

upon the history of the Cherokee Indians; the recounting of the manner in which they had progressed from their savage condition, four centuries ago, to their present standard of civilization, through poverty, misfortune and war; the bright prospect which appeared to be in future, judging by the event which had brought the people together; and the advantages which the Cherokees enjoyed above the bulk of Indians in erecting and establishing such institutions of learning.

While a nominal fee is to be charged those who attend the seminary and are capable of paying their tuition, there are also provisions made for the education of those whose parents are unable to pay for the training of their children, there being an opportunity for fifty of this class to obtain a three years' course; then fifty others can be provided for. The seminary opens in September, with suitable professors engaged in each department for properly conducting the institution; and the faculty of teachers to be employed exhibits the extent and nature of the broad field which these Indians desire to open in their midst.

The programme of the day concluded with a dinner consisting of barbecued beef and bread, free to all who wished to partake. Then the doors of the seminary were thrown open and the public permitted to view the interior. Thus ended an interesting and eventful occurrence in the history of the Cherokee nation.

An item worthy of mention was the singing of twelve Cherokee boys, in their own language; and, in fact, the Indians have, as a class, a remarkable taste and ability to sing. We could not but notice a remark of one of the orators, who stated that the origin of the American Indians and their early history were mysteries to all people. To many of themselves this may appear true, for little do they know, as yet, that there has been for years in the hands of the "Mormon" people a full and complete record of whom the Indians are, where they came from, and what their future is destined to be. And while now many reject that inspired record and despise those who proclaim its truth, future years will unveil their eyes and reveal to them the reason of their former darkness and sufferings; and how the curse pronounced upon their fathers for wickedness, will be removed—all in accordance with the plan traced out for them to walk in by Him whose reign is supreme.

A. M. F.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, May 10, 1889.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Edmunds Law Prosecutions.

The following items which properly come within the record of "Edmunds Law Prosecutions," were not so placed in the WEEKLY at the time they occurred:

On Apr. 24 Bedson Eardley, of the Seventh Ward, was arrested on a charge of adultery. The offense is alleged to have been committed by the defendant with his plural wife. The accused was taken before Commissioner Norrell, and waived examination. He gave bail in the sum of \$1500 to await the action of the grand jury. Two witnesses, J. C. Mather and H. Van Dam, were summoned, and were called before the grand jury.

At Provo, April 24, in the case of United States vs. Julius Nielsen, the defendant received for adultery with his plural wife a sentence of twenty-seven months in the penitentiary.

About 7:30 p. m. Apr. 24, three of Marshal Dyer's deputies made an incursion into the Sixteenth Ward. The object of the raid was to search for President Joseph F. Smith and to subpoena members of his family as witnesses before the grand jury. About 9 o'clock the deputies proceeded to search President Smith's premises, the houses being ransacked. The objects of the search were not found. An old gentleman, Mr. Lampson, and Mrs. Lewis and another lady were subpoenaed to appear before the grand inquisitors next day.

At Ogden, on the 6th of May, the following parties were arraigned on the charge of unlawful cohabitation and pleaded guilty: Eugene Campbell, Arthur Farrell, Alex Hill, Richard Jessop, Rasmus N. Jepperson, Jeppe Jeppeson, Jas. Hansen and Wm. C. Brown. Sentence in each case was set for May 27th.

The following was done at Ogden on May 7:

In the cases of the United States vs. Orson Smith (two cases), Samuel N. Lee, Phineas Cook, unlawful cohabitation, John Girard, adultery, and Catherine Gnehl, fornication, May 13th was set for defendants to plead.

In the cases of the United States vs. Wm. Evans, perjury, Hans I. Nielson and Abram Chadwick, unlawful cohabitation, May 13th was set as the day on which defendants were to be arraigned.

At Ogden, on the 9th of May, the case of the United States vs. Chas. O. Ronquist, unlawful cohabitation, was called for trial. After hearing the testimony on both sides, the court instructed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant, which they did, and Ronquist was discharged and the sureties exonerated.

At Ogden, on the 10th of May, the case of the United States vs. Thomas Wilson of Ogden, unlawful cohabitation, was called for trial, while awaiting the arrival of witnesses in the McFarland case. It was represented that the first wife was dead and that defendant had married the second wife. Upon this showing the case was dismissed.

On Saturday, May 11, Bedson Eardley, of the Seventh Ward, and his plural wife were arrested by

Deputy Marshal Cannon. The late grand jury found an indictment against Mr. Eardley, charging him with adultery with his second wife, who was indicted for fornication. Mr. Eardley gave \$1500 bonds for himself and \$500 for his plural wife.

The following was done at Ogden on May 11:

One case of the United States vs. Moroni Marriott, unlawful cohabitation, was ordered dismissed, it being an indictment brought under the segregation system. Another case of unlawful cohabitation against Mr. Marriott was continued for the term.

The case of the United States vs. James N. Hansen, unlawful cohabitation, was put upon trial and a jury impaneled. The defendant took the stand himself and testified that he had lived and associated with the women named in the indictment, as his wives, thus confirming the charge. The jury on this evidence returned a verdict of guilty. Sentence was set for May 25th.

F. A. Nielson was arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, to which he pleaded guilty. Sentence set for May 25th.

The case of the United States vs. C. O. Folkman, unlawful cohabitation, was ordered continued for the term.

Bent Peterson, who, on May 9, withdrew his plea of not guilty and entered one of guilty of unlawful cohabitation, was arraigned for sentence. He made a statement in answer to questions by the court. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and the payment of a fine of \$100 and costs.

Thomas Bullock was called for sentence, having formerly pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs of the court.

The following business was transacted before Judge Henderson at Ogden April 13:

The case of the United States vs. Wm. Williams was dismissed, on a showing that defendant had formerly been convicted on an indictment covering a portion of the time named in the present charge.

Severin N. Lee was arraigned on a charge of unlawful cohabitation to which he pleaded guilty. Sentence was set for May 23d.

The case of the United States vs. Archibald McFarland, unlawful cohabitation, was called for trial and a jury was called but not sworn. Before concluding the empanelling of the jury it was learned that the wrong witness had been called; a sister to the alleged plural wife had been subpoenaed in place of the latter, so the case was continued for the term.

The case of the United States vs. Niels P. Olsen, adultery, was placed on trial. A jury was empaneled and the first witness called was the alleged plural wife, Elsa Olsen. The gist of her testimony was to the effect that during the past six years or more she had not lived in Utah, while defendant was a resident at