

to hostilities when they were conscious their lives might pay the forfeit of their folly. Reluctant to swear testimony the story runs thus: Just as the Smith party were about starting, three emigrants came over to inquire if the Indians would be apt to eat the flesh of a dead ox lying in their camp. Some of the royal party made answer they thought they would. There were ten wagons in the prophetic outfit; they were hitched up ready to start. The witness had just seated himself in the back of one of the wagons, when looking back, he saw a little German doctor approach the carcass, stab it three times with a two-edged dagger, and then

POUR POISON INTO THE INCISIONS from a half ounce vial. Some Indians came up then, traded two or more buckskins for the dead and infected ox, and then set to work flaying it. This while the emigrant train was moving off. The poison-dealing doctor, with the buckskins in his hands, mounted his horse, standing in a brush near by, and rode after his companions.

Suppose this cock and bull story all true, what does it amount to? The stabs inflicted upon a dead and rigid ox would be like wounds made in the water. The orifice would close as the weapon was withdrawn, and if a hoghead of the deadliest poison could be poured upon it, none would penetrate the hide. Had the weapon been kept in the flesh and used to pry the cut open, a small amount might be poured in to infect the spot, and thus cause death to the Indian eating it.

Success was taken when he had finished his story, which opportunity he improved in the afternoon by introducing fresh incidents.

On the re-assembling of Court, Mr. Baskin got at him. The gross absurdity of the German doctor poisoning the carcass, trading the carrion with the Indians, and their setting to work removing the hide, all passing before his eyes like a dumb show, while the wagon he was seated in was driving off,

WAS ALL SO GROSSLY ABSURD, that the necessity of assuming it was probably suggested to him. Accordingly, when Mr. Baskin got after him in his cross examination, the confused perjurer had to break a lame strap at the start, which required tying up with buck-skin thread and detained the party half an hour. This saved his chronology, but the loose and rambling story he told, and the painful spectacle he presented on the stand, devalued his testimony of any credibility.

This morning ex-Bishop Farnsworth was examined by the defense, who also told the same story about a dead ox, and an emigrant and two Indians chaffing over the body; but he differed from the preceding witness in many material facts. He located the ox differently, remembered no accident happening to the harness at starting, and had the emigrant train corralled instead of on the start. The German doctor

HE ALSO PRONOUNCED A MITT.

The prisoner's counsel were sorely perplexed to agree upon a theory of defense. They desire to show to the jury, the whole Territory from Corn Creek to Fort Harmony alive with infuriated Indians. The Arkansas emigrants had poisoned springs and a dead ox at Corn Creek, and a guard of a succeeding train had shot an Indian pilferer. Bishop Farnsworth who claims an intimate knowledge of Indian character, testifies that when a body of Indians is once aroused against their white brethren, no caresses can appease them; like the murderous Malay, they are bound to run amuck. The Duke train suffered very severely, and was only rescued from destruction by the intervention of a party of men from Beaver. Numbers rushed to Mountain Meadows to avenge the same wrongs, and the destruction of that entire Arkansas party was due to the same thirst for vengeance.

The prisoner's counsel say they propose to show that no white man participated in the massacre, and that John D. Lee

TOOK NO PART IN THE BUTCHERY.

This is an ambitious attempt, and it will take some stout swearing to establish any such state of things. Still, the prisoner is entitled to the effort.

The jury is kept entirely aloof from any intercourse with the world. Deputy Marshal Stokes has the principal care of them, they are allowed to see no newspaper, and their correspondence is opened and read. Morning and evening, they take a walk into the suburbs under care of a deputy marshal. It is thought the case will be given to the jury Tuesday or Wednesday next, but I cannot find any person who has the slightest belief that a verdict will be found.

F. L.

#### Grantville Mining District.

Grantville is the name of a new mining district recently organized in Tooele county, ten miles southwest from Grantville, on a range of mountains bearing the same name, with James Backett as Recorder. The district is rich in copper and lead, and several fair prospects have recently been opened. The Osceola, which has been developed with a shaft fifty feet in depth, shows a vein of copper four feet in extent, the ore of which assays from fifty to sixty per cent., with a small trace of gold. The district is easy of access, and has an abundance of timber and water.

## THE CASE OF THE DEFENSE

A Credited Witness--Poisoned Springs and an Infected Beef Carcass--The Indians Did the Killing--A Theory of Defense Wanted.

BEAVER, August 1, 1875.

The defense placed Jesse N. Smith and Silas S. Smith, upon the stand yesterday, members of the last legislature and cousins of George A. Smith. The object of the defense was to prove by these witnesses, that the last named Smith traveled through the Territory for the sole purpose of counseling the people

TO SAVE THEIR GRAIN,

as Johnson's army was approaching and war with the United States seemed imminent. Both of these brothers traveled with the prophet's counselor and listened to his addresses; but any design against the Arkansas emigrants was never uttered, and nowhere did he counsel the people to sell them no supplies. Both of these witnesses were put through a searching cross examination by Mr. Baskin, the latter winced painfully in his hands, and both showed an infirmity of memory that was preternatural.

Mr. Sutherland in examining the latter witness, drew out much information about a party of emigrants who followed the Arkansas company after an interval of several weeks and

WHO HAD TROUBLE WITH THE INDIANS.

Mr. Baskin objected to such testimony as irrelevant. Mr. Sutherland made a statement of what he expected to prove, and promised the Court he would connect it. In the afternoon, ex-Bishop Farnsworth of Beaver was called upon to testify, and he also got into a long story about Indian hostilities directed against this latter emigrant party. Mr. Baskin let this run on some time, and he again objected. Mr. Sutherland reiterated his statement. A guard of this second emigrant train (called Duke's party)

HAD SHOT AN INDIAN AT CORN CREEK

whom he caught pilfering from the train at night. This fired the Indian heart, and the whole band started out to wreak vengeance upon the first train they should encounter. This was followed up by many subsequent details. The Court sustained Mr. Baskin's objection to the irrelevancy of this testimony, and mildly censured Mr. Sutherland for getting evidence before the jury under a promise he could not fulfil.

ELISHA HOOPS,

who followed the Smiths upon the stand, was a model witness. The people here tell of his trading off a wife for another man's spouse and receiving a cow to boot, and they all declare him to be so abandoned in morals that they would not believe him under oath. This man swore that he was engaged as guard to the Smith party, and accompanied them from Beaver to some distance north. At Corn Creek the royal party camped within twenty or thirty rods of the Arkansans, and during the night and early morning, several small groups of the emigrants came over to the Smith camp to converse. Mr. Hoops described them as a

LOW-DOWN, MEAN, UNREGENERATE

party of Infidels, whose sole object in life was to poison springs, infect dead beef carcasses and stir up trouble with the Indians. At Corn Creek they placed several sacks of poison in the springs, and Mr. Robinson's son died from drinking the poisoned water. They also poisoned the carcass of a dead ox, and an Indian died from eating it. These lies were all cooked up for the occasion, the citizens here say the man was not present at Corn Creek to see the poisoning done and was suborned to deceive the jury. Mr. Baskin took this genius in hand and devoted an hour and a half, perhaps, to making him falsify his statements.

THE MAN WITHED UNDER THE MIL-

LESS TREATMENT

of the attorney, and frequently appealed with an imploring look to the Court for protection.

This poisoned springs story and this infected ox yarn, have long been repeated as a justification for the slaughter of women and children at Mountain Meadows. They have never been credited by any person of ordinary judgment, because if we give the Arkansans credit for common sense, they certainly never would wantonly have provoked the Indians