

rabid. The presence of the army had an effect, I think. I don't remember that it had. There was a proposition to make Col. Steptoe governor, and it was desired to make a favorable impression on him. Before he went away he endorsed Brigham Young for reappointment as Governor. I have heard that such a paper was signed. I did not hear him asked to sign it, nor do I know that he was asked to sign it. It was signed.

LeGrand Young—That is the first time I have had a direct response. And I move that all the hearsay about this be stricken out.

Court—Let it be stricken out.

Lawrence—I cannot say but that Colonel Steptoe prepared and signed that paper of his own free choice, and on his own volition.

To the court, Mr. Lawrence said—I have heard sermons on how the people should act toward the government. The spirit and purport were to prejudice the people against the government. There was nothing said of duty to the government. The teachings were to be true to the Priesthood. The feeling of the people, had it not been for the teachings, would have been friendly. When the army came, the feeling was not friendly. Since I left the Church, the feeling of the people has been one of friendliness. I believe the Mormon people want to be friendly to the government. But they are taught that their first duty is to the Church.

Court—What has been the feeling—friendly or hostile. Is there a feeling of willingness to obey the laws of the United States, or is the feeling one of antagonism?

Lawrence—If they felt they were free from the Church, they would like to be friendly.

Dickson—The "Mormons" as a class, think the government is unfriendly to them, do they not?

Lawrence—I do not want to be unfair to the "Mormons." Many of them feel that way, and many of them want to be friendly to the government.

Baskin tried to shut off the attorneys for the defense by saying they would never get through, when they wanted to cross-examine Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Thurman—Do you mean to say that if a man is loyal to the government he would be cut off?

Lawrence—He probably would not be cut off, but if he was not true to the Church in any issue, he would lose the confidence of the Church.

To R. W. Young—The criticism of the Mormons is on those who have administered the laws, and not adverse to the Constitution. They claim that by wicked men they have been deprived of their rights.

Court—Would a Mormon preacher, in your opinion, dare to advise the Mormons to give up polygamy?

Lawrence—If he should do it without any understanding with the leaders of the Church he would be ostracized. Polygamy is either divine or not divine. Since they believe in the revelation, they must stick to it. I have not heard any

prominent Mormon preach giving up polygamy.

To LeGrand Young—I was not in the volunteer service of the United States. I was not with the company of volunteers that went out in response to the call of President Abraham Lincoln.

#### ARTHUR WILD

testified—I was in Salt Lake in 1879; remember the procession with D. H. Wells, when he came out of imprisonment for contempt. I saw the American flag trailed in the dust. I do not know who trailed it. It was hanging from a wagon. It was in the procession.

To LeGrand Young—I don't know who was holding it. There were lots of United States flags, but no others were trailed. The others were all up. Don't know whether it was a man or woman, a white or black man who carried it. The crowd also hooted when they passed the court house. I've often mentioned the fact. I made the remark that it was a d— shame. I told it about two weeks ago, and was brought here. D. H. Wells was in front of the procession. I don't remember whether or not there was a flag in his wagon. There were many other flags. I am in the saloon business.

To Dickson—Men, women and children were in the procession. Saw no banner with "We believe in polygamy."

P. L. Williams—D. H. Wells was imprisoned for refusing to reveal the endowment ceremonies.

#### MRS. CORNELIA PADDOCK

testified—I saw the procession referred to. The City Council or Fire Department headed the procession. I saw banners with "We will uphold polygamy." Another banner was "We will obey the Priesthood."

Dickson read from the Doctrine and Covenants, page 241, from a revelation given to Joseph Smith by the Lord, verses 18, 21, 26, 27, 28 and 29. He also read from a sermon by President Young, in June, 1857, regarding trading with apostates, in which the speaker said the people could do as they pleased, but should bear the results and not whine over it. Several other extracts were read from the *Journal of Discourses*, by President Young, but Mr. Dickson did not give the references by date. He also read from discourses by Presidents George Q. Cannon, John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff, in the years between 1857 and 1865.

Court took a recess till 2 p. m., when

#### GEORGE WALTON

was called as a witness, and testified—I saw the American flag trailed in the dust in the procession which followed D. H. Wells in May, 1879. As they were passing the Federal Court House they gave a hideous, hissing yell.

To Mr. Thurman—There was a good deal of noise and commotion. I am a bailiff in the Third District Court. I told the attorneys of this three or four days ago.

To the Court—The procession was composed of Mormon people.

#### JUDGE E. D. HOGE

testified that he saw the American flag trailed in the dust on the date named, and also heard the yells.

To Mr. Thurman—There were other American flags, which were flying. The procession was a promiscuous rabble.

To the Court—The procession was about three blocks long; there were 1000 or 2000 people there; don't remember the banner.

#### JUDGE M'BRIDE

testified similarly and said there were demonstrations of derision. It was the largest procession I ever saw in Utah. There were 10,000 or 12,000 people. There was a motto "Polygamy is of God;" another "We will be Faithful to our Religion," and others of that class. D. H. Wells was committed in the case of the United States vs. Miles, who was being tried for polygamy.

#### DEPUTY S. L. SPRAGUE

testified: On the day named there was a card out in front of the court house saying Miles was convicted. Saw the procession, and in front of the court house they shouted. Judge Emerson felt very indignant. All kinds of noises were made.

#### CLAYTON L. BAINES

testified—on the 4th of July, 1885, the flag was half-masted on several places in Salt Lake City. I met Captain Evans, and with a number of others went to the City Hall to see why the flag was at half-mast there. A little while afterward Marshal Phillips and Charles Crow came in. Major Wilkes spoke to Phillips, who said it was a whim of his own; he said some of their best men were in prison. Crow said he would like to see somebody put it up. We started, but the door was locked, and Marshal Ireland and Marshal Phillips went to talk the matter over. Crow put his hand behind him. After we went out Crow said he would see if the marshal wanted the mob dispersed. Afterwards Mr. Ireland came out and said Phillips had agreed to put the flag up within twenty minutes. Flags were also at half mast on the Co-op, at the County Court House, Tabernacle, and News office. We telephoned to Sheriff Groesbeck, who had the flag at the County Court House put up. There was a meeting of Grand Army boys, who sent a committee to Mayor Sharp. I think Phillips served his full term as marshal.

To Mr. Thurman—I inquired who was responsible for the half-masting of the flag. We did not trace it to any one. Did not hear of such a thing happening in any other town in Utah. Did not trace it to any authority in the "Mormon" Church. The mayor and City Council disclaimed any authority for the act. Phillips went up street, and no doubt went to the Tabernacle before he hoisted the flag.

To Baskin—I know the Mormon people; never heard any of them protest; heard the Gentiles protest.

To Thurman—I was with a number of Mormons that day—Crow and others.

To Baskin—There was a big crowd near the Co-op; Baskin