

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THOUGHTS AND COMMENTS OF THE SITUATION.

LAKE TOWN, Rich Co., Utah.
January 12th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

There seems to be a power among the poor, despised and unmercifully persecuted "Mormons" that has baffled the wisest men of this "greatest nation on earth" for the past half a century and upwards.

This power is frequently called the "ONE MAN POWER."

The anti-"Mormons" have prated about the domination of the Priesthood, and how we poor ignorant souls are duped and held in bondage by our leaders, etc. Even that astute lawyer and statesman, Senator Edmunds, has lent his soul to this flimsy and unfounded proposition, and as an antidote to the greater evil, has succeeded in persuading a majority of the United States Senate to pass a bill, which would, if it became a law, rob the women of Utah of the exercise of the franchise, which they have possessed and used for about sixteen years.

I remember well the cry that went forth throughout the civilized world just previous to the year of our Lord 1870. It was eloquently predicted that if the women of Utah were endowed with the privilege to vote, the days of "Mormonism" would be numbered. They would emerge en masse from under the control of the "Mormon hierarchy," would no longer be the slaves of their polygamous masters, and would all vote for their Gentile friends (?) and liberators (?).

Notwithstanding this great government benignly gave this boon to the "poor down-trodden women of Utah," they have unanimously and invariably used their suffrage to sustain those men and measures which in their opinion contributed best to the common weal. And now the friends, (?) regulators and regenerators (?) of Utah have entirely reversed their tactics, and now profess to see in the wholesale disfranchisement of the "Mormon" women

A COMPLETE COLLAPSE

of the "Mormon" hierarchy and one-man power, for which purpose said suffrage was first bestowed.

In the good old Bible I read that the Lord would proceed in the latter times to establish a "marvelous work and a wonder," in which the "wisdom of the wise men should perish and the understanding of the prudent men be hid."

I have watched with some degree of interest the progress of the work of the Lord. I have noticed that eminent statesmen, authors, judges, etc., whose judgment and opinions on almost any subject were worthy of the greatest respect and consideration, have acted and talked as though they were completely imbecile, whenever they have attempted to grapple with the (to them) insoluble "Mormon problem."

I thought the first Edmunds bill was enough of an outrage on the dear old Constitution and common sense to suffice for one century, but this latest production of the reverend Senator seems to cap all.

I have paid tithing into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints absolutely as a matter of free will. If any officer of the Church should attempt to compel me to pay tithing, as a tax, I here say that I would not pay a cent. I recognize it as a divine injunction and have experienced that it is productive of blessings from the Almighty.

And as I would resent any infringement on my volition by any Church officer, so would I treat with the most pronounced scorn the officer of any government on earth who would seek to wrest from me one copper that I would pay as Church tithing. In short, all that I would pay were U. S. trustees to handle the funds of the Church would be simply nil. And I cannot help characterizing the bill including such a provision as

THE VERY ESSENCE OF IDIOCY.

As to the keeping of "Mormons" out of the country, what a job it would impose on the government. I suppose a committee of parsons will be next on the boards to formulate a "Shorter Catechism," to be used by the Custom House officers on the arrival of every shipload of emigrants into this "land of the free and the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," as see the old weather-beaten sign of the long, long ago.

Or would it not be well to get his excellency, Governor Eli H. Murray, appointed as head of a bureau of inquiry, with branches at every port in the United States. He is a success (?) at devising oaths, as for example, his famous document prepared for notaries public in which men were required to swear that they did not live with more than one woman in the marriage relation, etc. How nicely he could word a document by which foreigners could swear by the seven heavens that they belonged not to that "dangerous little sect" called "Mormons."

It is frequently quoted that whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad. I think there is cause for great alarm among the people of the United States. If the leaders are not crazy in their anti-"Mormon" legislation I can conceive of no actions that merit that appellation.

The Constitution seems to have been ruthlessly shattered of late. I fear that it will be so badly torn that its origi-

nators will not recognize it at all. I thank God that I am associated with such a people as are the Latter-day Saints. To my mind there is an abiding testimony of the rectitude of their intentions and the purity of their lives in the fact that constitutional barriers have to be broken down, the best and most time honored legal precedents and usage have to be ignored, common sense and the simplest decency shamefully outraged, in order to convict our noble brethren who are now prisoners for conscience sake. It is

A HIGH COMPLIMENT

to those patriots that they are counted worthy to endure affliction at the hands of this mighty earthly government for conscience sake. Would to God that the "moral sense" of this "nation" would demand a separate jail for those "wicked" polygamists. I regret very much that such noble spirits as Hopt et al. should be compelled to associate with men so "wicked" and so "treasonable" as to own their dear wives and children as such, against the pronounced edict of this mighty and exceedingly "moral" nation.

When we consider the liberty enjoyed by libertines, the cloak of protection thrown around seducers, whoremongers and their fellows, I think it is more of an honor than ever for our brethren to endure imprisonment to which they are subjected for obedience to the law of God. Better be within prison walls, yea, better suffer death itself for conscience and purity's sake, than walk unmolested and propped up by the powers that be, and yet withal be a libel on nature, a disgrace to our race, and a living corpse, as are some of those anti-"Mormon" ranters. No better thing has been done in the history of the United States than friend Hampton's

EXPOSURE OF THE VILLAINS

who cry out so much about "Mormon" immorality. After a while many who are now cruelly misled by misrepresentations will learn the truth about our people.

I thank God for the Hampton doings. He can endure his unjust imprisonment with the clear satisfaction that he suffers for a noble work. Some day the doings of the vile anti-"Mormon" conspirators will be proclaimed from the housetops, for there is nothing hid but shall not be uncovered, and when their record shall be read decent people will be sickened, and the crusaders will call for the rocks to hide them. There will be no danger of immolation for conspiracy, etc., when their deeds are then made manifest. God will declare it, and woe be to them in that terrible day. They had better never have been born, than to have engaged in the unholy crusade against the Latter-day Saints.

We need not be alarmed. God established this work, and He will see it through. No mistake has occurred. Righteous men suffer, it is true, but they are but sifting out the great programme which will soon be consummated.

The little heaven ("Mormonism") is still working, and will eventually leave the whole lump. If the enemy could cause the working to cease he would no longer be mad.

Let us therefore stand firm and rely on the arm of the Lord, for in Him is everlasting strength. J. I.

NEWS FROM THE "REPUBLIC OF TOOELE."

TOOELE CITY, Jan. 18th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Although Tooele is seldom heard from, the people are alive and not forgotten. This place is the home of a nice F. O. H., in the shape of a deputy United States Marshal; this person has lain dormant since last September, but on the 14th inst. he came out in his old colors and commenced to pay visits to some of the families of this place. In two instances he was not known to the inmates, and was invited to enter, which he did, rubbing his hands and making himself quite at home, asking how all the family were. Being answered politely, he was encouraged to ask more pointed questions, and finally began to show

THE SPOTS OF THE LEOPARD.

He informed them that he was there for the purpose of serving process on them to appear before the grand jury of this district on the 19th inst.

This man Robert Scott, an importation from Canada, who has lived here for about 8 years, and he does not stand very high in the estimation of the people. Some stories are afloat to the effect that he is in the same boat with Pearson, Vandercook et al., or would be if he could; that is, if he could find any women here who would prostitute themselves to him for immoral purposes.

Enough of this; one cannot mingle with the filthy without becoming contaminated; neither can a person write about such a person as the one mentioned without imagining that he can smell something akin to that little animal called a skunk.

But the labors of this fiend in human form did not prevent the people of this place from carrying out a programme that had been arranged for

A GRAND REUNION

of the people of this ward, old and young. All were invited to assemble at the meeting house at 11:30 a.m., on

the 15th inst. The exercises consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental, speeches, songs, toasts, etc. At 1 p.m. all the widows and aged and leading men of this Stake and ward fled out of the meeting and were soon wending their way to the basement of the Co-op. store, there to partake of a grand dinner prepared by the good people of this ward. Tables were spread for 150 persons, and a view of what was on those tables was sufficient to convince the most skeptical that the bounties of earth had been gathered to cheer the hearts of all present. All being seated and thanks returned to the Giver of all good for the food, the guests fell to with a good will and seemed to vie with each other in seeing who could hide the most goodies. After all were satisfied they repaired to the meeting house again to hear the end of part second of the programme.

At 2:30 all holding tickets No. 2 betook themselves to the dining hall. This lot not being able to devour all the edibles in sight, had to desert and left the basement in tiptop humor and arrived in time to hear the benediction at 4:30 p.m.

At 7 p.m. the young people partook of supper and spent the evening at Spiers' Hall.

On the 16th, at noon, the children under 12 years had dinner and enjoyed themselves in the dance for three hours. This ended the festivities, and they have been pronounced a success socially. About 1,000 meals were eaten during the two days. Too much credit cannot be given to Bishop Atkin, the different committees and all who donated so liberally and catered for the enjoyment of the public. All who attended feel to say it was a time long to be remembered.

Yours truly,

TOOELE.

COLLIN DISCHARGED.

THE DEPUTY'S STORY OF HOW HE WAS "ASSASSINATED."

MR. DICKSON'S IMPORTANT TESTIMONY NOT INTRODUCED, AND THE COMMISSIONER CLOSES THE CASE WITH A FLOURISH.

The examination of witnesses in the charge against Deputy Collin, for assault with intent to commit murder, was concluded before Commissioner McKay this morning. On Saturday the District Attorney stated that today he anticipated introducing some important testimony, but whatever he had, or failed to have, was evidently not ready, for at the opening this morning he announced that he had nothing farther to offer.

The hearing of witnesses for the defense was then continued, and Judge Zane sworn. He remembered the date of the shooting; passed near the Social Hall that night, with his wife, on the east side of the street; when passing the two-story house on the north of the alley, a man on the west side of the street called "Whoa!" Immediately after a man just above him gave the same signal; behind the second man, going south was another man; soon after the second signal, a third signal was given from South Temple Street; the first two who shouted met across the street opposite the alley, and stopped; witness then continued on his way to Judge Snow's residence; when witness returned home, about an hour later, he saw a crowd of men near the City Hall, and heard a man say, "It looks rather bad." Witness then went home, where his son soon afterward brought news of the shooting; it was about 7 o'clock when the shouts or signals were heard by witness.

Deputy H. F. Collin, the defendant, was then called for, but was not present.

Dr. J. M. Dart was sworn and testified that he saw Deputy Collin Monday after the shooting, at the Penitentiary; Warden Dow and Dr. Taggart were also there; examined Collin, and found a bruise on his right ear, an abrasion on the left arm, corresponding to the bullet holes in the coat, and a slight discoloration on the left eyelid; his right arm was sore, but there was no swelling or discoloration; witness had no experience with clothing burned by shots; the report of a shot was caused by the explosion of gas generated by the burning powder; thought shots fired with the muzzle of the weapon close to clothing would be muffled; thought the abrasion on Collin's arm, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long, was caused by a bullet; thought the holes in the clothing were caused by two bullets; thought the weapon was close when fired, as the clothing was scorched. (The Doctor's explanation of his theory of the shooting at Collin was about as clear as mud.)

Deputy Collin was next sworn: On the date of the shooting, Nov. 28, he was a deputy U. S. marshal, and lived in the alley at the Social Hall; had resided there only a short time; his residence could be reached by entering the alley from First or Second East streets, or from First South; on Nov. 28th he had been attending to his regular duties; he was later than usual that night; left the marshal's office about half-past five, but in the evening did not start for home until about 7; he had been home in the afternoon, with his brother, who was visiting the city; was with his brother in the evening after leaving the office; about 6:30 left his brother and went to Parsons' bookstore, then called at Coffee John's to purchase some bananas; this was 7:10; he then went along past the Theatre, to the rear door; went up First East Street to Deputy Sprague's and crossed to the alley, almost di-

rectly; saw a man leave the Social Hall and come to the street, and then walk back; from the warning he had received, thought it was suspicious, and put his pistol in his overcoat pocket, holding it in his hand; when he entered the alley, saw two men close to the Social Hall; went along the north side, and saw two more men; the latter two crossed to intercept him, he having passed the other two; he attempted to pass between the other two, when one seized him and raised a club; this man had a beard; as the club came down it just grazed his shoulder; the club was raised again, and he drew his pistol and fired; the club struck him on the arm; the witness fired two shots and the man hit exclaimed, "Great God! boys, he'll kill us all!" The man then ran away, and Collin followed one of them; a man and woman came out and asked Collin if he did the shooting, and he replied he did some of it; when Collin fired his pistol was close to his assailant's body; there was one man close to them, another was closing up to them; there were other shots, but he did not know by whom; the man who struck him did no shooting; it was some one else; Collin fired two shots, the first two entering the body of the man who struck him, and making very slight reports; witness' pistol was 41-calibre (the pistol was introduced in evidence).

Marsal Phillips came in, and brought the club and pistol received from McMurrin, which were introduced in evidence. McMurrin's pistol was 38 calibre.

Collin continued that he fired four shots, but the fifth failed to explode; he went directly home, where his wife and boy were; did not know who had assaulted him until after; his wife and boy were there; they were now in California—left here on Dec. 29; Collin tried to take the cylinder out of his pistol, Mrs. Mix came in and he asked for Mr. Mix, and he and witness went to Marshal Ireland's; the holes in his clothes were caused by a bullet; when he got in his house he felt something warm in his hand, and discovered that it was a bullet; did not know where it came from; did not know what became of the bananas; (the bullet was admitted in evidence also a bullet from Collin's pistol;) had no idea where the bullet in his hand came from; Marshal Ireland and Capt. Greenman examined Collin's clothing, and took him to the penitentiary, where Drs. Dart and Taggart examined him; there was a mark on his left arm, and his right arm was painful; his left eye was sore and the lid discolored by burning powder; first showed his injuries to three of the guards; Collin had been warned by Marshal Ireland to be on his guard; this was several days before; Ireland told him there was a plot to do away with him or assassinate him, and that he lived in a bad place; this information was on his mind when he entered the alley; always carried one chamber of his revolver empty for safety; could not account for the bullet in his hand; thought it had been fired from a weapon; if it were discharged it had never come in contact with any hard substance; the bullet dropped in his left hand; the bananas were torn out of his hand; he had some of the paper bag in his hand when he got home; when seized by his assailant, he was about half way along the building, a few feet east of the first two men he passed; he was crossing towards the hall door; the street lamp gave no light on the north side of the hall; one of the first men that he saw was a tall, stoop-shouldered man, with a gray overcoat and light-colored hat; thought he recognized him as Bishop McRae, but had changed his mind, on hearing the Bishop say he was not there; the man was about the same size as the Bishop; his companion was a small man; Collin had met Joseph W. McMurrin about six weeks before, in Mrs. Eardley's store; McMurrin was somewhat angry, because Collin was serving a subpoena on witnesses; told him the witnesses were for a Territorial case, and McMurrin's reply was that they (the deputies) were such infernal liars that they could not be believed. There were no threats made then; when seized in the alley, Collin was in about the centre; he was only seized by one man; two others were very close; no words were spoken except the exclamation when the man was shot; the lower bullet hole in his coat might have been made by his own pistol, but did not know; when he ran east after the man, he called to him to stop; did not know whether this was one of the four men; saw two men go out of the west end of the alley; one was McMurrin; all ran out of the alley; did not know he had hit anybody, and fired after those who ran; spoke to Judge Hoge the day after the shooting; had no loose bullets in his clothing.

It would perhaps be proper here to remind the reader that Mrs. Millard, one of the witnesses, states that Mrs. Collin told her that Collin himself said the holes in his clothing must have been made by himself, as he heard no shooting by anyone else.

Dr. Taggart was sworn. His testimony corroborated that of Dr. Dart. Deputy Collin recalled. He lost his hat the night of the shooting; it was one of the hats brought by Mix, and found in the alley; the other hat he did not know.

Deputy E. A. Franks was called. Had heard of the shooting; saw Collin four or five hours after, at the Utah Penitentiary; examined him next morning, with two other guards, when Collin was relating the circumstances; on his right shoulder there was a red

mark, also one on the right ear; there was a light mark on the left arm; he complained of his arms being sore; the mark on the right arm might have been made with a blow.

H. G. Whitley was sworn. He was local reporter of the Herald at the time of the shooting; obtained the report in that paper, mainly from the City Hall; was not present at the time McMurrin made his deposition; talked with some who were present, did not know whom; thought S. A. Kenner, Dr. Benedict, H. M. Wells and Judge Speirs had made some remarks; Judge Speirs refused to make any statement; gathered his information from some of the four; did not know whom; heard it stated afterward that McMurrin returned the fire; did not hear it that night; thought he first heard it when he heard the deposition read; reached the hall about 7:35 and remained until about 11 p.m., after McMurrin was removed; obtained his report from the general talk of those present; saw McMurrin being picked up for removal about 9:30 p.m.

District Attorney Dickson moved that Collin be discharged as the evidence was such that the grand jury would not find a bill. The prosecution had endeavored to find the witness who was shot, but failed. There was an inaccuracy in the statement, it being shown that McMurrin did not return the fire. It was certain there was some one beside McMurrin in the alley who was hostile to Collin.

Commissioner McKay remarked that the absence of the man who was injured was evidence that he was either the assaulting party, or connected with the one who was. "The defendant was assaulted, and he was justified in killing his assailant, and it is a pity he did not kill the others." It was evident there was a plot to assassinate or to greatly injure the defendant, and he did just what he ought to have done. The defendant was then discharged.

At the suggestion of Mr. Hoge, the clothing and weapons were placed in the care of U. S. Marshal Ireland.

CONFERENCE AT NEPHI.

NEPHI CITY, Juab Co.,

Jan. 25, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Our Quarterly Conference commenced in the Nephi Tabernacle on Saturday morning last, and was brought to a close on Sunday evening. The meetings throughout were exceedingly well attended. The instructions delivered at each meeting by the speakers were of a sterling character, especially so were those of Apostle John W. Taylor on Sunday afternoon, urging upon the Priesthood to "deal gently with the erring ones," remembering that all mankind are the children of God, and although some of the members of the Church may be cut off for transgressions, we should look after them in kindness, and try and "win them back" to a better course of life. He preached at Mona in the evening.

The Bishops of all the wards in the Stake reported their people to be greatly improving of late, manifesting a determination to live the religion of the Lord Jesus in spite of all opposition.

Yours in the Gospel,
THOMAS CRAWLEY,
Stake Clerk.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONOR TO PRESIDENT GOWANS.

A Genuine Surprise.

TOOELE CITY, Utah,

January 23rd, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

On January 21st some of President H. S. Gowans friends gave him a genuine surprise.

At 6 o'clock p.m. some thirty persons assembled at his home, where supper was prepared for all. The table was loaded with all that could tempt the appetite. A large cake in the centre of the table was especially attractive, being nicely ornamented with wax flowers.

At 6:30 the President came from his office, and on opening the door was speechless for a moment. After taking each one by the hand, supper was announced ready, when seventeen persons sat down, among them being Andrew Gowans, father-in-law to the President, who is 84 years old. The second table was also well filled.

After supper songs, recitations and music was indulged in for an hour, when surprise No. 2 took place, in the form of a nice pair of gold-rimmed eye-glasses. The presentation speech being made by W. H. Lee. President Gowans responded with a brief speech, thanking the donors, and expressing himself highly pleased with the good will manifested by his friends, and hoped to be able to always retain the same. Among the number present were Bishop Thomas Atkin, Selectman G. W. Bryan, Sheriff McBride, Recorder J. W. Tate, ex-Sheriff W. H. Lee and John Gillespie, John Bowen, leader of the choir; D. D. Houtz, principal of the Tooele graded school.

After the supper things had been cleared away, all who wished went forth in the dance. At a few minutes after 12 o'clock benediction was pronounced by John Gillespie. All seemed to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent, and the surprise was pronounced a success in every particular.

To witness the peace of this ward, no one would imagine that this people could be as mean as our handsome Eli would make the world believe.

TOOELE.