

### FROM THE BRETHREN IN PRISON.

THEIR TREATMENT, THEIR FEELINGS, AND HOW THEY SPEND THEIR TIME.

YUMA, PENITENTIARY,  
May 25th, 1885.

A. M. Cannon, A. M. Musser, J. C. Watson, P. P. Pratt, Wm. Fotheringham, Rudger Clawson and Joseph H. Evans, incarcerated in the Utah Penitentiary:

DEAR FRIENDS AND BRETHREN:—It is with feelings of gratitude toward God my Heavenly Father, that I address you at the present time, situated as we are, held under lock and key, for what? Striving to keep the commandments of the Lord. I have read the account of your trials in the NEWS, and fully understand the *modus operandi* of your conviction. It is all right. There is a God in heaven that hears, and answers our petitions, and we can well afford to pass through what we are now doing, with the assurances that we have that God's kingdom will eventually triumph. Some of the poor creatures who are inflicting these things upon us may yet want one drop of water, and perhaps we cannot reach them. They have no conception of what they are doing; the adversary has complete control of them, as they have listed to obey him.

There are eight of us here. Brother Flake will be liberated on June 5th; Brother Skouson will have to stay 30 days longer, he not being able to pay his fine; Bishop Stewart and I will go on July 6th; H. S. Phelps and James T. Wilson, on July 11th; G. T. Wilson and A. P. Spillsbury, on October 11th.

We are all well, both in body and mind, and hope that you have things as comfortable as we have. Our quarters are scrupulously clean. There are about 135 convicts here at present. Our cells are large and airy. The mason work is 7x18 feet, with a good bar partition half way, making each apartment 7x9. These have three single berths on each side, making room for six inmates in each apartment. There are good bar doors on each apartment so that there is a full current of air passing through. These are kept clean by men appointed especially for that business. At six in the morning, at the tap of the bell, every man gets up and makes his bed, which consists of a good mattress, pair of sheets, one pair of blankets and a pillow. The sheets and pillow cases are changed every week. At half-past six the doors are opened and the prisoners are turned into the yard to wash, etc., getting ready for breakfast at 6.45, when at the signal of three taps on the bell they fall into line in two ranks and are marched to the dining room, a well ventilated building, in which each has his regular seat, and where ample time is allowed to eat and plenty of food is provided. After every one is done eating, the bell is tapped and every man rises to his feet. Another tap and part of the prisoners file out, at the next tap another portion, and so on until the room is cleared. They then go to work, which at the present time consists of building workshops, blacksmithing, etc. At 11:30 the bell again is tapped as a signal to stop work, wash and get ready for dinner. At 11:45 the bell again notifies them to fall into line and march to dinner. After dinner the men are all marched into the corridor, which is 12 x 135 feet, running the whole length between two rows of cells, with gates at each end. Here they spend one hour in reading, conversing as they please in a moderate way, and at 1 o'clock turn out to work again. At 4:30 p. m. the bell again signifies stop work, and at 4:45 they form a line and march to supper. From supper they proceed to their cells, where they are allowed to do as they please in a moral way until 8:30 p. m., when the signal is given for lights to be put out and all retire. No more talk or noise of any kind is allowed unless sickness occurs, when the guard is called by rapping on the door, and the prisoners wants are made known and relieved.

This is a sketch of our daily routine. Our victuals are good and wholesome, I think we have as good bread as can be produced anywhere. While the rules and regulations are carried out strictly, it is done with kindness, and the man who yields obedience to the regulations fares as well as could reasonably be asked for under the circumstances.

On the Sabbath day while the men are shut up in the corridor, there are about twenty-four who have the free use of the yard; we are included in that number, and our cells have been left open, so that we can go into them when we choose, which I can assure you we appreciate, for we have not missed one Sunday afternoon so far of getting together and talking to each other, attending to the breaking of bread, etc., and we feel the benefits of it, and also feel that we are not alone, but that we have the prayers and faith of the Saints in our behalf. Well, God bless you, Brethren. My Brethren join me in this prayer. From yours as ever,

CHARLES I. ROBSON.

### RULES FOR GOVERNMENT OF CONVICTS.

By courtesy of the U. S. Marshal we have been furnished, for publication, with a copy of the following rules issued for the government of the convicts in the Utah Penitentiary.

### To the Convict:

Your attention is directed to the following rules, for only by observing and obeying them can you make a good record as a prisoner, and secure that diminution of your sentence which the law allows.

### RULES.

**RULE 1.** The first duty is strict obedience to all rules and regulations, and the orders of the officer under whose charge you may be placed.

**RULE 2.** In the evening in your cell you are permitted to converse in a low tone with your cell mate until the nine o'clock bell rings; but conversation with other prisoners in adjoining cells is strictly forbidden.

**RULE 3.** You must not speak to any visitor, or give to or receive from a visitor anything, except by permission of the Warden. You are expected to apply yourself diligently to whatever labor you are assigned, and after reasonable teaching, to perform the same amount of labor as would be required of you outside.

**RULE 4.** If sick or unable to work, make it known to the officer in charge, and act as he may direct.

**RULE 5.** On notice from the Guard at nine o'clock, all conversation must cease; and only one prisoner will be allowed on the floor at a time.

**RULE 6.** A regular minister of the gospel accompanied by not exceeding five members of his church will be permitted to preach to the prisoners, on Sunday of each week, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m. in summer, and 2 and 4.30 o'clock p. m. in winter.

**RULE 7.** You must approach an officer in a respectful manner, and confine your conversation with him strictly to the business in hand. You must not address an officer on matters outside the prison. Insolence in any form, to an officer, or even to another convict, will not be tolerated.

**RULE 8.** On entering the Warden House, or any office, you must remove your hat, unless your duties are such that you have special permission to remain covered.

**RULE 9.** You are required to attend religious services on Sunday, unless sick or excused by the Warden. Silence must be observed; no reading will be allowed; strict attention must be given to the services; spitting upon the floor, shuffling of the feet, or any unnecessary noise is strictly forbidden.

**RULE 10.** You are required to bathe once a week in summer, and once in two weeks in winter, unless excused by the Physician or Warden.

**RULE 11.** You will be permitted to have and receive only such food as is furnished by the Warden.

**RULE 12.** You will be allowed so long as you obey strictly the foregoing rules, the following privileges, viz.:

1. Permission to write once in two weeks.
2. Permission to see members of family on the first Thursday of each month.

You are permitted to receive such weekly papers as the Warden may approve.

In case of special letters, permission must be obtained from the Warden.

All letters written or received must first be examined at the office, under direction of the Warden, before being sent or delivered.

All the above privileges depend on your good behavior, and you will be deprived of one or all of them for bad conduct.

**RULE 13.** This card must be preserved in good condition; if you deface, alter, or injure it, you will be immediately reported and severely punished.

E. A. IRELAND,  
United States Marshal.  
G. N. Dow,  
Acting Warden.

Utah Penitentiary, June 1st, 1885.

### THE WHITE CASE.

THE CHARGE OF POLYGAMY ADDED.

At 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the witness in the case of Chas. L. White, charged with unlawful cohabitation, was brought before Commissioner McKay, and the questions she had formerly declined answering read to her. She still persisted in her refusal, and the Commissioner informed her that the offense was a serious one.

The law providing for only one day's imprisonment for contempt, the District Attorney stated that if that was the limit of punishment he would take no chances of letting the witness get her freedom, but would ask that the examination be held on Sunday.

The Commissioner, however, sentenced the witness to one day's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$50, and to be committed to the custody of the Marshal until paid. The examination was then continued until 10 a. m. to-day, and Miss Starkey was taken to the Penitentiary. This morning the witness was brought in, and the examination further continued until 2 o'clock this afternoon. The defendant was, however, arrested on the additional charge of polygamy.

At 2:30 p. m. George White was called as a witness, and testified that he was father of the defendant; visited his house occasionally; knew defendant's wife, Margaret H. White; he married her six or seven years ago; had seen Elizabeth Ann Starkey; knew but little of her, and did not know where she lived; had seen her at defendant's house.

Elizabeth Ann Starkey was called as a witness on the polygamy count.

Mr. Dickson asked, Are you a married lady.

A.—I decline to answer.  
Q.—Are you married to defendant?  
A.—I decline to answer.  
Q.—Have you, at any time within the past three years, gone through a marriage ceremony with this defendant, in this county?  
A.—I decline to answer.  
The Commissioner asked witness if she had any reasons for refusal, and was answered that she declined to answer any questions.

Q.—Do you refuse to answer voluntarily, or because you are instructed?  
A.—I do it of my own free will.

Q.—Do you know the consequences?  
A.—I am not particular.

The Court then stated that a fine of \$100 would be imposed for contempt, and that the witness would committed until the fine was paid, to which Miss Starkey replied, "You may as well make it imprisonment for life at once, I'm not particular."

The case was then continued until 10 a. m. to-morrow, and Miss Starkey was taken out to the Penitentiary. The defendant's bonds were fixed at \$2,000, which were not given.

### THE CRISMON SUITS.

HOW THEY WERE SETTLED.

Some time ago the NEWS mentioned the fact that the suits which had been entered by the Territory and County against ex-Collector George Crismon and his bondsmen for the recovery of certain sums which had been collected but not paid over, had been settled out of court. The suits were entered over a year ago, but were withdrawn last winter for the purpose of having them re-entered in a different form. Before this intention was put into effect, however, a settlement by compromise was agreed upon, the figures and conditions of which are now definitely fixed and it is expected that the District Court will render a judgment in accordance therewith.

The original amount sued for was about \$65,000, and included all of the delinquencies in Mr. Crismon's accounts, during the years 1879-80-81 and 82, the Territory claiming \$42,510, and the County \$22,512. About the time the suits were commenced Mr. Crismon paid to the Territory the sum of \$22,000, and turned over all of his real estate and personal property to his bondsmen to enable them to satisfy the balance of the claims against him. The matter would doubtless have reached an amicable adjustment before now but for the incumbrances that were upon the property. It has taken much time and trouble on part of the bondsmen to render the means available, but they have at last got it in such a shape that it has been accepted in satisfaction of the claims against Mr. Crismon.

A second payment of \$13,000 in cash to the Territory has been accepted in the compromise as payment for the rest of its claims. To the county Mr. Crismon pays about \$9,500 in cash, and turns over the list of delinquent taxes, the face value of which is about \$15,000. These taxes were charged against Mr. Crismon for their face value and were included in the amount sued for.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that there still remains about \$5,000 of the amount which Mr. Crismon was accused of having appropriated, that has not been accounted for, and for which no satisfaction seems to have been rendered. At least a portion, if not all of this discrepancy, however, may be readily understood from the fact that the yearly assessment roll averaged about \$10,000, and when most carefully prepared would contain a number of duplicate and illegal assessments, besides other errors, which would render its real value considerably less than its face value. Since the suits were entered the bondsmen have been pushing the collection of the delinquent taxes, and in doing so have discovered some of these errors, and as Mr. Crismon was charged with the gross amount of the tax roll, he should, of course, have credit for all such errors.

### A SHOOTING SCRAPE.

UINTAH, Weber County, Utah,  
June 14, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 12th of this month, one Frank P. Garner, of Uintah precinct, appeared before the justice of the peace of the same precinct and swore out a complaint against one Hans P. Borg, charging him with shooting at Frank P. Garner, with intent to kill. A warrant was issued and the prisoner was brought before the justice on the 13th inst. It appeared from the evidence that Hans P. Borg met the boy in the brush near his plantation, and asked him to bring him that horse, meaning the horse the boy was riding. The boy declined to do so, saying the horse was Burns's, and that he was going to take it to him. On his turning the horse to ride away, H. P. Borg raised the shot gun and fired at the boy, hitting the animal upon the jaw.

The boy threw himself on the other side of the horse and Borg fired again. The horse jumped, the boy fell off and Borg remarked "That is what you get."

Other evidence went to show guilt on the part of H. P. Borg, and he was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in the First Judicial District.

About one year ago the same H. P. Borg shot one Frank Lawrence with a shot gun for crossing his wheat field,

and was not punished for that, and I guess he thinks it is a free shooting ground. CAT-TAT-TO.

### NORTHERN ITEMS.

JUBILEE—CONJOINT MEETING—CROP PROSPECTS—ARREST FOR UNLAWFUL COHABITATION.

FRANKLIN, Idaho, June 15th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking that a few Items from Cache Valley might be of interest to some of the readers of the NEWS, I thought I would send an account of a Sunday School jubilee that I attended yesterday.

The Sunday Schools of Franklin, Preston and Battle Creek gave a jubilee at the Franklin meeting house. The exercises were conducted by Stake Superintendent W. L. Webster, assisted by Superintendent Isaac B. Nash. The Franklin Sunday School has been conducted by Assistant James Hurd during the absence of Brother Nash. Great credit is due to the Superintendents and Teachers for their untiring labors in the Sunday Schools.

The morning exercises consisted of singing, recitations, dialogues and reviewing the classes of the different schools. Appropriate remarks were made by several of the visitors, among whom were Pres. W. D. Hendricks, Bishop W. C. Parkinson, of Preston, and Elder Mathias F. Cowley.

The schools re-assembled at 2 o'clock, and the afternoon exercises consisted of singing, recitations, and reviewing the several classes, followed by remarks by Councilor George C. Parkinson and Sisters Elizabeth Fox, Mary Hanks and Sophia Mechem; after which Supt. Nash gave a song, composed by himself for the occasion. President Wm. D. Hendricks then made a speech, as did also Supts. W. L. Webster and J. B. Nash and Brother Thos. Durant.

In the evening the Y. M. and Y. L. M. I. Associations held a conjoint meeting, President S. B. Cutler presiding.

After singing, Elder Samuel C. Parkinson gave a very interesting account of his missionary labors in the Southern States, and described the customs and habits of the people of the country he had traveled in.

Miss Alice Jolley gave a synopsis of the missionary travels of President Wilford Woodruff, (taken from Leaves from my Journal); followed by an essay on "Sowing Wild Oats," by Miss Clara Hatch, after which Stake Pres. Mathias F. Cowley, made a few remarks, giving some very good instructions to the associations.

Considerable damage has been done to garden stuff by the heavy frosts of late. The grain crop looks very good. Have had some cold, stormy weather during the last two weeks, hail, rain and snow. The health of the people is generally good.

Isaac B. Nash was arrested Friday evening by deputy marshal A. Stalker. He was taken before Commissioner House, at Oxford, and was released on giving bonds in the sum of \$1,500, to appear for trial at the October term of Court at Blackfoot, W. C. Parkinson and Samuel G. Robinson being his sureties. E. S. P.

### A COMFORTING LETTER.

The following letter received by Elder A. M. Musser, now serving sentence in the Penitentiary for cohabiting with his wives, from his sister-in-law, expresses so well the spirit that ought to and perhaps does animate all Latter-day Saint wives that we are induced to publish it;

GLENWOOD, May 27th, 1885.

Mr. A. M. Musser,

Dear Brother.—I have just written a letter to Annie, and I thought perhaps a few lines to her husband would be acceptable. Although incarcerated in that horrible pen, you have friends who love you with that God-like feeling that only Saints of God can feel. I want to say God bless you, dear brother, and comfort you. Ever remember that dear friends are praying for you. All trials are for our purification, and I feel your trial will yet result in a blessing. Wives and children in the hurry and worry of every day life scarcely realize what God has given them in a good, kind husband and father, but when they see that husband and father suffering for truth, righteousness, and their sakes, and see him stand up so nobly for the cause of God, then are the tender chords of affection touched, and all the members of the family love as they have never loved before, and being filled with that Holy attribute of God, in unity will their prayers ascend to their Heavenly Father in your behalf and surely will you feel the comforting spirit. And never can they forget, him who showed such firmness and integrity to our most holy religion. The frailties of human nature sink into insignificance in comparison with such sterling worth.

Often when meditating upon that ennobling principle, plurality, I am led to exclaim, can it be possible that our brethren and sisters have to suffer so to establish it?

Think of that person who has trampled under foot petty jealousies, selfishness, avarice and self-will, etc., risen above them all; and the wife

who can take to her care and love others, who have just as much right to be called by that honored name of wife! In contemplating this picture, I cannot express my emotion. Surely she stands as a queen in her husband's kingdom, whether first or last wife, such a spirit emanates from the Gods.

But, dear brother Musser, you may say Aunt Lucy has had no experience, she speaks alone from theory. It is true I have never had that glorious privilege; yet I have tried to live the lesser laws, (for if we are not obedient to God's lesser laws we cannot properly live the higher ones) that the spirit might teach me and prepare me for that principle, should I ever have to live therein. And, thank God, in the last two years, my mind has basked in the beauties and nobleness of the principle, and whether I can live it or not, God has certainly taught His erring child. We talk of Josephine we have hundreds of Josephines in our midst. But perhaps I weary you.

I am gaining slowly from my late sickness. Am able to walk out a little; still as I write my weak frame trembles. Brother Snow blessed me, and told me I should live to see my large family raised, and I thank God, for that is my greatest desire. We join in kind love to all the brethren.

Your dear sister,

LOUISANNA HAPPLER.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### BEEES IN THE SOUTH.

ROCKVILLE,  
Washington Co., U. T.,  
June 7th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

A little more about bees in the South. At Minersville, Beaver County, only a few bees are kept, and with unusual

#### LOSS THIS SPRING.

The people of Beaver City have more largely extended the science of bee-keeping, and have made it quite profitable. They also complain of heavy loss, and that too since Spring has set in. At Parowan, Iron County, one of the best bee districts in this part of the country, and which has made a decided success in bee-culture, with abundant surplus, we also heard great complaints of spring deaths among them. Having a little more time to spare here than in the past, we looked into the cause more effectually, and found it to be simply starvation. One bee keeper at Summit has lost 20 swarms out of 25.

Brother William Marsden has only three left out of a nice flourishing apiary. We visited one of the best, most successful keepers, possessed 50 swarms, who has lost many, but not near so great a proportion as others. We found Cedar City in a similar condition, having lost immensely. At the fruit bloom season brooding was induced largely, and the unusually early spring brought great increase, when the honey flow ceased, leaving large families to support and the stores of honey exhausted, and not sufficient to be obtained from the vegetation to support them. In such a case the skillful bee keeper supplies their wants, which is easily done when the hives are properly constructed, and a very little expense and care will enable them to continue on until a flow of honey shall come, when they take care of themselves and give the keepers a good and easy return. On close examination it was ascertained that so great was the starvation of the bees that they had eaten their young brood, and driven their drones out of the hive which is often the case in time of scarcity not allowing the idler to eat the bread of the laborer.

After the poor little industrious bees can find pasture they make good use of their time until their hives are completely filled up. There are times when the honey flow is more abundant than at other seasons, the scarcity being caused some times by drought, while at other times it results from too much wet or too cool weather. It is said that last year the honey yield was very light in this district, hence the cause of starvation this spring, which might have been prevented by care on the part of bee-keepers. A supply of combs of honey should be kept until spring to feed the starving bees, by exchanging them for empty ones, and had this been adopted hundreds of colonies of bees might have been saved that have been lost.

#### THE CONTRAST

In the condition of bees was remarkable when we passed over the Rim of the Basin into our Utah's Dixie. In less than half a day's drive we found bees with a surplus of honey. One swarm had cast off two swarms and twenty-five pounds of surplus honey.

We also found new potatoes and peas here on the Santa Clara river on May 30th, while the day before we left starving bees, and potatoes just emerging from the ground. In St. George Sister Annie Cannon Woodbery has fifty hives of bees, and has taken over 500 pounds of honey this year up to the first of June. Many other bee-keepers are also doing well this season in our Dixie. Washington, six miles from St. George, is wonderful for bee-keeping, and is the best honey district we have discovered during our whole journey, the surrounding pasture is so extensive. The muskett brush is very abundant here, also the great bee plant and a great variety of flowers; and the climate is so admirably adapted to the wintering of bees that scarcely any loss occurs. We visited Brother