

THE RIVALS ARRIVE

Drayton and Burrows Land in New York.

NO TROUBLE ON THE OCEAN

Representatives of the Four Hundred Rush to Meet Them—The Heroes Refuse to be Interviewed—No Duel Arranged.

New York, March 23.—James Coleman Drayton and Hallett Aisop Burrows, principals in the same celebrated case, arrived with New York's four hundred, arrived with no evidence of the sanguinary meeting half anticipated by the interested public on this side the water. The trouble arose out of Burrows' intimacy with Mrs. Drayton, and culminated on the part of the injured husband seeking satisfaction by force of arms.

The Majestic did not arrive here till late this afternoon. Shortly afterwards, a revenue cutter with fourteen on board, left the dock and notwithstanding orders to the contrary, when the steamer was reached the whole party clambered aboard. There was no evidence of any unusual excitement aboard. Captain Parcell, who was on the bridge, when questioned by the energetic reporters received them with a look of blank amazement.

"I know nothing of any trouble aboard these two gentlemen," said he. "They have been the very quietest of my passengers during the trip. I heard nothing about any duel either on board the Majestic or anywhere else. This is all news to me. Indeed, I did not know Drayton and Burrows knew each other."

Burrows and Milbank were discovered later. Both were greatly startled at what they deemed an intrusion by reporters. They were informed of the marked attention given their personal affairs by American generally during the past week, and shown copies of letters that purported to have passed between Burrows and Drayton. These were read with significant shakes of the head and accompanying smiles. "My lips are sealed," said Milbank. "I can say nothing at all present."

"I really cannot make any statement at present," broke in Drayton. He smiled and continued. "New let me go. Really, gentlemen, I am not prepared to say anything. We were not aware of these stories."

"Well, I—(with another long pause)—you can best judge for yourselves. I really have nothing to say just now. I think Drayton should make a statement first, anyway." He begged the reporter to let D. L. Upshur, son of Commodore Upshur, and a servant were of the boarding party.

On board, they were told about the ship and about the parties. Drayton and Burrows were found Mr. Drayton. Upshur rushed up, and putting a bundle of newspaper clippings in his hands, excitedly said: "Read this. It is very important."

"Of great importance." In the meantime Drayton was shoved into his berth and a servant put on guard at the door with instructions to let no one in. Upshur became excited, then rushed through the passage exclaiming: "Can't talk, can't talk."

By those lingering outside the door after he had gone inside could be heard frequently the exclamation "That's singular, that's singular." And then the voice of a man, servant could be heard in the affirmative. "Awful, awful."

Upshur, when next seen by the reporters, was talking earnestly to her grace the Duchess of Marlborough, who was a passenger. Said Mr. Upshur, "Drayton will look over the matter, and all that is published will be carefully read. After consultation with some of his friends he will decide what to do."

One of the passengers, whose name could not be learned, but who said he knew both men well, told of the meeting of the men on the ship and of Frederick Hoey, look after the Duchess of Marlborough were going down the companion way when Burrows started up. They re-arranged a table, and when turning their backs, allowed Burrows to pass the Duchess of Marlborough, when asked about the episode, colored slightly and said: "Oh, you know, Drayton asked me to step aside a moment and Burrows explained that a man he did not want to see was coming up the steps at the time. I am afraid that some of your reporters will get me mixed up in it."

Mr. Drayton remained during the day locked in his stateroom. With him was a friend, and at 4 o'clock John Hoey, with his son Frederick, called on Drayton. The man, however, paid him a visit. The man, however, paid him a visit. The man, however, paid him a visit.

At the pier of the White Star line fully 800 persons were gathered, awaiting the docking of the ship. Drayton and Burrows were seen at the residence of Senator Upshur, Percy Drayton, cousin of Drayton, and "Freddie" Gebhardt. After the arrival of the mail boat and Mr. Drayton was on board the ship to town.

Promptsly at 9 o'clock representatives of the press met at the Windsor hotel and waited for the appearance of Drayton, who was seen at the residence of Senator Upshur, Percy Drayton, cousin of Drayton, and "Freddie" Gebhardt.

At an early hour this morning a sensational report was in circulation to the effect that Drayton and Burrows proceeded to a quiet spot in Westchester, where they discussed the situation and perhaps have an encounter in the morning.

The accompanying reports, respectively by Milbank and Burrows, it is impossible to verify. "Have you any connection with her?" "I have not."

"You have not written to her, eh, or she to you?" "Hum—well, I rather think upon consideration that won't answer that question."

A Ostracism in Louisiana. New Orleans, March 23.—The election yesterday passed off very quietly. New Orleans gives McHenry over 11,000 majority. The Times-Journal estimates that contrary to expectation the state will not decrease its much and may increase it. Estimates for the state vary from nine to twelve thousand.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill. Washington, March 23.—The sundry civil appropriation bill amounts to little more than twenty millions, about thirteen millions less than the similar act of the last Congress. The largest outlay made in the items for public buildings. There is also a saving of over \$300,000 on account of military posts.

King Tombrine Wants an American Protectorate. San Francisco, March 23.—King Tombrine, of Butaritari, who arrived in this city on the bark Forward last week, announced his mission to this country is to secure the protection of the United States for Gilbert islands. He says he feels the islands would be much more prosperous under such a protectorate, and that this government will accept the protectorate and raise the American flag over the islands. He will agree to transfer to the United States the harbor of Island Butaritari, and to keep the harbor in good condition as a coaling station and for refuge at

IN ALL THE COURTS

Trial of William Cronk for Passing Counterfeit Money.

THE EUREKA TOWNSITE CASE

The Hearing Drawing to a Close—Another Damage Suit—Orders Made by Judge Barch—Notes.

The trial of P. D. Sprague, one of the gang of counterfeiters, was to have commenced before Judge Anderson yesterday, but owing to the illness of the defendant's wife, the case of William Cronk was called up instead. Mr. Varian prosecuting and Mr. Fuen defending. The defendant is charged with passing a \$20 piece upon J. A. Perry, a poultry dealer. The evidence adduced against the defendant was very strong, and Gagnon, the real manufacturer of the "queer," gave testimony as to his method of turning the spurious coin out and Cronk's connection with the matter. The battery used for rolling the coin and a lot of plated and unplated coins were produced.

The case was still on trial when the court adjourned. The jury consists of S. Lewis, Nathan Sears, John Knapp, W. F. Ray, O. P. Pratt, J. A. Chute, William Rydalen, William Fuller, F. W. Olmstead, John Sneli, J. A. Cunningham, J. J. Corum, and J. A. Cunningham.

The case of the people vs. Calvin McCormick, on appeal from the judgment of a justice of the peace, was dismissed.

THE TOWNSITE CASE.

The Protestants About Ready to Close Their Case.

The hearing in the Eureka townsite case was delayed yesterday morning by account of the non-arrival of John McChrystal, a witness for the protestants. In the afternoon Mr. McChrystal was on hand and was called in rebuttal. His testimony was perhaps the strongest and most important introduced by those opposing the townsite during the hearing. He stated that he himself had extracted pay from the McChrystal claim, within the townsite application; that the vein extended through the townsite and he, for these reasons, of the opinion that the disputed area was mineral in character. The protestants expect to close their rebuttal this morning, when Dennis Sullivan, the foreman of the Bullion-Block, will be called.

A Damage Suit.

Joseph Proctor, a street car conductor in the employ of the City Railway company, yesterday instituted proceedings in the Third district court against Albert Pitt, who is connected with the city water works department, to recover \$1,000 damages. The plaintiff alleges that on the night of March 17 the defendant, on the night of the men boarded his car, and as Pitt was very noisy, Proctor ordered him to keep quiet or get out of the car. Pitt declined to do either, but assaulted the plaintiff, so the latter alleges, knocking him partly through a window and injuring him so badly that he thinks he is entitled to \$1,000 damages. There appears to be a criminal side to the affair as well, as Pitt was arrested and required to give a bond in the sum of \$1,000 to secure his appearance when wanted.

The Probate Court.

Estate of James Glade: final account and petition for distribution came on regularly; proof of posting and publication approved; decree of due and legal notice to creditors made; Eliza M. Glade and William J. Glade sworn and examined; account allowed and decree of distribution made.

Estate of Edward Osborne: the final account and petition for discharge came on regularly; proof of posting notices approved; Mrs. Ann Osborne sworn and examined; account allowed; petition for discharge granted; decree ordering discharge of notice to creditors made. Account allowed and decree of distribution made.

Estate and guardianship of Edith Shearman & minors: the account of guardian and petition for discharge of guardianship of minors, who have attained majority, came on; proof of posting approved; William H. Shearman sworn and examined; account allowed; petition for discharge granted; decree ordering discharge of notice to creditors made. Account allowed and decree of distribution made.

Estate of Richard B. Margetts: final account and petition for distribution came on regularly; proof of posting and publication approved; Oscar H. Barry and Richard S. A. Margetts sworn and examined; account continued to April 14, 1892.

Estate of Mary Ann O'Brien: final account and petition for distribution came on; proof of posting approved; Oscar H. Barry and Richard S. A. Margetts sworn and examined; account continued to April 14, 1892.

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YOU'VE NO TIME TO LOSE.

Our big sale in the HOLMES' BLOCK, of the stock of King & Yankee, will soon close. There are many rare bargains, and you should avail yourself of the opportunity. You need hardware, a lawn mower, a refrigerator, a gasoline stove; they can be found in this stock. It is not a remnant sale. The stock is brand new. There are stoves and ranges. There is light and heavy hardware. There is table and pocket cutlery. There is everything in the hardware line.

Don't class this as a sale of damaged goods, for it is not. King & Yankee who purchased the stock brand new last summer were forced into bankruptcy. We took the stock from them, and we intend to close it out; therefore you've no time to lose but come at once. The sale will be conducted in the HOLMES BLOCK.

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY IF YOU BUY NOW.

E. C. OFFSHORE HARDWARE COMPANY.

ANDERSON'S SPEECH

The Judge's Argument Before the Congressional Committee. IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE IN UTAH

He States that Conditions Have Changed and the People are Prepared to Govern Themselves.

Judge T. J. Anderson, of the supreme bench of Utah, made two arguments before the congressional committee on the Utah bill, the official report of which is herewith published.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee. As has already been remarked, I am accidentally in the city and I did not come to Washington to work for or against the passage of any bill affecting Utah, or anything whatever of that kind. I came for no such purpose. I had some private matters in the east that required my attention and having come part of the way I concluded to come on to Washington. I do not wish to be understood as appearing here in the light of a politician working for the interests of a political party, or anything of that kind. Since I have been in Utah I have held office from politics in Salt Lake, where I have lived, and while excitement has run high at times I have not attended any political meetings, not deeming it proper for me to do so, and have made no political speeches in that territory or anywhere else. That was out of deference to the position I now hold. But I do not mean that I have taken no interest in the matters that have been going on, for in fact I have taken a lively interest in the affairs of the people of that territory, and hence I do not deem it improper that I should give you the result of my experience there. I do not care to go back over the past history of the Mormon church and the relation it has sustained to the United States or to Utah itself.

When I first went to Utah I had the impression—and I got it partly from reading a report made to the House of Representatives by the committee on territories—that in going there I should be confronted with a theory rather than a condition; that is to say, that there was no polygamy then being practiced in Utah. I had seen it stated that only 1 or 2 per cent, or not more than 5 per cent of the Mormons were polygamists. That is a great mistake. It is only the fact that I have seen and experienced in Utah, and yet it is misleading. There have been in the last six or eight years, from the time the enforcement of the law in Utah began, some fifteen or sixteen hundred men sent to the penitentiary for violations of the law against polygamy, and though they were not indicted and convicted for polygamy, they were nevertheless guilty of offense. For instance, I believe the governor stated in his report made for one year, I think beginning in 1886 and ending in September, 1890, that there had been 387 convictions for violations of the law against polygamy in Utah. That would make more than one a day, a constant procession to the penitentiary. Now, the penitentiary receiving the testimony about there being so few cases of polygamy in Utah, and about its being misleading, I wish to state this fact—that the indictment in almost every case were for unlawful cohabitation, for the reason that polygamy can not be proven as there is no record of the plural marriage. There have been a few convictions for polygamy, but the great majority of the convictions have been for unlawful cohabitation, and are not technically cases of polygamy. I am not saying that of the hundreds that I have indicted and convicted, and that everyone has been convicted of unlawful cohabitation, and that after conviction they would state the date of their plural marriage. In other words, every case was a case of polygamy in fact, but the conviction were not for polygamy but for unlawful cohabitation or adultery. So far as my direct knowledge goes, there are three or four hundred men convicted of the crime of polygamy. One of these was a man seventy-two years old who had married his plural wife in 1856 and he was indicted in 1887. He seemed to be a good over the law and promised to obey the laws, and I suspended sentence in his case. Last October, another party who had lived near Beaver, at the edge of the town where the court was held, was indicted for adultery, and when called up for sentence he said that the woman with whom he was charged with committing the crime was his plural wife, and that he had married her in the latter part of 1857. He was not indicted for polygamy, but his statement showed he was guilty of it. I will state that until October, 1890, in every indictment I asked each defendant before passing sentence whether he was willing to obey the law, and very few of them would promise to do it. They almost uniformly refused. There were young men in the

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prime and vigor of life, and old men trembling with age, and they would almost invariably promise to obey the law, but when they would continue to disobey the law. Some had been convicted before, and had gone back to their wives and were living with them again. In September, 1890, what has been known and spoken of here as the manifesto of the presidency of the Mormon church, was issued, the date of it being, I think, the 24th. In the October following, at a general conference, which was an immense gathering of the Mormon people, at which were assembled 10,000 or 15,000 people, they endorsed that manifesto. The language of the manifesto itself does not mean a great deal. The members of the Mormon church are not "commanded" nor "advised" in it to stop practicing polygamy, where they are already in its practice, but they are advised not to enter into any more marriages contrary to the law of the land. But east of Utah the balance of the United States has taken that to mean a great deal more than it said. It was taken as a proclamation against the plural marriage, and polygamy. It was not that exactly, but it was taken as meaning that, even among the Mormon people themselves. I am satisfied that the great majority of the people took it as meaning that polygamy was to come to an end in Utah. While there have been a great many indictments found since that time, and many more will be found (yet) against members of the Mormon church, yet they have been for offenses committed several years ago. They have been for violating the law prior to the issuance of that manifesto. I have known of no plural marriage being solemnized in Utah since the manifesto; the last I have known of, or heard of, being the case of the party who stated that he had married his plural wife in 1887. I do not think that any more plural marriages are being entered into in Utah. I do not think that the Mormons, if left to themselves, would resist polygamy any more than the southern people would resist slavery. The bulk of the people rejoice that they have been relieved from the obligation of having their cases disposed of by the courts, and that they would be to be an ordinance of the church, or rather a command of the Almighty that it was their duty to obey, and that their situation in the present position and unequal keeping with the cheerfulness with which they obeyed it. Since the manifesto was issued I believe that in every case that has come before me for sentence the defendant has stated he was willing and intended in good faith to obey the law, and to advise his associates to do likewise. In my court I do not remember a single one but who has stated in the present position and unequal manner that he intended to obey the law and advise others to do so. In my district (which is more than half the size of the state of Iowa, being 29,000 square miles in extent, and containing an inhabited country), since the manifesto was issued, I have been told by the deputy marshal in charge of the district that he had received letters from the Mormons who had been in hiding for several years, asking him to come and arrest them and bring them before the court; that they wanted to be indicted and sent to the penitentiary. I think that is the general feeling among them. I will say, further, that where they have promised to obey the law and to advise their associates to do so, and where in good faith, and I have made it an invariable rule to suspend sentence, especially where they were men of advanced years. I have seen that in two instances except one. That was the case of a young man who had married as his plural wife a young woman whose father did not know of the marriage until it was found that his daughter was pregnant with a child, and when he got there he was not needed. He traveled, going and returning, a distance of 1,200 miles. Most of them have come to live to put the people in counties that have practically no business in the courts to the expense of paying all these different officials when there would practically nothing for them to do. I have taken the responsibility of dispensing with the juries for two terms in the year in my district. At the last jury term one juror had to come a distance of over six hundred miles to get to court, and when he got there he was not needed. He traveled, going and returning, a distance of 1,200 miles. 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