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LOCAL NEWS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 25.

The Next Company.—The fourth company of this season's immigration expected to leave Liverpool on Saturday next, the 29th inst.

Bear Lake.—Brother B. H. Allred, writing from Garden City, Rich Co., on the 20th, says: "Harvest is now beginning to crowd; the fields have their golden hue, and a bounteous harvest is again at hand for the people of Bear Lake valley. Everything is prosperous and quiet, and the people feel a great thanks to the Giver of all, who still watching over them."

Watrin's Capture.—John Watrin, who recently escaped from the Penitentiary, and was brought back on Saturday evening, had made his way far south as Richfield, Sevier County. At that place he applied to Mr. Geo. T. Bean, who runs a sawmill, for food and employment. Mr. Bean promised to take him on trial for a few days, and having a suspicion that he was the escaped prisoner, told him so. Watrin denied it at first but soon fell into tears and confessed who he was, declaring he would rather be shot than returned to the penitentiary. Mr. Bean telegraphed the news of Watrin's action to the U. S. Marshal.

Carp Culture.—The demand for the pamphlets "Carp and Carp Ponds" and "Carp and its Culture in Rivers and Lakes" has been so great that my supply is exhausted. I wrote to the Fish Commissioner, for more, but through not having them in stock it is uncertain when they will be received. This will explain to correspondents who have asked why they do not receive the pamphlets.

I have no blank applications for carp on hand just now but expect a fresh supply in a few days when all orders for them will be filled.

JOHN T. CAINE.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 25, 1885.

The C. P. Accidents.—In the accident which occurred to a freight train at the washout on the Central Pacific, near Terrace, Utah, on Saturday morning, the first locomotive passed over in safety, but the second broke through, and twenty cars were piled in a heap. The engineer was thrown head first into a ditch, killing him. The fireman was caught in the wreck, and his legs badly lacerated.

The other accident, which occurred on Friday to the east-bound passenger train, was caused by a misplaced switch, at Tamarack, Nev. The two engines attached to the train were thrown from the track, and, after tearing away part of a snow-shed, went down an embankment fifty feet. One fireman, Alexander Henderson, was fatally scalded, and died a few hours afterward. Engineers Coleman and Chandler, and Fireman Culver, were severely scalded and otherwise injured, but not fatally.

Lost in the Mountains.—The following account is taken from the *Southern Usonian*, published at Beaver:

"Brother Watson, who arrived in Beaver a few months ago, is lying in a critical condition at Robert Edwards' house, in the north part of town. A week ago last Tuesday he started from Cedar City to Minersville across the mountains, on foot. A party informed him that by taking this route he would save several miles travel and not have so far between places where he could get water. This was probably correct, but never having been over that part of the country, he got lost and wandered around through the mountains four days and three nights without either food or water. On the fourth day he reached Rush Lake, where he was kindly cared for and a messenger sent to Parowan for Dr. King, who rendered him such medical aid as was necessary. A telegram was sent to his

son at Milford, who went after him with a team and brought him to Minersville. From that point Alphonso Skinner brought him to Beaver in his wagon. Dr. King stated that after he struck the trail leading to the Lake he counted sixteen places in a distance of a half mile, where Mr. Watson had fallen from exhaustion. His stomach will retain nothing, and unless he takes a turn for the better soon, there are but slight hopes of his recovery."

Imported Cattle.—On Friday last Dr. H. J. Faust arrived in this city with a herd of polled Angus yearlings—twenty bulls and eight heifers. The animals were brought from Missouri, over the Union Pacific. Mr. Faust was stopped by the authorities at Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he was kept waiting two days for the arrival of the quarantine physician before being allowed to proceed. The animals are all in first-class order, and will be taken south in a few days and offered for sale, their value being from \$125 to \$200 each. The points of superiority claimed for the polled Angus over other breeds are their excellence as beef cattle, hardihood in this climate, and that they can be loaded more closely for shipment and fed closer in stalls, owing to the absence of horns. It is asserted that from 60 to 70 per cent. of their gross weight is beef—a much greater proportion than other breeds will net—and that the meat is of superior flavor. The fat is also said to be more evenly distributed throughout the carcass of an animal of this breed than in others, and never found in large quantities.

Mr. Faust states that he saw at the yard of Mr. A. B. Stewart, of Kansas City, four steers which are being fed for a cattle show. One, a three-year-old, now weighs 2,300 pounds; the other three, four-year-olds, weigh, each, 2,600 pounds, and their owner expects them to net 73 per cent. of beef.

More About that Dead Man.—Since obtaining the clue which H. H. Harris furnished as to the identity of the man whose remains were recently found near Ft. Douglas, Coroner Taylor called upon Mrs. Cast, of the 10th Ward, and obtained some further particulars.

Wilson, as previously stated, boarded for awhile at her house. She last saw him about the 11th of July, when he said he was going to the 6th or 8th Ward to cut some lucern, and, as he expected to return, left his valise, a blanket and a quilt there. The valise contained some articles of underclothing and a pair of pants which matched the coat found folded up under the dead man's head when his remains were discovered. There were no papers in the valise, but upon the frame of a looking glass found among his effects was the following address: "George E. Miller, Lima, (Allen Co., Ohio)," also "Upper Sandusky, Ohio." Wilson had informed Mrs. Cast that he came from the vicinity of Linkoping, in Sweden, and arrived in America during the time of the civil war, in which he served for three years in the Union army. He occasionally referred to a wife and child which he had somewhere in the States, but without ever telling where they were. He always spoke of them with apparent sadness, as if there was an estrangement between him and them, and said he had left them all he had, that they were in comfortable circumstances and that his wife's relatives were rich. He came to Utah about two years ago, since which time he had been here and in Montana.

He was about sixty years of age, and was somewhat intemperate in his habits, though not given to spending money lavishly. Mrs. Cast is of the opinion that he must have some money in a bank, and says he was in the habit of carrying what money he had in his pocket, wrapped up in a rag, and invariably had a memorandum book in his pocket.

It will be remembered that when the body was found there was no book or paper about it, nor any money except twenty-five cents in a small portemonnaie in his pants pocket. There is a good deal of mystery about the man's death yet, which ought if possible to be cleared up, and if the address herewith published can possibly lead to the dead man's friends, the clue ought to, and doubtless will, be followed up.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, AUG. 25.

Damage to Crops.—A gentleman from Summit County reports that the recent storm did great damage in the hay fields throughout the county. The crops are very late this season, and an early frost would be attended with serious loss.

Well Done.—To-day we were shown a life-sized portrait of a gentleman, by Brother J. B. Fairbanks, of Payson, Utah County. Crayon was the material used by the artist, and the picture is ably executed. It is not a mere map of the face of the subject, but a clearly defined, expressive and faithful portrait.

Cloudburst.—A cloudburst occurred in Pleasant Valley, about four miles

up City Creek Cañon, yesterday afternoon. Large quantities of mud and sand were washed down, and the creek was raised about four inches. The water was so muddy that it was found necessary to shut it off from the tanks which supply the water mains for about five hours.

Deaths from Diphtheria.—On Monday evening the four-year-old daughter of J. Wm. Rands, of the Twentieth Ward, fell a victim to diphtheria. The child's mother, who also had a severe attack of the disease, is improving slowly.

Last evening the son of John W. Hoffman, of the Twenty-first Ward, died of the same disease, and another child is seriously ill.

These cases are the only ones known to exist in the city at present.

Accident at the Gravel Bank.—This morning, while the city prisoners were engaged in getting out gravel from the beds in the eastern part of the city, one of them, Wm. Geehan, who is serving five days for drunkenness, began digging under the bank, with a view to loosening the dirt. He had been working but a few moments when a part of the bank, which had been loosened by the water, fell, completely burying Geehan under about two tons of dirt and gravel. He was quickly rescued from his perilous position, and brought to the City Hall, where he was cared for by a physician. He was severely bruised about the body and badly shaken, but no bones were broken, although he will probably serve the remainder of his sentence under the doctor's care.

The Storm Along the D. & R. G. W.—A gentleman who arrived in this city from the East on Monday's D. & R. G. train states that Sunday's storm extended as far east along the line of the railroad as Marshall Pass. The fall of rain was especially heavy on the desert east of Price Cañon, the track in many places being washed out, and the whole country bearing the appearance of having been submerged. On Cottonwood Wash, west of Green River Station, the flood undermined the piles of the large railroad bridge, making it necessary for the west-bound passenger train to stop over nine hours. The railroad company is energetic in keeping the road open, and have work trains and a large force of men constantly employed in repairing damages, at a great expense. Both Price and Green rivers were raging torrents.

Obstetric Class.—On the 21st of September, as will be observed by advertisement elsewhere, Dr. Romania B. Pratt will open her semi-annual class for instruction in obstetrics. It is needless for us to comment upon the lady's ability for the undertaking. It would only be a reassertion of an established fact. We can only say that Dr. Pratt's class will afford a most excellent opportunity to ladies who wish to practice the profession, in the principles of which she proposes to initiate them. In addition to the ordinary course the Doctor intends giving her students instruction in relation to the use of the electric battery and its applications and uses in the field of medicine. As electricity is asserting an important place in relation to the healing art, this will constitute an important feature of the instructions she will impart. It is important that intending students should be present at the opening of the class. We have no hesitation in commending Dr. Pratt to the favorable consideration of any ladies who may be desirous of entering upon the study of obstetrics. We believe her to be a most capable instructor.

News from Tennessee.—The following extract from a letter to Elder J. J. Fuller, of Provo, appears in the *Territorial Enquirer* of the 25th inst. The letter was written by Elder A. J. McCustian, a missionary laboring in a district of country adjacent to Lewis County, Tennessee, where Elders Gibbs and Berry and the two Condor boys were murdered, in August, 1884:

"Just now the customary religious revival meetings are being held and the great mass of the people are imbibing religion in overwhelming doses. In order to make it particularly interesting to the participant the wild cats are sent forth the spirit in pentecostal showers, and as with the people so with the priests.

"The present may be considered an epoch of murder and bloodshed; since last spring five men have been killed outright, in the neighborhood, and nine or ten seriously shot, besides many others frightfully sliced up with knives and other weapons, while fist and skull fights occur almost daily. Sunday is looked forward to as the day in which to revel in these and kindred vices. These crimes, together with robberies, wifebeating, etc., are committed in the broad blaze of noonday, under the very noses of high officials, winked at by the limbs of the law and palliated by the masses. Only one murderer has been held to answer for his blood deed.

"These bloody fiends in Lewis County are, however, reaping a terrible retribution. A fatal disease has broken

out among them and they are dying like rotten sheep. Thus it is with all those who thrust out and persecute the servants of God. Truly the revelation to the Prophet Joseph Smith is being fulfilled. 'After your testimony comes the testimony of earthquakes, pestilences, etc.' To the observer these manifestations should be suggestive, but it appears that men are blind to the signs of the times and will rush heedlessly on to destruction.

"Elders Shepherd and Woodbury are in Moore Co., Tenn. Their address is P. O. Lynchburg. The *Lynchburg Falcon* (a very appropriate name of the paper) suggests a coat of tar and feathers for the boys.

"Elders B. A. and Peterson have started on their return to Limestone Co., another hornet's nest. They have four priests of Baal to contend with as well as a condensed quantity of apple juice."

More of the San Juan.—Brother F. A. Hammond is in town, and from him we learn something more of the San Juan country, the Stake over which he has been called to preside, and the region which is to become his future home.

When he and the brethren with whom he was associated proffered to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the purchase of their claim to the range known as the Elk Mountains and the tract of country extending thence to the Colorado river, their proposition was received joyfully. At the conclusion of the bargain the chief of the Indians, speaking for the tribe, expressed himself as feeling well all over, illustrating his words by passing his hands over his body from the crown of his head down to his feet. He said the Indians were glad to have the "Mormons" settle there, as they recognized the inevitable in the gradual encroachments of the whites upon their lands, and they would prefer the "Mormons" to any other people as neighbors, for the reason that they fed the red men and treated them as brothers instead of shooting them like wolves as other people did.

The range mentioned is one of the finest to be found in the mountains, not only because of its ample supply of grass and water the year round, but because of its safety. Stock can be protected there from thieves more easily than almost anywhere else.

The Carlisle brothers, who represent a wealthy English company and occupy the Blue Mountains, were also anxious that the Saints should take and hold possession of the range adjoining them, to the exclusion of others, for they said they had proved from experience that the Saints would invariably return one of their animals if they found it strayed from its proper range, whereas the stockmen who were neighbors to them in other directions would clasp their own brands upon it if it strayed into their herd. These men have purchased some fifteen private ranch claims, situated in the Blue Mountains, and now have the exclusive use of a range at least thirty by sixty miles in extent. They also have another extensive ranch in New Mexico and a breeding ranch in Kansas, both stocked, and their investments already in stock amount to upwards of \$500,000. They offered to favor the San Juan colonists by giving them the benefit of any advantages they might get in the matter of marketing their cattle, and they are in a position to get the very best of prices for the stock they sell.

From all that Brother Hammond says we are of the opinion that the San Juan country is the very place for a lot of the stock-raisers of this region, who now feel cramped for want of range for their cattle or sheep to go to. He intends to return there in October.

Returned Missionaries.—We had a call on Monday from Elders Talmat E. Pomeroy, of Mesa City, Arizona, and W. S. Johnson, of Tempe, Arizona, who arrived in this city the evening before, from a mission to the Northwestern States. These young brethren left their homes in the early part of March, 1884, and during the first six months of their absence labored together in Iowa, after which they were separated, Elder Johnson going to Wisconsin, and Elder Pomeroy to Minnesota, in which States they remained until released to return home. The former describes his mission as rather uneventful, though full of valuable experience for him. He had much satisfaction in his labors, and has nothing specially of which to complain except the indifference of the people to the important message he was sent to bear to them. The salvation of their souls is a subject which appears to give the people of that region very little concern, and this indifference, together with the prejudice against the "Mormons," tended to make proselyting in that part rather up-hill work.

Elder Pomeroy had a few adventures during his mission that served to give variety to his experience; though not of an agreeable kind. He mentions as one of these that he and Elder Wm. Bown, on entering St. Paul on the 1st of April last, rather late in the evening, being strangers in the place, concluded to seek accommodations for

the night at a boarding house or hotel and applied to a policeman to be directed to one. He readily consented, and walked along the street with them in the direction of one, in the meantime inquiring as to where they hailed from and what their business was. Of course they enlightened him. To their surprise, however, their guide, on meeting another policeman, informed him that they were "Mormon" Elders in search of a lodging house, and proposed to him to take them to the police station to see the chief of police first, which proposition was readily assented to, though the Elders could see no reason why they should go there. On arriving at the police station the policemen informed the officers present that they had no charge to prefer against the brethren, and an objection was immediately raised to their admission, and the question asked why they were brought there. As soon as it was mentioned, however, that they were "Mormon" Elders, there was no further explanation required or disposition manifested to allow them to depart. On the contrary, with the pretext that they were to be shown to a comfortable room where they could rest until the chief of police arrived, the jailor was sent for, who probably received his instructions before entering their presence, and immediately ushered them into a cell and locked the grated door upon them, notwithstanding their protests. The only furniture of the cell consisted of two plain benches upon which they sat or reclined during the night, and, as may readily be imagined, they did not get much rest. They were brought before the chief of police next morning and informed by him that they had been imprisoned without cause, but if they were to attempt to preach in the city they would be immediately rearrested, as he had talked with the authorities of the city on the subject, and they were all decided on not allowing "Mormons" to preach there. Quite a number of persons were present, and the Elders not only had the opportunity of expressing before them their feelings as to the outrage to which they had been subjected, but also of explaining some of the principles of their religion and testifying of its truth.

Upon another occasion, while he and Elder John C. Meller were together, they were warned by a friend that a number of men had banded themselves together for the purpose of breaking up their meeting and mobbing them. Having made their appointment, the Elders were not disposed to be frightened from filling it, and accordingly they were present on time. The mob soon appeared also, ten or a dozen in number, all armed, and more or less under the influence of liquor. By appealing, however, to their gallantry and respect for the ladies present they were prevented from breaking the meeting up, and at the close of the service, finding that the Elders were not to be frightened by their threats, they finally allowed them to depart without using violence upon them.

The Elders return full of faith and thankful for the experience they have gained. Elder Johnson went south yesterday morning to Payson, where he expected to meet his wife and remain about ten days, after which they will proceed to St. George, where teams from Arizona will meet them to convey them home.



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