

VIRGINIA NOTES.

LABORS OF ELDERS, ETC.

St. Paul, Carroll Co., Va.,
May 12th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

It may be that a few lines from this section of country would be read with interest among your many readers, we therefore, as traveling Elders, in the spread of truth, write you a short communication.

We have been laboring in the above-named place now for some time, and our labors thus far have been crowned with success. The same principles of truth that we are advocating were preached in this part of the vineyard some forty odd years ago by Jedediah M. Grant, who just before leaving the field here, conferred upon one James D. Dean the power and authority to preach the gospel, ordaining him to the office of an elder. He had joined the Church some time previous to the ordination. Elder Dean preached the gospel for a few years, and at the time of the expulsion of the Saints from Nauvoo, Illinois, he lost track of the church until the field was again visited and revived by Elders Laker, Bakes, Fasse and Fullmore, about six years ago. There are twenty-one adult members of the Church, situated in a scattered condition throughout the hills and mountains in this field, and several children that belong to the parents, and by all appearance there will several more put works with their faith in the near future.

Some of the Saints here are trying to dispose of their property, to move to the body of the Church, and others would like to emigrate, but owing to circumstances they are unable at present to do so. We are holding on an average, at the present time, about six meetings a month, with pretty fair attendance at each meeting. We meet with a little persecution once in a while, which makes friends for us. The more they oppose, the more the honest-hearted people think we are preaching correct doctrine; for they read in the Scriptures that, "If you live Godly in Christ Jesus ye shall suffer persecution," also that "If we were of the world the world would love its own," etc. There have been some threats made against us that no action as yet, and we are in hopes they will see the error of their ways, and turn unto the true and living God, and serve Him, instead of serving the evil one.

Our health is generally good, and are feeling quite well spiritually also; although the Government is arrayed against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints, we feel thankful to our Heavenly Father, that we have been counted worthy to come forth and preach the principles of life and salvation, to those that are in darkness in regard to the truth.

We are often made to realize the saying of the Prophet recorded in Jeremiah, xvi. chapter, xvi. verse "Behold I will send for many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall fish them; and after will I send for many hunters, and they shall hunt them from every mountain and from every hill, and out of the holes of the rocks."

After holding meeting Sunday, May 9, 1886, in a cave near the top of the Blue Ridge or Alleghany Mountains, a friend of ours presented to us for our perusal a piece in the Washington Post Paper, dated April 28, 1886. At the request of our friends, we read the piece to the congregation and gave them the facts in the case, and asked the privilege of clipping the same from the paper, which was granted us; told the people we should send the same to the editor of the News, and see if he would publish it, and give the facts of the case so that they could hear both sides of the question, they seemed anxious for us to do so; and as we get the semi-weekly paper here, will be pleased to see the same commented on and the real truth in the matter made plain. Hoping this will be acceptable.

We remain your brethren in the cause of righteousness.

S. L. C.
W. H. R.

So far as the Washington Post article referred to in the foregoing is concerned, the falsity of such statements as it contains has been shown over and over again in these columns. If we were to take up every fabrication of that character and refute it, we would have nothing else to do, as falsifying the condition and affairs of Utah is a common employment. Some of the glaring misrepresentations of the Post's unsavory dish of rubbish were replied to through the columns of that paper by Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson, her answer to them having been reproduced in the News. As it is a clear and truthful statement it ought to satisfy any reasonable person of the wilful incorrectness of the person who furnished the matter for the article whose assertions it refutes.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

"JUNIOR" DEALS OUT SOME OF HIS STURDY "THRUSTS."

CHICAGO, May 18, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

JOHN A. LOGAN'S BOOK.

"Wars and rumors of wars" seems to be the topic which is in everybody's mouth at present. The very air we breathe smells of dynamite, the food we eat has a taste of powder, and the books we read are war and blood from

cover to cover. The fact is we have had such a deluge of this war literature that even the ploughshares are guided by a kind of powderly driver.

The Bohemians and Polacks, who have never read a word of the classic tongue in which our warlike character is chronicled, have taken up the military spirit and are exploding themselves in bombs and shotguns.

General Logan has written his book. It is said to be written in a dialect of the English language, and can be comprehended by English scholars after a short course of study in Choctaw. Any man or woman who can certify that he or she has read this book, and can give proof that he or she understands it, ought to be entitled to a pension, and be exempt from future military service.

SPEAKING OF PENSIONS,

the literature of the late war has been enriched to a wonderful extent by the contribution of an alleged Yankee soldier on the subject. This man's name is Fifer, a rather musical cognomen. But if there is music in his name there certainly is poetry in his soul. The man has succeeded in obtaining a very respectable pension, some say for flute-playing, others say for fighting, and our present Commissioner was prosaic enough to demand an investigation of the wounds for which the pension was granted. The indignant Mr. Fifer comes out in a two column manifesto vindicating himself and preaching the loftiest kind of spread eaglesism. Referring to the wounds, Mr. Fifer very poetically and very delicately suggests that part of his anatomy where these wounds are to be found. He says:

"I believe no American soldier of your rank has learned better than you both the pecuniary and the political value of wounds. Before your pension of \$100 per month had been voted you by Congress I am told you had already acquired that rare trait of yours of always extending in greeting your wounded left hand. Should you ever challenge me to a comparison of sores with you I beg you to remember in 'charity' if not in 'fraternity and loyalty' that my disfigurement from Democratic Rebel lead is not so conveniently located for purposes of exhibition as your own."

Under these circumstances it would be the grossest indecency to ask Mr. Fifer to exhibit his scars, since they were evidently obtained in retreat, or perhaps contracted while sitting on the bung end of a beer keg, criticising McClellan.

THE TAILOR KNEW.

There is a story told of a young warrior from Vermont who was presented with a curriass or breastplate by his innamorata, on the eve of his departure for the front. She said it was to preserve his heart. The warrior turned over the bronze and his best suit of regimentals to the tailor, who happened to be an Irishman. The Irish mechanic received no instructions as to what region of the uniform the plate was to be inserted. Acting on his own native intelligence he concluded that the most fitting place for it was in the riding breeches, since from its shape it was manifestly intended for a comfortable seat. On the morning of the famous Bull Run affair, Mr. Vermont donned his armoured uniform. To his chagrin he found the plate where it ought not to be, but there was no time to make alterations. He went to the front, but very soon he was hurrying back again. While maintaining an equipoise on his steed as it jumped a brook, a half dozen balls hit the plate, but glanced harmlessly aside. He got safe back to Vermont, and in relating the adventure to his lady-love, he said: "That infernal Irish tailor knew where my heart was better than myself." If Mr. Fifer is the hero of the plate he ought to come out boldly and avow it. He had plenty of comrades in those days.

BLOODY SHIRT REVIVED.

The re-appearance of the aged and venerable Jefferson Davis upon the world's stage once more, is a veritable "God-send" to the bloody shirt papers. Persons who have read that lively poem "Nothing to wear," will remember the engagement of Miss Flora MacFlimsey. She says to her wooer! "Now, stop, don't you speak, for this is a bargain you see, which is perfectly binding on you but not binding on me." Here in the North we have the MacFlimseys clamoring for pensions, waving bloody shirts, and trampling imaginary hordes of rebels, but the moment Mr. Davis opens his mouth the cry is raised that another war is at hand. The Chicago Tribune regrets that he was not hanged, drawn and quartered. The most virulent enemy to the American name could not wish for more. Mr. Davis is censured because in his speeches recently he never once alluded to "slavery." Why should he? It was not for or against slavery he fought. History has already determined the principle for which he fought, if we did not have living evidences of the untruthfulness and hypocrisy of his traducers, in the presence in our midst of a million Chinese Coolies and a half-million Anarchistic Socialists, of the communist pattern. The New York Sun says, but for slavery there would be no war. Jaquelin Miller says the hoodlum boys of California resolved that were it not for youngsters there would be no schools, hence the youngsters should strike and shorten the hours, abolish grammar and spelling books, and in fact do as Yale has already done. The poor old Sun is getting fossilized. It has a dispatcher in Utah who, if not much of a Daniel is a good deal of a Danite. There is too much of the MacFlimsey logic in our journalism. But for pure unadulterated patriotism

of the Goose Island kind commend us to Mr. William Penn Nixon, patriot, poet, pensioner, poltroon and polyphemist. In his paper a writer says:

If the South rejects the "forgive and forget" sentiment of the North, if she is still belligerent and wants to try conclusions again, there are 200,000 ex-soldiers and 2,000,000 others who will leap to arms, and the next time they will demonstrate that it is as easy to annihilate treason as it was to subdue it. Let every conservative ex-soldier read the speeches of Davis and his fellow traitors, and conclude whether he will longer be identified with the same party to which all these miscreants are devotedly attached. The Union soldier's blood is not again, and the Southern traitors had better beware."

WHO SQUELCHED IT?

I wonder where this fellow was the other day when the Socialist red-flag men were on the point of over-awing the city of Chicago? It is easy to tell. He was drinking beer in a cellar while Irish policemen and Irish democrats, headed by an American citizen, native and to the manner born, squelched anarchy and riot, and walked over the bodies of dead and wounded comrades to scatter the red-flag demons. The miserable penny-a-liners who have been mimicking the accent and language of Chicago policemen in their dirty sheets, were very glad to seek refuge a few days ago behind the coat-tails of one of these same police, even though he was an Irish-peeler. Carter Harrison has been traduced, maligned and abused as no man in America has been, and yet he has done with a few policemen what Mother Oglesby could not do with his militia. But when we remember that Carter H. Harrison is a native of Kentucky, and no relative nor kinsman of the Murays or Crittendens, we could expect nothing else but bravery, decision and firmness. His police are mostly Irish and Celtic. Ossian says, of the Celt, "He went to the front and he fell." What a pity the Celt did not have a Kentucky chieftain in Ossian's time. Then he would not only fall, but he would also conquer.

BURY WAR MEMORIES.

The proper thing to do in the face of present circumstances would be to bury all war memories, dynamite all war monuments, burn all war memoirs, invite Jeff Davis to citizenship, and establish a true America.

A GROTESQUE PROJECT.

In this age of absurdities, and of paroxysmal philanthropists, of Puritan morality and of socialistic extravagance of anarchistic violence, and of Christian torpidity, perhaps no more amusing proposition has been made anywhere than that by a Utah carpet-bagger for congressional aid to establish a "reformatory institution" for the honest women of Utah. She would also desire the means of sending these Utah women to Eastern cities to be educated in useful employment. The grotesqueness of this project to a Chicago resident is so stupendous that it fairly causes him to say "what next." We who only a few days ago viewed thousands of girls and women parading our streets, and marching in semi-organized Amazonian order under banners of rather aggressive significance, must really wonder at the imbecility of this old crone, the Meg Merilles of Utah Pecksniffian Vandercookery. In truth, the condition of women in Eastern cities is more to be lamented than that of woman in the far West. As a house servant here she is laughed at and tyrannized over by ignorant and upstart mistresses, while the comic papers picture her as an overgrown female-baboon, and label her as Bridget or Paulina. As a stenographer or typewriter she might be used for a time as a mere convenience. As a shop-girl her lot can be no better pictured than in the words of the *Inter-Ocean*, May 16, 1886, and embodied in an editorial of the philanthropic style. Here it is:

Such women keep their machines going from morning till night. Thousands of stitches are taken for a penny. Great piles of rough clothing are made and the sum total represented in the work is not enough to buy food for one person. Many of the women do this sort of work or drudgery have families on their hands. They work harder than scrub-women and washer-women and they get less than one-fourth the pay.

If any Utah woman desires to enter into active competition with John Chinaman, or to be burlesqued in *Puck* or *Harper*, let her come east by all means.

THE NEW GOVERNOR AND THE OLD ONE.

Very little speculation is indulged in as to the probable course of policy the new Governor of Utah will pursue. It is universally stated that though a man never of wide notoriety, yet he is one of good sense, sound judgment, and discriminating intelligence. One thing is certain that he is possessed of perception enough to keep him out of the ridiculous position in which the late autocrat placed himself. What John Worley said of George III. would apply to Eli the First and Last. He was only a "dull man with a bad heart." He did not understand himself, and even if he did he had not ability enough to govern a section of railroad manned by Chinamen. John Morley says: "There is nothing more fatal, either in private life or in the larger affairs of state, than for an incompetent man to grasp a principle of action that is too big for him. George III. tried to play the good despot over the vast empire of Britain, with a capacity barely above the mark of a parish constable. Within ten years he brought England to the verge

of revolution. Within 20 years he dismembered the empire." It is questionable whether Eli has ability even for the constableness, and as to his despotic leanings he would outdo even the crazy George if left alone. Still this man ought to have a place somewhere. The distinguished patriot, statesman and jurist, Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes is now engaged in the pleasing and profitable employment of raising poultry for Ohio markets. This is an industry that offers advantages to proper hands. There is no doubt but that Eli would receive considerate treatment at the hands of his former patron and protector. Charge of a good chicken-house would not be at all a thing to be despised. It is a field where moderate ability could distinguish itself.

Cesar used to say: "It is better to be first in a little Iberian village than second in Rome." Then Eli would find it much grander to be king of fowl tenders than laughing stock of politicians and statesmen. He might even then immortalize himself. Suppose he was the means of developing a new breed of geese, and give his name to the species. A goose saved Rome, then why not a gander immortalize Murray.

JUNUS.

THE EASTON COHABITATION CASE.

SOME OF THE PROCEEDINGS THEREIN.

BEAVER, Utah, May 21st, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The following is Judge Boreman's charge to the jury in the case of Robert Easton:

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the Territory of Utah.

The United States of America, vs. Robert Easton.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

Gentlemen of the Jury:

I. The statute of this Territory requires me to inform you, and I accordingly do inform you, that you are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses, of the weight of the evidence and of the facts.

II. The defendant is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and in case you have a reasonable doubt whether his guilt is satisfactorily shown by the evidence, he is entitled to an acquittal.

III. A reasonable doubt is a doubt based upon reason, and it must be based upon evidence or the lack of evidence.

IV. The offense with which the defendant is charged, is contained in the section of the statutes of the United States, "That if any male person in a Territory or other place over which the United States have exclusive jurisdiction, hereafter cohabit with more than one woman, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court."

V. The indictment charges that the defendant on the first day of April, A. D. 1883, at the county of Beaver in this judicial district in the Territory of Utah, and on divers other days and times thereafter and continuously, between said last mentioned day and the sixth day of March, A. D. 1886, did then and there unlawfully live and cohabit with more than one woman, to wit: with one Mary Easton and one Agnes Miller sometimes known as Agnes Easton, and during all the time aforesaid, at the county aforesaid, the defendant did unlawfully claim, live and cohabit with said women as his wives.

VI. If you believe from the evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, that during the time mentioned in the indictment, that is during the period extending from the 1st day of April, A. D. 1883, to the 6th day of March, A. D. 1886, the defendant had a legal wife living at Greenville, in said Beaver County, in this district and Territory, and said legal wife was said Mary Easton, named in the indictment, and that he had not been divorced from her. That he recognized her as his wife, and held her out as such, that she went by his name and was recognized as his wife in the community where they lived and in his family, that she, part of the time, lived, ate and slept at the same house with him, the jury is authorized to find from said facts, that he was living and cohabiting with said legal wife, notwithstanding she may have lived most of the time at the house of their daughter, Mrs. Morris. The legal wife is the one to whom the defendant was married, and if you believe from the evidence, that he was married to said Mary Easton, and that said marriage was before his marriage to said Agnes, the jury are authorized to conclude that said Mary was the legal wife. If the jury believe that defendant was thus living and cohabiting with said Mary and that she was the legal wife, and if the jury, further believes from evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that during the same period, namely from 1st of April, 1883, to 6th of March, 1886, said defendant lived in the same house with said woman, Agnes Miller, and recognized her as his wife, and associated with her as such and supported her and held her out to the public as his wife, then the jury have the right to find that the offense of unlawful cohabitation as charged in the indictment is proven and they should so find.

VII. It is not necessary that the evidence should show that defendants and these women, or either of them, occupies the same bed or the same room, nor is it necessary that the evidence should show that defendant had sexual intercourse with either of the women.

VIII. It is your duty to take all of the instructions and all of this charge together.

At 8:25 p. m. jury came into court, when Judge Boreman said:

"Gentlemen: I understand from the bailiff that you want instructions."

Foreman of jury—Please the court we want more instructions as to what constitutes cohabitation and the construction placed upon a man's actions charged with this crime. We are not satisfied with the definition of cohabitation, and the jury does not agree as to the understanding of the word. We would like to hear the evidence—the questions and answers brought out and given to you in regard to how they recognize and hold out Mary Miller today.

To give you a key to the foregoing question, this within brackets is ours, (yet it is a part of the record in the trial). The prosecution completely failed to even establish prepuce in the Easton case, and the Court catching on and seeing the defect, put the questions to Mrs. Agnes Easton, as to what name Mrs. Mary Easton was known by and whose wife she was called in and around the town of Greenville, to which the witness answered she was known as the wife of Robert Easton. This was the kingbolt of the case.)

The Court asked the jury if they remembered all of Agnes Easton's testimony. The foreman answered: "No, your honor, but we want to hear the answers to the questions the Court asked her."

Court. I understand you want a further statement of the word cohabit?

Foreman. Yes, sir. And also what we have to follow in your instructions in order to bring in a verdict.

Court. In article VIII in the charge I gave, that you must take all the instructions that I have given, and that the courts have so held with regard to unlawful cohabitation and it was given thus and passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States. The question is, where they are living in the habit or repute, or it has the appearance in the community that there is such a living together with more than one wife, then the defendant is guilty. The fact that they were married to one another, and living together would be sufficient evidence as detailed in the testimony. But you are the sole judges as to whether this testimony is true or not. But as I said before, your conclusions are to be drawn from those facts, as to whether they, the facts, are true or not.

Foreman—What would be sufficient proof as to that, please instruct us, and the law on that part?

Court—My instructions are quite full in regard to what is necessary, as to the party mentioned in the indictment. But if there are any particular points you would like an opinion upon, I would be glad to give you my definitions to that, as to his holding out one or more of them as his wives, I will further instruct you.

Foreman—There is one expression you have made as to holding out as to his wife, we would like to have a definition of that.

Court—The holding out is, that the woman is his wife. The holding out or causing the public to believe in such a way as to lead the public to believe that these women are his wives, or holding out more than one woman in that way.

The jury then retired, and after an hour's farther deliberation, came into court with a verdict of not guilty, based on the last instructions.

Yours, MOONSHEN.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Morgan Stake of Zion convened at Morgan City, May 15th and 16th, 1886. The leading Priesthood were mostly in attendance; also Apostle John H. Smith, Pres. S. B. Young and other brethren from Salt Lake City and elsewhere.

Saturday, 10:30 a. m.

High Councilor Thos. H. G. Welch spoke upon the principle of tithing, its nature, what constituted a tithe payer, and why God required it at our hands.

High Councilor Neilson spoke of the time of his receiving the Gospel, wondered how members of the Church could have a doubt as to the truth of it. He thanked God that the work was increasing instead of decreasing.

Pres. W. G. Smith said we must acknowledge we were a blessed people. Read a portion of the Word of Wisdom, and exhorted the Saints to observe it.

Saturday, 2 p. m.

Eight of the nine wards were reported in a very prosperous condition, the remaining one by the report of Counselor Bowring, seemed almost defunct.

Apostle J. H. Smith said the Saints drew nearer the Lord in times of persecution more than in times of peace. The spirit of men seems to thrive in opposition. We should feel no regret at the position we were placed in as a people, but should rejoice at being worthy of being persecuted for our love of the truth. He exhorted parents to teach their children the principles of the Gospel, for, said he, if they were finally lost through a lack of knowledge the parents would alone be accountable.