

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM THE JUNCTION CITY.

Weather and Buildings.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
April 5, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

The wet weather suddenly ceased here, and since the first of April we have been visited with almost continuous strong winds from the cañons and from the north, which have kept back the growth of vegetation, but have dried up the streets and roads, which have become quite dusty.

Unfinished improvements which were laid over last fall have been resumed, and will now be pushed forward to completion. Among this number is the new Post Office building, which will be a very fine, not to say an imposing structure.

STREET RAILROAD AT LAST.

There has been so much written in times past relative to building street railroads in Ogden, and which ended in gas that I have refrained speaking of them for a long time. But now I can speak with more confidence, as the construction of that institution is a positive fact. The rails are now laid from near the railroad depots the length of Fifth Street to Main, and the good work is still going on. This gives us among our other airs that of a Metropolitan. Now if we only had a few home industriss of the right character, they would be the means of putting more money into the pockets of a multitude who would patronize the new railroad and make it a success.

PREPARING FOR HIGH WATER.

The city fathers here, as well as other folks, with a view to the preservation of the property of which the people have made them guardians and protectors, are preparing for the expected high waters this spring and summer. They have a good force of men at work under the direction of the road supervisor strengthening the Ogden river bridge, its approaches, abutments, banks, etc., which I think will confine the stream within the channel.

In response to petition presented to that body, the city council have adopted measures to drain the cemetery grounds the eastern part of which is very wet, causing a number of graves to be well nigh filled with water at the present season of the year. Within a few months past a large addition has been made to the burial grounds. This has become necessary as the old grave yard is all taken up and the lots are being fast filled up by the continual mortality occurring.

EYE REMOVED.

A few months since an old gentleman named Lyley who resides at Hooper, met with an accident while breaking a large lump of coal. A splinter of the coal flew up and struck his left eye, inflicting a severe and painful wound. Notwithstanding Mr. Lyley applied many remedies, the optic grew worse—he lost the sight of it; the eye also became ulcerated, causing violent pains and severe suffering. He at last determined to have it taken out. To-day the operation was performed by Dr. John Driver. The old gentleman underwent the ordeal with great fortitude, and shortly after it was done he felt much relief.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

This morning a young girl, nine years old, named Sprunt met with a severe if not very dangerous accident. While moving about she slipped and fell on a piece of an old glass bottle, inflicting a terrible wound in the knee joint of the left leg. It bled profusely, and caused the young maiden much suffering. Dr. John Driver was called to attend her. He put in several stitches, dressed and bound up the wounded limb, and the patient is now tolerably comfortable.

SUNDRIES.

Gardners have taken advantage of the last few days of fine weather to put in some early garden seeds, that they may receive the benefits of the next storms which now appear not far distant.

Business here continues to be very quiet, but we hope it will wake up anon. WEBER.

INVENTORS' UNION SUGGESTED.

Editor Deseret News:

It is very gratifying to notice from time to time announcements through your columns of patents issued by the United States patent department, to citizens of Utah. The more so that these patents are given for some very useful inventions, it proves that in our mountain home we have a fair share of inventive talent.

While we are making encouraging progress in the professions, in the fine arts and in the sciences, we should not remain in the rear in that which forms so admirable and prominent a feature of this progressive age—the inventive art. Is it not therefore time that Utah had something in the nature of an Inventors' Union?

Some persons of inventive predilections are inclined to be a little wild and speculative. And their immature notions, after exposure to the public gaze, not infrequently subject them to chagrin and pecuniary losses.

While, on the other hand, another class, having good sound inventive faculties, are sometimes deterred by their sensitiveness, or by a lack of

appreciation of the true worth of some inventive project of theirs, from bringing forth practically that which they have mentally conceived.

To many of these two extreme classes an institution such as I have been speaking of would serve as a regulator. Upon that first referred to it would exercise a mild but wholesome restraint; while to the other class it would extend judicious encouragement.

Proper legal advice and aid are beneficial to those seeking to obtain patents upon inventions, designs, etc. And while there are probably patent attorneys who are honorable in their professional dealings, we have reason to believe that this portion of the legal fraternity is no more devoid of "sharks" than are other branches of the profession. Such an association could be made a means of securing the services of reliable and able solicitors. And the party or parties whom the association might secure to represent them and to conduct their cases would themselves gain prestige as the representatives of such a body. This consideration and the fact that, if retained, the growth of the association would enhance the interests of its representative attorneys, would cause those to whom it committed its affairs to be careful energetic and true. The requisite legal assistance could also be obtained much cheaper than it could be afforded otherwise.

The records of such an institution would soon become a valuable feature not only to itself, but to the Territory at large: for they would present an interesting phase of our history as a community.

A library, as a part of the institution, would be a natural result, and a most efficient aid to its members. This library would doubtless be distinctive, embodying more especially such works as would be of peculiar benefit to inventors.

Another important advantage that an organization of this kind would confer would be its facilities for advertising its patented inventions, upon co-operative principles. And it is a well known fact that the profits of an invention, however great its intrinsic value, can seldom be reaped without judicious, systematic and persistent advertising. In fact almost any invention can be patented; but the presentation of it before the public in such degree and manner as to gain their acceptance of it is another matter. And many an invention, trifling in itself, makes a handsome return because of proper and liberal advertising.

A system of literary and annual fees; with, perhaps, a certain interest, by royalty or assignment from each successful patentee, in favor of the association, would soon create an ample fund. Out of this fund the expenses of obtaining, and defending if necessary, the patent rights of the association members could be drawn, and, by some such arrangement, all other expenses incidental to such associations might be defrayed.

The government of the United States is the most liberal upon the earth in encouraging and protecting inventors. And the result is that our nation has a most glorious inventive record. Let us hope that Utah, as a community, will emulate successfully the good example of the parent government, and wisely foster the inventive genius of her sons and daughters.

What has the Deseret A. & M. Association to say and do concerning this matter. Is it not fitting that that institution should inaugurate the movement which shall culminate in the successful establishment of an Inventors' Union in Utah.

Mr. Editor, I have taken the liberty of introducing this subject, with a feeble pen it is true, in hope that able minds than mine may be induced to labor in the same direction. Who will "move the waters" next.

Respectfully, W.

April 7th, 1884.

Another Statement of the Stokes Murder Case.

OXFORD, Idaho,

April 6th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of April 4th, 1884, I noticed a letter under the signature of H. M. Bennett, attorney for Stokes, asserting to give the facts in relation to the Stokes examination. I feel it my duty to correct Mr. Bennett in the statement made by him.

The facts, with reference to the hearing, are as follows: The morning of the trial I spoke to the sheriff about the witnesses for Stokes all being armed. His answer to me was, "We will have to keep our eyes open to-day." The examination commenced Thursday morning at 11 o'clock and continued until about 2 o'clock a. m. on Friday, with an intermission, as stated by Bennett. On the same evening I again spoke to the sheriff about these witnesses for the defense being in court with their pistols on. If the pistols were turned over to Mr. Bennett, as he stated, I did not know anything of it. To my knowledge three of them had a pistol each in their belts around their persons.

With reference to the merits of the case, I would state that the evidence for both the defense and prosecution was attentively listened to by me, as also the character of the evidence given. The witnesses for the prosecution being men well known by the community for truth and veracity, whose testimony cannot be impeached, together with the statement made by Rueben Wilson before his death,

which statement was produced in court, after due consideration, with sympathy for Mr. Stokes, I could not do otherwise than render a decision to bind the defendant over to await the action of the grand jury, without bail, which decision met with the approval of the community as expressed to me afterwards with the exception of Mr. Bennett and perhaps a few others.

Mr. Bennett stated that he was not aware, or did not believe, that any attempt whatever had been made to bribe the justice. Call it what you please; perhaps Mr. Bennett has a new name for it, but the offer of \$250.00 was made to me, in the presence of a witness, by a man and not a woman as has been stated. He said "You can have the money right here if you will acquit the prisoner." Whether Mr. Stokes or the friends spoken of by Mr. Bennett had \$250.00 or not, I am not able to say. Mr. B. says not, and he ought to know. But I do know that the money was offered and came from some source which can perhaps be explained by Mr. Bennett.

Very respectfully,

A. F. CALDWELL,
Justice of the Peace, Oneida County,
Idaho Territory

A FRUITFUL LAND.

Remarkable Change.

TEMPE, Maricopa Co., A. T.,
March 31, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

In this "dry, dried-up country" it has been rain, rain, and still it is raining, and Salt River has this spring been higher than any white man has ever known it, and to all appearances higher than it has been for a thousand years or more. Old settlers are marveling at so wonderful a change, but does not the Lord say that He hath set His hand and seal to change the times and seasons and blind the minds of the wicked that they may not understand.

FARMING INTERESTS.

A large breadth of grain has been sown here the past winter, and is now heading out without irrigation. Perhaps it will need none until harvest, when the ground may be plowed for corn, cane, sweet potatoes, vines, etc., all of which do finely if put in in proper season.

HONEY, WINE, MILK AND OIL.

This is an interior country, not unlike old Palestine, and can be made to abound not only in milk and wine, but in honey and oil. I have assurances from the best California horticulturists that this is "the exact climate for the olive," and I have obtained about 100 rooted cuttings for experiment. But the subject of honey is already beyond question. About one year ago Mr. Hayden and myself sent to California for ten hives of bees. In shipment they were so badly handled that on arrival not more than bees enough for two full swarms were left alive. From these we had 22 live colonies last fall, which have now multiplied to over 50 swarms, besides a number that have flown away, some of which I have found in the brush, prepared to live and increase as though living in a hive. I have also taken some from crevices in the rocks, that went from our apiary. To-day a swarm went over our heads that must have come from Kanosh, as there are no known bees in the direction from which they came. I have sent to California for 70 more swarms, what have been delayed through railroad disaster, and I now fear it will be too late for this season to move them.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The health of our little colony is good, and all are cheerfully seeking to develop for themselves homes. Union and peace prevails, and to-day a set of hands are laying the foundation for a meeting house, which we trust will be completed through the coming summer. A good spirit and interest is manifest in our public meetings, Sabbath Schools and in all the auxiliary organizations of this branch.

A good spirit seems manifest in our young men, which prompts them to prepare for the great missionary work that appears opening up in this region of country. There is throughout this State of Zion a feeling to study the signs of the times, draw nearer to the Lord and to each other in the Gospel.

Very respectfully,

JOHNSON SEN.

The Death of Aima Harding.

WILLARD, Box Elder County,

April 3rd, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Among the many trials incidental to missionary life, not the least is the exposure which one is subjected to, often resulting in a lifetime affliction or premature death, which, however but seldom occurs. But such was the case with the late Aima Harding, of Willard City, Box Elder County. He was born in Charlton County, Mo., June 29, 1835, of Dwight & Phebe Harding and he was reared in the midst of persecutions. He grew to manhood and was noted for his robust constitution, vigorous health, and great strength.

At the Semi-annual Conference, October 1881, he was called on a mission to the Southern States, to which field of labor he promptly repaired. After laboring for about six months in Arkansas he was removed to Texas, where he not only endured persecutions such as are the common lot of missionaries,

but his health and strength were greatly reduced by chills, fever, and kindred diseases. Still he labored uncomplainingly until released; and, on the 22d of October, 1883, reached home a wreck of his former self. All that loving hearts and willing hands could do was done for him, but on the 29th of February, 1884, he succumbed to the malady preying upon his system. He bore his sickness with remarkable fortitude, and showed throughout a firm reliance upon God, and a perfect submission to His will. His departure is keenly felt and his absence mourned by his family, relatives and numerous friends, at whose desire this is written.

Respectfully,

JAS. J. CHANDLER.

Dull Times in Tooele.

TOOELE CITY,

April 1st, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

I think if I were to give you a history of things, how they have gone in Tooele since New Years', it would be a doleful tale. The main cry with the merchants has been, where has all the money gone? Tooele has been at its lowest ebb ever since, and how long it will continue is hard to say.

The Y. M. M. I. A. have held their meetings regularly, and they have been well attended. It has done a good work with some of our young men. In fact the people in general are improving and purifying themselves the best they can, so that if they have not improved financially they have done so spiritually. D. J.

AN INTERVIEW WITH AN ELDER.

Brother James H. Hart has forwarded the following:

NEW YORK, March 31st, 1884.

Hon. James H. Hart, New York:

Dear Sir—In the Sunday edition of the leading New York newspaper of this city, the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, dated March 30th, I find correspondence which, I suppose, may be interesting to you. Therefore I take the liberty of sending you a translation of the said letter:

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PROPAGANDA OF MORMONISM IN GERMANY.

DRESDEN, March, 1884.

The other day I met in this city the Mormon Elder Schoenfeld, from Utah. Schoenfeld was born in Saxony, served in 1862-63 as officer of the battalion of sharpshooters in the Saxon capital, and emigrated in 1864 to Salt Lake City. There he turned farmer, prospered greatly, and is at present ordered by his Church to plant the standard of Mormonism especially in Saxony, Thuringia and Central Germany. I had a conversation of several hours with him, during which he made the following communications:

"I left in December, 1883, my western home, where Presidents John Taylor and George Q. Cannon gave me the necessary instructions for two years, as I am ordained to work in the Diaspora of Germany during that period. At first I was intended to bring Austria likewise into the circle of my agitation, but this project was afterwards abandoned. On my voyage to the eastern parts of America, I at first going from Cheyenne and Denver, visited our young settlements in Colorado, which I found to be in a flourishing condition. From New York I started for Liverpool and found that in this city Mormonism had become a respectable and considerable power. There our English paper, the *Millennial Star*, is printed in 4,000 copies. From Liverpool I went through different parts of Germany, in order to know the Mormon communities, and came to Leipzig and Dresden. In these two cities, likewise in Meissen and Bischofswerda, there are some members, but not yet organized communities. In the Erzgebirge there is a great desire to be informed of the Mormon doctrines. I shall make Chemnitz and Annaberg the headquarters of my mission."

When I directed the attention of the Mormon Elder to the fact that till now, with a few exceptions, in Germany always only the proletariat or lower classes were enthusiastic and won for Utah, but not the higher, intelligent classes, Mr. Schoenfeld told me the following:

Also that fact will, as I surely hope, be changed after a very short time. In many cases—and we shall increase their number—we have sent some young gentlemen from our wealthiest and most refined families residing in the Territory of Utah, as missionaries to Germany.

To a further question, if there is a great expectation in Utah for the propaganda in Saxony and the Erzgebirge, Mr. Schoenfeld said:

Saxony, and especially the Erzgebirge, have been from olden times always very religious, but the people did not like the predominant established church. I am obliged to leave the development of these small Mormon communities fully to themselves, because I am not allowed by the German and Saxon laws to act personally as preacher and organizer of them. To visit the communities as soon as they have got their constitution, no government can hinder me in fulfilling this duty.

Finally I led the conversation to the Mormon emigration of this year. It will become very strong, remarked the Elder, especially from Southern Germany.

Then I asked: How many people will this spring and fall come from Germany and Switzerland to Utah?

I am sure, at least 500, replied Mr. Schoenfeld, who, on the whole, was highly cheered up with the brightest hope for the future.

Here the interview ended.

I am very glad, dear sir, to be able to send you the translation of this report, which gives an account of the prosperous propaganda of the cause of truth, even in Germany.

Respectfully,
GEOFFREY HESSEL.

A SINGULAR OBSTRUCTION.

A Railroad Track Blocked by a Mammoth Rock.

HUNTINGTON, Utah,

April 8th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

On the 6th inst., as the freight train on the D. & R. G. was going up Price Cañon, the engineer noticed a large rock on the track, about one and a half miles above Castle Gate. The rock was judged to weigh about 75 tons. The train had to back down to Castle Gate and wait about 24 hours. The passenger that came up in the night was delayed about 15 hours, until the construction train built a track around the rock. To-day as we came down the cañon the rock had just been got out of the way by blasting, and a new track laid. As the train was going over the new piece the engine jumped the track and kept us there about three hours. There are several very dangerous places in this cañon. The engineers have to look out for rock every day, for there is quite a large number of very large masses loose and liable to come down any time.

The people here are very busy putting in their crops, with now a fair prospect of a good harvest. The health of the people, as a general thing is good. Yours respectfully,

W. H.

CATTLE THIEVES CAPTURED.

THE DESPERADOES ARE PERSISTENTLY PURSUED UNTIL CAUGHT AND LANDED IN JAIL.

A week or two since we made a brief mention of the pursuit and arrest of a number of cattle thieves. The following letter gives the full details of the affairs, the whole affair showing a commendable disposition on the part of the Stock Protective Association and the officers and people of Southern Utah generally, to make that section exceedingly hot for cattle thieves.

VIRGIN CITY, April 1, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

HOW PEACE WAS DISTURBED.

Our general peace has been disturbed this winter by the presence of Josh. Swet, an Arizona cowboy, who came here about the latter part of last October. His real character being unknown to the people; after camping a short time on the river bottom, he moved into town, stating he had decided to remain and spend the winter.

After a short time a citizen who had recently removed from Toquerville, became possessed of the information that a reward was offered from Arizona for said Swet. This person, by name William Bliss, immediately gave the information to Swet, affiliated with him, making arrangements to shade him, furnish him with food, and take care of his wife, who was confined shortly after, for a consideration, which he himself reported as being several hundred dollars.

Having made these arrangements Swet left in the same night that he received the information, for the mountains north. William Stapley, a nephew of Bliss's was the instrument used in carrying supplies, staying with Swet most of the time.

After being upon the mountains north for some six weeks, some boys from Toquerville out hunting stock, came across his camp, and finding plenty of beef hanging in the trees, apparently without a rightful owner, they appropriated it and left without any one appearing to hinder.

Swet's suspicions were awakened, and thinking the locality rather to well known, he came down unseen by the citizens, and still shaded by Bliss, passed south in the vicinity of Caanan Ranch where they camped, living upon beef of which they were not the owners, supplying their families at nights by stealth, when they came in occasionally to replenish their bread supplies.

A HUNTER THREATENED.

Shortly after Richard Parker, when out hunting, crossed their camp when they drew their guns upon him, asking him what he wanted there. As soon as he got within speaking distance he asked what they drew their guns upon him for, he knew nothing of them and was not seeking to injure them. When they saw who he was they allowed him to come into camp.

THE COWBOYS SHOOT.

William Wright, John Wood, John Wright, Alex McDonald and Charles Ballard went out to have a talk with them, to find out their intentions and to endeavor to get them to come in, but no conversation was had with them. At the same time, Sawyer, Parker, Gurley and Mansfield, of the Stock