

nings, and had our flag hoisted to the top of the pole. I first went to Mr. Eldredge; neither of them knew the reason of it. I was not fearing any trouble of the alleged insult; I heard it was half-masted over a number of places.

To LeGrand Young—If there was any oath or covenant in the Endowment hostile to the government I should expose it. All those ceremonies relate to the moral nature. The government has no interest in or right to those ceremonies. The government is not suggested in any way. My allegiance to the Church is separate from my allegiance to the government, and does not affect it in any way.

To Dickson—I do not recollect anything being said about avenging the blood of the Prophets.

To the Court—I understand Joseph and Hyrum Smith to be numbered among the Prophets. I know of no reference to the government in that connection. I have been in service in the army. I was not pleased at the flag being at half-mast and took steps to have it raised to its place. I don't know who did it, but it was done to a purpose. At the City Hall we investigated the matter; and so did the Co-op.; at the City Hall the marshal put it at half-mast. The City Council rebuked him for it, and in a resolution explained the real reason. The marshal was severely censured, and he was not again placed in office. The explanation was that an insult was not intended. I took part in the examination of witnesses to ascertain the reason for the flag being half-masted.

To Baskin—We had no evidence about Mr. Crow drawing a pistol, and have not heard of such a thing. I knew of no threatened collision. I know there was considerable excitement. The session we held was not secret.

SPENCER CLAWSON

testified—I am a "Mormon" and have received my Endowments; never covenanted to avenge the blood of the Prophets on this nation; never took any covenant hostile to the government of the United States.

To Dickson—I remember nothing being said about the avenging of the blood of the Prophets when required.

Mr. Young said there were other witnesses regarding the alleged homicide, and also other matters, and they would not be here till tomorrow.

Court—There is no need of further evidence regarding that homicide, unless it is direct. Have you not called sufficient already?

LeGrand Young—We have not our evidence all ready, and think we will get through early tomorrow.

Mr. Young said he had forgotten one affidavit, that of Parley L. Williams; he was now looking for one from Baskin or Dickson.

P. L. Williams' affidavit was to the effect that the "Mormons" were fair-dealing and law-abiding; that Brigham Young did not control the elections or interfere with voters; that there was no such organization as the "Danites," or other unlawful

organization; that polygamy was a fundamental doctrine of the "Mormon" Church, and that LeGrand Young, President Young's candidate, was defeated.

Baskin—I voted for LeGrand Young.

LeGrand Young introduced the evidence of the conviction of Charles Gilmor of drawing and exhibiting a deadly weapon.

Baskin—Sometimes it's a man's duty to exhibit and to use a deadly weapon.

LeGrand Young—I expect yet to find a statement of Mr. Baskin's regarding the good character and loyalty of the "Mormons."

Baskin—I'd like to have introduced any statement I have made about the "Mormons."

At this point court adjourned till November 19th.

After the opening of the court on Tuesday, November 19th,

MRS. BARBARA BRIDGES was sworn. She testified—I am now the wife of Henry Bridges; Martiu Wardell was my first husband; was married to him in England; had seven children by him; we came to Utah in 1862; he was then my husband; Mr. Dame was captain of the company in which we crossed the plains; came in the same wagon with my husband; my son George drove all the way but a short distance; there was no man from our train killed; remember crossing Green River; there was no man killed near there; never heard of a man named Green being in the camp; heard my daughter say that Mr. Wardell said there was a man named Green killed there, and I told her that the story was a lie; my son drove the same team right across the plains; the team belonged to the Church, and was driven to the Tithing yard. I remember Mrs. Surridge being killed; and an aged man in the next wagon to us died in the first part of the journey.

To P. L. Williams—I was married to Henry Bridges about twenty-three years ago, and now live at East Mill Creek; I left Mr. Wardell four or five years after we came to Utah; I left him because of polygamy; he took another woman and abused me very badly; I asked him to treat me as well as the other, but he said, "No, I'll be d—d if I will;" his treatment of me was so bad that I had to leave him; my second husband was good to me; I was first asked last night to testify; my son William notified me to come; I told my daughter that the story about Green being killed was a lie; my husband drove no team, but occasionally took turns with my son; I am still a member of the Church; I don't know about Wardell; I consented for him to marry a plural wife, and lived with him about two years after; I left him because he treated me meanly; there were probably 75 or 100 people in our train; never heard of any man being killed on our trip; no one ever said to me that Wardell ought to be killed for apostacy; never talked with any officers of the Church about his apostacy.

To LeGrand Young—George Sargent drove the wagon in front of us in the train; that behind us was Mr. Follett, then came Mr. Surridge.

Court—It is not material whether that man Green was killed or not, and further evidence is not necessary on that point. Half a dozen witnesses have testified that they were there and did not know, or have any reason to believe, that such a man was killed. There has been sufficient negative testimony on that point.

LeGrand Young—I never before heard the name of a man being killed on that account.

Baskin—Did you hear of Ike Potter?

LeGrand Young—Ike Potter, a noted desperado, was killed by the officers, and was not even a member of the Church.

Court—While it is proper that you should show that Green was not killed, I shall treat the matter as being disproved.

LeGrand Young—We will produce the man Green, and his sister. He was not in the train. Wardell said Green lived at Farmington, and we will bring evidence to show that the only man of that name who ever lived there is still alive. His sister is here today.

Court—The only question here is as to the obligation taken in the Endowment House.

JUDGE E. G. WOOLLEY

was recalled, and testified—The last two occasions of my being in the Endowment House were for dead friends. The ceremony in the cases of dead and living is just the same. There was no requirement, or anointing of the arm, for the avenging the blood of the Prophets. The covenants and endowments of men and women are practically the same; part of the time they are apart, but I have been informed that they are the same. The ceremony does not differ between the dead and the living.

To Mr. Dickson—We were told to pray to the Lord to avenge the blood of the Prophets, and I think reference was made to John's Revelation.

Court—What sort of a proceeding is that about the dead? I don't understand that.

Mr. Woolley—We believe the endowments are for the dead as well as the living; the effect, if the dead accept it, is just the same as if they were living; I understand the sealings for the dead are performed in the Endowment House; the dead may be sealed to the living; that is the custom; all marriages in these places are celestial marriages; a marriage by a Bishop or Elder, outside of those places, is a marriage for time only.

J. E. LANGFORD

testified—I know Charles Gilmor's reputation for truth and veracity; it is bad.

To Dickson—I have heard most of his neighbors speak of his bad reputation; he has had trouble with pretty much all of his neighbors. I am a "Mormon;" he has been in trouble with his neighbors ever since he resided there.