

THE ENEMIES OF CIVILIZED SOCIETY.

THE NEWS has a good many times had occasion to allude to and condemn the cruel, inhuman and unlawful doings of U. S. deputy marshals engaged in the anti-"Mormon" legal crusade which has created so much misery in the community during the last two years. The atrocious conduct perpetrated by some of that class of officials at Parowan, some time ago, has been to some extent described in these columns. We are now enabled to present it in greater detail, as depicted and sworn to by one of the victims. The doings of these men can scarcely be perused without arousing a feeling of indignation toward them, mingled with pity for those who were subjected to the cruelty and indignities heaped upon them. Such barbarous conduct must bring about its own reward by causing those who engaged in it to be viewed as they should be in every part of the civilized world—as the enemies of peace and common decency. The following is the

AFFIDAVIT.

On the morning of December 12th, 1885, I was engaged making my bed in my bedroom, when a strange man rushed in sans ceremonie not even the usual rap to announce his coming, and served a warrant of arrest upon me. I asked him by what authority he did so; he replied that of a deputy marshal. I then asked his name, to which he responded, George Warren. He then asked me to accompany him three or four blocks to a harness shop so that he could put me under the same guard with Mr. L. D. Watson, whom he had previously arrested. I told him I would rather not go with him as I did not think I would be safe in his company. "I added Mr. Warren, although I never saw you before I am well acquainted with your reputation, which is that of a very bad man, and will not be seen walking with you unless you furnish proof that I am not acting in compliance with the law." He tried for a long time to persuade me to go. At last he grew quite warm and asked me if I didn't understand that I was in his charge and that he could force me to go. I told him "I understood that he had read a warrant of arrest to me but it didn't say that I must promenade Parowan streets with him," he said hotly "I don't want you to promenade the streets with me, but if you won't go to the shop you must go to Mr. S. Burton (an apostate) I'll turn you over to him." I answered "If there was any business to be transacted between Mr. Burton and myself that he could fetch the gentleman to my house." By this time marshals Thompson and S. Burton had arrived. These two then decided to guard me while the others completed the raid. Some time after dinner Warren returned with Delilah Clark. Later on Burton came bringing Sarah Hulet. The officers then told us we must go to Beaver, a distance of 35 miles, that night, it was then between 3 and 4 o'clock. Not one of us felt able to undertake the ride at such a late hour on such a cold night. Delilah Clark having a babe but four months old, and had buried three out of five little ones, the last one dying when she was from home endeavoring to evade the officers, we begged and pleaded with them, to let us remain until the morning, when we would be ready as early as they would wish to travel. Our lady friends implored with weeping and promises that we should go on the morrow. Men offered any and everything they possessed as surety for our appearance the next day, it being Saturday night we all knew no business would be transacted the next day, Sunday, but tears, prayers, not even money, could change their heartless plans. The mother of the delicate babe asked "if she could have a lady friend in attendance to help care for her child, as she did not wish to take it into court, or wherever she would be requested to go. Thompson savagely replied, "We have no money to hire conveyances to haul friends around." She then, in the most humble terms, asked: "Will you try to get as comfortable a vehicle as you can for us to ride in?" knowing there was not a "Mormon" in the place owning a carriage that would refuse its use for our benefit. He answered sarcastically, "Yes under the circumstances." In a few moments a miserable looking cart drove up with seats that had scarcely any backs, very high above the box, no cover or protection from the piercing wind of any kind, for two females, each six months advanced in pregnancy, beside the mother and frail babe. We told the marshals we could never endure the fatigue of such a ride, to say nothing of the exposure on such a bitter night. The prosecuting attorney, the physician and people protested, so finally a carriage was procured of Delilah Clark's brother. We got in and at sundown started off with a Mormon apostate deputy marshal, armed and mounted on horseback on either side of us, the son of an apostate driving the team.

After an hour's drive the weather moderated, so thanks to our unfeeling escort, making it more tolerable. We arrived between 12 and 1 o'clock. We were driven immediately to Judge Boreman's residence, where we halted for Marshal Thompson, to announce the arrival of three desperadoes. Judging from the time we were kept shaking in the cold, his majesty was very hard to awaken or it was difficult to find a place secure enough for the captured prisoners. Thompson finally emerged and gave orders for us to be

taken to the sheriff. On arrival that official was quickly brought from his slumbering couch by the announcement that the marshals had brought three prisoners to be delivered into his charge. He hurriedly drew on his pants and rushed forth, expecting to take three ruffians to the jail, when he discovered these to be dejected ones were only helpless, inoffensive females. He invited us into the house. Not expecting strangers nor being prepared to accommodate them, it was a puzzling question what to do with us, as their beds were too limited to divide. After considering until after three o'clock we decided to make beds the best we could with two quilts and a pair of blankets we had taken. Had our beds been of down it might have been easier for our bodies, but with the anxiety of wondering what was to be the result of our being brought there and thinking of our little ones that had been so unexpectedly robbed of both a father's and mother's care, rest was far from us. After arising on Sunday Sheriff Hutchings went to the Judge to find out when and where we would be required to appear. On his return we gladly received the tidings that we were only to go to a private office to give bonds for our appearance when the offenders were caught (the indictments having been found some months previously). All that day we were kept under guard, though several different parties sent invitations for us to go to their homes, where we would have been comfortably provided for. Monday, per appointment, we were on hand at 9 o'clock sharp when the judge sent word that we must appear in open court at 10, one hour later. After being on exhibition all the forenoon, we were each requested to give \$500 bail. After securing this we were discharged, and informed that we would receive no fee, and that we were dependent upon our own resources for getting home. The carriage was in our charge, but we had no team, not a cent of money, nor any one to appeal to. The driver who took us told us he was not going to have anything more to do with the business, as he was afraid his conduct would kill his mother, and would gladly get a team and return with us, he being anxious to get back. We consented, as it was the only course left us to pursue, for we could not even be kept as prisoners longer, so with our reformed driver we left Beaver and were just beginning to be calmed down comfortably when we heard a voice calling Mr. Burton, who halted. The person asked if he could get a ride, as he had started on foot to Silver Lake, a distance of 95 miles and wished to get there that night (the day being then far advanced into the afternoon.) Of course Burton consented, thereby carrying out his part of the programme, when in jumped deputy marshal Gleason. We knew well enough what their arrangements were, and told them so, though they denied the charge. However, we somewhat baffled their plans by neither party alighting at their home, and immediately sending word to the gentlemen they were after.

EMILY A. CRANE WATSON.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, ss County of Iron.

Personally appeared before the subscribed Wm. Davenport, a Justice of the Peace, duly commissioned, this 5th day of May, A. D. 1886, Emily A. Crane Watson, who upon her oath says that the statements contained in the foregoing affidavit are positively true of her own personal knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand at my office.
WM. DAVENPORT,
J. P., in and for Parowan City.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

HEBER CITY, May 4th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The Thirty-fifth Quarterly Conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion, convened at Heber City, at 10 a. m. May 1st, 1886. Present on the stand, A. Hatch, President of the Stake, and Counselors, Patriarch Thomas Hicken, members of the High Council, Presidents of quorums, the Ward Bishops, their Counselors and others.

After the usual exercises, President Hatch said he was thankful that he had the privilege of meeting again in Conference, and that health prevailed to so great an extent. He referred to the many blessings we enjoyed, and thought we ought to feel extremely thankful, advised the Saints to be kind to one another, and gave some good instructions to the Bishops, Presidents of the various Quorums, and the people's duties toward them.

Bishop Murdoch, Duke, Cluff and Clegg reported their various Wards as being in a good healthful condition, unity and good feeling prevailed, and all the various institutions progressing.

Elder George Wilson made some excellent remarks on the apostacy of the Church after the days of the early Apostles, the necessity of continual revelation, the views of the Christian world in relation to the same, and the restoration of the fullness of the everlasting Gospel in these last days.

Singing. Benediction by Elder John Duke.

2 p. m.—During the afternoon, Bishops Vanwagener and Moon reported their wards, health, peace and pros-

perity prevailing, and the Saints generally alive to their duties.

Pres. J. M. Murdoch reported the High Priests' quorum. Said he was much pleased with the reports of the Bishops and to know that the brethren were doing as well as they were.

Pres. Michie reported the Seventies. Said they were trying to live their religion, and for the last two years there had not existed any trouble among them. There were 65 members enrolled in their quorum, and gave a very good account of their meetings and present condition.

President Hatch desired the Bishops to be exact in keeping their records, and if any of the Saints wanted to leave this cold country and go to a warmer one, to report to the Presidency.

Elder W. McDonald reported the Elders Quorum, said he had been away most of the Winter, but from what he had learned, many of them had done well, but some had not.

Brother Wootton spoke of the district schools throughout the county, gave his experience in school matters, which was very good, and would be profitable to the school system if carried out.

At 7:30 p. m. a Priesthood meeting was held, there was a very full attendance. After the usual exercises, and some business pertaining to the Ward was attended to, President S. B. Young, who had arrived in the evening and dressed in Priesthood. Advised the brethren to root out everything that was offensive to the Spirit of God, and clothe themselves with the mantle of righteousness.

Sunday morning, 10 a. m. Opened by singing, "Hark, ye mortals, hark, be still." Prayer by J. M. Murdoch. Singing; after which S. J. Wulg reported the Stake Sunday Schools, and gave some timely instructions to the youth.

J. H. Moulton reported the Y. M. M. I. Associations as in a flourishing condition.

Elder Joseph Murdoch reported the Second Quorum of Elders, giving a favorable report.

President Alexander, felt glad to meet with the Saints, and advised the young to be alive to their duties, and take advantage of the means that was held out for their benefit and improvement.

President Giles made some remarks on the Stake House, and gave an account of the financial condition of the same.

President S. B. Young considered there was great need of a larger house to meet in, from the crowded house before him, and numbers that could not get in, even to the door. He gave a description of our situation years ago, and contrasted it with the present. Read the Word of Wisdom given to the Prophet Joseph in 1833, and made some excellent remarks on the same.

Benediction by Bishop W. Forman.

1:30 p. m. After the usual exercises the Sacrament was administered. Bishop Nuttall reported the Wallsburg Ward favorably.

Elders Brim and Cluff, returned missionaries from the Sandwich Islands, gave a very interesting account of their late missions.

President S. B. Young delivered a very interesting discourse on the Priesthood.

The General and Local Authorities were presented and sustained.

After singing, benediction was offered by Patriarch Thomas Hicken. Conference adjourned for three months.

HENRY CLEGG, Clerk.

THE BURNING OF THE LOGAN TEMPLE MILL.

THE FACTS ASCERTAINED.

On or about the first of March rumors reached those in this city having in charge the saw mill known as the Temple Mill, that it was burned. It was not thought safe, however, to send any one to investigate on account of snow slides, until recently, when two men were sent up the cañon to ascertain the facts. It was found that the entire mill was burned with the exception of the penstock and flume. The loss is estimated at \$3,000. Tracks of two men were found in the snow leading from the mouth of the right-hand forks of Logan Cañon to the mill and back to the forks again. It is evident that carelessness in leaving fire through camping was not the cause of the burning, for the parties could have stopped in one of the cook houses near the mill. Indications are that the work was that of an incendiary. It is to be hoped that the parties who did the deed will be discovered and punished as they deserve to be.

The Temple Mill is so widely known that a few points regarding its construction would not be out of place here. In the early commencement of the work upon the Logan Temple, it was known that a large amount of lumber would be needed in the construction of the building, and the idea suggested itself to the superintendent that a mill would be just the thing to obtain the lumber. The suggestion received proper endorsement and on May 9th, 1877, Supt. C. O. Card and Bishop Thos. X. Smith selected the site. They returned to Logan, and two days later Supt. Card and Joseph Foster with teams and pack animals necessary conveyed to the place selected as the mill site, B. M. Lewis, Paul Cardon, George Batt and Edwin Clark, who immediately commenced the labors necessary to securing the location and

erecting the mill. Paul Cardon cut the first tree, the bark of which was used to shingle the first shanty built. Supt. Card and Joseph Foster returned to Logan, leaving the others at work.

On the 4th day of November, 1877, C. O. Card sawed the first board. The mill was a success in and in furnishing material for the building of the Temple. It gave men who had no ready means to donate to the construction of that magnificent building an opportunity to give their labor to good advantage, in getting out logs, hauling lumber, etc.

The Temple Mill will occupy a prominent place in their memory, while they will regret to know that it has been destroyed, doubtless at the hands of contemptible incendiaries, yet they will rejoice in knowing that it filled the mission for which it was especially constructed.—Logan Journal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 12.—The strike of the sugar refiners in Brooklyn has ended. The strikers surrendered unconditionally and have asked for work. Those who are taken back will be paid \$1.45 a day instead of \$1.35 as formerly. The hours of labor will be more reasonable and payments be made twice a month. What the men struck for practically was a recognition of the right of their union to dictate terms, and there they have failed.

ROLLO, Mo., 12.—A report comes from Vichy Springs, 12 miles north of Rollo, that the greater part of that town was destroyed by the storm last night. A majority of the residences and many business blocks were unroofed and almost completely demolished, but no lives were lost and only four persons injured, and they not seriously.

Atchison, Ks., 12.—An 11 o'clock yesterday morning a severe cyclone struck the town of Nortonville, 17 miles southwest of this city, doing an immense amount of damage.

The brick block which had just been completed by McCarthy & Layson, was completely wrecked. The Bank building adjoining this was also demolished. Many dwelling houses were unroofed and almost totally destroyed. Reports from the surrounding country state that the damage to property was very great.

Green Ridge, Mo., 12.—This village suffered severely by yesterday's storm. Houses were removed from their foundations, out-buildings destroyed, fences blown down and great damage done to fruit and shade trees. The glass in the windows of nearly every building in town exposed to the force of the storm was shattered by the hail, no lives were lost.

Osage City, Mo., 12.—A violent storm struck this place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, lasting about an hour and a half during which time the rain poured in torrents so that within ten minutes from the time it began the streets and fields were flooded and covered with water; fences were torn down, trees uprooted and blown in every direction. The Osage River has flooded its banks two miles south of here, causing immense damage, driving many from their homes. Crops in the surrounding country will prove a total loss.

Kansas City, 12.—The search in the ruins of the buildings wrecked in yesterday's storm was continued until after midnight and resumed this morning. The bodies of the dead children are all out of the Lathrop school building, but three men are still missing, who are supposed to have been in the Oswald factory building. A meeting will be held this afternoon to provide temporary quarters for the county and court officials and to decide on their future action. The records and papers, all of which are saved, will be removed to some convenient building. The Western Union Telegraph officials report their wires are being rapidly replaced and they expect to clear business during the day.

NEW YORK, 12.—John Most, anarchist agitator, was arrested last night at 7 o'clock, at the house of Mrs. Fischer, No. 193 Allen Street. Five detectives and Inspector Byrnes made the arrest. Most endeavored to elude the officers by crawling under the bed of one of the female inmates of the house, and with whom he is said to have long been intimate. The detectives seized the anarchist a few hours after having located him, and when the apostle of anarchy was pulled by the heels from under the bed he presented a sorry spectacle. His bullet head and puffy jaws were covered with dust and dirt, and his eyes were large with craven fear. He recovered, however, sufficiently to wave his arm aloft and shout a demand of liberty for the people. He was handcuffed and taken to police headquarters, where he was locked up, a picture of dejection. Most, since he went into hiding, has spent much of his time in Newark, New Jersey and Jersey City Heights. He was found by tracking a man who sells him white paper for his anarchist paper. In the house where Most was arrested were found a Winchester repeating rifle with bayonets and books upon dynamite bombs and kindred topics.

Herr Most spent part of last night in a cell at police headquarters, bitterly denouncing the police for his arrest. He called for Brady repeatedly, but it was not given him. This morning he stormed because he had to wipe his

face after washing on a common towel and eat prison fare. He was to-day taken to the photograph gallery and pictured. A copy will be sent to the police of all large cities, as is done with bad criminals. Later Most was taken to the court and arraigned to plead to the indictment found against him by the grand jury.

CHICAGO, 12.—The following circular with a picture of Parsons has been sent out to all principal cities and towns:

"Arrest for murder and inciting to riot, A. R. Parsons, about 35 or 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, slim built, 140 pounds weight, dark hair tinged with gray, dark moustache, dyed black, known through the country as the labor agitator, Socialist and Anarchist and one of the leaders and incendiary orators who caused the riot and massacre in Chicago on Tuesday night, May 4.

"FREDERICK EBERSOLD, "General Superintendent of Police."

KANSAS CITY, 12.—Meager reports are received here regarding the storm elsewhere.

At Monticello, Kansas, the Times' special reports a total damage of about \$40,000. The depot and flouring mills were wrecked at Parkville on the Council Bluffs road.

The destruction at Wyandotte, Ks., will probably aggregate \$10,000.

At St. Joseph there was a heavy rain storm but the damage is probably not very great.

The storm did not reach Atchison. A merchant of Odessa, Mo., who arrived here to-night reports the storm very severe there, the wrecking of five churches, two warehouses and several buildings. He places the damage from \$24,000 upward.

Evansville, Ind., 12.—A very severe storm with violent wind, rain and lightning visited here last evening, doing damage amounting to about \$50,000. The African Baptist Church, a large brick building was crushed in, and several persons preparing for a festival narrowly escaped with their lives.

Indianapolis, Ind., 12.—A report to the Associated Press from Williamsport, Ind., says: A cyclone struck this place this evening destroying everything in its track. Several houses and barns in the north end of town were carried away. It seemed to have formed about two miles northwest of town and took a southwesterly direction, traveling about 30 miles an hour, striking the extreme north end of this place.

Reports come from Attica, about two miles east of here, that it struck that place about the centre of the town and destroyed several of the business buildings, including a new mill, the Revere House, and the Chicago and Great Southern Railroad offices. The wagon road over the Wabash River was torn down. Several persons were on the bridge at the time it went down, and all are supposed to have been killed. At this place two brick houses belonging to Henry Butt were torn down and Mrs. Butt was badly injured. Aside from these people this place escaped injury.

Dayton, Ohio, 12.—A fearful thunder storm visited this city this evening at 8:20 o'clock and at 10 is still in progress. The electrical display was decidedly brilliant and the rainfall very heavy, flooding many cellars in various parts of the city, particularly along the business houses on Main Street, between Third and Fourth. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars. The storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, which lasted about ten minutes. The hailstones were very large and solid, and there was great damage to windows, shrubbery, flowers and fruit.

CINCINNATI, O., 13.—There is no telegraphic communication with Xenia or Dayton, but from railroad officials it is ascertained that the culverts under the railroad were choked up creating immense reservoirs, which finally broke the embankment and rushed through the town tearing down trees and washing away houses. Twenty persons are reported killed and a large number injured. The fearful wind blew down trees and telegraph poles until there was no communication with Cincinnati whatever. The Little Miami railroad started its eastern trains two hours late this morning going by way of Muskingum Valley.

CINCINNATI, 13.—Only the mere outlines of the great disaster are yet obtainable. From these it appears that the rainfall last night was the worst ever known in that part of the State. It was like a lengthened cloud burst, beginning at 8 o'clock and continuing until after 10. Shawnee Run, which runs through a portion of the town, with cottages built on its banks rose to an unprecedented height. Exactly how the great volume of water acted, whether by being dammed and then breaking, or by its direct course, is not yet known, but from 50 to 100 buildings were swept from their foundations and the inmates suddenly found themselves helpless in the angry flood. How many lives are lost is not yet known, but at 12:30 the rescuing parties had rescued 24 bodies. It was estimated that a number more would yet be found. The storm is described as the most disastrous ever known. On the Little Miami Railroad the nearest approach any train could make to the city was three miles. The bridges are all washed away and in places the track was also taken; trees were blown down, fences destroyed and crops ruined. It will require several days to repair the railroad.

DAYTON, Ohio, 13.—The storm last night resulted in considerable damage.