

Of course there is always a loophole in every law through which a court with a bias can find room to escape from a disagreeable alternative. To decide precisely according to the evidence and the letter of the law, would have opened the way for "Mormons" who had not broken the law to vote and hold office in Idaho. This would have made a breeze around Judge Berry that perhaps he had not stamina enough to stand, and so he chose the easier course. Well, it is poor human nature once more and the force of popular antipathy. Perhaps we should in this, as in many other cases, rather pity than condemn.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 29, 1888.

### Arrest.

At Wellsville, Cache County, on Friday night, Bishop W. H. Maughan was arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was taken to Logan, where he was placed under \$3000 bonds to appear at the preliminary examination on Thursday next.

### Deputies at Springville.

SPRINGVILLE, Utah, Oct. 29. [Special to the DESERET NEWS.]—About daylight this morning Deputy Marshal McLellan went to the home of William Smith, and arrested him on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was taken to Provo for a hearing.

### Sunday Schools.

The Superintendents of Sunday Schools of the Deseret Sunday School Union are respectfully requested to furnish the date of the organization of their respective schools, from 1849 to 1870.

Address G. Goddard, Second South Street east, Salt Lake City, Utah.

### Third District Court.

Proceedings before Judge Boreman, today:

A. Milton Musser vs. Salt Lake & Fort Douglas Ry. Co.; continued by consent.

Julia Davis vs. George W. Davis: decree of divorce for plaintiff on the ground of failure to provide.

Court adjourned till Tuesday.

### Sunday School Review.

The annual review of the Twenty-first Ward Sunday School took place yesterday forenoon in the ward meeting-house. There were present beside the regular officers of the school, quite a number of the parents of the children, Assistant General Superintendent George Goddard and Elders William Willes, E. F. Parry, John Alford and F. Y. Taylor. Bishop Allen and Counselor M. S. Woolley were also present. The exercises consisted of class recitations, songs, etc., by the school children, and indicated the general improvement in the school. Brother Thomas McIntyre's Glee Class added to the pleasure of the occasion by their excellent singing, and the visitors made brief and encouraging remarks.

### First District Court.

At Provo, on Saturday, the following cases were heard before Judge Judd: People vs. James Fisher and Henry Arrowsmith; unlawfully taking fish by means of seine from Utah Lake; trial; verdict of guilty; each fined \$10 and costs.

United States vs. J. H. Tidwell; unlawful cohabitation; forfeiture of bonds set aside; plea of not guilty entered.

People vs. John O. Freckleton; petit larceny; trial; verdict of not guilty, by instructions of court.

United States vs. N. L. Christensen; adultery; plea of not guilty withdrawn and plea of guilty entered; sentence set for Nov. 1. A charge of unlawful cohabitation was dismissed on motion of Mr. Peters.

United States vs. Herbert Bate; fornication; trial; verdict of guilty; sentence suspended.

Jens Nielsen, Niels Jorgensen and Charles H. Brown were admitted as citizens of the United States.

People vs. Thomas Nance; assault with intent to commit murder; motion for new trial overruled. Sentence, 42 months' imprisonment.

People vs. Wm. Gillis; grand larceny; motion for new trial granted; case dismissed.

United States vs. Bishop George Halliday; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to 75 days imprisonment and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

United States vs. Henry Nebeker; unlawful cohabitation; sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

United States vs. Soren Thyrgersen; adultery; sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

United States vs. Jane Bate, wife of Herbert Bate; fornication; plea of guilty; sentence suspended.

People vs. John A. Rudman; rape; plea of not guilty; charge changed to fornication, and bond fixed at \$500.

At Ogden, Judge Henderson attended to the following business:

In the case of the First National Bank of Ogden vs. Winfield S. Harris et al., the plaintiff suing for \$3,000, an order for judgment was entered in favor of plaintiff.

In the case of Fred J. Kiesel & Co. vs. Union Pacific Railway Co., suit for damages; the jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff and assessed his damages at \$205.99.

The case of James A. Calvert vs. Jos. T. Johnson, was placed on trial. It occupied the whole of the afternoon session, and will not be concluded until Monday.

### Drowned.

Salley Hodgenson, the demented girl who was so barbarously neglected by her parents last winter, and which resulted in the freezing of her feet and hands and the amputation of a portion of her feet, has now met her death. On last Saturday morning about 11 o'clock she was missed from her home and search was made for her. Shortly after 12 her body was found in the mill race which runs near where she lived. As she was of unsound mind it was supposed she had wandered to the mill race, and while there had taken a fit and fallen in. Marshal Crookston was notified at once, and proceeded to where she was found, but as everybody interested were satisfied as to the cause of her death, it was deemed unnecessary to hold an inquest.—Logan Journal.

### "United We Stand."

Solomon, who in the days of his wisdom said many most excellent things pointed to the ants and advised intelligent men to "consider their ways and be wise. There are many traits of character in those minute specimens of animate being, which might be adopted with profit by nobler individuals formed in the image of God. St. Nicholas, an excellent juvenile magazine has the following simple but striking article on some of the characteristics of those clever little creatures, which we commend to the consideration of the adult people of Utah:

Bees and ants may be called civilized animals. They live in cities, and understand the value of co-operation. Indeed, they could give men some valuable lessons upon one of the oldest, the best known, and the truest of human proverbs—"In union there is strength."

Ants show wonderful intelligence, and the "driver ants" not only build boats, but launch them, too; only, these boats are formed of their own little bodies. They are called "drivers" because of their ferocity. Nothing can stand before the attacks of these little creatures. Large pythons have been killed by them in a single night, while chickens, lizards, and other small animals in Western Africa flee from them in terror.

To protect themselves from the heat, they erect arches, under which numerous armies of them pass in safety. Sometimes the arch is made of grass and earth, and gummed together by some secretion, and, again, it is formed by the bodies of the larger ants, who hold themselves together by their strong nippers, while the workers pass under them.

At certain times of the year, freshets overflow the country inhabited by the "drivers," and it is then that these ants go to sea. The rain comes suddenly, and the walls of their houses are broken in by the flood, but instead of coming to the surface in scattered hundreds and being swept off to destruction, out of the ruin rises a black ball that rides safely on the water and drifts away.

At the first warning of danger the little creatures rush together and form a solid body of ants, the weaker in the center; often this ball is larger than a common baseball, and in this way they float about until they lodge against some tree, upon the branches of which they are soon safe and sound.

### An Epidemic of Accidents.

Shortly before 12 o'clock on Sunday John Hosking, who works at the 300-foot level of the Alice mine, boarded the cage and gave the usual signal to hoist from that station. Through some mistake the engineer mistook the signal as coming from the 600 foot station, and started the cage on its ascent, and before he could realize the situation it ascended clear to the top of the gallows frame into the sheaves. He was terribly surprised, and could not check the course of the ascending cage until it struck the top with considerable force, badly shaking up the occupant. It was reported that one of his legs was broken and his back severely injured. He was removed to his home, and is being tenderly cared for, and the probabilities are that his injuries will not prove fatal.

From reports received of the occurrence, Michael Lyon, of Centerville, met with a marvelous escape from death Sunday afternoon, at the railway track on the hill near the Wake Up Jim mine. It is stated that he was uncoupling some ore cars that were to be sidetracked at the Wake Up Jim ore house, and that he gave the signal for the engineer to back up to the High ore mine, where the balance of the train was to be side-tracked to receive the loads of ore. While the train was backing up Lyon tried to jump on the cars, but fell down, and it is said, after two wheels passed over his body he drew himself in the center in by the jury and said according to his judgment the man died from apoplexy. He was known to be subject to dizzy spells. There were no marks of violence and the jury returned a verdict in accord with the physician's statement. The deceased was a married man, 50 years of age. He was at one time shift boss at the smelter and has always been a sober and respectable citizen. He leaves no children.

About half-past eight this morning William Burt, accompanied by Josh of the track with his leg sticking out, and that two other cars passed over

him before the train was stopped. He has a cut several inches deep across his breast and his legs are said to be broken. At last accounts he was still alive, but his recovery is doubtful. That he was not crushed to death seems miraculous.

A few minutes before 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon Reese Thomas, a furnace man at the old Colusa smelter, suddenly dropped dead. Judge Dingle was summoned and an inquest held. Thomas Bailey was the first to see the unfortunate man. He says Thomas fell in front of caliche furnace No. 14, and when he saw him his head was lying in the ash pit. He called to Octave Moen and as they looked at him he gave one or two groans and was dead. He had a few marks on his face which were the results of burns received falling in the pit. A short time before he fell he went to Moen and complained of feeling sick, and asked him if he should put some wood in the furnace. He told him yes, but Thomas didn't do it. Dr. Gillespie was called Liversedge, and a third party who is yet unknown, walked into J. H. Ryan's saloon on lower Main Street and had a round of drinks. After imbibing, the two companions of Burt washed his face for him and tried to brace him up. Liversedge went to his room in the Southern hotel and brought a clean shirt which the two men put on the deceased. They put the shirt on in the back yard and afterwards dragged him in the saloon and tried to make him sit on a chair. Not being able to do this they laid him on the floor and left him. Mr. Ryan came in and saw him lying there and paid no attention to him. After reading a paper for some time he approached the man and could not wake him up, and the horrible knowledge came over him that the unfortunate fellow was dead.—Butte Intermountain, Oct. 22.

### SCENES IN CHURCH HISTORY

A Neglected Cemetery—The Town of Carthage—Interview with an Old Inhabitant to Mobocracy and Murder—Significant Affidavits—The Scene of the Martyrdom.

CARTHAGE, Hancock Co., Ill.

Oct. 8, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Having hired Mr. C. W. Reinbold with his carriage to take us to Carthage and back, we left Nauvoo at 8 o'clock this morning. About one and a half miles east of the Temple block we crossed the little stream known in early days as Casper Creek, named in honor of Wm. Casper, a member of the Church, who lived near it. It is now called Chandler Creek. A little further out we came to the old graveyard, now locally known as the "Old Mormon burying ground," where

Hundreds of faithful Saints have found a cold, yet peaceful grave. And there they now are sleeping Beneath the silent clay; But soon they'll share the glories Of a resurrection day.

The ground embraces, we should say, about twenty acres of land, and is covered with a thifty growth of young trees, mostly hickory, which have grown up since the Saints left Nauvoo. Thus, instead of an open prairie with here and there a clump of hazel brush, there is now a shady grove. As we silently and in deep meditation groped our way among the trees, examining the inscriptions on the old weatherbeaten tombstones, a spirit of sadness came over us, and in beholding the neglected state of the sacred grounds, we thought of the many in far-off Utah that have friends and relatives buried here who would now no doubt be willing to render financial aid toward keeping the grounds in repair. Would it not be in keeping with our general respect for age and our high esteem for our noble predecessors to engage someone among the present residents of Nauvoo to keep the old "Mormon" burying ground in a better state of preservation. If it is neglected much longer the last trace of most of the graves will soon be obliterated forever. Already a great number of tombstones and headboards have been broken off and scattered all over the grounds, and the few which are still to be found on the spots where they originally were placed by loving hands stand so crooked and so hid up among the trees, brush and weeds that it almost makes a person weep to see it. In our observations we came across a number of familiar names, and in a few instances we stopped to pull away the rubbish which at first impeded our approach.

About three miles out from Nauvoo, we passed Joseph Smith's old farm. It is now owned principally by a German whose name is Ranzmeyer, who lives in the same old farmhouse that in the days of Joseph was occupied by Father Lott. It is one of the finest farms in the neighborhood, and after seeing it we can easily understand why the Prophet lingered to take a last look at it when he went to Carthage to give himself up to the governor on the 24th of June, 1844, and that he, when some of the brethren who were with him, made remarks concerning his tardiness to proceed, said, "If some of you had got such a farm, and knew you would not see it any more, you would want to take a good look at it for the last time." The whole stretch of country between Carthage and Nauvoo, with but very little exception, is one continuous plain; the soil is generally very rich and productive, and the farms seemed nearly all to be very extensive and to be well

cultivated. We passed on and arrived at Carthage about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The distance from Nauvoo to Carthage was formerly 18 miles, but as the country has filled up with more settlers and the farms have been fenced in, the road has been changed so as to conform to the section and quarter section lines; hence the distance is now fully 22 miles.

Carthage is a town of about 2000 inhabitants, but has rather an old and neglected appearance. The streets are kept in a poor state of repair, and the plank sidewalks are full of holes and cracks, which make them quite dangerous for evening promenade. Nearly all the business houses are clustered around the court house square, which is generally the case with all county seats of the same size both in Illinois and Missouri.

We first visited the old building which formerly was known as Hamilton's Tavern, where Joseph and his brethren stopped before they, contrary to law, were taken to jail. The north wing of the building which faced the street northward has been removed, and the remaining west wing is used by the Hancock County Horse Company, who now own it, as a carpenter and paint shop. It was continued as a hotel until four years ago, when Mr. C. S. Hamilton, the former owner, sold the property to the company named. The building stands half a block east of the public square, on the south side of North Main street.

Learning that Thomas C. Sharp, the once notorious editor of the *Warsaw Signal* (who did, perhaps as much as any other man to incite the populace to murder the Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum), lived in Carthage and was editing the *Carthage Gazette*, we concluded to pay him a visit. We soon found both him and his office, and also his son, William Sharp, who acts as assistant editor to his father. We introduced ourselves as Elders from Utah, and shook hands with the old man, whose average weight comes up to 241 pounds. He complained of being so heavy, saying he was at present gaining about a pound a day. Mr. Sharp's features and general build are somewhat peculiar, but we shall not attempt to describe them. He was rather non-communicative and was very careful in his expressions, but answered a few questions which we asked him in a straightforward manner. We did not, however, deem it wise to refer to what took place 48 years ago, although the scenes of 1844 were uppermost in our thoughts during our whole interview with him. Those who are familiar with the part Mr. Sharp took in the affairs leading to the spilling of the best blood of the Nineteenth Century and the downfall of a once lovely and beautiful city can easily imagine our feelings. The junior Sharp treated us like a gentleman. "Do you think," said he "that the Mormons would kill my father, if he was to visit Utah?" We replied that we were not a bloodthirsty people, and did not seek satisfaction in retaliation. Our motto had always been peace on earth and good will toward all men, and we did not believe in shooting religion into or out of people. Besides, we lived in a progressive age, in which a greater degree of tolerance and forbearance could be looked for. The young man said that he believed his father was sincere in what he did. We did not dispute him. Others, who lived before the days of Mr. Sharp, believed they were doing God's will when they killed His Prophets, and even the Savior himself. Of course they knew not what they were doing at the time, neither did Mr. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp was kind enough to show us a bound volume of the *Warsaw Signal* for 1844, and by looking over the file we soon found that extra number issued in June, 1844, in which the editor called upon the old citizens of Hancock County to exterminate the Mormons. The readers of the *News* will remember that it was this article which was read to the Saints in Nauvoo, June 18, 1844, on the occasion when Joseph delivered his last public address, speaking to the Nauvoo Legion from the frame of an unfinished building.

Bound together with the *Signal* was a copy of the Nauvoo *Expositor* that infamous sheet, which was published by the apostates in Nauvoo, June 7, 1844, and which three days later was declared a nuisance by the City Council and abated as such. We had long desired to peruse a copy, but never saw one until today, when we were permitted to see the one in Mr. Sharp's possession. After reading some of its filthy contents, we could not blame our friends who sat in the Nauvoo City Council for doing what they did. It was indeed a nuisance. But nasty as the sheet was, it nevertheless contains something which now can be used for altogether a different purpose to that which was originally intended. A number of people now living are inclined to disbelieve certain doctrines, because those who testify to their truth and to their having been taught and practiced by the Prophet Joseph are supposed to be in sympathy with said doctrines. What will those disbelievers do with the following affidavits, made, subscribed and sworn to by some of the most bitter and avowed enemies the Prophet ever had. We copy them from the Nauvoo *Expositor*:

#### AFFIDAVITS:

"I hereby certify that Hyrum Smith did (in his office) read to me a certain written document which he said was a revelation from God; he said that he was with Joseph when it was received. He afterwards gave me the document to read, and I took it to my house and read it, and showed it to my

wife and returned it next day. The revelation, so-called, authorized certain men to have more wives than one at a time, in this world and the world to come. It said this was the law, and commanded Joseph to enter into the law, and also that he should administer to others. Several other items were in the revelation, supporting the above doctrines."—WILLIAM LAW.

"State of Illinois, Hancock County. I, Robert D. Foster, certify that the above certificate was sworn to before me as true in substance, this fourth day of May, A. D. 1844."—ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P.

"I certify that I read the revelation referred to in the above affidavit of my husband; it sustained in strong terms the doctrine of more wives than one at a time in this world and in the next. It authorized some to have to the number of ten, and set forth that those women who would not allow their husbands to have more wives than one should be under condemnation before God."—JANE LAW.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this fourth day of May, A. D. 1844.

ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P.

"To all whom it may concern:—Forasmuch as the public mind hath been much agitated by a course of procedure in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints by a number of persons declaring against certain doctrine and practices therein (among whom I am one), it is but meet that I should give my reasons, at least in part, as a cause that hath led me to declare myself. In the latter part of the summer of 1843 the Patriarch Hyrum Smith did in the High Council, of which I was a member, introduce what he said was a revelation given through the Prophet; that the said Hyrum Smith did essay to read the said revelation in the said Council; that according to his reading there was contained the following doctrines: First, the sealing up of persons to eternal life against all sins, save that of shedding innocent blood, or of consenting thereto; second the doctrine of plurality of wives or marrying virgins, that David and Solomon had many wives, yet in this they sinned not, save in the matter of Uriah. This revelation with other evidence that the aforesaid heresies were taught and practiced in the Church, determined me to leave the office of First Counselor to the President of the Church at Nauvoo, inasmuch as I dared not teach or administer such laws. And further deponent saith not."—AUSTIN COWLES.

"State of Illinois, Hancock County. To all whom it may concern: I hereby certify that the above certificate was sworn and subscribed to before me this fourth day of May, A. D. 1844."—ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P.

Leaving Mr. Sharp's office we proceeded to the old Carthage Jail, the main object of our visit to the county seat of Hancock. Yes, there it stood, the old rock building, once a prison, but now transformed into a comfortable private residence, owned by James M. Browning, or rather by his wife Elizabeth Matthews Browning, the husband having deeded it to her. Many years ago the county sold the building and the lot upon which it stands, to B. F. Patterson who subsequently sold it to Mr. Browning. Mrs. Browning received us kindly and showed us about the premises. We went upstairs to the south east upper room, where Joseph, Hyrum, John Taylor and Willard Richards were confined on the day of the martyrdom. We saw the hole through the door made by the bullet that killed Hyrum, examined the corner where Elder Taylor rolled under the bed, raised the window through which Joseph leaped, and was shown the exact place where the blood of Hyrum still stains the floor.

The floor being carpeted, we did not see the stain, but Mrs. Browning assured us it was there yet and could not be washed away. The place where the well once was has been planted with flowers (lilies of the valley), and the good lady said she intended to continually keep a flower bed there in order to designate the spot. The building which stands on the north side of Walnut Street, or one block north and 1 1/2 blocks west of the northwest corner of the public square, is 34 feet long from north to south; and 28 feet wide from east to west; the south end stands 18 feet back from the street. The upper room in which the brethren were imprisoned is about 16 feet square. There are two windows on the south and one on the east, the latter being the one through which Joseph leaped. The room, we should judge, is about eight feet from floor to ceiling; it is now used as a bedroom.

Mrs. Browning said that she had a great many visitors who came to examine the premises, and some of the neighbors had reminded her of the trouble she was put to in showing them around, but she said, with considerable emotion, that she had not the heart to refuse anyone, and intended always to be courteous and kind to the friends of the martyrs. She expressed her regret that such a scene as the one that made her home of so much historical interest should ever have taken place, and when Elder Stevenson related to her some of the particulars of the tragedy and the causes leading to it, she was deeply affected, and seemed to sympathize with the full force of true womanly nature.

We shall never forget Carthage, nor the scenes enacted there. Although none of us were there when the blood of the Prophet was spilt, yet, with what we have read concerning it, and what we have seen today, we are enabled to grasp the situation thoroughly, and the whole tragedy which took place on the memorable 27th of June, 1844, seems to pass in review before the eyes of our imagination so plainly and impressively that the effects thereof surely will remain with us forever.

ANDREW JENSON,  
EDWARD STEVENSON,  
JOSEPH S. BLACK.