

an office in this city, and we wish him all the success his perseverance and skill merit.

Ephraim Notes.—It seemed to be the general impression in Sanpete County when winter set in that it would be a very severe one, but thus far it has proved the reverse with us. We have had no snow worth speaking of since November, and the thermometer has hardly been down to zero yet.

There were fifty bushels of wheat in the wagon by which young Lorin Orinatt was run over on the 15th inst. He is getting along as fairly as can be expected with such severe injuries as he sustained.

We have had a general season of peace and prosperity; good health has prevailed in our city as a general rule.

Our young people have contented themselves with less dancing than in former years, and I believe it has been fully as good for them.

We have had quite a number of dramatic entertainments during this winter.

Brothers Aaron and Moses Johnson, from Springville, Utah County, have been here giving lessons in elocution, and quite a number of our young folks have availed themselves of the opportunity to study that art.

Wheat has taken a sudden upward jump in price within the last month, and in consequence many of our farmers regret that they have sold out as closely as they did while the extremely low price prevailed. I don't remember of a time when we have shipped as much wheat out of the county so early in the season as we have done this year, and I am afraid that many have let more slip out of their hands than they should have done for their own good. FARMER.

Feb. 21, 1887.

The Ketchum Tragedy.—The causes which led to the double homicide in Snake Valley, Millard County, are reported by the *Frisco Times*. It seems that some six years ago Jane Hockman, administratrix of the valuable Hockman estate, was married to Ketchum, who assumed control and ran the ranch into the ground on shooting matches and horse races, until a year ago, when Jane, a good woman, of fine business ability, put a stop to the squandering of her children's property. Then there was a quarrel and Ketchum accused his wife of criminal intimacy with John G. Green, a horse trainer he had employed since boyhood. For many years Mrs. K. had borne a splendid reputation in Fillmore and Snake Valley, and no one, then or now, believed the charge or that Ketchum had reason to harbor jealousy. Thus the fire has smoldered until now. Ketchum remained away a year (many believed he would never return) and Green was retained as superintendent of the ranch in spite of repeated warnings by Ketchum. Now then, the tragic denouement: Tuesday last Ketchum passed by Frisco on Pat Ryan's station and arrived in Snake Valley Wednesday night and spent two nights and a day meditating upon his terrible crime. Friday morning he secreted himself in the barn loft and when Green came out to feed the stock Ketchum opened fire from the loft upon him. Dell Hockman hearing the firing, sprung out of bed to the door when firing was begun between the assailant and his 19-year-old stepson, who, with remarkable coolness, stood in the cabin door while buckshot rained around him. One of Dellabert's shots took effect in Ketchum's abdomen with fatal result. Ketchum said he was glad he had killed Green and that he'd have downed Dell if his Spencer (a seven charge magazine gun) had not missed fire.

Ketchum was an unerring shot and it is thought that he intended to kill all on the ranch.

FOUR "MORMONS"

ADDED TO THE NUMBER IMPRISONED FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

At the session of the Third District Court held this afternoon

EDWARD SCHOENFELDT

was first called to receive sentence for violating the Edmunds law by living with his wives. He replied to the Court that he had no assurance to give that he would obey the law in future, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$50 and costs of the prosecution. He informed the Court upon being asked, that he had not much means, and the due was made less than usual.

ANDREW W. COOLKY

came next, and informed the Court that he could make no promise as to the future. He had a large family and no means to pay a fine. He was then sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs, and to be imprisoned for six months.

WM. H. TOVEY

made similar answers to those who preceded him as to his intentions and ability to pay a fine, and his punishment was fixed at \$35 fine and costs, and imprisonment for six months.

THOMAS H. MORRISON,

when asked if he would obey the law said he could not make the promise without violating his conscience, and had no means to pay a fine. He was

sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$25 and the costs of the prosecution.

WHAT IS SAID

At the Government Headquarters

ABOUT THE EDMUNDS-TUCKER MONSTROSITY.

Special Dispatch to the News.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—Up to this hour (1 p. m.) no action is known to have been taken by the President on the anti-Mormon bill. It is reported that Tucker has abandoned the hope of getting up a constitutional amendment on polygamy.

The following editorially from the Washington Post this morning is exciting favorable comment:

"ANOTHER VETO NEEDED—CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE ANTI-POLYGAMY BILL WHICH RECENTLY PASSED.

"Congress shows it to be no anti-polygamy bill at all. The polygamist Mormons were disqualified from voting or holding office or sitting on juries by the anti-polygamy law of 1882, and it has never been charged that this bill was not accomplished by that law. The bill now before the President inflicts no new penalties, nor does it impose any additional disqualifications upon those practicing polygamy. It does, however, undertake to disqualify the non-polygamist Mormons by prescribing a test oath as a condition precedent to voting or holding office. The bill also gives to the United States marshal and his deputies unusual and arbitrary powers over non-offenders; the most startling proposition, however, is that which disestablishes the Mormon Church and confiscates its property. This it does in the most summary and despotic manner. If Congress can do this with the Mormon Church in the Territory of Utah, it can do it with the Catholic Church or any other church in the District of Columbia, where it has exclusive jurisdiction. The promoters of this bill urge that the country demand the suppression of polygamy. Nobody disputes the statement, but will the disfranchisement of all who believe in the Mormon creed, the disestablishment of their Church and the confiscation of its property, accomplish the end desired? will it not rather have the contrary effect? The country certainly does not demand such legislation as this. It does not demand that non-polygamous Mormons should be punished or that their property should be confiscated; on the contrary, the Constitution forbids it."

INTERESTING ABOUT THE ABORIGINES SOUTHWARD.

THEIR CHARACTERISTICS AND TRADITIONS.

Elder Milton S. Ray came up from the south yesterday. He has been on an extended mission among the Spanish and Indian communities of Arizona and Mexico. He was appointed to that missionary field about four years ago and has been laboring there more or less successfully, mainly in the vicinity of Mesa City, Maricopa County, ever since. He says that there is a general misconception prevalent concerning the natives of that part of the country. To say that most of them are Indians does not give a clear idea of their intelligence and progress, as they differ materially in several respects from the Indians of the Northwest; so much so that he is inclined to think that they are a distinct class of people, of somewhat different origin. From the traditions among them he is disposed to think that their ancestors immigrated to this country from the western part of South America. He states that the Pimas and Maricopas are entirely self-sustaining and that many of them are in comfortable circumstances, that the branch of the Church there numbers some 350 persons, and that many of them understand the Spanish as well as their own language, that they are to a certain extent educated, having an organization in wards with day and Sunday schools, and a limited knowledge of some of the fine arts. He has seen individuals among them at short notice make a very fair landscape drawing with colored crayons. Their traditions accord, to a certain extent, with the records contained in the Book of Mormon. There are about 6,000 of these people, the Pimas and Maricopas, in Salt River Valley, in Arizona, on what is known as the Pima Reservation.

Elder Ray states that he expects to return to that country in a few months and resume his missionary labors among the people, and that he contemplates making Mesa City his home in the near future. He states that this was not his first visit to that country, but that he went there first in 1879 in the capacity of interpreter. That he visited the Yaquis, and while there learned the reasons given by them for the trouble existing between that people and the present government of Mexico. The Yaquis claim that they received a title to the lands from the King of Spain, and that since then the Republic of Mexico has been attempting to turn over their property to immigrants from Germany and elsewhere, which action they considered

they were justified in resenting, hence the war between them, in which the Mexican forces have so frequently come out second best. He says the Yaquis and Mayos, a tribe situated immediately south of them, number about 150,000, and that they dress like the Mexicans, cultivate the ground, work on railroads, live in houses built of bamboo or adobe, run vessels on the Gulf of California, and in many respects differ from the natives of the northern tribes of this country. He also states that they have not been subdued by the government of Mexico, but still claim their country and maintain a determination to hold it.

Elder Ray states that there is a fine field for missionary labor among the people of Arizona and the south, and that there are probably 5,000,000 people south of here in Mexico and adjacent territory who understand and speak more or less fluently the Spanish language. He considers it consequently of great importance that it should be more generally understood, especially by persons contemplating missions to that country. He states that for the few months he may remain here he would undertake to teach a limited number of pupils, and that as he has studied and taught Spanish elsewhere he considers himself qualified for the work. Any persons desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity can do so by addressing him in care of this office.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 21.—One of the severest accidents that has occurred on the Central Pacific railroad for several years took place about 10 o'clock last night at Tamarac, a station near the Summit. A special stock train was coming down the mountain, bringing a load of sheep to the valley. The train was drawn by two engines. While under a snowshed the train met with an accident, which was caused by a broken switch rail. The two engines fell against the side of the snowshed with tremendous force, causing over 100 feet of the shed, built of heavy timbers, to tumble down. This damage would not have been so extensive had it not been for the fact that the roof of the shed was covered with ten feet of snow.

Besides the engines, two carloads of sheep were badly broken up and nearly all the sheep killed. Four other cars were derailed but only slightly damaged.

Two of the engineers, Henry Kirm and Charles Brown, were badly bruised by being hurled from their cabs, but they are now able to walk around. The firemen were also severely shaken up. W. L. Kneeland, a brakeman, was instantly killed. He was buried under an immense pile of debris.

Immediately upon receipt of the news in this city, Superintendent J. B. Wright ordered out a wrecking train to go to the scene of the accident. A large force of men—carpenters, shovelers and road-builders—was also ordered from Truckee to Tamarac to assist in the work of clearing up the wreck. After five hours' hard work they succeeded in finding the body of Kneeland. The head was crushed to a jelly and his body was frightfully injured. Death was instantaneous. The injured men will be sent to the railroad hospital in this city.

Brakeman Kneeland was very well known in this city, and he has a young sister attending school here. His home was at Clipper Gap, where his parents reside.

Two tramps who were stealing a ride on the train had a miraculous escape from a sudden and horrible death. They were in a box car when the train was derailed. The snowshed fell upon the car and broke it to pieces, piling heavy timbers about the tramps and imprisoning them in such a manner that they could move neither hand nor foot, and there was so much snow that their cries for help could not be heard. The wreckers relieved them after several hours' work. The men were uninjured and almost dead from fright. One poor fellow was so badly scared that he could scarcely walk. It is expected that the debris will be cleared away sufficiently to allow the passing of trains this evening.

The whole train, with all on board, had a narrow escape from destruction. Had the train run off the rail on the opposite side of the track from which it did, it would have taken a terrible tumble into the American river, a great distance below.

LUCKEN ON STOCK RANGES.

AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION.

SAKT LAKE CITY, Feb. 23, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

According to the accounts which come in from various parts of the Territory, especially those which are extensively used for sheep and cattle ranges, the feed is becoming more scarce every year, and nothing appears to be done to replenish the wastes thus made by the constant pasturing of animals thereon.

In view of this fact it would be a good thing for every sheep and cattle herder to expend say ten dollars, in lucern seed, which would purchase

about 125 pounds. This could be scattered over a large area of ground in the early spring and would produce an immense amount of feed, as each seed that germinated in a favorable location (and there are many of these places, both in the mountains and valleys) will steal out till, as the writer has seen, a single seed will spread over a circumference of six feet. Of course this is not the result where it is cut as soon as it is tall enough to handle with the mowing machine or scythe, but when left to itself it will rapidly spread.

If this course were adopted in a few hundreds of places where sheep and cattle are herded, both in summer and winter, it would be like "bread cast upon the waters" which would be seen and provide food for our animals "after many days."

Respectfully, C. D.

A SHOCKING MURDER.

Interesting Details of the Horrible Deed, and the Capture of the Perpetrators.

KANAB, Feb. 21st, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

In one of your late issues I noticed some mention made of the arrest of Frank Wilson in Idaho, for the murder of an aged couple last spring, while en route from Arizona to Washington Territory. I wish to correct a few statements. The murder was committed on the Buckskin Mountain, twenty-five miles southeast of Kanab, and the bodies were buried in a hole about three feet deep, with the man thrown on top of the woman, leaving his head near to the surface of the ground. Some travellers camping near the spot some five months after the tragedy, discovered a portion of the man's body that had been exhumed by coyotes, and reported to the residents of Kanab. Proper steps were taken immediately, and Coroner Z. K. Judd went with a posse and brought in the bodies, and (after holding an inquest and doing everything possible to discover the perpetrators) buried them in the Kanab cemetery. The examination of the bodies revealed the fact that the murder was committed with an instrument similar to the pole of an axe. The man's forehead was smashed in, and there was the evidence of a blow on the jaw. The woman was killed by a blow on the side of the head. The parties were evidently asleep when murdered, the woman being in night clothes, and the man's clothes all unfastened. It was discovered that a party of five had crossed the ferry, including an aged couple, a white man, a girl and a negro. The owner of the outfit registered at the ferry as S. C. Glevenger. This outfit was last seen together at House Rock, fifteen miles east of the scene of the murder. A few days after a man, a girl and a negro passed through Kanab with a four-horse team and 28 head of loose horses, going west, and were recognized as the parties that crossed the ferry, and passed House Rock as above described. An investigation was commenced, and money put up by private individuals to assist the officers in looking the matter up.

The sheriff of Kane County, after gathering all the information that was obtainable, corresponded with the sheriff of Yavapai County, Arizona, where the tragedy occurred, and the parties made a joint pursuit. Two officers left Kanab about the middle of January to connect with the Arizona officers at Pioche, the latter coming to Eureka by rail. It was discovered that the booty had been divided at Bullionville between the two murderers, and the negro gambled his share off at Pioche. Sheriff Turner, of the last named place, suspected the nigger, spotted him, and informed the Arizona officer of his whereabouts. It being only 60 miles from Eureka on Duck creek, where he captured him. The white man and girl went further and were followed and captured as you have already described. The connection at Pioche of the officers of Yavapai and Kane Counties for some unexplained reason, was not accomplished.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES S. EMMETT.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

But Quite Truthful and Logical.

DOLOMIE, Chaffee Co., Colorado, Feb. 17, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

When I wrote you some time since enclosing a few crude verses, "The Mormon Question, 1887," I did not know the rulers of the land were about to consummate their crowning act of infamy. But the latest number of the New York Times that reached us yesterday, leaves no doubt that our would-be tyrants are bent on self-destruction. We read that the loonies of the two houses have at last agreed on the anti-Mormon bill, an agreement for devils to laugh at and angels to weep over. The Constitution, "what little was left of it," is torn to tatters; an act of confiscation was passed that has no parallel, except in the reign of Henry VIII (of unsavory memory) when he seized the church property in England, to divide among the pimps and harlots of his court. Shades of the founders of the republic, only listen! "No religious or charitable association can hold property over the amount of \$50,000; all over that is confiscated by the unsectarian (?)

government of the United States." Again, all the church property of the "Mormon" Church, not acquired in accordance with the laws of the United States is forfeit to the same paternal government. We know what that means. Yet again: The property of the Mormon Emigration Society (whatever it is) is confiscated, and to be applied to common school purposes. Ye gods! If any money, or property in any shape ever got into the hands of the harpies who now prey on the vitals of Utah, how much of it would the godless schools ever get? And then, as if to filter out the last black drop of infamy, is the oath to be administered to the legal wife! Surely the gods have made them mad! But are the people made also? Take the Catholics and Episcopalians, the two wealthiest churches "in property" in the United States; they light the godless schools where the pupils seem to learn little but the worship of Venus Aphrodite. Is it safe for them with their millions to sit idle by, while the property of a church is confiscated to support the very system against which they fight? Of course, if one church can be legally so treated, so can all the rest. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but exceeding fine. These madmen are in the hands of Him who has said to the surging ocean, "So far shalt thou go, and no further." "To suffer, and to die," like Saint Catherine, of Vienna, is no doubt glorious, but the patient bowing down to an insolent, ignorant tyranny is the hardest martyrdom of all. But God's ways are not our ways, and the darkest hour is that which precedes the dawn. As patience is the hardest lesson to learn, it ought to be the most glorious.

Your last paper we have is of the 8th inst., and I confess that when I read your account of the shotgun episode in the matter of Mr. Hunsucker, of Box Elder, I felt a strong inclination in the line of letting these hireling ruffians know that two can play at that game. Well, Mr. Editor, the end is not yet.

Fraternally yours,

DUNCAN MACRAE.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—A Helena, Montana, dispatch dated February 23, says: Cornelius Moran, one of the men employed on the Montana Union to shovel snow, was struck by the steps of a car of a passing train near Butler to-day, and thrown under the wheels, which severed both limbs above the knees, and otherwise injured him so horribly that he died within a few moments after the accident. He was in a deep cut, where the banks were too high and steep to be climbed, and the width was not sufficient to permit him to escape by hugging the bank, which he did as closely as possible.

—On the 24th inst. a freight train of 38 cars, loaded with coal and ore, for the Anaconda Smelter, pulled out of Silver Bow, Montana. When they were a little distance from Stuart the engine and first 15 cars were cut loose for the purpose of running ahead, so that the rear portion of the train could be turned off on the side track, and thus save time in switching. The train had to be divided as the grade from Stuart up is too heavy for the pulling of heavy trains. The engine ran over the switch all right. The cars were following when the switch became displaced. The last five of the cars that were with the engine were derailed and the forward train was stopped. The remaining twenty-three cars were coming down behind with great momentum, and all efforts to stop them were vain. They struck the derailed cars with tremendous violence, and coal and ore were scattered over the surrounding country. Conductor Hageman reports that ten of the freight cars are badly wrecked.

It seems that the jack rabbit has come to stay in Oregon. It is stated that jack rabbits shipped to Chicago from Oregon again turn up in the markets as canned chicken and are shipped to the same country from whence they came.

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