D. C. BOOTH, G. W. RICHMOND, WM. HUSBANDS.

Six of the Jurors in the Rudger Clawson case.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 22, 1884.

As a foundation or excuse for the infamous attack which the daily *Slanderer* made upon the four jurors who dared to stand by their convictions, and decide by the evidence instead of rumor and *Tribune* dictation, that paper used the following language:

While the eight did all they could to convince the four that the evidence was conclusive as to guilt of defendant, the four, either could or would not be convinced. The four never attempted to give any reasons for the faith that was in them, nor did they attempt to prove to the eight why they thought defendant was not guilty. They would listen to the arguments of the eight men, but would show no disposition to be moved by them, nor would they by argument or otherwise make any attempt to prove from the evidence that defendant was not guilty. They evidently had made up their minds from the start, and all the evidence in the world could not have moved them from the position in which they had planted themselves.

Contrast this with the statement of the six jurors above, and see how the *Tribune* deliberately lied to prejudice the public against the men who did not see through *Tribune* glasses. Then read the false exposure of their private affairs for the same purpose, and say how much confidence any one can place in the utterances of such a journal. One gentleman is accused by it of having "a wife and two children in New York State," and of "courting a Mormon girl in this city." Both of these accusations are false. He is a divorced man, an avowed anti-"Mormon" and the young lady to whom he is paying his addresses is not a "Mormon" nor the daughter of a "Mormon."

The reason for the course of another juror is said to be that he has a large herd of cattle in this Territory, and that his property would be in jeopardy should he in any way oppose the "Mormon" Church. The gentleman declares that he has not any stock in the Territory, and everyone here who knows anything is aware that people oppose the "Mormon" Church continually without being in the slightest danger whatever either to person or property. The lies of the *Tribune* are concocted for outside effect.

The other jurors who were against conviction are also personally assailed, apart from their action in this matter, and the *Tribune* has not retracted anything it has said against them. Yet it pretends to be "a high-toned journal" that "never assails private character," but always "confines itself to the legitimate sphere of journalism." It says to-day: "We stated no untruths about the four jurors yesterday." "We followed only the strict line of duty in saying what we did yesterday." "The reference to the jury yesterday was entirely justified and necessary." We venture to say that there is not a respectable "Gentile" in the community who has read the articles in question who does not consider them not only unnecessary, unjustifiable and untrue, but dastardly, atrocious and infamous. We know that this is the opinion of many of that class, because we have heard it expressed.

But the non-"Mormons" of this Territory may expect just such treatment from the "American gentlemen" who write for that paper if they do not vote and act as those blackguards dictate. The influence which it boasts of is wielded in that way. It has no other. And much as some people talk of "Mormon" submission to counsel, there are no "Mormons," however de-

voted, who are under such "control of the Priesthood" as many non-"Mormons" are under the dictation of the *Tribune*. They cringe at the sight of its lash, and shake at the thought of being held up to infamy by its libellers, and they are afraid to express their real convictions and come out in the hostility which they feel against its villainess, because they are in terror of its slanders, and hate to have their persons and families exposed to its slime and slander. The assault upon the private character of the four jurors is no new thing except as to the objects; it is the same old filthy and despicable course which has characterized the career of the thing for many years.

FRAUDULENT OPERATIONS IN IDAHO.

We learn that a strong effort is being made by Government officials of Idaho Territory, and others to defeat the will of the majority at the coming election in Oneida County. The registration law passed at the last session of the Territorial Legislature is a great obstacle in the way of accomplishing this purpose, but they are making every possible effort to nullify and destroy its effect, that they may stuff the ballot boxes and defraud the voters as in former elections.

Mr. Fred Du Bois, United States Marshal, was chairman of the anti-"Mormon" convention held at Malad on the evening of the 15th, when, through lack of the proper kind of material in the county, or other good reason, Singiser (Delegate) and said Du Bois (Marshal), both residents of Boise City, were placed on the Oneida County list as members of the Central Committee.

The first move of these loyal carpet-baggers and their pliant tools was to procure a writ of injunction to restrain the County Commissioners from executing the provisions of the registration law. Singiser's election was secured two years ago by fraudulent votes, which would be impossible with an honest ballot; the anti-"Mormons" must therefore destroy the registration law or die a political death.

We are reliably informed that the Territorial Democratic Central Committee have in their possession sworn affidavits showing that 500 votes were counted for Singiser in one precinct of Alturas County, where there were but 23 legal voters. And at Blackfoot, Oneida County, some 300 graders were brought in by the gravel train, all of whom voted for Singiser and the republican nominees, and none of whom were legal voters. Encouraged by the success of their audacity two years ago in rolling up a majority for Singiser by these dishonest means, these anti-"Mormons," are now trying to nullify the registration law, trample on the rights of the people so that by stuffing ballot boxes and by creating false issues, they may repeat the frauds that have made them infamous.

AN "IMPARTIAL" JUROR.

Our readers should take particular notice of the manner in which the new jury in the Rudger Clawson case is being impaneled. The juror Beers, after openly stating his conclusions about the guilt of the defendant, and after the Court had expressed the opinion that the juror's case was one of actual bias, was accepted and the challenge of the defense denied because the prosecution seemed anxious to retain him. That is the kind of fairness to be expected in a court where "Mormons" who are clearly unbiased, declaring their willingness to convict on proper evidence, are excluded from jury service simply because they are "Mormons." There never was a clearer case of bias than that of the juror Beers, and if a jury is packed with persons of similar opinions, the new trial will be a burlesque on law and justice.

ITEMS FROM IDAHO.

HOW THE POLITICAL POT BOILS IN THAT REGION.

MALAD CITY, Idaho, Oct. 17th, 1884.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The Third District Court of the Territory of Idaho, now in session in Malad City, has brought together quite an array of lawyers and visitors, and has made things lively, and to the hotel and boarding houses is interesting.

Among the prominent lawyers attending this court, the distinguished and proximately extinguished nominee of the Utah anti-"Mormons" for delegate to Congress from Utah, Mr. Ransford Smith, is conspicuous even. On being introduced to the gentleman, I adverted to the possibility of meeting him in Washington, when he was elected delegate from Utah. With a faint smile and doubtful accent, he remarked, "Well, yes, no doubt you will when I am elected, but things very unlikely sometimes occur"—suggesting the proverb, "Hogs may fly, but they are unlikely birds."

A FLASH OF SILENCE WANTED.

Mr. Willard Crawford, the little

bolter from the Democratic convention of this county, is here also, and although politically and otherwise insignificant, his proximity to the whisky barrel has the effect sometimes of making him numerous, hilarious, and ridiculous. On one of these occasions the gentleman called on Judge Heed, the Democratic nominee for the 13th session of the Legislative Assembly, and said, "Now Judge, I have always stood by you and I am willing to stump the county for you, and will say just what you want me to say." The Judge replied, "Well Crawford, if you want to do me any good and help me in this campaign you will just be quiet, and say nothing" and Crawford subsided.

The "Mormons" of this county have become so enterprising and progressive that it has been deemed necessary to organize an

ANTI-"MORMON" PARTY

for Oneida County, composed of Republicans, Democrats, Presbyterians, Methodists, apostate "Mormons" and other sore-heads of the county, in order to keep pace with said "Mormons" at the coming election.

The registration law passed at the 12th session gives them no chance to vote government mules, dead Indians and foreigners, as these anti-"Mormons" have done formerly; it was therefore decided by this mongrel party in caucus, and approved by its convention to nominate such members to the Legislature, and make such efforts as would secure the repeal of this—to them—obnoxious registration law; and incidentally abolish the "Mormons." A square, honest vote don't suit the rascals.

AN ABORTIVE BOLTER.

Wm. Crawford, the late Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Oneida County placarded the county, calling for a mass meeting of the democrats, to convene in the Court House, Malad City, on the evening of the 15th inst. His revocation of the Convention previously called to meet in Oxford on the 11th was entirely abortive; the convention met in force, appointed a new chairman, transacted business, and left poor Crawford out in the cold, and set him howling.

The gentleman finding he had absolutely no following, very discreetly adjourned his mass meeting till the call of the chair, or, until he got one or two democrats to follow him. So the gentleman again subsided.

On the evening of the 15th the anti-Mormons

HELD THEIR CONVENTION.

adopted resolutions in the usual style, nominated a full list of Territorial and county officers, abused the Mormon Church roundly with the customary clap-trap, and wound the thing off by a speech from Crawford, in which he posed as a political martyr and hero, suggestive of the character in one of Mapleson's operas:

Piff, paff, puff,
Je suis moi,
Attorney Bluff.

Between the two parties Crawford has fallen to the ground. The Oxford convention nominated for county prosecuting attorney the Hon. Joseph C. Rich; the anti-Mormon party nominated Mr. H. M. Bennett, which lets him out of the race completely.

Yours very truly,
JAMES H. HART.

SELF-CONVICTED OF LYING AGAIN.

The daily *Slanderer* alias *Tribune*, of this city, cannot or will not state any fact in controversy without either squarely lying about it or so misrepresenting it that the deception amounts to the same thing as a lie. This morning, in replying to the remarks of the *News* about the passing of the juror Beers by consent of the court after he had confessed to an opinion against the defendant which the Court considered actual bias, the *Slanderer* said:

"The juror upon making the statement was discharged, a fact which the *News* must have known, but it could think of no other means through which to throw out its daily sneer at the court."

This so-called "fact" is contradicted in the *Slanderer's* own report of the matter. It is there shown that Mr. Beers was challenged for implied bias, and the challenge was overruled. That he was then challenged for actual bias and the challenge was overruled. Its report says:

"Judge Zane—I overrule the challenge. It appears the juror is too anxious to be relieved from duty."

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

In the report of the afternoon proceedings in the same sheet after considerable business had been transacted it says:

J. J. Farrell, J. T. Beers, B. E. Fitzgerald and Charles Connor believed it was wrong for a man to have living and undivorced more than one wife at the same time, and were all passed for cause.

Here, then, the paper which declares that Beers "was discharged upon mak-

ing his statement" showing actual bias, in another part of the same issue reports that he was passed. When writing for inside matter the scribes of that mendacious concern should examine its hinder parts, so as not to convict itself too plainly of lying. The same report says:

"The defense exercised its first peremptory challenge on J. T. Beers."

Thus it appears from its own columns that instead of the juror Beers being discharged upon making his statement, challenges based on that statement were overruled, he was accepted and passed as a juror by the prosecution and the court, just as we said. But afterwards it appears that the defense exercised its right of peremptory challenge, which neither the prosecution nor the court could deny, and only on that ground was the juror excused. The *Tribune* has become so reckless in lying that it continually exposes and refutes its own statements.

One more instance will suffice for to-day. We exposed the *Tribune's* false charges against the jurors who did not decide according to its dictation. One juror's disagreement it explained on the ground that he owned large herds of stock, and was afraid the "Mormons" would injure it. It has been proved that the man does not own any stock in the Territory. So the *Slanderer* says this morning:

"The reason that another juror was put down as a stock-man was because he has been such for several years past, and men who knew him well had never heard of his giving up the business."

A little further on in the same article it says:

"We have nothing to take back, nothing to regret and nothing to explain away of what we said of those jurors, and, moreover, we are sustained fully by the best and most conservative men of the city."

The falsehood about this juror cannot be denied, and yet it takes nothing back and has nothing to explain away after floundering about in the paragraph we have clipped and now wants the public to believe that the best men in the city sustain it in wilful falsehoods about men's private affairs and shameful assaults upon gentlemen in the discharge of a sworn duty. There never was a more unprincipled paper published on the face of the earth.

EASILY ANSWERED.

THE following came to hand by mail: SPRINGVILLE, Utah County, October 2nd, 1884.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Will you please decide this question through the columns of your paper: Were any of the persons on the jury in the Rudger Clawson polygamy case members of the Mormon Church? By answering you will oblige,
JAMES HOLLEY,
THOMAS DALLIN.

The reply is a decided No. The questions put by the prosecution were of such a character as to exclude from the panel of the jury every member of the Church, belief in the rightfulness of plurality of wives being made sufficient ground for challenge.

A QUESTIONABLE METHOD.

DURING the progress of the Rudger Clawson trials the alleged grand jury minutes were made to play a conspicuous part. They were several times brought into requisition by the prosecution during the examination of witnesses. They were made to do service as a sort of sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of the hapless witnesses who were sought to be intimidated.

The way these alleged minutes were used, was peculiar, to say the least. The prosecution would say—will you swear that you did not testify so and so before the grand jury? The witness never having testified anywhere as indicated, would say, as was the case with two of them, that they had no recollection of having testified to anything of the sort. And so the matter passed. This awful scarecrow was applied to a witness yesterday—Mr. Dinwoody—but he promptly signified his readiness to take oath that he did not testify before the grand jury as indicated by the prosecuting counsel, and the matter dropped. The other witnesses, who were thus "bulldozed," could have done the same, as they were also innocent of having given the testimony implied by the prosecution, but they probably suspected that some trap was about to be sprung upon them. We submit that the grand jury minutes scarecrow process is a very questionable method to use in a court of justice.

"OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTHS."

A REPORT of the fourth annual meeting of the New West Education Commission appears in the *Chicago Times* of the 15th inst. Rev. Simon Gilbert officiated as chairman. The secretary, Rev. Chas. R. Bliss, rendered a report of the progress of the Commission from which we take the following:

"Of its pupils 2,000 are in Utah, and about 1,500 are of Mormon parentage. Its schools are grouped so that during a portion of the year sixteen Mormon communities are reached for religious services by five missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society. One church was established during the year, and it is confidently expected that others will soon follow."

High Mormon officials have opposed this work. The teachers have been grossly maligned. Sermons filled with groundless suspicions and false accusations have been preached against them. Parents have been threatened with the severest judgments for allowing their children to attend the schools of the commission. President Taylor especially distinguished himself by the severity of the language with which he assailed the Mormon parents, and by the vigor with which he charged Bishops to cut off from the Church those who saw fit to disobey his injunctions. Other officials, however, held views at variance with those of Mr. Taylor, and in frequent instances the teachers of the commission were welcomed in Mormon society.

The report extended into an exhaustive treatise upon Mormonism, founded upon the observations of the teachers, and contended that the beneficent influence exerted by the commission is being manifestly felt in those sections of Utah where its school system has been introduced. The primal purpose of the commission was to accomplish that which the Edmunds bill contemplated, but failed to do. The fact that a religion was being assailed, made the mission a peculiarly delicate and arduous one. The religious spirit and doctrines of the Mormons strongly fortified them against conversion. Then their system of missionary work was intended to solidify them against missionaries at home. They converted and proselyted thousands. Their travel improved them in practical skill and wisdom. They were the great defenders of the Mormon church. The masses of the people are of unbalanced minds, and when these missionaries returned they strengthened the fanatical bonds of the faith by presenting to the congregations lists and affidavits of men and women alleged to have been healed of disease or converted by the laying on of them of a hand. Visionary and credulous, the Mormon people believed all this. Their emotions are developed at the expense of their reason. The first step to be taken is to develop their reasoning powers, and the regeneration must be accomplished by means similar to those employed by missionaries in heathen lands.

Many good effects of the schools founded are noticeable. The schools had promoted discussion between the priests and the people. Inasmuch as discussion about tyranny, always in, cites rebellion against tyranny, this fact is regarded with peculiar satisfaction. The enthusiastic work of the teachers in the education of the Mormon children, coupled with the fact that the schools are maintained by Gentiles in far distant states, has inculcated the belief that the American people are not conspired against the church, as has been supposed. The teachers, on the other hand, are a great moral support to the Mormon women who are opposed to polygamy, the majority of whom can not reconcile the polygamous practices with their feelings, but are compelled to submit by the enjoiners of the religion. To them the teachers set a good example, and one they freely compliment and approve. An intelligent Christian woman gives them a help which they appreciate, while being unable to define it. The influence exercised over the Mormon girls by the teachers is rapidly bearing fruit. To save the girls is to destroy polygamy, and to implant the first victorious gun on Mormon soil.

We publish the foregoing that the people of Utah may know how the society whose operations in this Territory are therein reported misrepresents the source and teachings of our leading men, and that they may see what are the real objects of those persons who come among us claiming to have no other purpose in view than the secular education of our youth. If it is true that there are fifteen thousand children of "Mormon" parentage under the direction and influence of teachers having such aims as are here presented, it is evident that there are a great many people professing to be Latter-day Saints who are very ignorant in regard to their responsibilities or quite indifferent in relation to the fate of their children.

The statement that the teachers of the Education Commission have been grossly maligned is a direct falsehood. Nothing has been said against them by our people, except that under the guise of secular teachers they are seeking to lead our children away from the faith of their fathers, and that this charge is true is plainly proven by the report of the Commission through its own Secretary.

The statement that President Taylor had charged with "severity" and "vigor," that "the Bishops cut off from the Church those who saw fit to disobey his injunctions," is entirely incorrect. President Taylor and others have expressed their views in regard to professing Latter-day Saints who are so blind to the welfare of their offspring as to place them in the care of persons hostile to the faith which the parents hold to be divine, but he has not given any such charge to the Bishops as represented.

The "primal purpose" of the New West Education Commission should receive special attention from the peo-