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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, DECEMBER 13.

To Be Re-Established.

The Ogden Herald says that it is understood that in a few days the post office in Eden, Weber County, which was lately discontinued, will be re-established. It will be a great convenience to which our Eden friends are fully entitled.

Paid the Bills.

Last evening Roswell Rogers was brought up from Utah County by Sheriff Burt for obtaining goods without paying for them. Today he was taken to Murray, Salt Lake County for preliminary examination, but on paying for the goods he had obtained the prosecution was dropped, and he was released.

Stockyards at Logan.

Up to the present the capital of Cache County has been without stockyards at the U. & N. depot, to the great inconvenience of cattlemen. The attention of the railway officials has been called to the matter, and relief has been assured at last, by a direct order from the Union Pacific officers to erect stockyards sufficient for eight cars, at Logan, at once.

Shot His Arm Off.

Yesterday Charles Gilmore, of North Point, Salt Lake County, met with a serious accident. He was out hunting, and in raising his shotgun the weapon was accidentally discharged. The lead took effect in his elbow, tearing away the muscles and a portion of the bone in the upper part of the right arm, and making a frightful wound. Dr. J. S. Richards, of this city, was sent for, and found it necessary to amputate the injured limb, which was done last evening.

Reorganized.

Yesterday (Dec. 12) at a meeting of the Saints of Herriman, Salt Lake County, the Bishopric of that Ward was reorganized. Brother Robert Danzle was selected to fill the office of Bishop, made vacant by the death of the late Bishop Crane, and James G. Crane and James S. Crane were chosen as his counselors. All were sustained in these positions by the unanimous vote of the Saints. The organization was effected by Apostle H. J. Grant, President Angus M. Cannon, High Councilor Elias Morris and others, who also made appropriate remarks and gave the people timely instruction.

Attempted Robbery.

Last night, between 1 and 2 o'clock, Miss Ada Jones, at the postoffice, was aroused from her sleep by an unusual noise, proceeding from somebody trying to raise the window. Though frightened almost to death, the lady summoned courage enough to rise and investigate the situation. Upon so doing she found that the window had been raised about six inches, and two men, the features of whom she could not discern, were preparing to enter. She bravely commanded them to leave, and on perceiving that they were detected, the two scoundrels disappeared. Miss Jones then went out to find some help, and a gentleman in the neighborhood came to the office and fired a gun as a signal that an approach now was not safe. —*Manti Sentinel*, December 9th.

More of the Boy Burglars.

The investigations of the police into the operations of the gang of boy thieves recently assailed are bringing out some lively developments. A few nights since Z. C. M. I. warehouse on Second East Street was entered through a back window, and six sacks of peaches, valued at about \$50, stolen. Today all but one of the burglars were safely lodged in the city jail, and it is probable that the one now at large, Henry Wilson, will be there before morning. There were nine boys, ranging from 12 to 16 years, engaged in the crime: Gustave Johnson, Benjamin Squires, John Squires, Henry Tremayne, Harry Wilson, Fred Tremayne, George Wiscombe, Gilbert and M. Caldwell. The last four are now serving out a sentence for stealing chickens. All of those in custody have confessed to their complicity in the crime. They sold the fruit at a store on Second South Street.

Another Cause of Diphtheria.

The causes of diphtheria, like the remedies for the dread scourge, are without number. But it is as well that we consider all suggestions under that head, since no harm is likely to result therefrom, even if no good should be produced.

A writer in an eastern exchange reports a prominent doctor as saying that the fumes of kerosene, when a lamp is turned low, are likely to cause diphtheria. The New York board of health a few years ago decided that to this, more than any other cause, the prevalence of this disease was to be attributed. This is given as accounting for the fact that diphtheria generally begins to spread with the advent of short days and long nights. Children dislike to go to bed in the dark, and the kind mother lets the lamp remain in the bedroom, usually turning down the flame, so that the light shall not keep the child awake. Many bedrooms are thus semi-lighted all night, and the windows being closed, or raised but slightly, the atmospheric condition is slightly deadly. A turned down kerosene lamp is a magazine of deadly gas that the healthiest lungs cannot safely be exposed to.

Swallowed Poison.

Last Saturday night, at a late hour, John Malan, a simple-minded young man of this city, was arrested by a policeman on a charge of assaulting a boy. The action in the question consists of having struck a boy on the head with a stick, while engaged in a dispute with the youngster. Malan was allowed to go home, and was to appear at the police court Monday morning for a hearing. He is a man about 28 years of age, and has had considerable trouble in his life, having lost his wife by death a few years ago.

On Saturday he brooded over his troubles, and on Monday morning he went to some of his friends and bade them good bye, telling them he would not see them again. He then went home and swallowed some aconite, with intent to kill himself. As soon as the facts were discovered, Dr. Powers was summoned, and applying the proper remedies he soon had the patient on the road to recovery. A reporter called at the family residence last evening and found him on the road to health, and it will doubtless not be long before he will be himself again. —*Ogden Herald*.

The New Railway Time Table.

The change in the running of the Union Pacific trains, which will take place on Sunday next, December 18th, will necessitate a revision of the local time table. The overland westbound trains will arrive in Ogden at night, instead of in the morning, at about 8:30 and 11:30 p. m. To meet this change the Utah Central has issued a new time card, which goes into effect next Sunday. On that day, and until further notice, trains will leave this city for Ogden as follows: Park City, Utah & Northern and Local Express, 8:10 p. m.; Atlantic and Pacific Express, 8:30 p. m.; Atlantic Express, 8:03 a. m. Returning from Ogden trains will arrive at 1:10 a. m., 11:10 a. m., and 7:20 p. m.

The exact time of the arrival and departure of the Utah & Northern trains, at Ogden, has not been definitely settled, but it is a certainty that the passenger will leave Ogden in the morning and arrive in the evening, thereby removing the present cause of complaint, and giving to Cache County a good passenger service.

The Change of Time.

Vice President Potter of the Union Pacific has gained his point with the managers of the Chicago roads in the making of time for the new trains. Commencing with a week from Sunday next, the Milwaukee, Rock Island and Northwestern roads intend to start out their fast trains from Chicago at 7:30 p. m., reaching Omaha at 11:30 a. m. the next day. They make the trip in sixteen hours, one hour better than the present time on the Burlington, and five to six hours better than the

present time on the three roads first named. The Burlington will meet this time by either a change or an additional train. A rapid transfer of overland passengers will be made at this city, the through checking system enabling it, and at noon the Union Pacific limited train will start west. It will reach Cheyenne at 11:25 p. m. and San Francisco at 11 a. m. The rate of speed is the same as at present. The limited train from San Francisco will reach Omaha under the new schedule at 3 o'clock p. m. This will make a close connection with the train which leaves for Chicago at 3:30 and reaches there at 8 a. m. The Union Pacific's present time for limited trains will be taken by the ordinary overland trains and vice versa; in other words, it is a complete change about for the four overland trains. —*Omaha World*, December 9th.

First District Court.

The case of Andrew J. Kershaw, who was charged with adultery with Mary Ramsden Kershaw, occupied most of the time in the First District Court, at Ogden, yesterday. A jury was impaneled, and considerable evidence was taken. Assistant District Attorney Hiles appeared for the prosecution and J. N. Kimball, Esq., for the defendant. The case went to the jury late in the afternoon and that body soon returned with a verdict of guilty. December 23 was the date fixed for sentence to be passed.

The People vs. P. Fervende; defendant found guilty of assault.

U. S. vs. James Bywater, adultery; arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty.

U. S. vs. F. L. Polt, arraigned and plea of not guilty entered.

Olive Pitkin vs. Ammon Pitkin; suit for divorce; order of default entered.

U. S. vs. Vando Bowers; continued for the term.

U. S. vs. Mary Emma Ramsden; fornication; dismissed.

Jacob Strull, who had been found guilty of fornication, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the penitentiary; he was brought to Salt Lake on the evening train.

U. S. vs. A. J. Kershaw, unlawful cohabitation; arraigned, and plea of not guilty entered.

U. S. vs. Lorenzo Waldram, polygamy; arraigned and took the statutory time to plead.

U. S. vs. Lorenzo Waldram, unlawful cohabitation; arraigned and took statutory time to plead.

U. S. vs. Daniel F. Thomas, unlawful cohabitation; arraigned and took the statutory time to plead.

The Heine Concert.

Had it not been for the inclement weather last evening the Presbyterian Church would probably have been filled to overflowing, with an audience eager to hear the wonderful Heine. As it was, a good-sized audience was present, and their satisfaction with the entertainment was complete, though a more critical assembly is seldom seen in this city. Mrs. Heine sings contralto quite unexceptionably, though her forte is the piano. She plays with a sprightly, vigorous style, and a taste and skill that mark her an artist. Miss Heine sings beautifully. Her voice rivals the tones of the violin in smoothness, clearness, softness, sympathy and accuracy of register. She sang several pieces, winning hearty applause with each, and recited "Joshua Bean's Courtship," a humorous selection, with fine effect.

But the interest of the audience centers in Prof. Heine. He is simply a master of the violin. Under his touch the instrument laughs, shouts or weeps, according to his will. He can move his auditors with profound emotions, or excite their laughter by wonderful imitations of sounds in nature. There is a suggestion of mystery and weirdness about his genius, as if, from the dark world in which he is forced to pass his existence he is able to draw melody of a quality which other artists cannot imitate.

We understand that this wonderfully talented family will give more concerts in this city and other towns in the Territory, during the next few weeks. They give an entertainment of a classic and high character, embracing music of a lofty classical type, and pleasing humorous features.

Caught the Wrong Man.

At 8 o'clock this morning the home of B. W. Driggs, at Pleasant Grove, Utah County, was surrounded by Deputy Marshals McLeilan, Hudson, Redfield and Norrell. The family were aroused by a loud rapping at the door, and when Mrs. Driggs asked who was there, she recognized McLeilan's voice as he roughly demanded, "Get up; we're deputy marshals, and want to search this house." The lady asked him to wait a few moments till the family could dress, and he replied sharply, "Hurry up then, we're cold out here." At this a gentleman who had been sleeping in an upper room, and who was not accustomed to such apparent rudeness, remarked to the officers, "Don't be in such a rush, gentlemen; you'll be let in after a while."

"That's Mr. Driggs, the man we want," was the exclamation from below, and when the door was opened Deputy Marshals McLeilan and Norrell rushed up stairs and placed the gentleman there under arrest as Mr. Driggs, one of them remarking, "we've got you at last." The house of Mr. T. Woolley, across the street, was then searched by the deputies, who returned and took breakfast with the Driggs family. When the meal was through with, the prisoner suggested that he would rather be taken to Salt Lake than Provo for a hearing. This remark set the deputies to thinking, and in a short time they came to the conclusion that they had got the wrong man. Their disappointment gave way to a feeling of deep chagrin when they found that their prisoner, instead of being Mr. Driggs, was a well known resident of Salt Lake County, whom they did not want, and he was accordingly released.

Row Over a Child.

Today C. C. Andersen, keeper of a second-hand store, was arrested for assault and battery on Mrs. C. DeGraft, committed last night. The complainant, who is an aged lady, asserts that the accused beat her severely, and in doing so knocked out three of her front teeth, in proof of which she exhibited her gums, which were bleeding profusely from where the stumps of the three molars still remained. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and was allowed time to employ an attorney and hunt up witnesses in his behalf. In the meantime he was required to furnish \$500 bail for his appearance.

The causes that led up to the fuss are briefly as follows: Nearly three years ago Andersen's wife died, leaving a child about four months old. The father placed the infant in the hands of Mrs. DeGraft, to receive proper attention. It was permitted to remain in her charge, and all went well until Andersen married again. He then took the little one to his home. Mrs. DeGraft had conceived a strong attachment to the baby, and last year, when his father was sent to the penitentiary for passing counterfeit currency, she was glad to receive it from the stepmother, and has since retained it. The father has at various times demanded the return of the child, which is now three years old, but Mrs. DeGraft persistently refused to give it up. Last evening, however, Anderson sent a negress known as Lottie Perkins to engage the old lady in conversation, and while this was going on he made a dash for the babe, seized it and started away. Mrs. DeGraft saw him making off and intercepted him. A struggle ensued, in which the lady made a desperate effort to regain possession of the child, but was beaten off through the superior strength of the defendant, who carried away the prize in triumph, while she reported him to the City Hall.

FAIR COMMENTS.

A Tennessee Paper's Account of a "Mormon" Meeting.

The following is from the *Enterprise*, published at Dresden, Weakley Co., Tenn. Considering the general prejudice against "Mormonism" in that section, the remarks of the *Enterprise* are quite fair:

"Last Sunday afternoon Elders Wright and Holt, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held a short service at the court house, which was attended by about thirty-five people, drawn there doubtless by a curiosity to hear how a Mormon Elder would preach. After the singing of a regular Mormon hymn, Elder Wright took a text from Paul's letter to the Ephesians, just as it appears in the orthodox Bible. For half an hour the elder entertained his audience with an exposition of Mormon faith. So far as that particular sermon is concerned, his remarks were very much as any other preacher of the Protestant faith would have made from the same subject. His hearers learned that Mormons accept the Bible with as much reverence as any other Christian sect, and they propose to base all their doctrines strictly on what the Bible says. Toward the close of his sermon the Elder gave an amusing anecdote illustrating the popular prejudice usually manifested toward his sect. In Henry County he stopped at a house and preached a sermon without announcing the peculiar church he was representing. Everybody was pleased, and he was informed that he could get any place he desired to preach in. 'What church do you belong to?' finally asked his host. 'I am a Mormon,' said the Elder. Presto, change! the hitherto delighted host informed him that he should get no place in that neighborhood in which to preach."

In private conversation Elder Wright spoke as follows concerning his mission: "The work in which I am engaged is purely a labor of love and sacrifice for my church. I left a position paying me \$1,000 per annum, and I am

now evangelizing for the church at my own expense, receiving no pay for my services. I am aware of the bitter prejudice prevailing against my religion, and I am not at all seeking the opportunity to become a martyr, for I am naturally shrink from contumely, and am as sensitive to insults, as any other man, but I propose to die by my convictions of duty if necessary." While the editor does not in any measure endorse the doctrines of Mormonism, he does not hesitate to say that the bitter prejudice against this sect is totally unwarranted. They have as much right to a patient and respectful hearing as any other set of religiousists. And we will further say that they teach doctrines no more repulsive to reason than some other denominations that could be mentioned. So far as personal character is concerned the Mormons are an admirable people. They are thrifty and industrious, and cherish all the virtues and assiduously cultivate the virtues. Had it not been for polygamy they would never have had any trouble with the United States. We are moved to make these remarks not in defense of Mormonism but in behalf of the fullest religious tolerance. Elders Wright and Holt present all indications of cultured gentlemen, and we do not wish to see them the subjects of insult from ignorant prejudice. We say this in a spirit of common justice.

SETTLEMENTS IN MEXICO.

Successfully Contending Against Adverse Circumstances.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a former resident of Utah, dated Diaz, Chihuahua, Mexico, Dec. 2d, 1887:

"Brother M. P. Mortensen was fined by the custom house officials \$100 because his son, being ignorant of the laws, who was bringing his mother to this country, turned out of the road to come to this place. When the guards found him and declared he was a con- rmand, they were going to confiscate all he had, two wagons and teams, and send him to prison because he did not go to the custom house first. I intervened with the officials about a week and finally got the order changed to a fine of \$100. Brother Mortenson is a faithful man, has a large family, and having to pay this has left him in straightened circumstances."

We have built a small titling office at Juarez, and will soon build one here. We have our schoolhouse nearly completed. We needed it most; it is 20 x 40, made of adobes with a shingle roof, and we feel quite proud of it, as it is the best "Mormon" building of the kind in Mexico.

Although beset with many difficulties and trials, the Saints in this land are building up fast. They have many comfortable and pleasant houses, orchards, vineyards and gardens, setting an example before the Mexican people that is being felt and appreciated. Most of the brethren are becoming acquainted with the language so that they can converse upon common topics and understand the natives.

"Here in Diaz we have raised but little on account of having but few water rights as yet. Some three or four of us have raised quite a nice garden by pumping the water out of wells, and have fruit trees and vines started. But now we have our houses built, we can take what means we have and buy water rights of our Mexican neighbors to farm with. The land here is most excellent. We have worked up the sugar cane for the Mexicans and made some 4,000 gallons of molasses so that most of the Saints have that article. We have also been cutting hay and selling to the people of La Ascension some 100 tons or more, and we are still cutting and hauling to sell."

At Juarez the land is poor but they have an abundance of water. They have had to work very hard on their water ditches. They have had good gardens the last year, but their corn and wheat is light and will not near bread them. They have got comfortable homes and will in another year begin to feel more independent."

At Upper and Lower Corralis the Saints have raised a good deal of corn and potatoes, nearly enough to do them. Our stock both here and in the mountains are doing well. So is the saw mill, and we have now the luxury of board floors and shingle roofs which we all appreciate very much and feel thankful for. So you see the Lord is blessing and also trying us; but all feel contented and happy. Through all the settlements of the Saints in this land there is a spirit of peace and unity that we feel proud of; none feel to exchange places with our more favored brethren of the north. Some of the Saints here are very poor, as we have been so long getting located."

There is a general time of good health. The weather is warm and pleasant, like an old fashioned Indian summer in the states."