EVENING NEWS

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Fridny,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY. CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

WHITE'S EXPOSURE OF THE MURRAY "VINDICATION."

May 2, 1884.

The course taken by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice in regard to the Murray white-washing business has not been placed washing business has not been placed before the country in its full iniquity. And it is very doubtful if it will re-ceive that publicity to which it is enwashing business has not been placed ceive that publicity to which it is en-titled. It has been pretended that Eli H. Murray was "ivindicated" before that committee, while in fact he mere-ly succeeded in getting the investiga-tion suppressed. Proofs were proffered to establish all that had been alleged ceive that publicity to which it is ento establish all that had been alleged against him but they were not accept-ed, and those who were ready to furnish them were only blackguarded for their pains.

Failing to get the evidence at hand fairly before the Committee, Mr. White of Kentucky took advantage of the discussion in the House of Repre-sentatives, April 18th, over the Bill to the the time within which proseen. pains. sentatives, April 18th, over the Bill to limit the time within which prosecu-tions may be instituted for violating the internal revenue laws, to vindicate himself and show up the course of Eli H. Murray in reference to internal revenue prosecutions in Kentucky. But the same influence that pro-cured the whitewashing of Gov-ernor Murray before the Committee interfered to prevent his expo-ure in the House. However, Mr. White succeeded in getting upon the record a great deal of damaging evi-dence against the whitewashed official, and we copy the Kentucky member's remarks as they appear in the Congres-sional Record of April 25: sional Record of April 25:

I desire to call the attention of the House, and of the Republican side es-pecially, to the fact that it cannot af-ford to defend any man in its party who has been found guilty of corrupt practices. Prior to the year 1876 it was a very common occurrence for men to be arrested for the most trivial and chnical violations of law and carried to the most remote United States com-missioner in the State of Kentucky for preliminary trial. There was evident-ly collusion between the district attorney, who had a brother who was United States commissioner in Louisville, and the matshal who had deputies to

divide with him the costs. That method of plundering the pub-lic treasury was carried to such an ex-tent that when I was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress the petitions and complaints from the State of Ken-tacky were so unmerous that I was compelled, contrary to my inclination.

compelled, contrary to my inclination, compelled in spite of my prejudices in favor of the then district attorney and

States mushal or United States deputy mar-Referring to Kentucky. I testified that I had been so informed. They asked me for the names of witnesses. I gave them the names of reliable wit-nesses. Did they summon those wit-nesses? Oh, no! but they determined to see Mr. Murray. [Laughter.] I reviewed the investigation that I had set on foot in 1876, and showed that the investigation resulted in the

the course of which Mr. White was adto the rules of the House, he concludthat the investigation resulted in the removal of G. C. Wharton, United ed as follows:

Now, to show you the necessity for restricting the power of the district attorney and the marshal in these cases, I refer you to the testimony of G. K. Chase before the Committee on States district attorney, who was afterward reappointed by Mr. Hayes and confirmed by a Democratic Senate, and then hired by the whisky ring to lobby the unlimited bond-extension bill through the Forty-seventh Con-gress. I reviewed the case in which United States Marshal Murray, now governor of Utah, after an investiga-By the Chain

By the CHAIRMAN: Q. Did Marray, in your presence, deny

Q. Did Minray, in your presence, deny specifically the statements that were made with regard to those constructive fees?
A. No, sir; he admitted some of them and amended one, the McCord warrant.
Q. What did he say in regard to that?
A. He admitted Diven's statement was true, and amended his charge against the forerament in that case accordingly. I had the original McCord warrant with these papers, and there was another paper with the company. The statement in regard to McCord is from the original McCord warrant with these papers, and there was another paper with the company. The statement is regard to McCord is brought to this city (Louisville) from Livermore, charged with having deposited in the postofile, for the purpose of being carried by mall, certain circulars concerning there by a private citizen from Livermore without any warrant, and without the marshal's knowledge. The marshal tharged for going for him and bringing him with a guard. The marshal himself returns on the back of the warrant fees to the amount of \$22.60." Did you call Marshal Murray's attention to that statement?

A. I did. I showed him the original war-rant in his own handwriting all the way through, and he admitted that there was no guard, but he said that was the only way he could pay Hackett, who brought the prison-er down.

he would be the person who would The point to which I desire to call suffer the most from it. The wider your attention just here is that con-structive fees were charged. They would arrest a man in Louisville and charge mileage from the man's home, distant perhaps two hundred miles. They would charge for traveling ex-penses, meals, guards, etc. They would charge constructive fees for all items which would have been allowed if the man had been arrested at his home and brought to Louisville. In one case in Letcher County, nearly three hundred miles from Louisville, they arrested a man named Adams. The warrant was issued in Louisville; and our attention just here is that conthe trade in his rock the better for him. We think with Mr. Bamberger, however, that the employment of middiemen generally has that tendency, and where trade can be carried on directly between the producer and consumer it should be done. The latter gets the benefit of the profit made by cheapened, popularized and the sale warrant was issued in Louisville; and because the warrant was issued there, it was decided that the man must be brought to Louisville for preliminary trial, although he was taken past a United States court at London, Ky., and I believe put in jail there, one hun-dred and sixty miles from Louisville. railroad in which he is interested and hope to see it prosper. The enter-

Justice and read a long speech, evi-dently prepared by his attorney, and which covers more than twenty print-ed pages, to try to unload his guilt upon others, and to abuse witnesses who had testified for the Government The man actually arrested was th brother of the man who should have been arrested. He wanted to identify What next? They called in John Harhan, a Justice of the Supreme Court. And what does he say? Why, imself when arrested; but instead of er's business ability is well known and himself when arrested; but instead of being allowed to do so at the place where he was arrested, he was taken to Louisville and all the fees connect-ed with taking him there were doubt-less charged. Of course when he identified himself in Louisville as not being the man called for in the war-rant, he was allowed to go home, being obliged of course to nav bis own exthat he had been Murray's attorney, and that he had come from Louisville, Ky., to Washington in 1876 "for the purpose of sceing the Attorney General touching the charges which had been made in the public prints affecting Murray's conduct as marshal for the

rain, he was allowed to go home, being obliged of course to pay his own ex-penses. Such an outrage on the rights of American citizenship ought not to be tolerated, and was not often at-tempted upon any but the poorest and most illiterate citizens as well as most from the city of Louisville.

PETERS

QUESTION.

other, that being the position to-day.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE. A few years ago, in the county of Whitley, about 45 men were arrested the compelled, contrary to my inclination, compelled, contrary to my inclination, compelled in spite of my prejudices in favor of the then district attorney and marshal of Kentucky, to ask that the Department of Justice would direct to to stop it was because (dovernor Mur-try, one of the men, under investigation; and the reason they decided to stop it was because (dovernor Mur-try, one of the men, under investigation; and the reason they decided to stop it was because (dovernor Mur-try, one of the men, under investigation; and the reason they decided to stop it was because (dovernor Mur-try, one of the men, under investigation; and the reason they decided to stop it was because (dovernor Mur-try, one of the men, under investigation; they were taken apont 300 miles from AMERICAN. LATEST BY LIGHTNING. Desperate Strike on the Union ande an investigation of the charges ray, one of the men under investiga- they were taken about 200 miles from Pacific. their homes, (passing by the nearest OMAHA, Neb., 2 .- The Union Pacific commissioner) to the city of Louisshopmen, brakemen, switchmen, train-men and freight handlers went out on a strike this morning against ten per cent. reduction of wages. It is said the strikers well prevent the departure of all trains and if possible blockade the entire road. There are fully fifteen bundred men on strike in Oneshe

chairman of the committee holds what persede his, which consists of priority, I have said in the strictest confidence, possession and legality, so far me his possession, and legality, so far as his for reasons satisfactory to the commit-tee. The Speaker of this House was called before that committee to testify as to that man's general character. object or intention is concerned. So far as relates to Mr. Parry's al-

eged attempt to spread himself too widely in the quarry business, we are After some further interruption, in not prepared to say much, except it be monished by the Speaker to conform that in that regard he does not appear to be in a position much different to that in which Mr. Bam-

berger finds himself. Each of the prin-DRESS MAKER. cipals in this dipute is already in pos-415 N. SECOND WEST STREET, Second Block North of University. session of a quarry besides the one over which the contention has occurred, the gentleman last named holding that the Expenditures of the Department of gentleman last named holding that the Justice, and which I incorporate in stone from his is not inferior in any

respect to that of the other.

vidious to assail him on that account.

in view of the prevalence of the same

excusably narrow, in Mr. Parry's case

the intermediate avenue, the article is

We apprehend the anxiety of Mr.

Bamberger to swell the trade of the

prise shown by its owners deserves it,

and we will take pleasure in support-

ing everything that will legitimately

tend in that direction. Mr. Bamberg-

he is just the kind of a man to forward

sible, and remarkably active.

own bottom."

Increased.

A NEW LIGHT MOUNTAIN TRANSIT, made by Garley, Troy, N. Y., under my own supervision. Stadia and cross wires of platinum and drawn . especially With regard to any policy of contraction or monopoly, we are opposed to that wherever it exists. If, howfor this instrument. Apply to D. C. YOUNG, however, it could be proved to a dem-

P. O. Box 654. d 137 fw onstration that such is the marked tendency of Mr. Parry, it would be in-

PROPOSALS

NOTICE.

lars inquire at SUTHERLAND & MCBRIDE'S Law Office, Room 12, Hooper & Elderedg Block. d175 lw

DRESS MAKING.

MISS BYWATER,

FOR SALE.

18th Ward,

d132 6t

Wo REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE Writers for sale cheap, For particu-

For Mason Work, Carpenter Work, disposition. We mean in reference to Plastering and Painting to Commonopoly. We believe we have heard plete Territorial Insane Asylum. something on this subject before, and positively are of the opinion that we

DROPOSALS SEALED AND ENDORSED could shake a stick at some things of as specified, will be received at my office ovo City, until Thesday, May 13, 18 4, at , for doing work above named on Inthat sort that cause Mr. Parry's little affair to pale into insignificance. Not that For further information, apply at this office or is the office of John H. Burton, architect, 2i Main Street, Salt Lake City. The right is reserved to reject any and all hids not considered advantageous to the we think anything objectionable should be excusable in Mr. Parry or any other man because of its extensive existence, for "every tub should stand upon its Territory.

Signed, JAMES DUNN, Chairman of Building Committee So far as a policy of contraction is concerned, or a course that would con-Provo City, April 24, 1884. fine a trade within limits that are in-

A. GOULD, EXCELSIOR AGENT FOR Inte Paint, preservative for Shingle and in Roofs. Shingles, \$2.00 and Tin \$1.00 per junce. Paint \$1.00 per gallon. All orders romptly filled. For reference, enquire of enry Grow or W. C. Morris. ROCK SPRINGS. RED CANYON, Wober and Pleasant; Valley Coal Postoffice address, Salt Lake City. dlo

FOR BALL.

Fals 01. 55

Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Proving Will, etc.

DURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

Dated April 28th 1884.

ROCK SPHINGS. Delivered \$7.00 per ton. At Yard...... 6.50 WERER. RED CANYON.

At Yard 4.00 PLEASANT VALLEY. CAR LOAD LOTS.

Piensant Valley 5.50

the material interests of a new coun-NEW STORE try, because he is absolutely irrepres-All circumstances considered, we About six years ago, Mr. E. Wood-ford, of the 12th Ward, rented the Ward hope no more will be heard of any Co-op Store and commenced business with a very small capital. Through further dispute on this quarry question. his long experience in the mercantile business he understood just what was needed to make it a success and since that time his business has grown so that he has been obliged to build a BY TELEGRAPH.



THE FINEST LINE OF PRINTED CALICOES Ever introduced into Salt Lake City and at the Bost Reasonable Prices PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court, made on the 28th day of April 1884, notice is hereby given, that Wednes-day, the 14th day of May 1884, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the County Court ho use in the City and County of Salt Lake has been appoint-ed as the time and place for proving the Will of said Mahonri M. Young deceased, and for hearing the application of Agnes M. Young for the issuance to her of Letters Testamentary when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same. Dated April 28th 1834 DOMESTIC CLOTHS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, TOWELLINGS, W PLAIN, TWILL, AND OPERA FLANNELS, MATELASSE SUITINGS, Etc., Etc., In almost Endless Variety and at Figures to Suit all Purchasers. ----:0:-----DR. WARNER'S HEALTH, NURSING, CORALINE AND OTHER

CORSETS. HOSIERY AD INFINITUM. FULL STOCK OF RIBBONS IN ALL SHADES.

REMOVAL Large line of RAT TAIL and other OHENILLE FRINGES. The fashion able Trimming of the Season, in Great Varlety.

Laces, Embroideries, Insertions, Fischus, Lace Collars,

J. C. HEESCH.

制制的

166

investigation was had, and, be it said to its shown be its said the was not guilty, and then under-to the credit of the Republican admin-to the credit of the Republican admin-to the corrupt of-dicials were turned out of office. G.C. Wharton, United States district attor-ney, was removed, and Eli H. Murray, United States marstal, was permitted to resign. What was the state of the case at What was the state of the case at The stime? If I understand the hill pre-

What was the state of the case at that time? If I understand the bill presented by the gentleman from Tennes-see [Mr. McMillan] it is intended to remove the temptation how for such violations. At that time, although there was a United States commissioner in the little town of London, Ky., 160 miles from Louisville, it was customary to take the men arrested beyoud and in the vicinity of London by the commissioner there to the city of Louisville for the purpose of having simply a preliminary examination. If one was arrested at the head of the Big Sandy or Kentucky Rivers, he was taken to Louisville for the preliminary examination, although to get there he might have to go through the town of Mount Sterling, where there was a commissionar, which was 133 miles from Louisville. What was that done for? For no other purpose than to run up the costs and get the fees from the Government. That was changed so no-what after the investigation which 1 set on foot during my term in the For-ty-fourth Congress It was changed to that the series of the a trial

so that the person arrested had a right to a preliminary trial before the com-missioner nearest his home. Notwithstanding these changes by the Department of Justice requiring the man arrested to be tried before the nearest commissioner, arrests were frequently made and prosecutions insti-tuted simply to make costs, for we find the following statement in the report of the Commissioner of Internai Reve-nue of November 25, 1881: oner, arrests were

The district attorney is made the judge of the propriety of commencing a criminal pro-secution against a citizen on account of which he and the marshal will receive pay from the Government, whether the party be pully or innocent. These officers may pre-fer complaints against citizen cause United states commissioners to issue warrants, may arrest and examine the parties before the commissioner, and the district attorney marshal, guard, witnesses, and the commi-prior will all get their fees from the Gov erament, even though the party arrested be considered.

He says further:

Instances pave been brought is my affen-tion where numerous prosecutions have been instituted for the most trivial violations of law, and the arrested parties taken long distances and subjected to great inconveni-ence and expense, not in the interest of the government, but apparently for no other reason than to make costs.

There is an indictment against cer-tain Federal officials by the Commis-

tain Federal officials by the Commis-sioner of Internal Revenue, who ought-to know all about this matter. It was not made in 1876, whea I asked for this investigation, but in 1881. Now to come directly to the measure before the House. This bill will go far to prevent senseless prosecutions, more properly called persecution s, by cor-rupt district attorneys and their rela-tives who are commissioners, and martives who are commissioners, and mar-shals and their willing deputies, from hunting up cases five years old, where hunting up cases five years old, where citizens may have been indicted for trivial or technical violations, like the selling of one pint of whisky, or for selling five pounds of tobacco which may have been raised on his own farm; to prevent them from hunting up citi-zens remotely located sometimes 300 miles—from where there is a Federal court, and dragging them hefore that court for no other purpose than to miska costs and get their fees, even though the party arrested be innocent.

An attempt was here made to gag the gentleman, but the Speaker rule I that he had the floor in his own right for one hour. Mr. White continued:

Now, Mr. Speaker, I shall ask the privilege of incorporating in my re-marks voluminous extracts from the testimony which has been taken before the Springer investigating committee. I hope the chairman of that committee is now present. Yes, I see his smilling countenance. I wish to guote from the testimony before that committee, be-cause it is the most extracordinary pro-ceeding perhaps that was ever permit-

of gross malleasance in office. That thou, came before the committee and investigation was had, and, be it said | said he was not guilty, and then under-

on Expenditures in the Department of

against him.

There is the conclusion of the great-est farce under the name of an honest and thorough investigation that I have

over known. Why was Mr. Speaker Carlisle called before that committee? To tell what he knew about the facts? Not at all. But to give a good character to a man who had read a statement the day be-Such enormities as these can not be defended by any republican. When republicans are guilty of such offenses fore to the committee to refute definite charges against him for plundering the United States Treasury out of thous-ands of dollars, and who was turned out of office by President Grant after an investigation of his official conduct by the Department of Justice in 1876. the proper thing for us to do, if we would stand squarely before the coun-

Mr. White here quoted his remarks I will not occupy the time of the House further; but I ask to be allowed in my printed remarks to make more copious extracts than I have been able to do, and with that permission I will Murray's official crookedness, and read the virulent attack made by Governor Murray upon himself and others before vield the floor. that committee, all of which has appeared in print, and went on to say:

Such slander as that, Mr. Speaker, does not affect me, but it may be and doubtless was a sweet morsel to the committee having the investigation in

time, from day to day, that our readers may have before them the evidence presented of Eli H. Murray's crooked course, and thus be enabled to form their own estimate of fils character and charge. get at the facts. Mr. Speaker, I have not the honor of

a personal acquaintance with Mr. Henry Diven. But it appears that he was a friend of Eli H. Murray's, and attended his wedding January 18, 1876, by the invitation which I hold in my tion."

The following letters will show that he is not considered a knave by Col. J. T. Buckner, of Louisville, Ky, one of the most prominent men in Kentucky to-day; nor by S. A. Whittield, inte revenue agent for Kentucky and now postmaster at Cincinnati, Onio; nor

by R. H. Crittenden, who it appears intrusted Diven with the control of the steamboat Alice until a sale was ef-fected; nor by Col. W. A. Bullitt, late Ualted States district attorney under Wharton; nor by Mr. G. K. Chase, general agent of the Department of Justice, who was sent to Kentucky in Statics, who was sent to Kentucky in

Pro fo investigate the charges against certain Federal officials; nor by Mr. Brewster Cameron, the the present reneral agent for the Department of Justice. TELCHE.

A large number of letters were then read, proving that Henry Diven, whom Murray has endeavored to make his scapegoat, was trusted and respected and endorsed by prominent officials of the United States. Concerning the last letter Mr. White said:

That letter is by Col. W. A. Bullitt That letter is by Col. W. A. Bullitt who was the assistant district attorney unier Wharton for years. He was a colonel in the Union Army, and is well known in the city of Louisville. Die they call him? Not at all. Who die they call him? Not at all. Who die they call? Why, they called Mr. Mar-ray. They call him? Not at all. Mr Divers? On, not Mr. Murray had said he was "a know of lower degree and less prominence" than a member; of this Courses. this Congress. Linvite page attention to Diven's statement inrulined to the Springer contained by Raiph Ballin from the contained by Raiph Ballin from the orders must be given. Subsequently

en on pare Mi of the p devision i simil priot in the

missed: This bill is intended to provide that these prosecutions for technical viola-tions of the law upon charges which are four or five years old shall not be allowed—shall not be made the means of fleecing the government in order that marshals and district attorneys may make fees. We ought to go fur-ther and abolish the fee system. Such enormities as these can not be undred men on strike in Omaha. This afternon there is to be a conference between the committee of the strikers and Superintend-ent S. H. H. Clark. It is not possible to foretell what the result mayb The strike is understood to extend all over the U. P. system on both the Union and Kausas divisions. Mr. Clark is not to be seen, being in a dis-tant part of the town. The town is

quiet and no disturbance anticipated.

The Walkers.

10 o'clock, score; Fitzgerald 483, Rowell 465, Vint 442, Noremac 438, Panchot 431, Herty 428, Elson 401, ry, is to ferret out the crime, uncover the scandals, and turn the guilty par-ties out of office. This bill will do much toward preventing the tempta-tion for the commission of such of-Nitaw 150.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DIS-PATCHES.

Won by "Busy Body."

LONDON, 2 .- The race for the 1,000 The appendix to which Mr. White uinen stakes for three year old fillies refers in his speech contains a mass of t New Market to-day was won by testimony before the Springer com-Ailugton's, formerly Farmouth's fille mittee. It is too lengthy to reproduce here, but we will copy it a fittle at a time, from day to day, that our readers mittee. It is too lengthy to reproduce here, but we will copy it a little at a time, from day to day, that our readers may have before them the evidence presented of Eli H. Murray's crooked was a had third.

the nature of his pretended "vindica-SALT LAKE THEATRE. TWO NIGHTS OXLY ! THE SANPETE QUARRY Monday and Tuesday, May 5th & 6th. On Wednesday last we published an article upon an alleged attempt to THE ORIGINAL ump a stone quarry in possession of Edward L. Parry, near Ephraim, San-TENNESSEE pete County. Since that time we have been called upon by Mr. S. E. Bambeen called upon by Mr. S. E. Bam-berger, whose name appeared in connection with the affair somewhat

prominently. He gives an explanation of the matter, which is in substance that the quarry in dispute is not the one NOTICE .- The placing of this Celebrated that has been worked by Mr. Parry, Company before the public has been attend ed with the most EXTRAORDINARY SUC but another from which the latter had not yet taken any rock. He had, how-CESS, and why? simply because we give ever made some agricultural improve-THE ONLY ORIGINAL Negro perform ance given. We present the Negro as he nents upon the land, such as sowing a appears in his meetings, cabin homes, and quantity of lucern. In Mr. Bamon the plantation, and their music is or rger's opinion Mr. Parry was spreadweird and melodious, and so striking that it ing himself too widely in the quarry nchants an andience, and sometimes we business, as he already possessed a have hard work to get the people to allow valuable property of that description. the singers to leave the stage at all. Hav-He had covered the quarry in dispute ing played in all the leading cities through with a desert land claim, which would not hold, Mr. Bamberger stating that he holds a stronger claim at hw. In addition it is claimed by the genout the United States to the most refined andiences, now les route to California an Australia

ar Box Sheet now open. leman who called upon us that Mr.

Parry's whole course in relation to the Sanpete stone business has been to LITTLE WORLD ramp it up within a narrow circle. At EXTERITING AT first the agency for it so far as this city. is concerned, was limited to one promi-nent builder, through whom all 48 MAIN STREET.

Open Afternoons, 2 o'clock. Evenings, Seven o'clock. another prominent building firm was placed on an equal footing with the

NOTICE.

DARTIES WISHING SITUATIONS, FOTH P mate and Female, or parties desiring help, ran find the same by applying at Mrs. What's Employment Office, No 31 F. Second south Street, only a few door east of Main Sheet vomen, for private as well as public Eastern Markets.



WORLD.

S THE LATEST AND BEST REFER-



