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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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THE DESERET NEWS CO.,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAR 9

Robbery.—About midnight last night a man named Jacob Cook was going along Second South Street, between Second and Third East, when he was suddenly attacked by unknown persons, knocked down, and badly beaten about the head. The thieves secured Cook's watch and pocketbook, which, however, contained no money. No clue has yet been obtained to the highwaymen.

Sentence Deferred.—To-day was the time set for passing judgment upon John Wm. Snell, convicted of cohabiting with his wives, and the accused appeared in Court at the time appointed. He made application, through his attorneys, for a postponement of the sentence for ten days or two weeks. Mr. Dickson opposed this, but it was finally agreed that sentence should be pronounced on Tuesday, March 9th.

Married.—Brother Samuel W. Orme, Jr., of Tooele, returned to his home in that place on Sunday evening from an auspicious trip to Logan, whither he went some days previously accompanied by Miss Mary J. Smith, there to be united in the holy bonds matrimony. They were fairly overwhelmed with the congratulations of their friends on their return home, and set out upon their matrimonial career with bright prospects before them.

The "Historical Record."—The second number of this monthly journal, of which Brother Andrew Jensen is the editor and proprietor, is before us, and a perusal of its contents convinces us that if continued as begun and patronized and read as it should be it will accomplish great good and fill a much-needed want.

Brother Frederick Christensen, of Fairview, started south a few days since on a canvasing tour for this magazine with the intention of visiting Sanpete and other counties. We wish him and the publication he represents success.

Train Robber Captured.—The train robber, John Smith, under sentence of nine years in the penitentiary, who escaped from the penitentiary guards on Saturday evening, was recaptured yesterday afternoon, at Dr. S. B. Young's asylum. Mr. Phineas H. Young having apprehended him and secured the \$150 reward. Since Smith's escape, the deputies have scoured the foothills for him, and yesterday, on being informed by the asylum officers that he had visited that place on Sunday night and stolen a hat and a loaf of bread, made a search of the premises, but failed to find him. After they left, however, Mr. Phineas Young discovered Smith in an outhouse which had not been examined, and turned him over to the U. S. Marshal.

Again a Free Man.—It afforded us infinite pleasure this morning to have the privilege of grasping the hand of Bishop H. B. Clawson, and welcoming him once more to liberty. With true nobility of spirit and Christian resignation he has borne his imprisonment in the penitentiary for believing in and practicing what he conceived to be a divine requirement, and after serving the term for which he was sentenced—six months, less the discount for good behavior—he was released from prison between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning, with the respect and confidence of his fellow prisoners and guards and came forth to enjoy the greetings and congratulations of his acquaintances, whose love and respect for him have only been increased by the course which he has taken since his prosecution commenced.

He reports the brethren in the penitentiary as feeling well and cheerful generally, and their condition and treatment somewhat improved since he went there.

EXTENSION OF BUSINESS.

Commendable Enterprise—The Popular House of Grant, Odell & Company Buys Out the Howard Sebree Company and Extends its Business.

No business firm that has been established in this city during late years has met with more encouraging success than has that of Grant, Odell & Company. They started in the spring of 1884 by buying out the wagon and machinery business of L. B. Mattison. They succeeded so well the first year that it was found necessary to extend the business, and a number of others accepted an invitation to join them and form an incorporate company with \$40,000 paid up capital. This new arrangement took effect on the first of April, 1885, and a most excellent run of custom ever since has evinced the confidence with which the company have been regarded by the public and the popularity of the articles in which they have dealt.

With a view to still further extending the business and meeting the wants of the entire people of the Territory and adjacent region in the line of wagons, carriages, agricultural machinery, harness, etc., the company have now bought out the Howard Sebree Co., whose chief place of business was immediately north of that of Grant, Odell & Co. in this city, but with branch establishments in various portions of this Territory and Southern Idaho. This purchase involved a cash outlay of about \$43,000 and notes to the amount of about \$10,000 more, to meet which the capital stock of the company will be immediately increased to \$125,000 which has already been subscribed for.

The prominence and substantial business reputation of the members of this company give it a prestige that no other such business in this Territory enjoys, and this fact, together with the no less important one that the wagons and machinery of which this house now has the exclusive agency for this region are the very best in the market, gives ample assurance that it will control the trade in these lines.

The company consists of F. M. Lyman, John Henry Smith, Heber J. Grant, George T. Odell, Joshua F. Grant, Abram Hatch, John C. Cutler, Henry A. Woolley, Orson A. Woolley, P. T. Farnsworth, Junius F. Wells, Z. Ballantyne, Samuel Peterson, Jr., David Eccles, Seymour B. Young, B. H. Goddard, Joel Grover, William W. Riter, John R. Winder, Geo. Romney, Elias A. Smith, Chas. S. Anderson, Ben Hampton and others prominent in business and social circles. The goods handled include the Mitchell & Bain farm and spring wagons; the Walter A. Wood and the Champion binders, mowers and reapers; the Deere & Co., the Gale, the Moline and the Oliver-chilled plows, cultivators, harrows, horse rakes, etc.; the Gilpin and Cassidy sulky plows; the Massillon and Russell threshers, engines, saw mills, etc., besides the best of carts, buggies, harness and other agricultural machinery, iron roofing, hardwood, etc.

The branch establishments throughout the country which have handled these goods for the two houses, which have now become one, will be continued as heretofore, and the public can rely upon the best and fairest of treatment from the present management. The company is composed of men whose interests are thoroughly identified with those of the people of the Territory, and the latter will best consult self interest as well as public interest by patronizing it when they want to purchase anything in this line.

SOLOMON EDWARDS' TRIAL.

The Charge of Polygamy Dismissed—The Trial for Unlawful Cohabitation—A Conviction for One Day.

The only case called up for trial in the Third District Court to-day, was that of the United States vs. Solomon Edwards, of Morgan City, indicted for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. The defendant was arraigned on an indictment found in March, 1885, alleging that, while having a wife, Jane Price Edwards, living and undivorced, the defendant, on October 4th, 1883, married Emma Moreton, thereby committing the crime of polygamy, and that, from October 4, 1883, to October 12, 1883, the defendant lived and cohabited with both women as his wives, contrary to law. A plea of not guilty was entered to both counts.

On the list of witnesses being called over, it was discovered that several were absent; and at the suggestion of the District Attorney, the case was set for 11:30 a. m., to which time the court took recess.

Upon the reassembling of the court, Mr. Dickson arose and moved that the charge of polygamy be dismissed, as he had found that it could not be sustained. The motion was granted, and the charge dismissed.

The trial was then proceeded with on the unlawful cohabitation count, and the following odd-numbered jurors called to the box:

George Cullens, W. E. Smedley, E. P. Clark, Gideon Turnbull, S. H. Conley, David Keith, A. H. Kelly, H. N. Greene, W. M. Ferry, Ezra Thompson, A. E. Clarke, Robert Binnil.

Mr. Dickson retired from the court room, and in a few minutes returned and asked, to the surprise of nearly all present, that the court adjourn until 2 p. m., which was done without even the jury having been sworn.

This afternoon the jury were sworn, and the first witness called was Emma Moreton Edwards, wife of the defendant. She testified that on Oct. 4, 1883, she was married to the defendant, in Salt Lake City, and had lived with him in the several places where they had resided; Jane Price had been the plural wife of the defendant, but they had separated prior to witness' marriage; Jane Price had two children by the defendant, and when the separation took place they took one child each; Jane Price had been introduced to witness; witness knew she had been his wife but that they had separated.

Jane Price Edwards was called. She had been married to defendant, June 10, 1880; they went to live together in September, and did so until defendant married Emma Moreton; when the marriage took place, defendant and his wife Emma came to witness' house and stayed two nights; defendant then called witness his wife.

Cross-examined—Defendant was married unknown to witness; came to her residence the Saturday after; defendant never lived with her as a wife after the marriage, as she made things too hot for him; he only came for the child, which she agreed he should take; she did not consider him as her husband; they never lived together pleasantly; witness knew defendant was going to marry some one, but did not know who; it was understood they would not live together after defendant took another wife, and they had not done so.

Re-direct—When defendant told her he was married she drove him off. Re-cross-examined—She had told him if he took another wife she would not live with him; she was a plural wife herself.

The defense offered in evidence a decree of divorce.

Mr. Dickson objected on the ground that the Probate Court granting the divorce had no authority, and the decree did not set forth the cause of action for divorce and was void.

Mr. Rawlins argued that the cause was sufficiently explained, and that the decree was valid.

The decree of divorce was withdrawn, and the defense rested.

Mr. Dickson argued that it was shown by the evidence that defendant stopped one night in the house, though not in the same room, with his wife Jane Price Edwards, and that was sufficient to constitute cohabitation, as the remaining time the defendant had lived with his wife Emma Moreton Edwards.

Mr. Rawlins contended that if the defendant could be convicted on the evidence introduced it required no evidence at all to find a verdict of guilty. The defendant and Jane Price Edwards had not, after the marriage with Emma Moreton, lived together at all as husband and wife; they had separated immediately.

The Court instructed the jury that if they believed the defendant associated with the two women as his wives, it only for one day, they should convict. If the relationship of marriage was recognized during the time mentioned in the indictment, the verdict should be guilty.

The jury retired, and in 15 minutes brought in a verdict of guilty.

Sentence was fixed for March 13th.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, MAR 3

Horse Thieves Sentenced.—Leander Wright and Andrew Pettit were brought into the Third District Court this morning to receive sentence for grand larceny, they having been found guilty, last week, of stealing horses. Their attorney, Mr. Watrous, moved for arrest of judgment and a new trial, on the grounds that the evidence was insufficient to sustain the verdict, and that the court erred in its charge to the jury.

The Court overruled the motion, and before passing sentence, Mr. Dickson stated that Pettit had been indicted several times for grand larceny, and had served one term for a similar offense. Pettit was called and stated he was 24 years of age, and had served one term—one year—in the penitentiary for stealing cattle. The Court then sentenced Pettit to imprisonment for seven years.

Leander Wright was next called. He had been in the Territory three years, and was 23 years old; this was his first offense. He was given three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Emery County.—A gentleman in from Emery County informs us that when he left Castledale a week ago, the farmers were busy plowing and the weather was quite as dry as we have been having here. The whole winter has been very mild, there being only enough snow in the valley to prevent the sheep from suffering from want of water, and they, as well as other stock, have done unusually well. There is not so much snow in the mountains as has fallen during previous winters, but that fact gives the people of Castle Valley no concern, for they could well do with a great deal less water than they usually have. It may, however, interest strangers in the valleys west and north of there to know that water is likely to be a great deal more scarce the coming irrigating season than heretofore, owing to the light deposits of snow in the mountains.

Additions to the population of Emery County are being continually made, and from present indications, it is likely soon to become one of the most populous and important parts of the Territory.

Deputies' Methods.—After Solomon Edwards, who was tried yesterday, was arrested at Eagle Rock, Idaho, and brought to this city, his wife being required as a witness, his house, which is about seven miles from Eagle Rock, was visited by two deputy marshals about 11 o'clock at night after she had retired to bed, and she required to accompany them immediately to Eagle Rock.

Knowing something of the character of one of the deputies, from his having visited the house before, when he indulged in a great deal of drinking, profanity and abuse, she feared to accompany them without some protection, and requested a neighbor to go along on horseback while she rode in the buggy with the two deputies. On the way the buggy broke down, and she, with infant in her arms, was compelled to walk the rest of the distance—between two and three miles.

They could have had no reason for subpoenaing her in the night, and compelling her to accompany them at such an untimely hour except a fiendish malice and a determination to heap all the indignities possible upon her because she was a "Mormon" woman, for she never attempted to evade the service of the warrant and was perfectly willing to report herself at Eagle Rock the next day, prepared to come to this city.

No Evidence.—As an illustration of how ready the anti-"Mormon" juries selected for the special purpose of convicting those arraigned before them on the charge of unlawfully cohabiting with more than one wife are to do the bidding of the prosecuting attorney, evidence or no evidence, the case of Solomon Edwards who was before the Third District Court yesterday may be cited. Jane Price was the plural wife of the defendant, having been married to him on the 10th of June, 1880, previous to his first and legal wife obtaining a divorce, and during 1883, while living on Mill Creek, upon property which had belonged to her before their marriage, threats to kick him off the place resulted in their separation, and he went to Pleasant Valley, where he spent some time, and never lived with her afterwards. In the October following he married his present wife, Emma Morton, who, of course became his legal wife, he having a divorce from his first wife. Immediately after marrying, he called upon the woman Jane, who had been his plural wife, and got the older of the two children she had borne to him, she being willing that he should take the child. Two days subsequently, the child having taken sick while traveling southward towards Pleasant Valley, Edwards and his wife returned with her to Mill Creek where, for the child's sake, they camped for two nights at Jane Price's, but without his associating with her as a wife, or she regarding him as her husband then or since. Notwithstanding all this was shown before the court yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty after being out only fifteen minutes.

Another Witness Arrested.—Yesterday Deputy Vandercook and an assistant went to the house of Mr. Winters, in Pleasant Grove, Utah County, and inquired for Huldah A. Winters. Miss Winters appeared, and the deputy served a subpoena upon her to appear before the grand jury and U. S. Commissioner in Salt Lake City. He then read a warrant of arrest for Miss Winters as a witness on a charge of polygamy against President George Q. Cannon, the lady being the alleged plural wife. The deputies, with their prisoner, headed for the D. & R. G. W. station, and were within about 20 rods when the train started off. Although they shouted themselves nearly hoarse, they could not attract the attention of the train men, and were compelled to return and come to this city on the Utah Central. Mrs. Winters also accompanied her daughter, who was taken to

the U. S. Marshal's office, where, after waiting some time, District Attorney Dickson arrived and fixed her bonds at \$3,000. Mr. Junius F. Wells happened to be at the Utah Central depot when Miss Winters arrived, and the lady informed him of her predicament and requested that he secure bondsmen for her. When Mr. Dickson named the exorbitant sum stated, Mr. Wells was somewhat surprised and amused, not thinking for a moment that the District Attorney could be in earnest in his oppressive demand. Mr. Dickson, however, assured him that he was, so Mr. Wells and Mr. Alonzo Young signed the bond for the amount, and Miss Winters was released, to appear from day to day before the grand jury, or U. S. Commissioner, as wanted. This morning she went before the grand jury, and Mrs. Winters was also summoned and was catechized by the inquisitors, in whose august presence Miss Winters was requested to again present herself this afternoon.

TO THE PEN.

Two More Sent to Prison for Refusing to renounce a Principle of their Religion.

HYRUM GOFF,

In the Third District Court this morning, the first one called for sentence for living with his wives was

of West Jordan, who came forward. The Court asked, "Are you prepared to say, Mr. Goff, that you will obey the laws of the United States against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation?"

Mr. Goff—No, sir, I am not.

Court—You will be sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of six months and pay a fine of \$300 and costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid.

Mr. Goff—All right, sir.

WM. J. JENKINS,

also of West Jordan, was called. The Court asked, "Are you willing to say that you will obey the law against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation?"

Mr. Jenkins—No, sir; I am not prepared to make such a statement to-day.

Court—Will you be prepared in a few days?

Mr. Jenkins—No, sir; I think not. Court—If you break the law you must pay the penalty.

Mr. Jenkins—Under the circumstances, I am willing to receive the penalty inflicted by the court.

Court—You do this of your own free will, or have you been advised in the matter?

Mr. Jenkins—I follow this course because of my own knowledge.

The Court then proceeded to inflict the full penalty of the law, and Brothers Goff and Jenkins were then placed in the penitentiary, with the large number now there for conscience' sake.

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