Woodruff Items.

Editor Deseret News:

We have had a very mild winter; our cows have been in splendid condition; sleighing has been delightful, but now has not been deep. A great many horses have wintered out and look well. We have good facilities for storing our mountain streams. Reservoirs are almost built by nature. Reservoirs can be built much cheaper here than ditches can be made in settlements further south. There is a splendid opportunity to make homes that will become valuable; we have plenty of room for one hundred and any families who possess the hens and shrewd and the true will to build up a new country. The facilities are all here; we have any amount of good building material.

Bed rock is easily reachable in abundance; good water is close by; saw timber and house logs only twenty miles distant. We have also a splendid range and a fair market where we can sell everything we can raise. Our people are peaceful and law-abiding. Our settlement is presided over by Bishop John M. Blanch, and sacrament meetings are well attended. We have a day school taught by Brother Ezekiel Leonard; Sabbath school is also well attended. Brother Samuel Bryson is the superintendent, with Brother Chas. Jesse, Sr., and Brother Vincent Eastman as his assistants. The young men's and young ladies' improvement associations are a success. Brother Asa Call presides. On Tuesday, January 19, 1892, the people of Woodruff and Randolph had one of their socables, when about one hundred and fifty adults partook of a grand dinner. The evening was pleasantly spent, with speeches, songs and recitations; the evening's entertainment was closed with a dance.

JOHN A. QUINNEY.

WOODRUFF, Rich County, February 26, 1892.

From Cornwall, England.

In as remote a part as Cornwall I find the Deseret News, and to the Latter-day Saint missionary it is a welcome visitor. It comes as a letter from home to me and yet so far away.

Cornwall, like many other counties in England, was once the home of many of the Latter-day Saints, but being rather more fortunate than some in other parts of England, they have been blessed with the means of going from the mother country, and are now comfortably located in the home of the brave and the land of the free. The question may be pertinently asked, "When we have received the Gospel and been gathered out from Babylon, have we thus done all that is required of us?" I would say, "No, we have not, for I fear that many, having once entered their escape forgot those with whom they used to associate when in England. In my travels about Cornwall I meet all manner of people who have relatives in Utah and elsewhere, who left England fifteen, twenty and more years ago, and they say, "We have heard little or nothing of them since." There is an idea entertained by some, that when a person enters the valley of Utah it is full up with Saints, that he or she is not allowed to leave it again, and seldom allowed to write, and the question is often put to the Elders, "If such is not the case, why do not our friends write?"

I am laboring in Cornwall at present in conjunction with E. D. Solomon, and those who have friends in the part of England and wishing them tidings will please send names and addresses to us. We will turn our attention to them at the earliest convenient opportunity. Letters addressed to the headquarters of the Cheltenham Conference, No. 14 Andover terrace, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, will be promptly forwarded to us in Cornwall. I am convinced that a great deal of good can be done in this way. We who have been made the happy recipients of the blessings of the Gospel should never rest short of putting into every effort to convince mankind of the truths of which we are living witnesses, that they, too, may come and drink of the waters of eternal life and with us be made happy. I trust all faithful Saints will see the necessity of giving the matter prompt attention.

Cornwall lies in the extreme southwest of England, containing 869,285 acres, has a population of 322,939, and returns two members to Parliament. The chief characteristics of the county are its minerals and mineral veins and rays, which are in great variety. Gold, silver, copper, antimony and manganese are all found to a certain extent, and some in abundance; but the predominating productions are tin and lead, with which are mixed mundic and strenic, in the supply of which upwards of 100 miles are in constant work. In addition to its minerals, a vein of soapy earth and of potter's clay, estimable in the manufacture of porcelain, add considerably to the wealth of the county. The mining of granite for building and other purposes gives employment to great numbers. CHAS. T. BLANDY.

TRURO, Cornwall, England, Feb. 18th, 1892.

Death of Sister Allred.

Sister Elizabeth Parkin Allred, wife of Bishop James Allred of Spring City, departed this life on the 25th of February, after an illness of twenty-four days, the cause of death being pneumonia.

The funeral services were held on the 27th, at 10 o'clock. Some of the leading citizens of Manti, Ephraim, Chester, Moroni and Mount Pleasant were among the large company present. Words of kindness and sympathy were spoken by Bishops Reid, Peacock and Dodson, President Peterson and Counselor Freeman. The remains were followed to the cemetery by a long cortege. The dedicatory prayer at the grave was offered by President Peterson.

Sister Allred was born in Pike county, Mo., March 23th, 1825 and was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in Salt Lake City, October 26th, 1847. She resided in the Fillmore ward until 1856, when she removed with her husband to Spring City. Here she officiated as first counselor to Sister Mary Ann Pike Hyde in the Relief society of the Sunday school her death. She was greatly esteemed by all who knew her.

GEORGE W. ALLRED.

SPRING CITY, Feb. 29th, 1892.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

THE OLD, OLD STORY REVIVED WITH MODERN ACCESSORIES.

A Young Lieutenant Shot and Killed by the Brother of the Girl He Loved—The Girl Goes Home. The Brothers Sentenced to Prison for Five Years.

In the criminal court of Naples the story of Romeo and Juliet in modern life was told recently. Lieutenant Leone, of the Tenth regiment of artillery, while stationed in Foggia fell desperately in love with Catherine Notarbartolo de Villarosa, a beautiful young woman. The Notarbartolo family is among the most powerful in Sicily and is a good deal of the old feudal territory dominion is one of the Italian nobility. Donna Maria Sebastiana Wynne Rubarbartolo and the mother of the young woman had a brother executed in cold blood for political offense, and she was banished, but she returned to Sicily with Garibaldi. Although she is only four years of age she administers the household affairs of her family. The beautiful Catherine was her youngest child.

The question before the court was whether the young officer committed suicide or was murdered by the brother of the young girl. He was found at the door of the Notarbartolo mansion. He had been shot through the heart and a pistol was found at his feet. The evidence for the prosecution was that Leone had been seen to take the home of Catherine on some occasions. Their relations and that Catherine's brothers was seen to return home, but stayed for bits at the outpost and not shot him. Leone's friends said he was planning of having engagement the girl, but previously had it a row with the river.

It was a sad case, first, because it which all the boy was with Notarbartolo. Leone, who was an expert cavalry man, fulled at his pistol, and allowed himself to be murdered rather than risk the risk of killing the brother of his betrothed. Francesco was one the recognized chief of the Mafia society in Palermo. Every place he was in the power of being arrested, but on each occasion he was saved by the Mafia, and at one time he was concealed in the house of a near relative of the chief of police.

The trial of the case extended through two years in Palermo, and then the cases was changed to Naples, where it lasted for eighty days. Leone letters to Catherine from Leone to Ambrosio and from Ambrosio to Leone were read, in which the entire caution was painted with all the high coloring peculiar to the Italian school. The brothers Notarbartolo did not deny anything of the love affair between their sister Catherine and the young officer, they simply maintained themselves in a defensive of the charge of murder. One of them, Pietro, declared in his testimony that Leone was once present unknown to all when he received the following:

"Dear Ambrosio (name) ... Pietro. Whenever the not come, I will go to ... I will go to ... Leone."

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In describing the effect of the letters Pietro said: "I spoke of this letter to my mother who said: 'The young man is crazy.' The marriage is impossible. I informed Lieutenant Leone of the contents and advised him to dispose of his or possibility. Leone said he was in earnest and would kill himself if he was not allowed to leave it again, and seldom allowed to write, and the question is often put to the Elders, "If such is not the case, why do not our friends write?"

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GIRL CARPENTERS.

YOUNG WOMEN STUDENTS LEARN HOW TO DRIVE NAILS.

The Night Class in Which Girls Are Taught How to Handle Saws, Hammers and Jack Planes, in the Normal College in New York City—Good Training.

In the Normal college the third night class in carpentry, the night class, is pronounced a great success by the girls who attend. Commissioner of the Department of Public Instruction Jasper, with some other men, visited the class last night. It is a compulsory study for all classes, including "science and correspondence" are made and it. It is made so popular that to be the high class, although and necessary and to be the class. Instead of the class, instead of the class, instead of the class,