

THE DESERT WEEKLY

PIONEER PUBLICATION OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

ESTABLISHED TRUTH AND LIBERTY JUNE 1850.

NO. 4.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1890.

VOL. XLI.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

By wintry sun's declining glow
A wanderer found
Modelled in freshly fallen snow
A curious mound.
Was it the humor of the storm,
Or Nature's jest,
To mimic thus a fowl's plump form
And rounded nest?
Not so,—for when the snowy mask
He brushed aside,
A duck sat patient o'er her task
There—as she died.
Huddled beneath the downy breast
Sweet treasures lay,
Which she with anxious care had pressed
That cruel day;
And braved long hours the blinding flakes,
The wild wind's moan,
And crushing cold,—all for their sakes,
Her nestling own.
No mate to cheer with voice or food,—
The last friend gone,—
Sole guardian of a numerous brood,
She still sat on:
Nor ever in that bosom stirred
Of doubt a ghost,
But, mother-like, the simple bird
Died at her post.
Rest well, fond martyr, love-endowed,
With love content;
The whitest snow shall build thy shroud
And monument.

E. S.

MR. BERGQUIST HELD.

Peter Bergquist was arrested on July 10th, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and the preliminary examination was held before Commissioner Greenman. The complaint alleged that the defendant had lived with Mrs. Bergquist and Alma Hilberg as his wives. Deputy Marshal Springer was the prosecuting witness.

Mrs. Bergquist testified that the defendant lived in the Eighth ward. Alma Hilberg lived with them, and had done so for over four years; she was married and had two children. Her husband's name was Andersen; he was last in the city in April, 1890; he comes to see her once in a while; witness never interfered with their business.

Alma Hilberg Andersen testified—used to work for W. H. Sells; I

was married four years ago, January 3rd, to George Andersen; he is the father of my children; the defendant is not George Andersen; he was at Grantsville last winter; he is now in Idaho; he is in the sheep business; I have lived with no other man but my husband.

Mr. Critchlow—Are you a member of the "Mormon" Church?

Objected to by the defense; overruled.

Mrs. Anderson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Critchlow—Are Mr. and Mrs. Bergquist "Mormons?"

Mrs. Anderson—Yes, sir.

Mrs. E. R. Glanville testified—I live in part of Mr. Bergquist's house; have been there two years; do not know the man Andersen; never saw him there; Mrs. Bergquist has no children; never saw Mr. Bergquist with Alma Andersen's children.

Mr. Critchlow and Deputy Springer retired for a while to consult over the case, and on their return Springer was sworn as a witness. He testified—I arrested the defendant and examined the house he lives in; I went into the room occupied by Mrs. Andersen, and found her in bed with her baby; the other child was in another bed in the same room, and I went in and looked at it.

Springer began telling how he had gone to the house the day before, and asked for a lady named Brown, as an excuse.

Mr. Moyle suggested to the commissioner that the deputy was relating a story that he had not been asked about, and the over-anxious witness was checked in his recital.

Mrs. Anna Maria Christensen testified that she lived at Mr. Bergquist's, and knew Alma Andersen ever since she was born; understood she was married, and that her husband's name was Andersen; witness was not present at the marriage; she did not know where Andersen was at present; the children were known by the name of Andersen.

Mr. Critchlow asked that the defendant be held for adultery. He lived in the same house as Alma Andersen, and they were all "Mormons." Members in good standing have a peculiar belief, as we all know. This man Andersen is a myth; the story about him can't be

true. This same story was told once before. It does not seem possible that these people, members of the "Mormon" Church, would live loose lives. There is no inference that the woman is of loose character, and living in the same house with defendant; the inference is that she is the defendant's plural wife. There is no other explanation for the facts.

Mr. Moyle said the request that the defendant be held in direct opposition to the evidence was a most peculiar request. The prosecutor asked that the commissioner disbelieve all the evidence, and believe the result. The attorney says, "This man is a Mormon, and he is guilty. If he were not a Mormon he would be innocent." I have heard such an idea advanced, but there is no justice in it. The only claim made on which to hold this defendant is that he is a "Mormon." The prosecution should at least bring some evidence. There is not the slightest hint that he has any relations at all with the alleged plural wife. Mr. Critchlow himself does not believe that a judge would permit a conviction on such evidence. Either the witnesses are guilty of perjury or this man is innocent. The prosecutor shows a wonderful lack of justice in making the request he does. The court ought to pay some attention to the evidence. There is not a statement in the testimony that connects the defendant with the charge.

Deputy Springer bobbed up again, just as Mr. Critchlow was about to speak, and another consultation was had.

Mr. Critchlow went over to Mrs. Glanville and asked her some questions in a low tone. Then he renewed his request that the defendant be held. The witnesses were members of the same Church as the defendant, and as such members believed in polygamy; their being such members is an inference that they are not loose characters, for the members of the "Mormon" Church are not given to such practices. I think he should be held.

Commissioner Greenman said the defendant had been up before, and had been discharged. The evidence differs in some respects, and the witnesses either committed perjury then or now. I discharged the defendant then on the advice of the