

place. He left soon after her husband died, and came to America with the understanding that if the country suited him, he would send for her, and they would be married here.

To Mr. Dickson: Her husband was sick in a hospital at London several years before he died. He died before defendant left England. She corresponded with defendant after he came here. He had frequently visited her before he left England, both before and after the death of her husband. He sent her money three times to come here, but she did not get it the first nor second time. Her baggage was marked Mrs. Simpson, as she expected to be his wife as soon as she arrived. She admitted that she had been addressed as Mrs. Simpson by the neighbors, but denied having ever been married to him. She told Deputy Ferguson that she was Mrs. Simpson when he called to subpoena her, but denied having told him that they were married 12 years ago in Hull, England. She also denied having testified to that statement before the Commissioner. Simpson was divorced from Emma Everett about a year after she came here.

John Simpson testified that George Everett told him that if defendant had paid \$5 or \$10 a month for Emma's support, there would have been no trouble about the matter.

Defendant, Thomas Simpson, testified that he had been here about three years. Had known Hannah Powell for eleven years. Had proposed marriage to her nine years ago, but was informed by her that she had a husband. After his death he renewed the suit, and left England with the understanding that if this country suited him, he would send for her and marry her. He was married to Emma Everett July 12th, 1883, and lived with her until the following September. He applied for a divorce in December, 1883, and got it on December 11th, 1884. Nine days after being divorced he was arrested on this charge. He intended to marry Hannah Powell as soon as everything was settled.

Ferguson testified: Two days after Simpson was arrested he visited Hannah Powell to subpoena her as a witness. She told him then that she was defendant's wife and that they were married 12 years previous, in Hull, England.

This closed the evidence, and Mr. Dickson made a brief opening argument, after which court adjourned until 2 p. m.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTHERN JOTTINGS.

CLIFTON, Idaho,
March 6th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Not seeing the beautiful little city of Clifton represented in your valuable columns, I, through pity for the farmers and a desire to make the paper particularly interesting to us "up north," thought to send you an item or two. The fact is something of importance transpires here almost daily, which never gets into print, but when it comes to the point of "writing them up," they dwindle away. One can see the paper, get pencil in hand, but where is the item. Echo answers "Where?"

Since the cow-boy murder, nothing of a sensational nature has disturbed the quietude and morality of this section. We have no very poor here, and consequently have seen no suffering for lack of warmth or food in our midst. The winter has been unusually mild, and present indications point to the spring break-up. The vanguard of this ethereal season is here, such as long, warm days and singing birds. The mountains are losing their whiteness, and, as a matter of course, the streams are roaring and rushing as they do every spring.

Two schools are in excellent progress here, with good attendance.

Dances, panoramas, exhibitions and the like we have had this winter in profusion.

It is a general time of good health among the people of this place, with the exception of one lady who has been very low.

The snow is going off very rapidly, and it is very disagreeable in getting around.

The people in this part of the country are alive in performing every duty required of them, earnestly striving to build up Zion in these the most beautiful of all the valleys of the mountains.

MILLIE HOWELL.

SPANISH FORK CASUALTIES.

SPANISH FORK,
March 1st, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Brother Matthew Simmons, who had his feet so badly frozen some time ago, has, since I last wrote, had his toes amputated. Three toes were taken off the right foot, and all the toes and a portion of the balance of the left foot were severed. The operation was performed by Dr. F. H. Simmons, of Provo. The patient was put under the influence of ether, the operation taking twenty minutes. The feet were then dressed by Mrs. W. B. Jones, under whose care he is getting along nicely.

About a month ago a little child of Brother Parley S. Darger was severely scalded by falling into a tub of hot water, which had just been taken off the stove, the mother having just left it

to get a bucket of cold water. The little one, who had just turned two years old, was running around the room at the time the accident occurred. It lingered in great agony until last Tuesday, when death relieved it of all pain and suffering.

Last Wednesday morning, Mrs. Bjernson, an Icelander, who resided here, was found dead in her bed. She had been unwell for some time, but went to bed on Tuesday night feeling as well as usual. She was attacked with a heavy fit of coughing, and is supposed to have broken a blood vessel.

E. S. P.

HOME PRODUCTIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

Editor Deseret News:

Much has been said in reference to the manufacture of iron, sugar and other staple commodities, to produce which seems to require the outlay of a great amount of capital. But while our speculators are figuring on the larger industries, the average farmer can very profitably turn his attention to the production of other things than wheat and oats, which just now are a drug in the market. The policy of storing up grain has been advised by some of our best thinkers, and while it is my belief there is too much bread raised here there is decidedly too little of other necessities which we are importing by the car load every few days, and which might, with great advantage, be produced right at home. This has suggested a few words of council, which may not be amiss at this time, for if our farmers but knew the demands of the markets they would exert themselves to supply them instead of glutting the trade with wheat and oats.

LUCERN SEED.

It has been the disagreeable duty of the writer to answer at least fifty communications from firms east and west asking for lucern seed, to each of which the reply has gone that the seed is not in the country and therefore the applicants must seek other sources of supply. From present prospects the trade in lucern seed for the next few years will be greater than it is now. At least fifty carloads of 20,000 lbs. each can be readily disposed in the surrounding States and Territories, at an average price of ten cents per pound, sacked and put on the cars. Compute this and you will find from supplying this great want, even at so low an estimate as fifty carloads, it would bring to producers \$100,000 in hard cash. Comparing this with the profit on wheat, we find that fifty cars of lucern seed worth more than four hundred cars of wheat, at ruling prices. The simple reason why more lucern seed has not been raised, we think, is because our farmers have not been advised of the demands of the market.

LINSEED OR FLAX SEED.

The numerous car-loads of boiled and raw linseed oils annually brought into Utah and consumed is actually surprising. Why not raise our own flax seed and manufacture our oils at home instead of hiring Kansas and Nebraska farmers to raise the seed, manufacture the oils and pay some railroad company from \$1 to \$2 per case to bring it here? Let some of our farmers co-operate together, (it will not require any great amount of capital), and establish an oil works to be owned by a stock company, to supply the oil we need, without going a thousand miles east or west to get what we can produce better at home.

Now in reference to an enterprise of this kind it is often the case a failure is made for some cause or other. One of the most fruitful sources of failure is in employing some genius from the east or somewhere else, who presumes to understand "all about" a certain branch of business (and perhaps he does at home), but is unaccustomed to makeshifts of western life. Of course he wants a big salary, and what is still worse for the enterprise he gets it. Not only salary, but all the modern paraphernalia in that particular branch must be sent for at great expense, and in less time than it takes to write the fact, failure is the result and another home industry is no more. Moderate salaries, fewer clerks, and still fewer overseers and superintendents are the best safeguards against failure. A new business in this way, and success is the result every time.

CASTOR OIL.

In connection with the manufacture of linseed oils, another profitable branch of industries is the production of castor oils, for lubricating and many other purposes. This oil, in its several grades, is imported by the carload into Utah, and consumed by its people without ever asking if we cannot produce the article right at home. We are furnishing people on the east and west employment to produce this article while hundreds of our friends are hunting something to do. Charity it is said, begins at home. This is charity we must treat ourselves to.

SMALL WHITE BEANS.

Are brought into Utah by the carload, while they can be produced here quite as well as anywhere else on earth, and a ready market for them found at good prices. But we employ Californians to raise them, while our friends have nothing to do, and after paying the railroad company \$1.34 per hundred for freight, we must come to the conclusion that our needs cost more than necessity demands.

HOPS.

This article finds ready sale in this market and might just as well be pro-

duced at home as imported from afar. There is no reason why hops cannot be raised in Utah with as much success as in Illinois, or anywhere else. Won't some of our farmers see what can be done in the matter?

GRASS SEEDS.

Principally red clover and timothy I am sorry to note, are imported in vast quantities, and importation, of course means sold, as such goods would never be sent for if there was no demand for them. Why can't these and all other grass seeds needed by our population, be grown at home? Can anyone tell?

CHEESE.

When will we establish dairies throughout the Territory and stop the importation of cheese and butter? The principal capital needed is no more than simple organization. Carload after carload of cheese is being brought in and consumed by the inhabitants of Utah, while we ought to produce not only all we need but a great portion of what is needed elsewhere, in places where grazing lands are not so plentiful. Will not some enterprising communities start movements of this kind?

ROPES.

In connection with the linseed or flax project a branch might be established for the manufacture of rope, which is in great demand here. There is no reason why we cannot produce it as cheaply as Californians, and the outlay to start a rope factory is not a tithe of what is necessary to establish an institution for the manufacture of cloth, and a number of such are in profitable operation.

SYRUPS.

Notwithstanding the great amount of molasses produced in Utah, there is apparent need for importing syrups from Kansas or California in large quantities. The principal cause of this appears to be that the syrups produced in Utah are not sufficiently refined to meet the wants of the trade. A syrup refinery would end the importation of this article.

PRACTICAL.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 11, 1885.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY OBSTRUCTED.

PLEASANT VIEW,
March 12th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Some time since a communication (which may have miscarried) was sent for publication to your valuable paper in regard to a serious grievance existing at the time, and which is still existing. We have reference to the road running north and south on the East Bench, crossing Emigration Creek near the asylum of Dr. S. B. Young, and at the residence of H. H. Harries, and leading to the homes of a number of thrifty farmers residing at Pleasant View, being in fact the only road between the latter place and Salt Lake City.

Last March one Ann Elmer, nee Carigan, closed the road by causing a substantial fence to be placed across the south end of the old bridge, with all the usual attachments, such as ditches, rocks, etc., with notices placed at each end of the bridge threatening prosecution to any person who should trespass thereon. All this she claims to have warrant for doing by an injunction granted by his Honor Judge Hunter.

The obstruction complained of has been a serious loss and inconvenience to the residents on the East Bench, south of the same, who are thus compelled to travel four to five miles out of the direct road, and are materially hindering in the matter of disposing profitably of their produce, and this during the busy season of the year.

Travelers to the east, haulers of rock, wood, post supplies, etc., parties on pleasure bent, in fact, the public at large, are also at a heavy loss by the closing of said road. Respectful petitions have been presented to Salt Lake City and County, signed by over three hundred citizens and some of the most influential business men of Salt Lake City.

The lady Mrs. Elmer, has also been waited upon by parties who have tried to get her to come to some amiable settlement of the matter; but as yet nothing has been done. A few residents of Pleasant View, at their own expense have built a bridge near the site of the old one, and, being a private affair, the public is not benefited thereby.

The road in question has been open to public travel for more than fifteen years. It existed when most of the farmers purchased their lands from Salt Lake City; and now the question arises—should these poor men buy their lands, make their roads, build their bridges, and pay their taxes if they are guaranteed no protection?

Now, Mr. Editor, knowing the News to be a fair and impartial champion for the rights of the law-abiding citizens, we feel confident you can and will give the public the true color of the grievance. Very respectfully,

RICK E. RACK.

THE IRISH MISSION.

286 CONWAY STREET,
Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 14, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

My experience as to the manner in which the proclamation of the Gospel in this part of the world is received,

accords precisely with the many testimonies that have appeared in the columns of your paper from missionaries in various parts of the earth. The same ignorant, devilish, prejudiced spirit that invariably manifests itself against the propagation of the principles of eternal truth erroneously called "Mormonism" elsewhere, prevails to a large extent in this region of country. This assertion has been plainly demonstrated during the past winter, and, in fact, ever since the opening of this mission. Not only have the Elders met with the most determined opposition in the out-door meetings, but every effort to secure a hall has been

BITTERLY OPPOSED.

and resulted in failure. Those whom we have applied to for places in which to preach have denied us the privileges so freely extended to other religious organizations, because, forsooth, we are "Mormons." All our preaching this winter, therefore, has necessarily been done in private houses. We do not feel discouraged, however, but, on the contrary, look upon the bigotry and animosity of these professed religious persons to whom I have alluded as an evidence of the

DIVINITY OF THE WORK

in which we are engaged. "Blessed are ye when all men shall despitefully use you," was the inspired declaration of our Divine Master, and we think it can be very appropriately applied to the Latter-day Saints of this vicinity as well as in all other parts of the world.

Although we have been unable to procure a hall, we have not been idle, for we have held six or seven meetings a week all winter, and felt blessed of the Lord. The Evil One is as active in Ireland as in other nations where "this Gospel of the Kingdom" is being promulgated, and the

VILE FABRICATIONS

that have been so freely circulated all over the world in reference to the "pernicious practices" of the "Mormons" have found their way into this country and are very acceptable to many of the sanctimonious, self-righteous hypocrites with whom we come in contact in our travels. Not only do this class of people have an affectionate regard for the falsehoods with which the land is flooded, but the good (?)

MINISTERS OF CHRISTENDOM.

so full of faith, hope and charity, being entirely unable to overthrow the glorious principles of truth enunciated by the illiterate boy, Joseph Smith, from a Biblical standpoint, arm themselves with evil reports and fight against the purposes of Jehovah, like the Pharisees of old with the rejected Redeemer of the world. They lie about and misrepresent the servants of the Lord; but there is consolation in the knowledge that their efforts will assuredly come to naught; for the consummation of the great and wonderful work committed to the care of the much-maligned and misunderstood "Mormons" is written in heaven by that Omnipotent Being who holds all power "in heaven and on earth."

During the month of January,

THIRTEEN BAPTISMS

occurred in this neighborhood, and thus the hearts of the laborers are being made to rejoice, and the honest souls of Ireland are being gathered into the fold of the Good Shepherd before the coming of the great and terrible day of the Lord.

Elder Marshall has labored with great success in his native land, and rejoices in being permitted to occupy his present position as a representative of the great cause of truth. Eight of the baptisms mentioned were performed by him, making in all over thirty in which he has officiated since his arrival in Belfast. He has numerous acquaintances in this section of country, among whom he anticipates doing a good work before another year will have passed away.

Elder Francis Greenwell, who has charge of this Conference at present, is also valiant for the truth, a few have been added through his instrumentality.

There are a great many

ERRONEOUS IDEAS

in the world as to the true character of the inhabitants of this land, and some people are inclined to look upon them very unfavorably. Now I would not like to say that there is no room for improvement, nor that they are all as good as they might be, but those among whom I am traveling are incomparably better than thousands of people in various parts of the world. I have not found any people since leaving home who have shown themselves better than the Irish, or who have administered to my wants more abundantly. From this criterion I judge them. Their acts of kindness past have left an indelible impression upon my heart, and I shall always retain fond memories of the happy days spent in their midst.

I have

GREAT HOPES

as to the future success of this mission, not only do we expect many to be added through the influence and labors of Elder Marshall amongst his wide circle of friends, but we feel quite certain that our forces will be greatly strengthened from several other directions, in which, when the weather will permit, we intend to proclaim the gospel. All the preaching thus far has been done in Belfast and its immediate vicinity; but when the warm weather comes we will extend our labors through several of the northern counties of Ireland. There is one place in the country, 20 miles distant, where a few have been brought to a knowledge of the truth,

and Satan rages, but the work rolls on.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I remain your Brother in the gospel of truth.

JAS. L. McMURRIN.

DAVIS STAKE CONFERENCE.

FARMINGTON, Davis Co.,
March 8th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The Davis Stake Conference was held at East Bountiful on the 7th and 8th insts.

The following persons from your city favored us by being present, viz: President S. B. Young, Elders A. H. Raleigh, C. W. Stayner, A. M. Musser and Robt. Campbell.

There was no business of a special nature more than is attended to at all conferences.

The attendance was unusually large, and the instruction given of an eminently practical nature.

Respectfully,
JAS. H. WILCOX, Clerk.

As soon as Bismarck is satisfied that a pacific settlement of the difficulty between Russia and England is assured, he will follow the advice of his physician and take a trip to Italy.

The Territorial Legislature of Arizona adjourned Friday *sine die*. The session is generally regarded as the most inharmonious and the most unfruitful in the history of the Territory.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.
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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Christopher Williams, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Jacob Weiler and Peter Sinclair, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Christopher Williams, deceased, have rendered for settlement, and filed in said Court, their final account of their administration of said estate and also a petition for distribution of the said Estate among the parties entitled thereto, and that the 9th day of April A.D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said Court, in the City of Salt Lake, County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, has been duly appointed by said Court for the settlement of said account and for hearing the petition for distribution of the property of said Estate, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be settled and approved and an order of distribution made as prayed for.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Clerk Probate Court.

Dated March 13th, 1885.

SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

Vilate Korth, Plaintiff.

vs.
William Korth, Defendant.

The people of the Territory of Utah send greeting:

To William Korth, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of wilful desertion of plaintiff by defendant, and failure to provide plaintiff the common necessities of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five.

[SEAL] JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.