

Monday morning Elder Braley came to our bed room and informed us that there were two constables in the house with warrants for our arrest, on the charge of vagrancy. We dressed as soon as possible and went to meet the constables. One of them arose when we entered the room and read the warrant to us; of course we had to submit to the arrest. The good Christians of this section have been holding a large, protracted meeting, and they all claim to have got sanctified, and some of them got so full of it that they went before the trial justice and got out warrants for our arrest.

We were taken before Trial Justice Taylor and arraigned for trial. Our accuser and the witness, with one exception, were men we had never seen before. But that did not seem to make any difference. They had made up their minds to convict us and they intended to do so—so the judge said to one of our friends. His honor's office, or the court room, was a dingy, dilapidated old hut; in one end was a large stone chimney, with a fire-place large enough to put a good sized load of wood in; close by the chimney corner stood the judge's desk, a flour barrel with one end knocked in; his seat was an old wooden stool, and the rest of us had no seats at all. However, we managed to find a plank about eight feet long, which we stuck through a crack in the hut, and propped the other end up. This served as a seat for the defendants. At the other end of the court room were the accuser, witnesses, constables and spectators, lying around on the floor in every conceivable manner, whittling sticks and squirting their filthy tobacco juice all over the floor.

The constable called the court to order by shouting at the top of his voice, "Hats off." Elder Braley was the first one called for trial. He entered a plea of not guilty. Our accuser was the first witness. He testified that he had only seen the defendant once; he did not know of his having any place of abode in the county or any visible means of support. The other witnesses testified to about the same thing. Elder Braley then proved beyond a doubt that he was a licensed minister of the Gospel and had money sufficient to pay his expenses. After the evidence was all in Elder Braley arose and plead his own case, after which the judge asked the accuser if he had anything to say. He arose and said he did not have much to say, only that we had no right in this country, and he threatened if we did not leave he and his men would put us out in a hurry. The judge just sat and laughed at him. The judge's name is John Taylor; he then said the state had found Elder Braley guilty of vagrancy, and he must pay a fine of \$10 or go to jail for twenty days.

Elder Alvin Smith was then called for trial. He also plead not guilty. The evidence given in his case was similar to that in Elder Braley's. He was convicted and the same fine imposed.

Elder Patrick was the next one on the program. He also plead not guilty. After examining two state witnesses his honor arose and said the state had failed to find a case against him, on the grounds that he was only in the county

on a visit and did not intend to stay long.

Elders Braley and Smith then took an appeal to the court of general session, to be held in Columbia the last of this month. Their bonds were fixed at \$200 each and the court adjourned amid threats of violence, and warning us to leave the county or they would put the buggy tugs on our backs. They said all manner of evil against us falsely, but we refuted their assertions and stood up for the truth, like true Mormon boys.

We then started for Columbia to get a friend to go our bonds. We arrived at Mr. W. H. Bower's, a warm friend to the Elders, at 8:30 p. m. He lives three miles from the city. He said he would only be too pleased to go our bonds or do anything he could to help us. Consequently we all started for Columbia. We arrived there at 9:30 p. m. Mr. Bowers Jr. and Elder Patrick started to hunt for a trial justice to fix the bonds. They hunted until 11 o'clock, but could not find one. In the meantime the constable had committed the Elders to jail until we got the bonds fixed. But as the bonds could not be fixed that night they had to remain there all night.

Next morning early we got the bonds fixed and the Elders liberated. We then hired a lawyer to represent us in the higher court.

The whole thing was a concocted scheme of a mob with a trial justice at their head to get us out of the country. We expect the higher court will overrule the decision of Judge Taylor. All good citizens we have spoken to about it feel indignant. There are some good, kind friends to the servants of God in this country, but there are a great many who love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. Persecution is a heritage of the faithful, and all who live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution. We feel to rejoice that we have been accounted worthy to suffer reproach for the Gospel's sake.

The Elders in this state with one or two exceptions are getting along very nicely in their labors. We have been successful in bringing quite a number into the fold of Christ since the spring opened. This little affair will only have a tendency to spread the truth. When a person kicks a mustard plant the seeds fly, and so it is in this case. Some of the newspapers in this country seem to encourage such proceedings.

Yours in the cause of truth,  
W. G. PATRICK,  
G. L. BRALEY,  
ALVIN SMITH.

### ONE OF OUR ERRORS.

In one of your editorials in the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS of June 5th, referring to the importation of various articles into Utah, an exception might be made to Minnesota flour. The quantity imported is so small that it is scarcely worth notice. There is reason in roasting eggs, and the reason the commercial bakers use it is because of its containing a greater per cent of gluten than the Utah flour. Whether this is owing to the nature of the soil, manner of cultivation or system of grinding, I am not prepared to say. One thing is certain, if mixed in a batch of three sacks, two of Utah and one of

Minnesota, it will turn out, at the lowest estimate, about twenty pounds more bread by reason of its water-absorbing qualities. It greatly improves the bread in nutriment, bulk and appearance, and by reason of its containing a greater amount of gluten will stand out longer under the pressure of fermentation without souring.

The main object in flour milling is to get as near the bran as possible. What is termed shorts lies near the bran and the gluten; the most important part of the wheat berry lies in the shorts. By the improved roller mill process the shorts can be purified and re-ground and mixed with the starchy part of the wheat and labeled high patent. Old time bakers will have cause to remember the kind of flour they had to manipulate, milled in early days under the old style of burr milling in Utah. For the want of proper machinery the shorts went to feed the horses and hogs, leaving little else in the flour except the starch.

The two greatest evils in connection with the old burr mill system were low milling and fast grinding. In the first, some millers would grind so low as to grind a part of the bran and darken the flour; in the second, some millers would grind fast, beyond the capacity of the burrs, in order to make up time, heating the product to such a degree as to destroy the essential oil of the grain. When this kind of flour came into the hands of the commercial baker it puzzled him to find out whether the flour or the yeast was at fault. The Minnesota wheat, so far as I understand, is milled by the Hungarian process. If there are any millers in Utah who understand that process and have the proper machinery, instead of importing the flour they could import Minnesota wheat and mill it here, which would be cheaper.

This much from "an old dough head."  
Respectfully yours,  
A. CROLL.

### WEATHER AND CROPS.

George N. Salisbury, United States Weather Bureau director, has issued the following weather and crop bulletin for the past week:

The first two days of the week were warm; the remaining days were very cool for the season, being ten to fifteen degrees below the normal. The features of the week were the heavy rain on the 7th and 8th, and the general frosts from the 6th to the 9th in different localities, being severest on the 9th.

The week was favorable for small grain, only. Both spring and fall wheat look fine. Winter wheat is headed, or heading out generally, and barley also. The rain (in localities an inch or nearly) benefited grain very much. The frosts, especially the severe one of the 8th and 9th, killed potatoes and tomatoes to the ground, nipped other vegetables, lucern and corn, and in some places damaged fruit. Alfalfa cutting has begun. In localities the crop will be heavy. Strawberries are abundant, and of fine quality.

Wasatch—Rain on 6, 7, 8, and snow squalls. Highest 86, lowest 26. Heavy frost 9th, proving disastrous to tender vegetation. Potatoes killed to ground.