

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## MASS MEETING AT OGDEN.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,  
May 3d, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In pursuance of a notice published, a mass meeting was held in the Ogden Tabernacle on Saturday, May 2d, 1885, for the purpose of hearing read a statement of

## GRIEVANCES AND PROTEST

to the President of the United States, and the nation, in which the wrongs of the majority of the people of this Territory have suffered and are still suffering from the tyrannical conduct of the Federal officials were set forth and redress for the same asked.

The large building was crowded to its utmost capacity with people from all parts of the country.

While the congregation were gathering

## THE OGDEN BRASS BAND

enriched the occasion with rich strains of soul-inspiring music.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. L. W. Shurtliff, on whose motion D. H. Peery was elected chairman. Hon. C. F. Middleton was elected vice-chairman; E. H. Anderson and Joseph Hall, secretaries, and Lorin Farr, chaplain.

The choir sang a hymn and prayer was made by the chaplain, followed by music by the band.

## THE CHAIRMAN

He stated the object of the meeting, and said there would be several short addresses by gentlemen who had been invited to speak on the occasion. During his remarks he stated that it was a noticeable, and in many respects remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the extraordinary character of the cause which had called the people together from the various parts of the country, viz: to hear a protest against the grievances that have been and still are being inflicted upon the "Mormon" people of this community, and to present this protest to the

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

and the Nation at large, yet there is no excitement visible on the occasion. All is peace, order and tranquility throughout this vast assembly. The speaker said many of the people of the world are ignorant of our true character. From the representations made to them by their leaders, they believe we are wicked, vicious, and corrupt people, and that we ought to be annihilated. But the speaker wished it to be distinctly understood that such was not the case; but on the contrary that a thief, liar, fornicator, adulterer or murderer can have a standing or find fellowship in the "Mormon" community. He bore testimony that the "Mormons" are an honest, truthful, upright and virtuous people. They love justice, equity and mercy. Their commercial standing, and their credit is equal to that of any other people of the numbers in the Nation.

## MR. E. H. ANDERSON

He read the report of the committee on the statement of grievances and

## PROTEST,

which was listened to in deep silence and with profound attention by the assembly, who felt an abiding interest in the matters set forth in that important document.

In the close of the reading N. C. Flynn moved that the Statement and protest be adopted. The motion was seconded. The meeting was then addressed by

## MR. BEN E. RICH,

who in a brief speech showed that the right was given to all people by the Constitution to worship him according to their honest convictions, as their consciences dictated them, and this right was also guaranteed them in the Constitution of the United States, and no man or number of men have a legal right

## TO PROSCRIBE THEM

the exercise of these privileges. The speaker was willing to accord to every religion of religious worshippers the privilege of serving the Lord in whatever manner appeared right to them, and he claimed the like prerogative for himself and the numerous body of his religionists. He protested against the interference with the religious affairs of the people, and fully endorsed the document he had just heard read by the secretary.

## JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.,

was the next speaker. He was in full sympathy with the object of the meeting, and also with what he had heard read and spoken on the subject. He asked why the "Mormon" people are popular with the rest of mankind. He are as virtuous, honest, upright and industrious as any other part of the great community. What then has rendered us so unpopular. He answered that it was due to the fact that some of the doctrines which are taught and practised by the Latter-day Saints

## ARE INNOVATIONS

upon the popular creeds of modern Christendom. They strike at the roots of all the false systems, which are in danger of being broken up by the innovations thus made. It was so in the days of Jesus Christ and his Apostles. The people then could not endure the doctrines Paul and the other Apostles

taught in relation to the only true and living God, and measures were adopted for the destruction of pure Christianity and those who promulgated it, as it sapped the foundation and would overthrow the systems of society as they then existed. Hence laws were enacted proscribing the early Christians in their privileges in worshipping the Almighty in the manner He had appointed. They were not allowed any right in common with their fellow-men. They were compelled to

## MEET IN THE NIGHT TIME

to perform their devotions to the true and living God. Similar views are entertained by the men of these times against the Latter-day Saints, and hence the proscriptive legislation against us as a people by the government of the United States. And the heaviest blows are aimed against the promulgation and practice of that doctrine which, if it were allowed to prevail, would cleanse the world from the social evils and purify it from the corruptions which afflict it

## JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS

next addressed the meeting. He said he was not identified with the people here as a Latter-day Saint, but he was their friend as he was the friend of all honest men. He was a profound admirer of all honest worshippers. He recognized the right of this people to meet and protest against the wrongs under which they are suffering. He said there is a

## WORLD OF TRUTH

in the protest which we have just heard read, and we were only exercising our legal rights in meeting together peaceably, protesting against our wrongs and petitioning for the redress of our grievances. The speaker denounced in unmeasured terms the injustice of the Federal officials of Utah towards the great majority of the citizens. The cause of complaint is just, but he believed we had little or no grounds for hope of obtaining any relief as the result of our present movement. He referred to the Supreme Court of the United States as the

## COURT OF LAST RESORT

to which we can appeal from the courts below, and when we called upon that august body and it has failed to grant our petitions, then it is our right to appeal to the Nation for relief, and this we were doing in a peaceable, lawful manner.

The protest, as read, was then adopted by loud acclamation.

On motion of Hon. Joseph Stanford, Hon. John T. Caine, John W. Taylor and John Q. Cannon were sustained as Delegates to present the Memorial to President Grover Cleveland and ask that a commission be sent to Utah to examine the condition of affairs, and learn and report the true status of the "Mormon" people.

The choir rendered an anthem, the Chaplain pronounced the benediction, and the meeting adjourned sine die.

WEBER.

## BURGLARY AT KANOSH.

Description of Thieves, etc. - Reward for their Apprehension.

KANOSH, Utah,  
April 30th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The Kanosh Co-operative Store was broken into on Tuesday night, April 28th, 1885, by two young men: Port Morse, son of Royal Morse, of Arizona notoriety, and Sylvester Boyington; who stole therefrom some clothing, boots; hats, blankets, overcoats, etc. They also stole two horses and saddles from the town.

One of the horses is a 3-year-old bay stallion, branded with a combination of the letters J A N on left thigh and having a lump on left hind gambrel. The other is a bay horse—a pacer—about 12 years old, saddle-marked, strip in face, branded J on left shoulder.

Port Morse is of fair complexion, slim build, about five feet eleven inches in height, twenty years old, a quick talker.

Sylvester Boyington has very dark complexion, low forehead, somewhat the resemblance of a half-breed Indian, about five feet five inches in height.

They are supposed to be wearing two black cotton diagonal suits, with a white thread in the cloth, new black hats and boots.

Neither of the horses are shod. One of the saddles stolen is new in appearance, except that the leather is worn off on the middle of the left side of the tree. The other is almost a new saddle.

A reward of two hundred (\$200) dollars, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of the said Port Morse and Sylvester Boyington, at Kanosh.

Idaho and California papers please copy.

A. NADAULD, Agent.

## A SAMPLE REFORMER.

One of the kind who urges the Prosecution of "Mormon" Polygamists.

IDAHO, April 25th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Although not a member of the Church of Latter-day Saints, still in a great many things they have my sympathy.

One Mr. C. long known in Salt Lake City as a mining expert, has always rallied at polygamy, and is a warm friend of Governor Murray. Now this pure moral man has always been so shocked at these sensuous Mormons! Still he has kept a paid mistress for ten years right in Salt Lake City. He formed an illicit connection with Mrs. H. an apostate Mormon, who lives in the — Ward. This woman he has kept for several years, entirely neglecting the wife of his youth and his young children. His conduct, not only with this Mrs. H., but others also, at last caused his wife to leave Salt Lake and go to a married daughter in California, who had to support her mother and two young brothers and sisters, while C. spent all he earned on H. and her two children. At last poor Mrs. C. was forced to apply for a divorce for her husband refused to support her on any other terms. She obtained a divorce in 1883, and C. at last married Mrs. H. secretly and privately about a month or six weeks ago.

He knows that there are many who are aware that she has been his mistress and although he has now married her and made an "honest woman" of her, he is ashamed to introduce her as his wife. He knows also that when he was off on mining trips she was not lonesome for want of company.

This woman and man have made bitter attacks on Mormons, and they should be ventilated at once.

A FRIEND.

## MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

HENEFER, Summit County,  
May 2, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Yesterday being the first of May, the day and Sunday school children, with Brothers J. Ure and James Paskett, assistant Sunday school superintendents, with some of the teachers of the same, all met at the school room at 9 o'clock in the morning, and started at 10 o'clock, headed by the Henefer brass band, led by Thos. Britton, Jr., to the locality known as Owen's Cañon. There we had an enjoyable time, which nothing occurred to mar. Many games were resorted to to make everyone joyful, which were intermixed with singing, reciting and music by the band.

Our young lads that compose the brass band deserve much credit for the progress they have made, having only been in practice a few months.

The present is a general time of health in our little settlement.

The farmers are busy, being much hindered from the effects of the rains, the land having been too wet to plow.

Our Sunday school is well attended by married as well as single men, and much interest is felt for the rising generation in our ward by the older brethren.

Yours truly,

J. P. PASKETT.

## TRIAL OF OLE L. HANSEN.

The case of The United States vs. Ole L. Hansen, indicted for unlawful cohabitation, came up in the Third District Court this morning, and the work of obtaining a jury began. This business is transacted in a wholesale manner, as the status of each juror on the all-important question is pretty well understood from the examinations in the late cohabitation trials.

Mr. Emery was challenged by the District Attorney, and excused for bias, as also were Messrs. Nygren, Lemon, Mackey, Beattie, Smith, Brinton and Pixton for their belief in plural marriage.

Mr. Carlson, although he did not believe it right to break the laws of the land, was not as anxious as the prosecutor thought necessary to punish for unlawful cohabitation, and was excused.

Mr. Shields had some difficulty in conveying to the mind of the prosecution what he did believe, but after this was done he was excused, the Judge giving him a "dig" for not answering candidly the questions propounded.

Wm. Groesbeck, in answer to Mr. Dickson's interrogation: "Do you believe it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at a time?" promptly replied: "I do, most emphatically," and was excused.

Messrs. Mankin, Johnson, Palmer, Clays, Klippel, Clute, Richardson, Simmons and T. G. M. Smith, having proved themselves "good men and true" for the purposes of the prosecution, were passed without objection, and sworn.

The list having been exhausted, a special venire was issued returnable at 2 p. m.

This afternoon there was considerable time spent in waiting for the Marshal's return on the special venire. Richard G. Lambert, T. C. Armstrong, and John N. Pike, were called.

Mr. Lambert had formed an opinion and was excused.

Mr. Pike objected to the questions as to whether he was a member of the Church, and declined to state his belief in regard to plural marriage.

T. C. Armstrong was passed and sworn.

W. M. Clark and C. S. Stevenson, were called and passed, completing the panel.

The indictment was then read to the jury, and the prosecution called their first witness,

MRS. MARY ANDERSON.

She knew the defendant and Christina

Valentine; lived in Brighton; her husband and little girl lived with her, as did also Christina Valentine; there were two bedrooms in the house; Christina Valentine occupied one of these; had seen Ole L. Hansen there about a dozen times; he had stayed over night three or four times; he had eaten several meals there; he occupied Christina Valentine's bedroom, and witness had heard them talking together.

Cross-examined by Judge Bennett—This took place in Mar, 1884; her husband and Christina Valentine had had some trouble about the house.

## CHRISTINA VALENTINE

was called, Deputy Marshal Sprague acting as interpreter. She knew defendant; had known him between two and three years; had lived in Brighton Ward, three miles from O. L. Hansen's; had lived in Hansen's house about a year and a half; remembered having been before the Commissioner; lived in Salt Lake City at the present time; lived in the city most of the time, but went out to work; was not at defendant's house lately; had not been near.

Q. Have you ever been through the Endowment House in this city and when?

Objected to.

Mr. Dickson said he wanted to prove witness and Ole L. Hansen had gone through that house and been married.

Objection overruled.

A.—Yes; after Christmas a year ago. She was then living with her son, in Brighton; she came into town herself; she did not see Hansen that day until she was going home; she had told him before that she was going and asked him to interpret for her; went in the Endowment House about 8 a. m., and remained until after noon; first saw defendant in the Tithing Office in the afternoon; he had consented to act as interpreter; he had promised to meet her at the Endowment House, but she did not see him, as there were other Scandinavians there; was not married to Ole L. Hansen; she couldn't very well, when she didn't see him.

Q.—What ceremony did you go through there?

Objected to. The Court had ruled that the crime was apparent marriage, or the holding out of more than one woman as wives.

Mr. Dickson thought he had a right to know what ceremony was performed there, if it was not marriage.

Judge Bennett said it was immaterial what ceremony she went through; it might be baptism for the dead. A marriage could be made anywhere.

The Court held that the form of marriage was not essential, but it may be proven, as well by circumstances as any other way, and was evidently anxious to learn what ceremonies were performed in the Endowment House. The objection was overruled.

Witness then went home in Ole L. Hansen's team; a Scandinavian interpreted.

Q.—What was interpreted to you?

Objected to; overruled.

A—I do not remember.

## THE RESERVOIR QUESTION.

THE City Fathers have under consideration the proposition to supply the dwellers of the Northeast bench land with water by the construction of a reservoir in Little Valley. The project has been ventilated or at least agitated pretty thoroughly. We hope the plan will prove feasible, the water question, so far as it relates to the population on the more elevated part of the city, being one of the most important connected with the municipality. If the Little Valley proposition is practicable it should be at once adopted, and the project put through at the earliest possible date; otherwise the whys and wherefores should be explained with a clearness that will leave no doubt as to the position. It is high time this water question was settled. That it can be, nobody doubts, and reserving instead of allowing the water to run to waste by millions of tons, seems the most consistent and economical that could be suggested.

## MASS MEETING AT CEDAR.

CEDAR CITY, May 2, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Bishop Lunt as chairman, your humble servant as secretary, and other officers were elected in due form by the assembled multitude. In a few brief sentences the chairman stated the object of our gathering, namely: the reading and ratification of the "Declaration of Grievances and Protest" of the Latter-day Saints, addressed to the President and people of the United States.

In measured cadence and with due solemnity it was read by the Hon. R. W. Heyborne. The buzz of human voices at its conclusion manifested a deep conviction of the truth of its contents. A motion and second were in order, followed by many short and pithy speeches, the gist of which was: that our progress has attracted public attention, and refusing to make any compromise, we have become intolerable in this land of free speech and religious liberty. Were we doing in Utah as is common in Christendom, we would not be molested any more than the worshippers of Jupiter in the palmy days of Rome. But being like the Jews in the time of Haman, different from all other people,

we are reckoned not fit to live. The monster Nero and other comparatively inhuman emperors put thousands of Christians to death, not as guilty of any crime, but solely because they refused to renounce what was called their superstition. Such obstinacy, as was said by the philosophical Pliny to the Emperor Trajan, was of itself worthy of death. The inspiration of that being, "who was a liar from the beginning," is as ripe to-day as then.

With uplifted hands and a loud "aye!" the Declaration and Protest were ratified, and John T. Caine, John W. Taylor and John Q. Cannon were sustained as the bearers of the document to present to President Cleveland.

Music was interspersed throughout the proceedings, and we ended as we began, with prayer.

JOHN URIE, Secretary.

## A DENIAL.

We know nothing of the guilt or innocence of the party sending us the following communication, but as he requests we publish his denial for what it is worth.

BLAKE CITY, Emery County,  
Utah Ter., May 11th 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

If you can find space to insert the following you will confer a great favor on a constant reader.

A short time since an article appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune, charging me with robbery, committed upon the person of Henry Cross, at this place. Immediately upon being informed that said charge was against me, I voluntarily delivered myself up to the officers. The prosecution failed to in any way connect me with the alleged robbery; I was, therefore honorably acquitted without introducing a single witness. I would like to have this published as soon as possible, and convince the people and also my friends that there was no cause whatever for said charge being preferred against me. Very respectfully,

THOMAS PHILEMON TIDWELL.

The Twenty-sixth annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and Canada, met at Atlanta yesterday. About 400 delegates were present.

## TUTT'S PILLS

## TORPID BOWELS

## and DISORDERED LIVER.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels constive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Erection of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, a feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work, and are a perfect

## ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

## TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Sold everywhere. Office, 44 Murray St., N. Y.

## SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

ISABELLA BRESEE, Plaintiff,

vs.

NIRUM BRESEE, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Nirum Bresee, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate court, of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of desertion and wilful neglect to provide plaintiff with the common necessities of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.

By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy. w lm