

traitor to God and His cause, and recant to my family God has given me, I will rot in the penitentiary, or suffer execution in any other manner.

I highly appreciate your sympathy and good feelings for me, and know that they emanate from a noble and generous heart. I thank you for your good advice and wise counsels, and pray that God may continue to preserve you from the clutches of our ungodly enemies.

Accept much love and kindly remembrance to all who inquire after me in friendship, and believe me

Your true brother in the Gospel of Christ,

F. A. BROWN.

## WEST VIRGINIA WORK.

AMANDA, GRANT CO.,  
West Virginia,  
Nov. 24th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

I have been a travelling Elder for 23 months during which time I never saw the devil come out in colors as he did last Sabbath. My companion Alvin F. Heaton, and I had given out an appointment for baptism on that day, before which we deemed it advisable to hold one meeting in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. At the time and place appointed, we met a congregation of about 80, among whom were two young men who seemingly had got drunk for the special purpose of breaking up our meeting, as it was rumored around during the week that one of these fellows was going to shoot the first one who attempted to baptize persons into the "Mormon" church. They disturbed our meeting by their grunting, hawking and spitting, so much so that the man of the house had to demand order. This seemed to raise the ire of these two rowdies, inasmuch that they withdrew themselves, and commenced a tirade of abuse on the outside, when some of the citizens took down their names and told them that they were going to be indicted for disturbing public worship. At this they only laughed, and said that the law would not hurt them for cursing the "Mormons," etc. Owing to our having made a place for baptizing about two miles from here, we were obliged to make our way there as soon as possible after our forenoon meeting, leaving these fellows and some of our friends behind, but whom we heard not far from us when we had gone about half a mile by their shouts of "I have heard the Methodist doctrine, and the Baptist doctrine, and the Dunkard doctrine, and the 'Mormon' doctrine, but this beats all the doctrines that I ever heard." This reminds me of a saying of the Savior to the scribes and Pharisees, recorded in John 8:38: "And ye have not His word abiding in you; for whom He has sent, Him ye believe not. Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me. Do not think that I will accuse you to the Father. There is one that accuseth you, even Moses, in whom ye trust. For had ye believed Moses, ye would have believed me, for he wrote of me. But if ye believe not his writings, how shall ye believe my words?" Finally one of the drunken fellows drew a revolver on one of our friends, who, before he had time to shoot, knocked him sprawling to the ground, after which a few moments were spent in blows from some six or eight, the result of which was that those who came for a row were bespattered so badly with blood that they thought it best to take a back track. Thus the devil was conquered for this time.

A young lady showed her faith by her works among the shouts and threats of these latter-day devils. Miss Susan Self made her way to our place of baptizing, where we met a congregation of about 100 awaiting our arrival. After the ordinance of baptism had been performed, we assembled at a house close by, where we had a good time together. The subject of laying on hands being dwelt upon at length, we proceeded to perform the ordinance. Since this occurrence we have heard threats of different kinds, the outcome of which we have not the faintest idea of, but if ever an Elder realized the saying of Jeremiah and its full meaning, wherein he said, "I will take you one of a city and two of a family, and I will bring you to Zion," I think I do. The reason is that during a term of over one year's preaching in this vicinity, there are but three who have as yet become initiated into the fold. But we anticipate baptizing several on the next Sabbath, the Lord being our helper. The devil may rage and howl, and all his imps may dance and sing, but by so doing the work of God will progress the faster.

The trials, imprisonments and persecutions that our people are at present called to encounter, will only, if we are true and faithful, help us to be more perfect and fit subjects for the celestial kingdom of God.

Ever praying for the success of Zion, I remain your brother in the Gospel of peace,

Wm. F. CAMP.

## OGDEN OCCURRENCES.

Progress of a Celebrated Case—Some One has Lied Infamously—Burrup's Assaultant Found Guilty—Miscellaneous Notes.

There is no town in this northern section outside of Ogden that has figured more conspicuously in the First

District Court for several years past, than the maiden city on the banks of the Bear, Corinne. Her litigation has been continuous and the end thereof, at present, "no man knoweth," and no man within fifty miles of the same place has been more prominent in the same court as a defendant than William Johnson. From the developments made in the court room it appears that near six years since, Mr. Johnson settled on some wild land in the northwest from here. On the land are found quite a number of springs, a fine lake of water and near to it are gulches, ravines, small cañons, and little hills covered with verdure. The location is

## POINT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Soon after settling there he put up about a five mile stretch of wire fence, which enclosed a large area of hay and pasture lands, which included the lake, springs, etc. Some two years subsequent to Johnson's settlement, a corporation was organized at Corinne under the name and style of the Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Company. Alexander Toponce, was the foreman or manager. Among their property they owned about thirteen thousand head of sheep, which ranged on land in the neighborhood of Johnson's claim, and many of them found their way through his fence—the wires being wide apart—and "trespassed" in Johnson's pasture. He gathered up about three thousand head and drove them to the stray pen. This was in the summer of 1884. As the chief of the company, Toponce brought suit against Johnson for unlawfully impounding the woolly quadrupeds. The case came up before Judge Powers, and after occupying considerable time of the court, the case went over to this term. The same plaintiff then commenced criminal proceedings in the same court against Johnson, charging him with wantonly and unlawfully destroying about two hundred head of sheep belonging to C. M. C. & S. Co. After consuming a couple of days, that suit went over for the term also. In the early part of the present week

## THE IMPOUNDING SUIT

was again resumed, but in consequence of the non-acceptance of the transcribed notes of the late court reporter, and more especially because of the absence of a material witness, the plaintiff asked to have the case postponed and placed at the foot of the calendar, which the Court allowed, by the plaintiff paying \$32 dollars, the costs of the suit to that time.

The sheep killing case against the defendant was resumed; this time not as a criminal, but as a civil suit, charging "malicious mischief," and claiming damages to the amount of \$675, the value of 225 sheep at \$3 per capita. C. S. Varian prosecuted and Judge Emerson and J. G. Marsh defended Johnson. The killing is alleged to have been done in July, 1884, by one John Brookes and Wm. Asberry. The latter person is not now in the country. Brookes was the chief witness for the prosecution. He was employed by Johnson in the summer of 1884 to put up hay, etc. They have since become estranged and "bad blood" exists between them. When on the witness stand Brookes testified that in the month of July, 1884, the defendant hired him to drive off and kill a large number of sheep which belonged to plaintiff, alleging as a reason for their destruction, that he, Johnson,

## WOULD GET EVEN

with plaintiff for injuries he had received at their hands.

Brookes swore that Johnson furnished him with a hatchet and a common butcher knife for the slaughter of the animals. He drove them into a gulch. Witness said he also had a pistol of his own. The sheep were driven into a secluded spot. Asberry went on to the top of a large hill to watch, while witness was butchering the animals. He struck some in the head with the hatchet, then cut their throats from ear to ear—others he caught and ran the knife through the neck, and some he shot with his revolver, the ball passing through the jugular vein. While this malicious mischief was being perpetrated, the innocent creatures made little or no effort to escape from their slayer, although there was plenty of room and opportunity to do so. When he had slain about twenty-two of them his hand faltered, his conscience accused him of crime, he became a coward, a craven criminal. He feared discovery and retribution. He left the carcasses where they fell, and went off. Since he quarreled with Johnson he turned "State's evidence." It is said for a consideration—but not for many months after the deed was done.

The plaintiff claims to have found, a year or more after finding the females, thirty or forty of the missing sheep in the place where the slaughter was done. Their brand was still on the hides, and there were evidences of their throats having been "cut from ear to ear." A number of other witnesses were examined for the prosecution but nothing was elicited to confirm the testimony of Brookes, and in fact not one of them "took any stock" in his credibility or veracity.

Johnson took the stand. He swore that he

## NEVER HIRSD BROOKES

to do the dastardly deed he charges. He never knew of any sheep killing at the time and place named by any one. He never furnished Brookes with a knife or hatchet for any such purpose. Brookes was not in his employ to exceed six or eight weeks. Since the alleged slaughter defendant had asked

Brookes to tell him and show him the place where he killed the sheep, but he could not or would not do it. Defendant had since ridden over the hills, through gulches and hollows in search of their remains, but could not find any; he had occasionally found the carcasses of one that had died of the "black leg." The statements of Brookes were a tissue of black falsehoods and Brookes knew it. Johnson sustained a searching cross-examination by Varian; he was unmoved and never varied from his original statements. This closed the testimony for both sides. After the pleas of counsel, the case was given to the jury at 5 p. m. They were out about six hours, when they returned with a verdict of "no cause of action." This makes fifteen suits that have been instituted against Johnson within two or three years, in all of which, with few exceptions, the plaintiffs have been non-suited. On Monday, another suit will be commenced against him in this same court by the same company.

## ON SATURDAY,

a member of the genus tramp while passing the mercantile establishment of W. G. Child & Son, Main Street, stole a pair of overshoes. Mr. R. Wilson, one of the clerks, saw the theft. He followed the thief as far as the railroad depot, where he saw officer John Placock. Wilson told him of the theft, and they followed the tramp as far as the Utah Central railroad bridge, where they captured the purloiner and shoes. He was taken to the justice's court, and when arraigned he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment, with which the defendant was much pleased. Indeed, he only regretted that the crime was not heavy enough to make his incarceration six months.

The same day, John Carver, of Eden John C. Dewey, of Deweyville, and N. C. Mortensen of Huntsville, were arraigned before Judge Henderson, on the charge of living with and supporting all their families. They will plead on Monday. Indictments against some others of the same class are filed and will be revealed ere long.

At four o'clock Saturday afternoon the trial of John McLaughlin for

## ASSAULT AND BATTERY

on the person of James Burrup was concluded. Several witnesses were examined and all—both for plaintiff and defendant—testified, in the main similar to what has already been given. Burrup appeared with his head bandaged. It was severely battered and bruised. He went on the witness stand. He said he had special reasons to know the defendant and the Fisher beer hall. He then stated that on the night of the battery he was not in company with defendant, but with other parties. He did remark to one of his friends, in a joking way, that the editor of the paper which had been read "was a Gentle," when McLaughlin said to witness: "and you are a cohab." Witness replied, "you are mistaken." Shortly they both went out at the rear of the house, and while witness was there the defendant came up, struck him several severe blows on the right side of the head and forced the left side in violent contact with a post or wall. He was stunned, and afterwards bled profusely. He said he did not retaliate. He never struck defendant. In fact, he declared, he had been in this Territory 36 years and had never yet struck a man in all that time. He said the battery was altogether unprovoked, as he never gave McLaughlin any just cause for it.

## M'LAUGHLIN WAS SWORN

and testified on his own behalf. He said all that he said to Burrup in the beer hall was "your are a co-op." But he declared that plaintiff applied the epithets to the editor he was accused of doing. Also swore that Burrup went up to him and said, "You are a d—d liar when you call me that, for I left the church 10 years ago." (Burrup denied this statement emphatically). Defendant said when he went on Burrup followed and struck him and then grabbed him and held on to his coat. Defendant struck back six or seven times. He struck him four blows with his right hand and two or three with his left hand. McLaughlin then went back into the saloon, and in reply to questions by his friends, said the "old man" had jumped onto him, but he had given him a receipt for what he gave.

After the argument of counsel pro and con, Justice Dee summed up. His judgment was that defendant was guilty as charged. Sentence will be pronounced on Monday morning.

## BRIEF MENTION.

To-night, Sheriff G. R. Belnap, who went to Pocatello for Billy Andrews, arrived here with his man, whom he lodged in jail to await an examination on the charge of being accessory to the death of the late Isadore Despouey. No trace of the other fellow who is implicated with him in the broil, has been discovered as yet. Diligent search and inquiry for him will be continued.

Numerous applications for citizenship continue to be made in the District Court. Some are admitted, while others are denied. This latter fact is not an exasperating one to the "Liberals," for in a number of cases they have lost a vote.

The weather here has been very warm lately. A great deal of rain has fallen and the ground has thawed out, which makes travel by teams and pedestrians very difficult, especially outside of this city.

**The People Registering in Earnest—A Loyal League Scheme Which Failed to Work—Johnson and His Interminable Suits—General Mention.**

This morning, as per announcement heretofore in the News, the office was opened and the work of

## REGISTRATION

commenced in earnest. Major Stephens of course presided at the head of this bureau. At an early hour the office was besieged with visitors who were there not merely out of idle curiosity, but for "business." There have been so many little developments of late that the people's suspicions have been excited and they were promptly on hand to-day to look after their franchise and to know that their names were still on the registration list, while those who recently became enfranchised were there to see their names put on the roll. Thus you perceive that so far to-day the People's party are alive to their political interests.

## BUT THE "LIBERAL LEAGUE"

are at their wits' ends, because they have been outwitted and defeated at one of their chief nefarious games of "blind man's buff." During the past week a dilapidated, whisky-sodden tool of the "loyals"—and, mind, he was not the only one—made a canvass of the wards of this city ostensibly to find out who were and who were not registered. For this purpose he had with him what purported to be a deputy registrar's paraphernalia. He visited the residences of the citizens and spread out his records with a business air that was well calculated to deceive the unwary. But to all who were on the alert, the thing was so transparent that it was seen through without any telescopic aid.

## THE REAL OBJECT

was discovered. It was twofold—first, to find out their own present voting strength, to draw up recruits, and to urge the "loyal" laggards to exertion in the "loyal" cause; and, second, to throw the People's party off their guard, and without saying so to all, intimating to them that they need not trouble further, for their names would be printed on the registration sheet as soon as it was completed; at the same time he knew that if any of their names had been "unadvisedly" dropped, it would be too late then to remedy the matter before the election. But the tramp-like aspect of the specimen who visited this part of the city aroused suspicion in the minds of the most superficial observer, and while they treated him with civility, as is their wont, they took no stock in his speculation. To-day some of the People's party followed in the wake of the bogus registrar, and the result of their visits was an impetus and new incentive to the people to at once go and look after their interests themselves. In this instance the "loyals" were

## "HOIST BY THEIR OWN PETARD."

They are energetically drumming up their squads, and through their diminutive organ here, they literally shriek to their few followers to go to the office and be sure they are registered and armed for the fight for the municipal government in February next. They tell them what is very true and applicable to the People's party: that the "price of victory will be eternal vigilance"—and that every vote will count at the coming election.

There continues to be such a rush of applicants to the District Court, for citizenship, that the present incumbent of the judicial bench here has felt it to be his duty to put them through a "critical catechetical crucible," so that those who pass muster may hereafter be considered intelligent citizens.

But it is lamentable to witness the ignorance of some applicants, who aspire to the high dignity of citizenship of the proudest, freest nation in Christendom. Some of them know not the name of the county seat, nor the name of the county in which they reside. Much less, they know not the name of the capital of the Territory or the nation—nor yet the capital of the land of their nativity. His honor is kind, very indulgent, helps them all he can, legitimately, to answer the questions he propounds to them, and it appears to be with much reluctance that he advises them to withdraw their applications for the time being.

## GENERAL NOTES.

The grand jury to-day ignored the charge against Aaron F. Farr, of Logan, in which he was accused of assisting C. O. Card to escape from the custody of the deputy marshal, who had him under arrest on the usual charge of living with his family. Mr. Farr's numerous friends here are as pleased to congratulate him on his exoneration as his many friends in the north are.

John McLaughlin was fined \$39 this morning by Justice Dee for his assault and battery on James Burrup. At last accounts he had not paid it, but he talked of taking an appeal to the District Court.

The grand jury to-day have been interviewing Billy Andrews relative to the amount he contributed, if any, towards the demise of Despouey, but with what result has not been ascertained. It will transpire in due time. In consequence of information furnished by Billy, Sheriff Belnap started yesterday for Green River, where he expects to find a brace of others who are implicated in the affair, and return with them to-night to Ogden.

William Johnson, of Point Lookout, has become a

## COURT CELEBRITY.

He must, also, certainly possess a liberal supply of ducats, for the demand on his exchequer has been heavy and frequent of late. He has passed through a great number of "il-ry" trials, and come out of the judicial furnace with his hide unscathed, but the supposition is that his purse must be either very plenteous, or now is much depleted, for his legal expenses will amount to no inconsiderable sum. To-day another suit was commenced against him in the District Court by his old tormentors, the Corinne Mill, Canal and Stock Company. The complaint this time sets forth that at a certain time Johnson turned loose several hundred head of horses to trespass on lands of the plaintiff situated in Box Elder County, Utah. The damages are assessed by them at \$2,000, which they ask the court to compel Johnson to pay, but to which he has interposed a very emphatic demurrer. The chief clerk of the land office in Salt Lake City was subpoenaed, and was present with maps, charts, records, etc., to prove that the

## LAND TRESPASSED ON

was duly entered by the plaintiff long before the equines tramped upon and damaged it. Now it is thought that the claim for damages is only the prelude to the real object in the present case, and that developments will prove the aim to be, finally, to oust Johnson from the place he occupies, and compel him to pull up stakes, leave the lakes, springs and meadows, and seek elsewhere for "pastures new." The details at present are dry and somewhat desultory, but at a later stage a review of them may be both interesting and instructive to land squatters and homesteaders. There are tricks in all trades except, perhaps, those of corporate land-grabbers.

The trials of John Carver, N. C. Mortensen and Bishop John C. Dewey are set for Dec. 27th.

## THE JUVENILE DEPRIVITY

of some of the youngsters here is cropping out in acts of petty purloining when they can get an opportunity to gratify their propensities in this line with impunity. But ever and anon they are caught at it and receive the chastisement they deserve. But they are not so numerous as they would be were it not that they are admonished to "get up and dust" and lie their way to their parents' roof at the sound of the curfew bell, which has been of much benefit to the peace of officers in clearing the streets when it tolls the hour of 8 p. m.

There was but little business done in the police court Monday. A couple of fellows got mixed up with tangle-leg and could not navigate safely without the aid of the city guardians. As a token of their appreciation of such consideration for the public welfare they each contributed an X to the city treasury.

A woman was detected in the act of stealing a pair of hose from Z. C. M. I. yesterday afternoon. She was taken into custody, but begged so hard to be released, promising never to be guilty again, that she was liberated.

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