

Leaflets, the speaker thought it best that they should be gathered at the close of the class exercises, and the number containing the next lesson be distributed to the teachers, and also to those pupils who would study them during the week, and who would return them on the following Sabbath, so that there would be sufficient copies for the use of the school each Sunday.

Superintendent Cutler announced that the Fifth Ward School would furnish part of the programme and singing exercises at the next meeting.

Choir sang: "O praise the Lord all ye Nations," and Elder Frank Y. Taylor pronounced the benediction.

Jos. H. PARRY,  
Secretary.

### LETTER FROM BLACKFOOT.

The District Court convened here on the 17th inst., much interest being manifested by the political parties of the County over the contested election case of Chamberlain against Wooden for the office of sheriff of Bingham County, Idaho. Other offices are being contested but they await the result of this—a test case.

Chamberlain ran for sheriff on the anti-Mormon ticket, Wooden on the regular democratic ticket. Wooden was declared elected by a majority of ninety-three votes and Chamberlain contests on the ground that certain illegal votes were cast for Wooden at Rexburg, Chesterfield and Gentile Valley precincts; in other words, that all the votes cast by persons who had been members of the Mormon Church at said precincts were illegal, with the further charge that the officers of election were so intimidated at the Rexburg precinct, where Wooden received one hundred and thirteen votes majority.

You will remember that just before the election last fall the then county officers who were members of the anti-Mormon party entered into a conspiracy to prevent persons who had withdrawn from the church from voting, and Rexburg was particularly selected as the principal battle ground for furthering the anti-Mormon scheme of disfranchisement, bulldozing and rascality generally. The sheriff's posse, armed with from 200 to 300 warrants for the arrest of obnoxious voters, put in their appearance at Rexburg the day before the election and commenced the arresting process. But their little game had been discovered by the democrats and a checkmate scheme was set on foot by the United States marshals appointed, who repaired to the scene of action, and the result was that the deputy U. S. marshals arrested the deputy sheriff and posse and sent them prisoners to Blackfoot and Pocatello. The election was duly opened at Rexburg, and the officers, being members of the anti-Mormon party, a new programme was invoked to prevent democratic votes from being deposited in the ballot box. This scheme was for

the officers of election to challenge every vote presented, which would necessitate the administration of certain qualifying oaths under the statute and others improvised for the occasion, thus occupying from twenty to thirty minutes on each voter, a mathematical estimate of which would show that about one-tenth of the legal voters of the precinct might possibly get in their votes if everything went off smoothly. The deputy marshals, however, remedied this matter by promptly arresting and removing one of the clerks and some others who were delaying and hindering the election, and all the voters were permitted to cast their ballots.

The case has now occupied the whole of the term since the 17th, the plaintiffs closing their case on Saturday last. On Monday defendant made a motion for a nonsuit which was ably argued by J. N. Kimball, J. H. Hawley and W. H. Savidge, attorneys for defendant, as against H. W. Smith and J. F. Morgan, attorneys for plaintiff. The facts and the law were clearly in favor of granting the motion, and when the motion was denied by his Honor Judge Berrey, expressions loud and unmistakable were in the wind that there was not only a "nigger" in the shed, but a "nigger" in the stable, a "nigger" upstairs, down cellar, in the back yard and a whole family of African descent around, in, over and through the plantation generally.

The position of plaintiff is that all who ever were Mormons are Mormons still, and hence illegal voters, any withdrawal on their part notwithstanding.

The case against Wooden has been virtually decided, and the defense are introducing their testimony simply for the purpose of getting it in the record, for the purpose of appeal. During all the examination, "Freddy the handsome" Delegate to Congress, has been in constant attendance in the court, which fact, with another significant one that the constitutional convention convenes in Boise, July 4th, would indicate an explanation of so many gentlemen of color in and around the woodpile.

"Kentucky" Smith, during his argument against the motion for a nonsuit, waxed exceedingly warm and expatiated at great length on the purity of American ballot; tears flowed freely from the audience. The picture ought not to be permitted to perish. "Kentucky" Smith, standing up in a sanctified hall of justice, in the full strength of his beauty, dignity and manhood, advocating the godliness, purity and unimpeachable honesty of the anti-Mormon ballot in Bingham County, Idaho, presents a view that should be chromoed—yea, recorded in oil colors with the brush of a Raphael, that future generations might view, admire, worship. (Selah.)

On the United States' side of the court but little has been done, the government failing to have the necessary funds on hand to pay the running expenses. The grand and

petit juries have been discharged and the following cases continued for the term:

The United States vs. J. H. Hart, unlawful cohabitation; two indictments

The United States vs. E. N. Austin, unlawful cohabitation; two indictments.

The United States vs. Thomas E. Ricks; unlawful cohabitation; two indictments.

The United States vs. Christian-Hogansen, unlawful cohabitation; two indictments.

The United States vs. Bert Jense Erickson, unlawful cohabitation; one indictment.

The United States vs. Amos R. Wright, unlawful cohabitation; one indictment.

In the cases of John Cozzens and Samuel Kunz, who were tried and convicted of unlawful cohabitation one year ago, and whose cases were appealed to the Supreme Court, the judgement against them having been affirmed, they will be re-sentenced next Monday. Also the case of Roberts, laid over from last term, will be sentenced for the same offense.

The Territorial grand jury found fifty-three indictments, about forty of which are against parties who had withdrawn from the "Mormon" Church and who voted at the last election; these are for perjury. This action of the grand jury is considered as chapter No. 2 of the contested election case now under way.

For pure, straight, unalloyed, double-refined, yard-wide, all-wool, rascality, deception, hypocrisy and cussidity commend us to the anti-"Mormon" party of Bingham County, Idaho, and their aides and abettors.

O. PSHAW.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, June 27, 1889.

### COWBOYS VS. INDIANS.

In 1885 I resided in Rico, the county seat of Dolores County, in the extreme northwest part of Colorado, says a writer in the *New York Sun*. Rico is a mining camp, and the county is sparsely settled outside of Rico. Sixty-five miles west of Rico is the State line, separating Colorado from the Territory of Utah. Some fifteen miles from this line is a small settlement of cattle and ranch men. Along the stream called Disappointment Creek these people have in their employ a number of herders called cowboys, and as the settlement is so remote from any point the people generally have a law unto themselves. This section all west of Rico is in a great measure a grazing country, and thousands of cattle owned by these ranchmen fatten for the markets. Some fifty miles south of Disappointment Creek is located the Southern Ute Indian reservation. These Indians have at times left their reservation and visited the Disappointment section for the purpose of hunting deer and other game which abounds there. The Indian is at no time a favorite among cattlemen or westerners when visiting off the reservation, and many feuds between the cowboys and the Utes