

CORRESPONDENCE.

Richmond vs. Teresa.

SALT LAKE CITY,
April 7, 1878.

Editor Deseret News:

A great many people would like to know upon what principle Judge Emerson set the findings of twelve jurymen aside and took his conscience to help him find for the opposite party. The facts are the Richmond Company proved that their locators made their discovery on the 26th day of June, 1870, and shaved with a knife the root of a tree and wrote a proper notice thereon, claiming 1,400 feet as follows—I. H. Nounnan, locator, 300; Junius Terry, locator, 300; Jos. F. Nounnan, 200; J. C. Smith, 200; Stephen De Wolf, 200; C. W. Maupin, 200; about 1000 feet north of the Davenport. These locators were here questioned and cross-questioned and a number of other witnesses who saw the notice, heard of the discovery, saw the ore from the Richmond in June, had it in Salt Lake City on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July. Not one of them was impeached, nor can they be, and at least half of these witnesses are not "Mormons" and never were.

There was no witness on either side who saw either of these locators on the ground on the 3rd of July, 1870, neither was there any witness who saw them there in the night, or said anything of the kind. The defendants accused the Richmond Company of that in their plea, but brought no witness to prove the fact, yet still Judge Emerson pretends to find it as a fact. In section fourteen he says that said James H. Nounnan and his associates did place said notice on said disputed premises between midday of the 3rd and the morning of the 4th July, 1870. Again we ask where did Judge Emerson find any such fact, for there was no such evidence, and the attorney for the defendant said in his argument that they had not attempted to prove this and would withdraw the charge, and still Judge Emerson, as if to make his finding ridiculous, writes it down as a fact. He also finds that the date thereof was not altered by the plaintiffs, or any person acting under their direction, who said it was altered. His Honor seems to try to mix everything up. The defendant, J. M. Richardson, is the only witness who said the notice was altered. The Judge finds in this that Richardson did not tell the truth, but when he says that the Richmond notice was not there on the 2nd of July then Richardson tells the truth, yet this same witness was contradicted by his own partner, and has told numbers of people that the Richmond was the oldest location. After Daley contradicted him then came, evidently to make preponderance of evidence by numbers, ten persons, who every man of them offered to sell themselves to the Richmond Company, either before or after they made their first affidavit. The first and the last were impeached. There also came a lot of others, one of whom the Judge found to be a truthful witness. This man was drunk while giving his evidence, and if his evidence was true it would prove him a very unreliable man for recorder.

The Richmond Company believe they are able to prove that the Teresa Co. offered men money to swear for them, whether they knew anything about the case or not, and that their attorneys in the injunction suit wrote affidavits and got the men to swear to them and sign them when they did not know what was in them, some of whom did not appear on the stand in the late trial.

The Teresa Company have made propositions to the Richmond Co., the terms of which ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of anyone calling himself man. They have sent persons to try and compromise the matter, who have begged and implored and threatened, and personally said on one occasion, in the presence of a number of witnesses, "We will have part of the Richmond mine, law or no law."

The Richmond company have not desired to appear in print, and have avoided it, believing they had a good case that only needed to be heard by an honest judge and a fair jury, and it was theirs.

They have never asked a man to say one word that was not the

truth, neither have they paid or influenced one witness or any other person in any way.

RICHMOND.

Hard Winter—Hard Times—Killing Rabbits—Schools—Breadstuff Scarce.

MEADOW CREEK, MILLARD CO.,
April 3, 1878.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had a hard winter, plenty of snow, cattle dying by the wholesale on the range, money scarce, times dull, nothing doing at present. We had a light snow storm March 30. It is wasting fast, and the ground will soon be bare. The boys have taken the advantage of the deep snow to kill the rabbits. Last Thursday they killed 500 and most of them were with young from five to eight each. There is a great deal of grain sown, some of it up, and there is a good prospect for water. A day school and Sunday school are in full operation and the people feel good at the prospects before them of a good harvest, although some of us will see hard times for bread this summer, for it is not in this place. If we had money we could get it in Sanpete, but money is as scarce as grain.

A RESIDENT.

Favorable Feeling—A Recommendation—Desires to Investigate.

EL PASO DEL NORTE,
State of Chihuahua,
March 5th, 1878.

Editor Deseret News:

As we are intending to leave here in a few days, and as there are many friends who no doubt wish to hear from us, I feel it my duty to send you a few items concerning our mission to this country.

During our stay here we have been tolerably busy. Myself and son have been making saddle trees, for which we find ready sale. This has been a great blessing to us, enabling us to obtain means for our support.

The other brethren have applied themselves diligently in studying the language, taking care of the stock, etc. They are learning rapidly and will soon be able to converse with the people.

My shop is almost like a meeting-house. The Mexicans are fond of good saddles, and the reputation of my saddle trees causes a great many to come to see them; even the Padre who spoke so unkindly of us has called to see them several times, and has ordered two made for himself. I have improved the opportunities thus afforded to talk with them upon the principles of our faith.

The feelings of the people here have materially changed towards us. A few days since I felt impressed to call upon the Gefé Politico, (political chief) to have a talk with him. He conversed quite freely with me, and told me that the feeling towards us when we first came, owing to false reports about us, was very unfavorable.

They supposed that our people were being driven out from the United States, on account of mal practices and opposition to the laws; that we were generally a set of desperate people; that myself and party were the fererunners of a general move of our people; that the whole people were coming among them with all their evils, whether the people of Mexico wanted them or not. As a free people, looking to their own welfare and protection, they felt that they were in duty bound to protest against, in their sentiments, and feelings, at least, any such imposition. But our course of conduct, industry, and general good behavior, as well as the information gained by reading the selections from the "Book of Mormon," and conversation have changed the feelings of the people, and we have their respect generally.

I told him that I had felt to remain here longer than I should have done, that I might be able to allay the prejudice which was against us, before going into the interior.

I told him that I had a family and interests at home that were dear to me, that I was under obligations, according to my faith and calling, to visit the people of Mexico, and that if I had to stay in each village long enough to individually establish a character, my hair would probably be white with age before I could get home, and possibly my children might

forget me. He immediately replied that he would give me a certificate of conduct while here, under his official seal, that would do away with that necessity, and cause me to be received as an honorable, upright man, but as to our religious doctrine he could say nothing, only that our book teaches good principles, and agrees with the Scriptures.

I think that the majority of the people here would now vote for us to remain among them. There are many who enquire earnestly about our movements and intentions. This people have been under the rule of Romanism so long, that the idea of a change seems like a dream, and at first, seems only to confuse their minds, but I see a marked change in the minds of many. Their understanding is being opened. I look on this mission as more national than individual. That we have not baptized any yet does not discourage me in the least. I firmly believe that the gospel will be received by this people, and that our expectations and hopes regarding them will be fully realized. I believed so before I started from home, and more so now.

It is well known by many of my friends that I have long been a friend to the Indians, and have been able to converse with them, and I know of their good traits as well as their bad ones, and knowing that many have condemned them because of their bad traits, and that they have few real friends, I have taken the side to judge of them by what good I could see in them, and I find they have many virtues. I can say the same of this people—their evils are published and known to the world, and in a measure they are judged accordingly.

I have seen much of it myself and have had some hard experience among them, and may have more yet, but this does not say that all is evil here, but on the contrary there are many good and noble traits in the national character of this people, and when once enlightened by the gospel they will be faithful.

Bros. Tenney and Smith have been sent up to Isleta, New Mexico, to labor. Isleta is a Pueblo town of some note. I received a letter from them yesterday, in which they stated that they were well received, and that things look favorable in that place. I think they are within 250 miles of the place on the Little Colorado where settlement will be formed.

Our works may seem to progress slowly, but I feel satisfied that we are bound to have civil protection while in this country, prejudice must be allayed before we are safe from priestly influence brought against us. I feel to use all the wisdom I can, and trust to the power of God for the rest. The Political Chief, according to promise, gave me, to-day, a certificate under his seal of office. Translated it reads—

"I certify in solemn form that I knew the stranger, Daniel W. Jones, and that during the time of his stay in this village he has deported himself with much honesty and decorum, and without giving in the least any cause for complaint, and that he has applied himself diligently to his mechanical profession. Signed, etc."

Many of the leading men have offered me letters of introduction. This I have to thank the priest for, for if he had not been so rough on us the offers would not have been made, as the letters would not have been considered necessary. We have been invited to visit a settlement 45 miles from here. Mr. Miranda gave the invitation; he is the leading man of the place, and once occupied the position of Secretary of State. He has read the selections from the Book of Mormon, and has taken several to distribute among his friends. We will visit him on our way. Persons residing in — have requested me, through the postmaster here to send them books, which I have, and I shall send some to the City of Mexico.

I have read Judge White's charge to the grand jury, also the reports of the efforts in Congress against polygamy. I wish to tell you how they make me feel. I have been a member of the church for twenty-five years, have never doubted the truth of the gospel, but being rather slow in performing my duties; among many other neglects I have failed to perform my duty in regard to plural marriage, but I now feel that if I am spared till I get home, and there are any marriageable sisters on hand, some of them will

find a chance, such as it may be, to change their condition, for I do not wish to be left out in the cold when the rest of you are being cared for.

I wish each of my friends, when they read this letter, to consider it directed to them. I feel like going ahead and doing the best I can, and ask for the faith and prayers of the Saints, that we may succeed in our mission. May Israel be preserved, blessed, and finally triumph, is my prayer.

Yours in the Gospel,
D. W. JONES.

Stock Looking Well—School Examination, etc.

MANTUA, Box Elder Co.,
April 4, 1878.

Editor Deseret News:

Being elevated about a thousand feet above Salt Lake, we are consequently not enjoying what may be called early Spring, as some of our neighboring settlements are, which the sight of from one and a half to two feet of snow on the level will prove. However, we are in hopes to be at work in the field about as early this year as generally. The people have enjoyed themselves very well through the winter season, having occasionally been visited by home missionaries, who have given instructions to the people pertaining to spiritual as well as temporal salvation.

Teams are in splendid trim for work, and stock look well, notwithstanding we have had to feed nearly five months. As a general rule with us, we store up plenty of feed, and have it well secured, and a good warm barn or stable to put the stock in. If it was not for this, we should be in a poor situation, our teams could do no work when Spring opens, and stock would be of no benefit for a long time to come, even if they could live through winter.

We have a well ordered Sabbath and day school, taught by Superintendent P. Jensen. These are well attended, and education has its share of interest. Yesterday we had a school examination in this district. There were present about eighty-five children, the teachers, trustees of the district, presidency of the place, the choir, and a number of parents. The children in their different classes passed through exercises in reading and definitions. A spelling match between six boys and six girls was next had, which proved quite a hard trial to them, and an amusement to the older folks. Hans Keller came out best, Anne Keller next. Questions from the *Juvenile Instructor* and *Catechism* were answered in a perfect manner. Pieces were said by heart from the Bible by Julius Keller and Peter Petersen. Several songs were sung by the children, for which they deserve credit.

After the exercises councilors Keller and Anderson and the trustees spoke in an encouraging manner to the young, exhorted them to attend Sunday and day school, study good books, learn good manners, and be obedient to and honor their parents, that they, according to the fourth commandment, might live long in the land.

President H. P. Jensen was well pleased with the appearance of the children, their being as well educated as they were, and their good behavior, for which he gave credit to the parents, school teachers, trustees and all concerned. He encouraged the parents to continue in sending their children to school as much as possible, that they might be further advanced in all good learning, be exemplars to the world, and be qualified for business and positions in the kingdom of God.

The young had a dance in the afternoon, and all went merrily for a few hours. Candy was served between dances. Respectfully,
L. H.

Delegates From Territories on Committees.

MR. RANDALL. I am directed by the committee on rules to submit the following privileged report.

The clerk read as follows—

"Resolved, That the one hundred and sixty-second rule be amended to read as follows—

"The Speaker shall appoint from among the Delegates from the Territories one additional member of the committee on the Territories, one additional member of the com-

mittee on Indian Affairs, one additional member of the committee on Mines and Mining, and one additional member of the Committee on Public Lands, and shall appoint the Delegate from the District of Columbia, an additional member of the committee for the District of Columbia; but the said Delegates, in their respective committees, shall have the same privileges only as in the House."

MR. RANDALL. There is a member of the committee on Territories selected from the number of Delegates representing the Territories upon this floor. We propose to allow an additional member, to be selected from the Territorial Delegates, for three other committees; that is to say, for the committee on Indian Affairs, the committee on Mines and Mining, and the committee on Public Lands. The reason for this recommendation on the part of the committee on rules must be manifest to the House. The Delegates from the Territories of course are perfectly cognizant of the local interests of their several Territories, and it is desirable the knowledge they possess should be available for the use of these committees at all times; and to accomplish that purpose we provide for an additional member to be selected from the Territorial Delegates for the committee on Indian Affairs the committee on Mines and Mining, and the committee on Public Lands.

MR. STEVENSON. What necessity is there for any reference in the rules to a Delegate from the District of Columbia, as none is provided for by law?

MR. RANDALL. For myself I am willing to consent to have that portion of the rule stricken out altogether. In this regard I notice I have the assent of two members of the committee on rules. We found it in the rules which were changed some years ago, when the District of Columbia had a delegate upon this floor under the law. As there is no delegate from the District of Columbia, there is great propriety in striking out that part of the bill, and I will so modify the report.

MR. WILLARD. Let it stand as it is, because in the future the District of Columbia may have a delegate, as I think it ought to have.

MR. RANDALL. We can then alter the rule.

MR. COX. One word; this may seem like an innovation, but I will say, Mr. Speaker, that many years ago, when Missouri was a Territory, the delegate from that Territory was assigned a position on the committee on Territories. Two years ago, when a delegate was allowed upon this floor from the District of Columbia, he was assigned as an additional member of the committee for the District of Columbia, and an additional member was allowed to the committee on Territories, to be selected from the territorial delegates. What is recommended by the committee on rules is in the same line of procedure and has equal reason with what has already been done.

MR. RANDALL. I call for the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the resolution was adopted. — *Proceedings of U. S. House of Representatives, March 29. Congressional Record.*

—The New York Graphic wants to know whether civilization is not a failure and the superior race played out, and asks it in this way—"The bill allowing Mr. James Parton to marry a lady who is no relation to him, and whom he has already married, has passed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature and goes to the Governor for his signature. God save the commonwealth of Massachusetts. On March 31, 1875, just one year ago to-day, State Senator Robert McKenna, of Tennessee, was sent to prison for five years for marrying his deceased wife's granddaughter. Is civilization a failure or is the Caucasian played out?"

—Chicago is reported to be in a bad way, all because of the weightiness of the municipal debt, the lightness of the municipal pocket, and the poverty of the municipal credit. An agent of that city attempted to borrow money in New York, but failed after many attempts, and went back without it. Consequently the *Inter-Ocean* says the city treasury is very flabby, and shortly the police must be discharged and the public schools closed.