

OUR OGDEN LETTER.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
Sept. 17, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Everything in the

JUNCTION CITY

has been very quiet for a number of days past. Visitors from the country have been few, from the fact that the farmers are still very busy taking care of their late crops of corn, cane, etc. Next will follow the digging and shipping of late potatoes, which I believe will find a ready market and will command tolerably good prices. Wheat, however, notwithstanding there has been not over two-thirds of the usual yield, fetches but a small price, viz: 60 to 55 cents per bushel, and there is not at present much demand for it at these figures. But I believe it will be called in a month hence. None of the mills here have lately been receiving grain on deposit, but they will do so a short time from this date.

THE MARSHALS

have been rather quiet for some days past and they have excited but little interest in their doings. Arrests on the prevailing charge have been comparatively few lately. The last was Mr. H. B. Gwilliam, of South Hooper. He was taken yesterday and brought to this city, taken before Commissioner Black, waived a preliminary examination, and Messrs. W. H. Wright and Michael Buchmiller became his sureties in the sum of \$1,500 to appear before the grand jury when wanted. The business was done so quietly that few persons except those interested knew anything of it at the time. In fact, except the arrests, will average one a day, or thereabouts, they cease to become items of special note to the news gatherer.

"Judge" C. C. Goodwin, of Logan, was in town to-day, and looked as if he needed sympathy in his disappointment in not being able to air a little of his frothy eloquence in his court recently when the prisoner whom the officers took before him turned out to be the wrong man. It was a clear case of non-committal!

The item published in the Peoria Journal relative to ex-ass't. prosecuting attorney Bierbower has created considerable amusement in this place. Everyone who reads it is surprised at the ignorance of journalists at a distance who undertake to write anything on Utah affairs in general and on

"MORMON" PROBLEM

in particular. But no one can possibly be more astonished than the subject of the article himself, to see his "classmate" emblazoned on the roll of fame, and find himself the "conquering hero" of a hundred fights with much-married Mr. Mormons." But when vic. read the article the second time he felt very sore toward the red-handed, vindictive Peoria punster. The First District Court will be in session to-morrow and Bierbower ought to obtain an indictment against the Journal for libel, if ever it was originally published in Peoria. But, say, Mr. Editor, do the Utah journals not become also liable—accessory after the fact—by reproducing it in the columns of their newspapers?

The event of this evening was the much talked-of second annual reunion of the

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

of Ogden City, in the Pavillion, the use of which was granted them for this purpose by the municipal authorities. The object of these receptions is to give those not belonging to the order an opportunity to form a more intimate acquaintance with the aims and object of the organization, and to convince the world that they are not "a nest of anarchists, dynamiters, nihilists and what not of a similar character." The Knights complain that they are stigmatized as being a secret society working in close communion for overthrow of all established and orthodox relations between

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED,

and setting up a system under which the employed shall have all the say, and the employer shall have none, and that he shall do nothing "but submit and go down into his pocket for what ever cash the dictator may demand of him."

Now, the Knights declare they are none of these, and they wish to demonstrate it to all the world; and that they are laboring only for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes and bringing about a better feeling between capital and labor.

The pavilion was illuminated with electric lights; was profusely decorated with the stars and stripes. In front of the stand was a beautiful banner on which was inscribed in gold letters the motto: "Labor is Noble and Holy." The Ogden City brass band was out in full force. On the stand, besides the officers of the Order, were a goodly representation of the

CITY COUNCIL

of Ogden City, and other specially invited guests. A good-sized audience was in attendance, among whom were distributed a large number of the *Workman's Call*—the organ of the Knights in Ogden—containing their platform, declaration of principles and other exposition of the creed of the Order.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. H. J. Powers, who presided on the occasion. The exercises were opened by music from the band, under the leadership of Capt. John A. Boyle.

The first speaker was Mr. G. F. Warren, who delivered a short oration on the "Dignity of Labor." The speaker said there is no excellence or dignity without labor, and labor dignifies all that it touches. But labor is not confined to manual toil—agriculture, manufacture, etc.; it embraces every department of human occupation. It embraces the science and the acquisition of every description of useful knowledge. These cannot be obtained without education—and without education the laborer never can become truly dignified or a

TRUE GENTLEMAN,

which it is incumbent on every Knight of Labor to become. He exhorted the members of the order to educate their children; and if they cannot give them a classical education, to give them the best tuition they can, for without these their children will never be able to take their positions in the law-making and other departments of our great government. The speaker declared that there was no excuse for the people of this Territory neglecting to give their offspring at least a good, respectable, common school education. Among other things he inculcated sobriety, industry and honesty in all his business transactions with his fellow-man.

Mr. Robert Wilson next addressed the audience, which had grown much larger since the opening of the reception. He read a rather lengthy speech he had prepared for the occasion, which for the most part consisted of caustic attacks, and severe strictures on monopolists, millionaires and men of wealth in general. There was some

AGRARIAN ELEMENT

in the speech which I think "marred its beauty." The speaker said the order of the Knights of Labor was not for the benefit of the few, but for the good of all, morally, socially and financially, hence every man has a right to a fair share of the soil for the use of his family. He has also a right to the franchise, which every K. of L. should exercise independently for the general good of all. The organization, said the speaker, is not the growth of a day, but it is the work and growth of time—and monopolists have been made to realize its power and influence in defending the working men against the power of the oppressor. The speaker waxed warm as he proceeded. He said "We prate about the dignity of labor, but facts give it the lie," for "labor," at the present day is slavery, which is a great wrong and injustice to the working classes. Much of the concluding part of the speech was after the style of the "Song of the Shirt," and was much applauded by part of the audience. Before concluding the speaker said: "Do not vote for the man who to fill a public office who makes his wealth by speculation and usury, and who reduces the wages of the laboring man without just cause; and by using the ballot to keep them out of office you will soon be rid of the

CURSE OF MONOPOLY.

He also advised the people to petition Congress to abolish all laws that favor and make millionaires and monopolists, and that the distribution of the world's wealth may be in proportion to the intelligence, industry and frugality of the people. He closed with an invitation to all present to become Knights of Labor, for, said he, every one gained to this order reduces that much the ranks of the Anarchists and the dynamiters.

"How he saved St. Michael's" was then recited by Mr. Warren, and the exercises were brought to a close by the executing of a fine selection by the brass band.

At 10 o'clock dancing was commenced and was kept up until a late hour. Whether any recruits were added to the order in this place to-night or not, I did not ascertain.

WEBER.

OUR OGDEN LETTER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH,
Sept. 18th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

It was evident this morning that doughty deputies had been active, and again successful in hunting more game. While on my way to the Federal Court room I discovered

TWO MORE VICTIMS

who have been brought into the toils. One of them is Myron W. Butler, against whom an indictment was found by the late grand jury of this district. He is charged with unlawful cohabitation—there are two counts against him. He was arrested yesterday at Trenton, in Cache County. Today he was taken before Commissioner Black and bound over. The other victim is Willard Bingham, of Wilson, who was arrested on the same day, on a similar complaint, and was by the same commissioner placed under \$2,000 bonds for his appearance. Messrs. William Driver and John A. Boyle were his sureties.

For the first time since it was adjourned by the deposed Judge Powers, the First District was opened this morning, but

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

The members of the bar were present in force. Among them I noticed P. L. Williams, F. S. Richards, C. C. Richards, P. H. Emerson, Jas. N. Kimball, N. Tanner, Jr., V. Bierbower, H. H. Holapp, A. R. Heywood, Ogden Hiles,

A. H. Nelson, Ransford Smith, L. R. Rogers, G. L. Dean, Judge White and J. H. Rickham. The latter gentleman is from Wyoming here for a special case.

At about fifteen minutes past ten the new presiding genius, Judge Henderson, assumed the judgment seat and the proceedings were formally opened. His Honor addressed the members of the bar in a brief, but friendly, pithy speech, in which he said that, although this was the first time he had met with them officially, he thought he could appreciate their embarrassment in meeting and receiving him as their presiding officer, he being unacquainted with them and their practice as members of the bar.

He was aware also that they had no voice

IN HIS APPOINTMENT

to his present position. He had thought the government of this Territory was not adapted for a Territory of the magnitude and importance of Utah—but circumstances have rendered it necessary that it should be so. He felt the embarrassment of his present position, and he did not think that the opinions of a judge who came here as he did will have the same weight with them as would the opinions of one who had lived among them and whom they have been accustomed to see and hear. He should ask their assistance, for he could not preside over the court without it. A good bar was what makes a good court, and he would bring to his duty his best judgment. He closed with the hope that pleasant relations will continue to exist between them.

There was not much business today, but a vast amount has been heaped up for the next term. Myron W. Butler was arraigned, the indictments read, and he was given until the 1st day of November next to plead. Bonds were placed at \$4,000. Messrs. Boyle and Driver continued as sureties.

Thomas Read and William Hull, of Hooper, were arraigned on an indictment for obstructing a public road by fencing it up. At the request of their counsel, Hon. F. S. Richards, the defendants were allowed till November 1st to plead. Mr. Jesse J. Driver appeared in court, and gave satisfactory answers to his Honor in regard to the prohibition law and was made a full-fledged citizen of the great Republic of the United States. Sundry other civil business was disposed of but it is of no special interest to the general reader.

OUR TRAMWAY

is being pushed forward rapidly, the rails are laid a couple of blocks west of Main Street on First and will reach the terminus in a short time. The road is not ballasted at present and this for the time being makes it a little difficult for teams at the crossings, but all of this will be obviated in due time. A couple of cars have been built for use on this road and will be running as early as practicable. It is expected by the committee on streets that this tramway institution will furnish considerable more employment for "idle hands" than can be had at present, but it will at the same time bridge the team work on the public works. Quite a number of improvements have been made and more are being made by the present city government.

An interesting and

CHARMING PICTURE

was seen to-day on the verdant lawn in front of the residence of Apostle F. D. Richards. It consisted of over one hundred and twenty-five young boys and girls arrayed in their holiday attire. They were members of the Second Ward Primary Association of this Stake. The ray company had assembled for the purpose of an afternoon's enjoyment under the auspices and direction of the presidency and officers of the Association, by whom they were also treated to a delightful picnic. It consisted of mutton sandwiches, and confectionary. After the little folks had regaled themselves with these good things they spent the remainder of the time in various recreations which were amply provided for them. They will remember it as one of the green pages in their history and probably will look forward with anticipation for the time when it will repeat itself, as I have not the slightest doubt it will, from the well known solicitude of the guardians of this association for the little folks who form its membership.

WEBER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DESERET, Sept. 15th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Deseret has a population of from 700 to 800; is a good grazing and farming country, and is capable of sustaining many hundreds of people more if the facilities of the place were only developed. Although we have had many drawbacks in the past, on account of our dam being washed away, we manage to pull through and make a living.

Our intention at present is to open up more country by putting our dam in good shape, and also by digging a canal, which has already been surveyed, and which will bring under cultivation many thousand acres of rich, fertile land. A company has already been formed under the name of the Gunnison Bend Canal Company, who intend going to work at once, and if possible to complete the canal in time for use next season. Stock in the company is being taken by the settlers here, and

a great many inquiries are being made by persons in other places, who seem to be desirous of joining in with us in this enterprise, which we have no doubt will be a success.

We have proven that flowing wells can be obtained at a small outlay. There are already four in this place. One is now being sunk on the school house lot, which will be made a test well to see what flow can be obtained. It is to be paid for principally by donation. Thus we feel that the water question, which has been such an important one to us, will very soon be settled, and we shall be better able to beautify our homes.

Yours respectfully,
JOSHUA BENNETT.

FROM A BELIEVER.

An Unbaptized Convert gives Expression to Some of His Views.

MULLOYS, Tennessee,
September 8th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

You will find enclosed \$1.50 for WEEKLY DESERET NEWS, which you may send to my address as given below. Through the courtesy of some of the Elders of your Church I have had the pleasure of perusing several copies of your valuable paper, and have become very much interested, not in the paper only, but in the faith of that strange people known in this country as "Mormons." I send for the News, believing it to be the leading organ among you, and the ablest advocate of your faith and teachings.

The first "Mormon" Elders I ever met I saw about two years ago, and since that time my faith and sympathy have been with the Latter-day Saints, though I have not, as yet, (for reasons not necessary to mention here) been initiated into the fold; but my desire and prayer to God is, that I may be before it is too late. The Elders visit me occasionally, and

I ENJOY THEIR SOCIETY

very much. I truly believe they are the true servants of God and have been called by proper authority, even as Aaron was, to deliver a message of life and salvation to the inhabitants of the earth, who have been groping in thick darkness since the great apostasy.

I am the only person that believes in the faith "once delivered to the Saints" within a radius of ten miles, and my cot is about the only one that affords shelter for the Elders of Israel. Nevertheless I rejoice in having the privilege of hearing the truth in its fulness; and though I may be looked upon with scorn, and be persecuted and ridiculed for its sake, yet, I feel confident of its success and can enjoy its triumphs in advance.

I feel to sympathize with your

ILLUSTIMOUS AND PERSECUTED BRETHREN,

who have gone to prison for the word of God and the testimony of Jesus; who have chosen bonds and imprisonment rather than to renounce a principle of their religion. I glory in their faithfulness, their integrity, their moral courage and stability. May heaven crown and bless them with immortal renown. I am confident that the principle which they are now suffering for, is the only basis upon which may be established a true state of society, correcting the evils so widely extant upon the face of the land. In viewing the present corrupted and demoralized condition of the human family, I feel, as do many other thinking men, that ere long, some agency will have to be brought to bear upon the inhabitants of the earth for their purification. Vice, sin and wrong-doing seem to prosper in every quarter, while purity, truth and virtue are taking a retrograde direction.

The earth is, most surely,

"DEFILED UNDER THE INHABITANTS THEREOF,

because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinances and broken the everlasting covenant."

But, I have already written at a greater length than I intended. If you think these few lines appropriate you may insert them in your columns. Wishing your paper, as an advocate of "Truth and Liberty," the success it merits, I will close, praying for the triumph of truth, and the welfare of Zion and her people.

Respectfully,
J. A. BAYLISS.

MULLOYS P. O., Robertson Co., Tennessee.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

An Elder Describes the Great Earthquake.

THICKETY MOUNTAIN,
Spartanburg Co., S. C.,
Sept. 15, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Eleven months ago to-day I, in connection with 13 others, left Salt Lake City on a mission to the Southern States. After arriving at Chattanooga I was appointed to labor in South Carolina.

Since then I have labored in five different counties, three of which had not been visited by the Elders for 40 years. In my travels I met with some, the aged, who heard the gospel preached

by President A. O. Smoot, of Provo, some

FORTY-ODD YEARS AGO.

During the time I have been in the missionary field I have spent forty-five days traveling without purse or scrip, as the Savior commanded his Apostles to go in days of old, seeking for the honest in heart; but judging from the indifference manifested they must be few and far between, as I only had the opportunity of holding one meeting and that in a private house, the whole of the time. The people generally are very hospitable and willing to entertain the Elders, with some few exceptions. I have experienced two of these, gazing at the stars in the canopy of heaven and listening, undisturbed, to the whip-poor-will's song.

Prejudice amongst the farming districts is not so rife, but in the cities and towns it is so great that the Elders have to set them aside as far as preaching the Gospel to them is concerned. The only times we ever visit them is in going for mail, purchasing something we need, and passing through on our way into the country. Proselyting in this section during the past six months has been quite encouraging.

There have been

TWENTY-THREE ADDED

to the fold, despite the efforts of the wicked to the contrary. It is a noticeable feature, in the experience of the Elders, that whenever there is any good being done the adversaries of the truth get enraged, and use every device to hinder its progress.

As a proof of this the spirit of mobbing has been prevalent in this neighborhood during the past few weeks, but owing to the many friends we have in this section, and the mobbers not being sufficiently strong, it has all passed off in threats. The power of God, of late, has also been made manifest in the shape of a

TERRIFIC EARTHQUAKE,

which has caused the enemies of God's people to shake in their shoes, and abandon, for the present, at least, their nefarious designs.

It took place on the night of August 31st, at 9:45 p.m. I was three miles from where I am at present, at the house of a Mr. H. Bright, with Elder Joseph Thorpe.

It was the first one I ever experienced. I was so severe that it made the frame building we were in reel to and fro and was accompanied by a heavy rumbling sound. When it got to its height in shaking, we went to the doors to see what was the matter, and not till then did we realize what it was.

We stepped out on to the ground to see how it felt. It sent a shock through me like that of an electric battery, as nearly as I can describe it. There were three shocks inside of 15 minutes; the first and most severe one lasted about four minutes.

A great many of the people were panic-stricken. A number of them in the neighborhood near by left their houses and took to the woods. Others ran out and commenced praying. Some got their guns, supposing it was somebody trying to upset the house. One man got so excited that he fired a shot through his own apr. Another ran out where Elders H. Wright and F. A. Fraughton were staying, exclaiming: "The time has come!" His wife, who has been convinced of the truth for some time, exclaimed: "I have known my duty and put it off, and now it is too late!"

One premature birth was caused a quarter of a mile from where I was. No other deaths have occurred as yet that I know of. The damage and loss of life would have been more, I think, if the buildings had been constructed of masonry; they are frame and log structures generally.

I have felt

TWO SHOCKS

since the one on the night of Sept. 3rd and another on the 6th inst., but they were only slight ones.

It is remarkable to see the difference between those who are serving God and those who are not, when His judgments are being made manifest in these last days. The peace, calmness and serenity that pervade the one and the consternation that seizes the other.

Things in this Conference are moving along quietly at present. Meetings are being held regularly in this part and a reasonable amount of good is being done, as prospects for adding some more to the fold soon are apparent.

The health of all generally is good. Ever praying for the welfare of Zion, I am, your Brother,

WM. N. ANDERSON.

Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.