

friend, but not that she could remember during 1884.

Dr. J. B. Carrington knew defendant. The women whose names had been mentioned had been and were still known as the wives of Lorenzo Snow. He visited the old homestead on two occasions on professional business, and saw the defendant there to inquire after the condition of his sick daughter. This was in 1884.

U. S. Deputy Marshal Vandercook was called and stated that he arrested the defendant in the brick house in Brigham City about the 20th of November, 1885.

Frank Snow was then recalled to identify the diagram that was introduced at the former trial and the prosecution rested.

The case was then continued till 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

WEBER.

GUILTY.

LORENZO SNOW CONVICTED ON THE SEGREGATED CHARGE.

JAS. H. NELSON ENTERS A PLEA OF "GUILTY."

OGDEN, Jan. 5, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The case of Jas. H. Nelson, Sen., charged with unlawful cohabitation with his own wives, was called in the First District Court to-day and the defendant withdrew his former plea of "not guilty" and by permission of the court entered a plea of

"GUILTY."

Sentence in this and the Snow cases will be pronounced on Friday, the 8th inst.

The case of the U. S. vs. Lorenzo Snow was resumed. Harriet Snow deposed to riding out in the buggy to the farm with defendant and his sister, Miss Eliza R. Snow, some time during the year 1884; on their return they all alighted at the brick house.

P. F. Madsen, Probate Judge of Box Elder County, produced and read the dates of deeds granting to all the wives of defendant (except Minnie Snow) parts of the old homestead as places of residence, which they had each occupied for many years past, some of them for 25 years. And all of them during the year 1884. He also produced deeds granting to Mrs. Minnie Snow the brick house for her home, where also the defendant made his home during the year 1884, and said it had been the general reputation in Brigham City that defendant lived at and made the brick house his home

WITH MINNIE SNOW EXCLUSIVELY, for quite a number of years past. Witness never saw the defendant at any of the other homes of the wives during 1884. He then described the stone wall which had before been published. The examination of Mr. Madsen was similar to that on the former trial.

H. E. Bowring lived in Brigham City, on the same block as the residence of Mr. Snow, in which he passed in going to and from his place of business. Defendant lived in the brick house with Minnie Snow, and did so during the year 1884, and witness also affirmed that it had been the general reputation that he had lived with Minnie exclusively for a number of years past. This was the last witness called.

During their examination the prosecution attempted to have the witnesses explain trap doors, under ground cellars, etc., in the house of defendant, but none of them knew of any such subterranean retreats, or whether or not they were supplied with dangerous

"MAN-TRAPS AND SPRING-GUNS"

for the destruction of impertinent intruders!

Mr. V. Bierbower made the opening speech in which he told the jury that all it was necessary for him to do was to prove that defendant "held out" these women as his wives. No matter whether he lived with them as wives or not. The speaker simply held to the ruling of the courts and their definitions of cohabitation. He said the prosecution charged that defendant had acknowledged all these women as his wives; and they further charged that he had lived and cohabited with them as such from the date of their marriage to the present date, according to the definitions of the Court.

M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., made the first address for the defense, in which he showed that from the remarks of the prosecution, there had been no evidence whatever to establish the guilt of the defendant. This the prosecution must show before he could be convicted. The indictment referred to the year 1884, and the jury had no authority to look beyond that time, and it had been positively proved that defendant had made the

BRICK HOUSE

exclusively his home, that he had never lived or slept in any of the other houses, nor with any other woman than Minnie Snow as his wife. Counsel then reviewed the testimony of several witnesses, and referred to a number of gatherings and reunions that had taken place in Brigham City where large numbers of people assembled for the purpose of celebrating birthdays, etc., at which the families of defendant were present, but it had not been shown in evidence that he sat at the same table or occupied the same seat with either of them.

Counsel then read the third section of the Edmunds law, under which Mr.

Snow was arraigned, and showed that his client had not in any sense violated that law during the time charged, for the definition of the word cohabitation was not given by the Supreme Court of Utah until June, 1885, but the defendant was charged with offending against this third section of the law during 1884.

(The Court at this point interrupted counsel, and intimated that he was arguing and instructing the jury on the construction of the law, and that if he continued to do so the Court would instruct the jury

TO PAY NO ATTENTION

to what counsel said on that subject.)

Counsel argued that the defendant and his wives were united by a bond and union that were indissoluble; they were thus married by a higher law than that of man—their union was sealed by the finger of God! There was a sympathy and affection existing between the father and his children and their mothers, that no law could sever. He was bound to provide for all their necessities, their comforts, education, etc., and for these purposes he had the right to visit them at the homes which he had secured for them. This he had done, but he had never lived with any of them, except one, as his wives during the time charged in the complaint. If the jury therefore, were to bring in a verdict of guilty, it would be to make the law retroactive in this case. Defendant had done nothing more in his relations with his wives and children during the year 1884 than his obligations made it imperative upon him to do. The address of Mr. Kirkpatrick, was eloquent, replete with sound law, logic and argument, and sought to convince any jury that the defendant was

"NOT GUILTY AS CHARGED."

The speech occupied about thirty minutes, and was listened to with profound, almost breathless attention by nearly all present, all of whom seemed deeply impressed. Counsel believed the jury would acquit the defendant.

At 2 p.m. Hon. F. S. Richards addressed the jury for the defense. He said that his client might have been a polygamist, he might have acknowledged that all these women were his wives, he might have lived with them as such from the 1st of January to December 31st, 1884, but this had not been proved. And these facts must be proved before he could be convicted of unlawful cohabitation under the Edmunds law. No one attempted to deny that

THEY WERE HIS WIVES;

but that he had not lived with them as a husband lives with his wives, had been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. In fact, it had been proved that he had never visited any of them except once during the year 1884, and that visit was to see his sick daughter, who had met with a severe accident. Counsel showed that the evidence in this respect was complete and irrefutable. It had not been shown in evidence that the defendant had at any time and in any way or manner, held out to the public during the time charged these women as his wives, except Minnie, with whom he had lived as his wife exclusively.

Counsel reminded the jury that there never was a grander time or opportunity than the present for them to prove themselves true men, and do an act of justice to the defendant at the bar, and let the present forum be not only a temple of justice, but a temple of refuge to his client. The speech of Mr. Richards though not lengthy, was forcible, able and energetic, and elicited the attention and intense interest of the large audience that thronged the courtroom. Mr. V. Bierbower made the closing speech, in which he claimed that instead of the defendant living within the law, he had studiously endeavored to evade the law. Counsel was there on behalf of the Government to vindicate and establish a principle, and when that principle was established he would not hurt a hair of anyone's head, but he wished the defendant and all others similarly situated to come back within the law. Some of his remarks were calculated to convince the jury that they ought to

CONVICT THE DEFENDANT

on a principle of public policy and not because he was guilty as charged in the indictment. Reference was made to the great influence of the defendant because of his prominent position in the "Mormon" Church, which was objected to by the defense.

The Court reminded the counsel that they were not there to settle the "Mormon" problem, that no man could settle that question, but that the object of the trial was to establish the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Bierbower said there were hundreds of plurally married "Mormons" who were trying to come within the provision of the law, but they were not the ones who were wanted. When, however, a prominent one was found—one who was

NEAR THE THRONE,

and who was evading the law, he was the man they were after—such were the men who were wanted, and such was Mr. Snow, and the evidence in his case was strong enough to convict a dozen men.

At 20 minutes past 3 p.m., the Court charged the jury, in which he instructed them that if they found that during the year 1884, the defendant had lived with or cohabited with the women named in the indictment from the 1st of January to the 31st of December,

or at any period between those dates, they must find him guilty. Or if, from the evidence, they found that he had cohabited with any two of them during the periods named, they must find him guilty. In order to convict they must find beyond a reasonable doubt; they must accept the law as interpreted by the court, and not as by the counsel.

The Court added a new feature in his charge in this instance; he said if the jury found that the defendant had a legal wife at present living, and if he supported and provided for her and held her out as such, and then lived with another as his wife, they must find him guilty.

The jury were absent about ten minutes, when they returned to the courtroom and rendered a

VERDICT OF "GUILTY"

as charged in the indictment. The jury were unanimous in their decision. At 20 minutes to 5 p. m. another jury were called to try Lorenzo Snow, on the third, or "segregated" charge of unlawful cohabitation, from July, 1883, to December, 1833.

WEBER.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE NEW EDMUNDS BILL.

The New York Times concludes a lengthy review of the anti-"Mormon" bill which "Polygamy" Edmunds is exerting himself to push through Congress as follows:

"There is danger that our desire to put an end to polygamy may lead us to assault and punish a religious organization because some of its members violate the laws. What is the crime against which our Mormon legislation has been directed? Plainly it is bigamy, or polygamy, or plural marriage. It is not a man's connection with the Utah Church, nor is it a man's belief that the Book of Mormon is a revelation handed down from God to Joe Smith. Polygamy is the crime, and we are now punishing those who are guilty of it by sending them to the penitentiary. Any reasonable legislation that will enable the prosecutors to get hold of concealed evidence that will establish the guilt of polygamists should be heartily supported. But when all marriages must be openly recorded, when all juries must be composed of anti-polygamists, when all lawful wives must testify against their husbands when the laws against polygamy shall be explicit and comprehensive, and the courts shall be striving to enforce them, why will it be necessary to break into the Mormon religious organization and endeavor to transform it into a bureau of the Interior Department?"

"We trust that the time has not come when any man be he Mormon or Methodist, can be punished in this country because of his religious belief. If there be any person in Utah who is guilty of polygamy, let him be prosecuted and let him suffer the penalty, but let no man suffer under the Federal laws for the sole reason that his creed is the Mormon creed and his church the Church of Latter-day Saints. The United States should not lay its hands on that church or on any other church. It should not insist upon governing that church or any other church by means of its own trustees forced into the organization. It ought not to do it, it cannot afford to do it, and it can accomplish its purpose in Utah without doing it."

The New York Evening Post makes the following editorial allusion to the same subject:

"We must not let eagerness to put down polygamy in Utah carry us into mischievous excess. The bill introduced by Senator Edmunds providing for a seizure of the property of the Mormon Church seems to point in this direction. It empowers the President to appoint fourteen trustees to administer this property, to make reports on it to the Secretary of the Interior. The sole reason for this is the fact that certain members of the Mormon Church practice polygamy, and the Mormon clergy teach its lawfulness, if not its righteousness. Apart from polygamy there seems to be no more objection to the Mormon Church than there is to any church in which the clergy are very powerful and the people very ignorant. Polygamy is now a legal offense, and it has been the practice of the United States hitherto, and a very wholesome practice it is, when legal offenses are committed to search out and punish those, and those only, who commit them, by due process of law. The prevention of offenses by the seizure of property, whether belonging to corporations or individuals, such as the Edmunds bill contemplates, is, we believe, something hitherto unknown in our jurisprudence or politics, and might prove a most unfortunate precedent. If the Mormon Church as a corporation has no legal or proper standing, it ought to be wound up in the usual way, and its property disbursed among the parties in interest. Its seizure and administration by government trustees would be a proceeding which we trust Congress will never sanction for any purpose whatever."

SAN JUAN QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the San Juan Stake of Zion was held at Bluff City, Dec. 19 and 20, 1885.

A great many good and timely in-

structions were given during the conference by President F. A. Hammond and others, on various subjects pertaining to the building up of the kingdom of God on the earth.

The general and local authorities were presented by the clerk, and were unanimously sustained, with the following changes: Stake president of the Y. L. M. I. Associations, Mary M. Halls, with Mary N. Jones and Magnolia F. Walton as counselors; Stake president of the Primary Associations, Julia Butt, with Margaret Nielson and Luella A. Hammond as counselors; Stake secretary of the Relief Society, Julia Butt; president of the Bluff City Ward Y. L. M. I. Association, Margaret Nielson, with Magnolia F. Walton and May Stevens, as counselors.

The conference was well attended, some coming a distance of 90 miles to attend, and they said they were well paid for their journey.

Good crops have been raised this season, and the people are feeling well generally.

The DESERET NEWS can be found in nearly every household, and is read with interest.

Yours very respectfully,
CHARLES E. WALTON,
Stake Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

BY W. M. S.

Delightful task! To rear the tender thoughts, to teach the young idea how to shoot, to pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind, to breathe the enlivening spirit, and to fix the generous purpose in the glowing breast.—Thompson.

School houses are the republican line of fortifications.—Horace Mann.

"Some teachers keep school, some teach school, and some fight school. Some inspire us with a real love for study, some fill us with a longing to sleep, and some arouse in us the spirit of mischief."

"Don't be afraid to call the attention of your pupils to the goodness and kindness of God as it is manifested in the lessons of the day. An occasional reminder of their personal responsibility for their thoughts and actions will not be out of place."

"Trustees ought to employ teachers whom they believe know how to teach; that is, have learned the business, and then aid them in every way possible to produce the best results. To employ a teacher and then make a business of throwing obstructions in his way, by furnishing no aid and grumbling at his methods is not the way to secure good results. In the communities where the best schools are found, school officers are not heard finding fault publicly with the individual they have employed to work for them."

OBJECT OF EDUCATION.

The true education is to unfold and direct aright our whole nature. Its office is to call forth power of every kind—power of thought, affection, will and outward action; power to adopt good ends firmly, and to pursue them efficiently; power to govern ourselves and to influence others; power to gain and to spread happiness. Reading is but an instrument; education is to teach its best use. The intellect was created not to receive passively a few words, dates, facts, but to be active for the acquisition of truth. Accordingly, education should labor to inspire a profound love of truth, and to teach the processes of investigation.—Channing.

"As the chain that Washington placed across the Hudson was only as strong as its weakest link, so the value of work we do is measured by its weakest part. The trifles of life make up the sum of its total value. Those who are ignorantly aiming to accomplish great things, forget the power that lies in the little things that are all around us—the little hidden fangs of the serpent, the little whispered word, little habits, little sayings, small faults, the little leak in the dyke, little kindnesses, little helps. What a world of influence for good or evil lie in these and a thousand other little things."

"From Camden, New Jersey, comes a sad story. A score of boys were brought into the criminal court, June 10th, charged with breaking into houses and stealing property. They belonged to what they called the 'Jesse James gang,' and ranged in age from eight to seventeen years. These were not a set of 'roughs' by any means; the exclamation was often heard: 'What a nice looking boy!' 'Who would have thought him guilty of robbery!' They were in most cases the sons of very respectable parents. The cause is, of course, reading books and papers that glorify evil-doing. What will those parents have to say? They ought to have a cause of action against the publishers of those books, we think."

"Faith in books and in learning from books, is widely spread. There is a belief that book-knowledge is superior to that gained by observation. What the child learns in the first six years of his life about itself, things, people, right and wrong, the beautiful and the world, is held in slight consequence. What it learns from the printed page is supposed to be of great value. To measure the child, recourse is had to the book; what can be repeated from the book? This faith in books, dealing wholly with secondhand knowledge, stands in the way of real education."

Education is mental growth; examine a child after a year in its mental growth, not to see how much it can remember of what another has seen, and one will be surprised at the result. Let the teacher think of this; let him introduce those exercises that will cause mental growth. If the people won't stand such teaching, enlighten them as to genuine education.

Ring out the false,
Ring in the true."

The holidays are just over, the schools will soon be in session; for over one week the children have been from under the care of the school teacher. Did the children need a vacation? Yes. If the vacation has been well spent much good has resulted. There is probably no better opportunity nor greater need for parents to care for their children than during a holiday. Many great evils can be traced to improper indulgence of children, by parents, on a holiday. On Christmas what a fine opportunity the intelligent parent can find for cultivating such virtues as charity, kindness, love, etc. These virtues can be best taught by having the children perform acts of benevolence, charity, love, etc. On New Year's what good lessons can be given by the mother? How she can review the lives of her children for the past year showing them how to avoid the wrongs of the past, and opening up to them a purer and brighter life for the future.

How many mothers will be glad when Monday morning comes so their children can be once more sent to school out of the way? I fear too many. This is wrong. Our Great Parent loves little children. They possess many virtues in the greatest degree. Love, humanity and kindness are idols of child life.

Economy is Wealth.

By having on hand a bottle of the great fruit remedy, "Syrup of Prunes," a bilious attack is prevented and a doctor's bill saved. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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By using Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balm—the only sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throat, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not neglect a cough. It may prove fatal. Scores and hundreds of grateful people owe their lives to Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balm, and no family will ever be without it after once using it, and discovering its marvelous power. It is put up in large family bottles and sold for the small price of 75 cents per bottle. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

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TO J. K. PARDEE.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT you are indebted in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for money expended and labor performed upon the Vulcan Mine, situate in Rush Valley District, Tooele County, Utah, said indebtedness being your just and proper proportion of an assessment duly incurred by reason of expenditures and outlay necessary to the proper working and development of said Vulcan Mine, in which you are part owner. This is therefore to notify you, that unless your said assessment of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars be paid on or before the Tenth day of March, 1886, to the undersigned, your interest in said Mine will be forfeited and become my property as provided by law.

CHAS. AUER.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 2, 1885.
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