

get Riel off on the plea of insanity. Stories have been freely floating about regarding his unsoundness of mind. There is always a chance, however, that a bullet from a volunteer or scout's rifle will find him. The Dominion government is said to be much embarrassed by his capture.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 17.—The generous steady rains which fell throughout Oregon and Washington early last week, followed by cloudy and moderately warm weather have assured, as well as the past weather can, an extraordinarily large wheat crop. Winter wheat never looked better, but up to ten days ago some fears were expressed concerning spring grain. It is the settled judgment now that every field of spring sown grain will mature. Conservative estimates put the surplus for export for western Oregon at six million bushels, and of the "Inland Empire, comprising the grain fields of Eastern Oregon, and Washington, at six and a half million bushels. Total twelve and one half millions. This is an increase of thirty per cent over last year, and is based on the fact that the acreage is about nineteen per cent greater, and the condition far better than at the corresponding date last year. The harvest will be about two weeks earlier than usual this year.

NEW YORK, 17.—Doctors Shrady, Douglas and Sands held the usual Sunday consultation on Gen. Grant's condition to-day. Shrady afterward made the following report: "We found the General's local condition neither better nor worse, in fact there has been no change during the last three days."

NEW LONDON, Conn., 17.—Commodore Jonathan Young, commandant of the New London Navy Yard, died of remittent fever at the Crocker House, to-day, aged 58 years. He entered the navy as midshipman from Illinois in 1841, on the ship *Columbia*, and in 1845 forced an entrance into Yeddo, Japan, to deliver a letter from the President to the Emperor.

KANSAS CITY, 17.—One of the most severe rain storms that ever visited Southern Kansas, occurred last Friday, flooding Elk and Verdigrass rivers, and drowning a great number of cattle. Six persons were drowned on Card Creek, seven miles west of this place, among whom were Mr. Ria, Mrs. Wood and two children. There is no telegraph connection with the west. On the line of the Southern Kansas route great damage was done to the railroad and bridges.

A Times special states that ten tents at Couch's Oklahoma camp, near Caldwell, Kansas, were blown down during the wind storm on Friday night and a number of persons injured, though none were very dangerously hurt. Considerable of their property was destroyed. The reports were delayed by the prostration of the telegraph wires.

BATOCHE, 16, via Winnipeg, 17.—The camp is still excited over Riel's capture. He is very closely guarded. He has very little to say. He looks completely broken down and feels his position very keenly. Maj. Boulton and 200 men have been scouring the country in search of Dumont, but so far without success. He was last seen Friday morning, ten miles south of Batouche. Everything is quiet around Batouche, white flags are flying from all the houses. One hundred and fifty rifles and guns have been handed over by the rebels. Most of the prisoners have been allowed to return to their homes. The ringleaders will be taken to Prince Albert on Monday.

YALE, B. C., via Victoria, 17.—The regular mail and passenger train on the way down this morning at 4 o'clock went through a trestle 60 feet in height. The locomotive and all the cars except the passenger coaches went into a gully totally wrecking them and killing fireman Stanton and brakeman Peete instantly. The express agent, Coslen-ton, and mail clerk, Armstrong, were slightly injured. The cause of the accident was the later rains having caused the river to rise washing away two large vents in the trestle. Heavy damages were sustained. No regular mail or passenger train will leave here to-day.

SAVANNAH, 17.—J. B. Russell, of Cuthbert, killed his two sons to-day and then shot himself three times. The trouble was caused by financial difficulties.

OMAHA, 17.—A waterspout descended upon a ravine near Kearney, Neb., in daylight, washing a family of emigrants named Scott from their wagon and drowning two children.

KANSAS CITY, 17.—Journal's Kerwin, Kansas, special: A cyclone passed through Rooke County on the 15th about 4 p. m., starting near the line between Osborn and Rooke Counties, at the southeast corner of Madison Township and following a westerly course, dealing death and destruction throughout the pathway of its entire course. Nearly 50 persons were injured, among the fatally injured are, Rev. Mr. Grimes, wife and child, killed; a child, name unknown, fatally injured; George Campbell, missing, supposed to have been killed. S. J. Johnson, brother of M. H. Johnson, banker of this city, badly injured by falling timbers in a stable, where he had taken refuge. The loss at Bull City and Stockton, consists of chimneys blown down and window glass broken by hailstones measuring four inches in diameter. The damage in Rooke County will probably reach \$50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—Tucson, Arizona. Private advices from Hermosillo, Mexico, say Mexican troops attacked the Yaquis on Wednesday near Mesa. Three hundred Yaquis are reported killed. The Mexican loss is 80 killed and wounded. Four Americans

were with the Mexicans, two of whom were killed. One named McKenzie was wounded. The report of the battle is not yet officially confirmed. Government prohibits reports being telegraphed.

NEW YORK, 18.—John Roach's dispatch boat *Dolphin*, which he built for the government, but which the government refused to accept unless it is able to make the speed required by the contract, left the city this morning on a third trial trip. The engineers appointed by Secretary Whitney to inspect the vessel were the only persons on board besides Mr. Roach. The *Dolphin* will probably not return before to-morrow.

NEW YORK, 18.—Sergeant David H. Crowley, who on Friday was found guilty of committing an assault on Maggie Morris at Standard Hall, was to-day sentenced by Recorder Smith, in the court of general sessions to imprisonment in the State penitentiary at Sing Sing at hard labor for 15 years and six months.

LYNCHBURG, Va., 18.—Great excitement was caused by the unprovoked murder of T. A. Jetter by H. W. Terry, at Liberty, which occurred on Saturday. At 2 o'clock this morning, a party of twenty disguised men gained possession of the jail by force and hanged the murderer. Jetter was one of the most popular men in the country. Terry was the son of a prominent man in the state. The murderer is said to have been insane, but other cases, recently tried in the state in which murderers were cleared on claims of insanity, made the lynchers more determined to effect their purpose.

SOMERSET, Quebec, 18.—Somerset Village was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about 100 houses being burned. Many persons are in a destitute condition. The buildings being mostly of wood, the fire spread rapidly. There being no fire apparatus in the village it was impossible to fight the flames.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MASS MEETING AT RICHFIELD.

RICHFIELD, May 2d, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The following is a synopsis of proceedings of the ratification meeting of the People's Party, the Latter-day Saints of Sevier County, held here at 1 p. m. to-day at the Social Hall.

The meeting was called to order by President A. K. Thurber, and the preliminary steps for organization of the mass meeting taken.

The following persons were nominated and unanimously sustained as officers of the meeting, viz.: Hon. Andrew Hepler, chairman; James M. Peterson, vice chairman; John A. Hellstrom, secretary; John Peterson, assistant secretary.

After singing by choir and prayer by Bishop Joseph S. Horne, the chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to sustain and ratify the act of the committee appointed at the late Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Logan, to draft a protest to be presented to the President of the United States.

President Wm. Seegmiller then read a copy of the statement of grievances and protest, as drawn up by the committee.

President A. K. Thurber moved that the articles contained in the document read be sustained and ratified, and expressed his feelings on our present situation as a people, and on the attitude of the government toward us.

Song by Bro. Broadbent, of Elsinore "Who's on the Lord's side, who?" chorus by the choir.

Wm. A. Warnock, of Monroe, delivered a brief and spirited speech on the present situation of the people of Utah, and hoped that we would sustain each other.

Mrs. Celia E. Bean, of Richfield presented and read a speech in which she expressed herself on the question of the hour with great depth of feeling, and felt that we should adopt and sustain the articles embodied in the resolution and protest.

Song by Bro. N. J. Bates, of Monroe: "Ring the Bell, Watchman."

Asa S. Hawley, of Inverury, the next speaker, said he was strongly reminded at this present moment of a piece of history in the early days of the republic when the oppressor, King George the III, usurped a tyrannical power over the people of the colonies, and it now seems to become necessary for us to protest against tyrannical proceedings against us. He further said: "Remember! that when this flag of the United States, the stars and stripes, was unfurled to the breeze, it was for the protection of all who should come under its folds."

Song by the choir: "The land of the free and the home of the brave."

Hon. Geo. W. Bean, of Richfield, the next speaker, expressed his pleasure at meeting with the Saints on such a momentous occasion, as it is a time of no mean importance, considering that, at this very hour, thousands of Saints throughout these mountains are congregated for the very purpose that we are, this day—declaring for liberty and our rights, and presenting our claims therefor to the President and people of this nation. He felt that we are not altogether without hope of being heard this time, as the present President of the United States has been selected from the people on account of his probity and honor, and has not committed himself as yet. He spoke of his personal acquaintance with the

matters of history repeated in the protest read, and said he had no fears as to the outcome, as the Lord has proven Himself in the past. He thought trials necessary to prove us; said we should stand by the resolutions as drawn up by the committee appointed at Logan and read here to-day, regardless of consequences.

Gideon A. Murdock, of Joseph, the next speaker, alluded to the object of the meeting and remarked that the Saints had repeatedly, in the past, petitioned the Presidents and Congress of this nation, but have been treated with contempt. He spoke upon the history of the Puritans, who departed to the land of America on account of persecutions by their mother-country. We are exactly in the same position, an oppressed people for our religion's sake. We ask for nothing but for equal rights with other American citizens.

Harry M. Payne, of Aurora, the next speaker, remarked that it was with deep regret that he saw the necessity of a concourse of citizens meeting together for the purpose of suing the Government of the United States for protection from oppression, on account of our religion, when the existing government presumes to guarantee unto its citizens religious liberty.

The motion for ratification of the protest was put and unanimously sustained.

A vote of thanks was tendered the committee of arrangements and of programme: Wm. H. Clark, James M. Peterson and A. D. Thurber; also, to the choir in attendance and those who had responded and taken part in the exercises.

After singing by the choir, the meeting adjourned *sine die*, with benediction by Bishop Jos. S. Horne.

JOHN A. HELLSTROM,
Secretary of Meeting.

OUTRAGEOUS PROCEEDINGS IN IDAHO.

THE CLASS OF MEN EMPLOYED AS DEPUTY MARSHALS, AND THEIR METHODS.

PARIS, Idaho, May 12, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The last few days has been full of excitement. Our peaceful community has been considerably aroused by the actions of a few

NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS,

who, if they had their just deserts, would now be wearing jewelry inside the walls of a penitentiary, and one at least (according to his own confession) would have been dangling at the end of a rope years ago, if justice and law had been carried out in his case; but they have recently donned the livery of U. S. Deputy Marshals, and been clothed with their "little brief authority," are making themselves as obnoxious as they possibly can.

Last Saturday morning, after Conference meeting had commenced, a fellow by the name of Neilsen, whose acts have disgusted all decent people in this region for years past, strode in at the door, and with a half dignified, half terrified look, walked up between the rows of benches, and to the stand directly behind the speaker and handed a summons to Samuel Matthews, one of our County Commissioners.

This party had been suspected of being a Deputy U. S. Marshal, and this act of his naturally caused an excitement through the congregation. Now just why this individual should have disturbed a worshiping assembly when he could just as well have served this paper after meeting had adjourned we fail to see, without it was his unadulterated cussedness. The history of this fellow Neilsen is about as follows: He was cut off the Church years ago for

STEALING RAWHIDES.

This was his first exploit that was found out; but it was not long until he figured in larger game. Messrs. Pomerooy, Sirrine & Co., hired him and another party by the name of Clifton to help drive their stock to Arizona, and according to the statement of an eye-witness, this trip, from the time they left Bear Lake Valley until their arrival in Arizona, was one of continuous cattle stealing and selling—unknown to their employers—as they had charge of the herd. Many instances might be recorded of his dishonest acts, but suffice it to say that the grand jury, in July, 1884, found four indictments against him for grand larceny, but through the hocus-focusing of court, lawyers and witnesses a *nolle prosequi* had to be entered and the case taken up atresh, and he is now under bonds to await the action of the next grand jury.

JOHN KING,

with some *alias*, who accompanied Neilsen on his Saturday's little game, is another bright (?) specimen of humanity, for according to his own confession, made to different parties, he

KILLED A MAN

in California, and through it had to leave, and consequently lost all his property, and is supposed now to be wanted by at least one of the California sheriffs. The remorse which he feels at times is said to nearly turn his brain, but whether it is remorse for the loss of his property or the deed he committed, we are unable to tell.

The individual named after promising the streets of Paris for a few hours, proceeded to Nounan Valley and

arrested Samuel Humphreys on a charge of polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. They took their prisoner to Montpelier and telegraphed to Marshal Dubois that they had been unable to make arrests in Paris, through armed interference, which was

A BASE CALUMNY,

and can be proven so by a hundred witnesses. However, it was sufficient to bring Dubois and his aids, armed to the teeth six of them, to Paris on Monday, where they promeraded the streets for a few hours, and then returned to Montpelier, after having subpoenaed an old lady by the name of Mrs. Passey, when the party they wanted was a different person entirely, by the name of Clifton. But such a mistake is not to be wondered at, after their frequent visits to the "bottle," the supply of which was ample for the occasion, and the effects of which were painfully visible in the acts of the U. S. representatives. They were all able, however, to ride in a buggy and managed to take the train the same afternoon.

They left the local deputies to attend to business, but if this great government has to entrust its business to blood-stained assassins (such according to their own confession) and thieves, its condition is certainly to be deplored, and it is full time that this Egean stable should be cleansed and purified. All good citizens will agree that if the law is to be carried out let it be done by men who are not criminals themselves.

Yours,
RUSTIC.

PROSECUTIONS AT OGDEN.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT IN FULL BLAST

—THREE PERSONS ARRESTED—F. A. BROWN'S MANLY ACTION.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
May 15th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Since the arrest of James Taylor everybody has been on the *qui vive*, and the one continuous question has been: Who will be the next?

That question was answered this afternoon. Elder Moroni Brown was arrested on the complaint of one Miles Mix—certainly not a very euphonic name. The complaint charges that the defendant Brown, did on the first day of June, 1882, and on divers other days between that time and the first day of May, 1885, live and cohabit with more than one

WOMAN AS HIS WIVES—

to wit: Emma Brown, and Frankie Porter Brown. Three witnesses were examined—namely Homer Brown, and Heber Brown, sons of the defendant, and Frankie Porter, the alleged plural wife of Moroni Brown. The evidence did not prove anything material, yet the prisoner was held to answer in the sum of \$1,500. Joseph Jackson and James M. Brown were accepted as sureties.

THE BALL

has now commenced to roll—the gods to grind, and, all being in motion, we may expect some interesting developments. Our town at present is well supplied with spotters and informers, all anxious to earn an honest penny by the honorable (?) employment of conspiring against the liberties of their neighbors, against whose characters they know

ABSOLUTELY NOTHING

contrary to honor, truth and virtue. But to gratify their spleen, and to satisfy their sordid appetites, there is nothing mean, low and despicable to which they will not resort. Commissioner McKay, Prosecuting Attorney Dickson, and the deputy marshals all expect to reap riches, fame and laurels out of the cases of "unlawful cohabitation" in Ogden City.

To-day it has been stormy at intervals, but notwithstanding this there was one of the grandest processions for a long time in Ogden City. It consisted of

"UTAH'S BEST CROP."

The scholars of all the "Mormon" day schools in the city have had a gala day. They assembled at the Central School building, formed in line and marched thence through some of the principal streets to the bench, and into the Pavilion in Lester Park Square. They were accompanied by two brass bands, one led by Captain John A. Boyle and the other by Wm. Pugh. The procession was moving along Main Street at the time McKay and Dickson were, and attracted much attention and elicited many complimentary remarks. One man, a German, said, "Vell, dese all 'Mormon' shildren, and der parents must go to de Penitentiary for begetting dem. Vell, vell!"

The children enjoyed their holiday much, and spent the time engaged in various athletic and other exercises.

Since commencing to write this, another arrest has been made—that of Francis A. Brown. This was on the complaint of Miles Mix. The Commissioner read the complaint which was: living with more than one woman—Harriet Canfield Brown and Martha A. Anderson—as his wives. The dates were the same as in the complaint against Moroni Brown. The defendant said in reply that he had two wives, and he had lived with them as an

HONEST MAN.

The District Attorney was not satisfied with the plea, and insisted on examining witnesses. The defendant did not

wish any witnesses called and volunteered to give the court all the information it needed or would ask, but did not plead guilty to any crime. The complaint charged him with living and cohabiting with Harriet C. Brown and M. H. Anderson as wives.

ISRAEL C. BROWN,

being called as a witness, testified that he was the son of the defendant, and that his father, Francis A. Brown, lived at the house of witness' mother most of his time—indeed he might say right along, as he was always there when witness was. He then gave the names of the members of the family.

Defendant at this point further objected to the examination of witnesses, saying the ladies named were his wives, and he was not ashamed of them. He had lived with them as such all the time.

The Court then said it would suspend any further examination in his case, and placed his bonds to appear at \$1,500. In reply to the question as to whether there were any persons present who would become the sureties, the defendant said, "Yes, sir, plenty of them. Where is

MARSHAL VANDERCOOK?

I think likely he is willing to become one of them." This created considerable merriment, which was promptly suppressed by the Commissioner.

Hon. D. H. Peery and John Watson Esq., were accepted as sureties. The witnesses were then put under bonds to appear at the District Court on the 20th inst., after which the defendant was released.

The Court and the prosecuting attorney, as well as the audience were evidently

TAKEN BY SURPRISE

by the bold, unflinching demeanor of the defendant in this case. He said he had no counsel, had no means to employ any, and indeed he did not need any. The examination occupied less than thirty minutes, at the close of which time the court room was cleared and the officers went to hunt up another victim, which, when it is offered on the altar judicial, I will endeavor to report.

WEBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In Great Britain 10,000 landlords, for doing nothing, receive from the soil more than twice as much as the total wages paid to 860,000 laborers for working 12 hours through the seven days in every week.

It was Napoleon Bonaparte who said when the conquest of the Chinese was proposed to him: "No; there are too many of them. Once teach them the art of modern warfare, and they will overrun Europe and crush out our civilization."

Great Britain spent about \$650,000,000 for drink in 1884, that is to say, spirits, wine, beer, etc. This was an increase of \$4,000,000 over the consumption in 1883. But this increase was entirely in beer, and there was a falling off in the consumption of wine and spirits. Hence it would not be safe to assume that the nation was becoming more intemperate.

A French statistician has discovered that up to the present, 2,540 emperors and kings have governed sixty-four nations. Out of this number 300 have been driven from their thrones, 64 have abdicated, 24 have committed suicide, 12 have become insane, 100 fell in battle, 123 were captured, 25 died martyrs, 151 have been assassinated, and 108 have been condemned to death and executed according to law.

The number of non-working holidays in France, including Sundays, amounts to 100 whole days in each year. In Greece they have 100 days; in England there are 84; in Russia, 66; in Brussels, 65. In the United States it varies in different States; but few, if any, have more than seven or eight legal holidays in the year in addition to the Sundays, thus making the total not higher than sixty.

Turkeys were first introduced into England in the time of Sebastian Cabot, from America. They were found in this country running wild in large flocks by the first settlers, and the pioneers, especially in the Middle States, found them handy game, easily captured, and furnishing luxurious food. They were domesticated without much difficulty. For over 300 years the turkey has held the position of king of the table poultry, and his aristocracy seems in a fair way to continue in an unbroken line.

Some facts about London: About twenty-eight miles of new street are laid out each year; about 9,000 houses are erected yearly; about 500,000 houses are already erected; about 10,000 strangers enter the city each day; about 125 persons are added daily to the population; about 120,000 foreigners live in the city; about 129,000 paupers and beggars infest the city; about 10,000 police keep order; about 2,000 clergymen hold forth every Sunday; about 3,000 horses die every week, and it is said, about 700,000 cats enliven the moonlight nights.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.