

as denied at his office. I have wired Pinkerton at Chicago. Will send you his answer this afternoon.

W. G. Ewing.

The same gentleman went along a copy of a dispatch from Mr. Pinkerton, which is here inserted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1900.

To Miss B. Burton:

I have just received the following telegram:

"Chicago, Ohio—To W. G. Ewing, U. S. Attorney, Chicago: I have sent you a telegram in Salt Lake City last night, as I never heard of him being charged with any offense, and don't know him personally. Signed W. A. Pinkerton."

W. G. Ewing.

With the exception of the fact that Mr. Pinkerton was not in Chicago, it is understood he had been absent from that city for a week previous to the receipt here of a telegram claiming to have been sent to him from there—the evidence of forgery is all directed at the alleged telegram which appeared in the Times of last Wednesday.

That organ of the "Liberal" claimed that it had been received from Mr. Burton. This being the case, why Mr. Burton should have been arrested, or even of the existence of C. Sum Nickols, is not clear on any other than political grounds.

We believe this alleged legal investigation to be simply a move on the "Liberal" checkbook.

We repeat: That bogus or manipulated dispatch—it was one of the other—was sent by the Times to have been received on Wednesday at "Liberal" headquarters. There has been no denial or retraction in the columns of that paper, and from the "Liberal" managers. Therefore, taking the position that the dispatch was bogus or worked over, a gross injustice and slur had been perpetrated upon Mr. Burton, and the "Liberal" managers have made no disclaimer or protest; consequently if a libelous crime has been committed by the Times, are they not *pari passu* criminals?

It has not yet been shown that a forgery was not perpetrated in regard to all of the dispatches. There is reason for the belief that Mr. Pinkerton was not in Chicago at the time that any of the dispatches with his name attached were received here. Is it not possible that the "Liberal" managers may have been made the victims of "unplaced confidence" by some person in Chicago unaffiliated with Mr. Pinkerton's name?

We do not assert that to the case, but we do assert that upon the claim that they came direct from him or from anyone empowered to act for him in the premises.

In any event, the assertion of the child-like and bland Ochs to the contrary notwithstanding, we hold Mr. Lannan to be innocent, and so far as we are concerned, he may be discharged with his marble broken adorned with a new laurel of unwild shame.

THE TWO PROCESSIONS.

PROFESSOR what they seem to be. What a man looks like is what he really is. In the overwhelming majority of cases. It is only a question of discernment in detecting his real meaning. In perceiving his true appearance. The terms laid down here may have exceptions, but it will generally apply. Under it let us review the "Liberal" procession of Friday evening, and that of the People's Party on Saturday night.

The former had an impressive appearance throughout. The color was looked as if it had been freshly from the factory, and for the most part, the men and women were a lack of color, system and symmetry. A leather collar predominated all along the line. Portions of the column were uniform, and some of the organizations thus equipped marched tolerably well; but the majority of the men in the line did not march at all. They merely straggled. The men of the procession were composed of men of various ages, rather than homogeneous. One man was from Colorado, another from Iowa, another from the Dakota, etc. The members were strangers to each other to a great extent, and many of them were strangers to the cause.

A considerable portion of the men in the "Liberal" procession were in the procession, and some of the organizations thus equipped marched tolerably well; but the majority of the men in the line did not march at all. They merely straggled. The men of the procession were composed of men of various ages, rather than homogeneous. One man was from Colorado, another from Iowa, another from the Dakota, etc. The members were strangers to each other to a great extent, and many of them were strangers to the cause.

Just as we go to press the following dispatch was received at "Liberal" headquarters from the Pinkerton Detective Agency in Chicago concerning the paid agents of the People's Party, who have been alleged to have been along the Elgin Grandstand.

The men employed are merely men following the traditions of the People's Party machine.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—To the "Liberal" Committee: In regard to your telegram, Mr. Burton is not in Chicago, and is a lawyer of little practice and no standing in the community. He is not interested in any mining property in the West with a man named Goldstein. Burton looked like a paid agent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. He was not recommended by anyone.

A SWEET-SMELLING SCANDAL.

Barton was indicted for perjury in February.

In 1899 he was indicted in Chicago for blackmail.

VILLY VAN ARNOLD.

Van Arnold looked upon in Chicago as a well-to-do, blacksmith and peddler. He was looking after him as a vagrant.

ELITE LITE.

Wm. Elm, an associate of gamblers and a drunken old, plunger around gambling houses. Never in my knowledge served time.

Will endeavor to send newspaper articles about Arnold.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

President Woodruff Addresses the Congregation.

Apollonia Snow, Smith and Grant Also Speak.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, Feb. 6, 1900, commencing at 2 p. m.

President Woodruff presided, and was assisted by the following:

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