

want your questions to be searching, and if there is any truth in this charge I want indictments found. It is charged that men who have been upon the jury in this court have been subjected to surveillance; guards have been stationed around their houses; men have been appointed, it is charged to follow them as they have gone from one place to another; one or two have been summoned into what are termed "Bishops' courts" to give an account of their doings. It is said that one juror has been approached by a man who stated that he came, as a friend, to warn him not to sit upon another United States case; that he had no business to be upon the Snow case as a juror; that he should have answered the questions in such a way that he would have been excused. If such things as this are being done, it is high time that it was investigated by the grand jury of this district. If such things are being done, and are permitted to be continued, it will not be a great while before men will hesitate before they will allow themselves to sit upon a jury in a case where they may expect to be subjected to such treatment.

Now, so far as I am able, as judge of this court, I propose to protect the jurors who serve in this district, both grand and petit. As long as they are doing their duty I shall do what I can to protect them. I say to the jurors of this court, that they have a right to protect themselves; that every man has the right in his own house; that people who are not officers have no business to go to a man's house at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning and demand that they may investigate it or search it. It is charged that such things have been done. I have been informed that attempts have been made to have the jurors of the petit jury (some of them) give notice as to when deputy marshals leave this town, and, so far as possible, notify those living outside as to indictments that are to be found by the grand jury.

These things come to me not exactly in the shape of rumors, but in such a way that I think it to be my duty to call your attention to them, and I have no doubt, from your conduct in the past, gentlemen, and your standing in the community, and your evident desire as evinced at this time to do what is exact justice between all parties, that you will give this matter thorough investigation, and I do not think you can devote your time to any better purpose than to investigate it.

I shall direct witnesses to be sent to you from whom you may obtain indications, and evidence probably, that will point toward the proper testimony, and I wish you to follow it up.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOYTSTVILLE, Summit Co.,
February 8th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A deep gloom was cast over our thriving little burg on the evening of January 20th, by the death of our friend and brother, Bishop Alonzo Winters, and feeling that his life has been one worthy of imitation, you are asked to publish the following brief account: He was born March 10th, 1830, at Jamestown, Chautauque County, New York; but removed from there at an early age, with his parents, to Ohio, where he joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was with the Saints through all their moabings and drivings, and with them came west to help build up Zion. Here he has always taken an active part. He settled and built a home at Pleasant Grove, where he engaged in farming, school-teaching, etc., and was one of the first, if not the very first, to plant apple and peach trees in that locality, having carried a few of either kind of trees on his back from Salt Lake City, on a return trip from a General Conference. Such men as he were needed elsewhere so he was called from Pleasant Grove and came to Hoytstville, where he was chosen as Bishop, a calling he ever tried to magnify and a position few could have filled more creditably. In this latter locality he turned his attention to farming, taught school occasionally, etc., but he had yet another duty to perform, for he was called to go back to his old home in the States and preach to his acquaintances, his friends (?) and relatives, the everlasting Gospel, but his sojourn there was shortened by sickness, and he returned home, where, for about 3 years, he has been a constant sufferer, afflicted with a cancer in the face. He could hardly be induced to believe that the real ailment was, until it had gone so far that medical skill pronounced it almost incurable, the doctors' consultation revealing the fact that there were but few chances for life, by undergoing a surgical operation, while there were quite a number of chances for the opposite result. Consequently, he was induced to try treatment under Dr. Riggs, of Provo, by medicine, and a very satisfactory result was obtained. The cancer, which was a monster, was taken out intact. He has enjoyed moderate health for years since the cancer was removed, but his constitution had already stood too much and on the date mentioned he passed to another sphere, where he awaits the resurrection of the just, feeling that his suffering in this life is a step toward celestial glory in the world to come, for he died as he had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint. The immediate cause of death

was supposed to be cancer in the stomach.

FRANK MILLS.

P. S. The following resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the citizens of Hoytstville:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO BISHOP ALONZO WINTERS.

Whereas, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, 1886, it pleased Almighty God, the Creator of all, to remove from our midst by the hand of death, Bishop Alonzo Winters, and

Whereas, our departed friend and brother was worthy of our highest regard and the general esteem and affection in which he was held by the public at large, as well as by his co-laborers and intimate friends; and

Whereas, it is our duty to express in some public manner, our appreciation of his worth and official public services; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Hoytstville, in general meeting assembled, express our regard for the life and labors of Brother Alonzo Winters, and view his character with admiration and deep respect, and that while bowing submissively to the decree of an all-wise Providence, we have a keen sense of the loss our community has sustained by the death of so energetic and able a defender and supporter of the cause of truth as Brother Winters. Not only in an official capacity did we prize him, but also in the closer bond of personal friendship, as he was endeared to us by his many noble traits of character, general kindness of heart, hospitality and forgiveness being among the qualities of his nature; therefore, be it

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that in the death of our esteemed Bishop, we have not only been deprived of the services of an honorable, energetic and capable officer, but association with a loved and esteemed brother, and viewing his many excellent qualities with admiration we hold his memory in the highest respect and accord to him a foremost place in our affections. Also,

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be tendered to the bereaved family, who in the departure from this life of a loving husband and affectionate parent, have suffered an irreparable loss; also,

Resolved, That a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be sent to the Deseret News for publication.

THE FENCE QUESTION.

Reasons why Barbed Wire Alone Should Not be Used for a Fence—An Important Subject for Legislators to Consider.

LAKETOWN, Rich County, Utah,
February 6th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

In your Semi-Weekly issue of the 20th ult., I find a paragraph headed "Wire Fences." Your correspondent fully coincides with the views expressed in said paragraph, unless the term, "that fearful curse to cattle, known as the barbed wire fence," is intended to condemn said wire as fencing material under all circumstances.

FEARFUL CURSE

as it is when used alone, it nevertheless is most excellent when used in connection with poles or lumber, preventing the big steers from crowding too hard against the fence and experienced brood mares from taking a back action purchase and pushing it over.

By scanning the proceedings of our Legislature, I see that on the 27th ultimo the bill for the protection of animals from injury by barbed wire fences was killed in the House, which is greatly to be regretted. It is really surprising that so much intelligence should be pitted against such a bill, but close scrutiny would perhaps disclose that the gentlemen who fought it hardest have had very little if any experience with barbed wire fences. In no other way can your correspondent account for the arguments they advanced during the discussion of said bill, as reported in your columns. The idea that placing poles or boards on top of wire fences was a useless expense to fence makers, a hardship to farmers and a requirement in the interest of stockmen, seems to be most remarkable, especially when it is remembered that stockmen generally have their stock as far away from settlements as possible, while, after the spring grass is gone or dried up, the two or three dozen or more cows of the farmer are skimming around grain field and gardens, trying to find places to break in, resulting in fearful injuries to many of them when barbed wire alone is used. A stockman sometimes owns meadow land near enough to a settlement for the milk cow of the latter to range to it. By enclosing such land with barbed wire alone, the stockman would expose his neighbor's cows, etc., to great danger, while his own animals are on better pastures out of such harm's way. Instead of being a useless expense to fence makers, poles or boards, used in connection with wire are

MORE ECONOMICAL.

because when wire is used alone, animals not seeing it jam against and break it very much, necessitating frequent repairs. When there is nothing to indicate at a few rods distant the presence of such a fence, capering bands of horses coming off the

hills in quest of water, etc., :unagainst it, with dreadful results, to both themselves and fence. And instead of belonging to stockmen proper said horses, in this region at least, are more likely than otherwise to be the brood mares, colts, etc., of farmers, and when a filly is almost disemboweled, the distress caused the family circle owning "the dear unfortunate" is more pleasant to describe than to witness, the practical granger, though anxious, yet with suppressed emotion, dabbling on the wagon grease, and wife and daughters weeping.

Aside from considerations of economy, it may be questioned whether

WHERE IT CAN BE CONSISTENTLY AVOIDED.

man has the moral right to prepare such dangerous snares for innocent, domestic animals, creatures intended for his benefit, but which he has no right to abuse or expose to unnecessary torture.

Wire alone in much too dangerous to the traveling public to be tolerated where it can reasonably be avoided. Belated parties, well acquainted with a locality—it may be their own neighborhood even—are sometimes liable to become so bewildered on dark or foggy nights, as not to know where a fence is, till running against it, and if of wire alone, the consequences to a single individual may be of such a fearful character, as to greatly outweigh any saving that may have been effected, in a whole country even, by not using poles or lumber. That being the case with residents or acquaintances, what can be said of strangers, passing through the country for the first time! Bewildered parties, either on account of being belated, unacquainted with the locality, benumbed by blizzards, or in consequence of blinding snow storms, are often dependent upon fences to guide them out of danger. But if the fence is of barbed-wire alone, alas what then! If the unfortunate finds it, prods and scratches indicate the fact, and if he tries to follow it, he does so at his peril, it seeming to reach out and nip him every few steps.

A GOOD FENCE.

A fence that has given great satisfaction here is made as follows, to wit: first wire 78 inches from the ground, next wire 11 inches higher, first pole six inches higher, and top pole 14 inches higher; total 49 inches from the ground, which by putting the tops of the poles on the bents makes a fence four feet six inches high, the present requirements of a lawful fence.

Where poles or lumber cannot be had, blocked wire for the top and shallow ditch for the bottom will make things much safer. After setting the posts, but before stretching the wire, plow one or two furrows, with a tolerably large sized plow, on each side of the row of posts and throwing the dirt against them, is quite an improvement. Where only one pole is put on top of a barbed wire fence, such plowed furrows or a shallow ditch are almost indispensable, the sight of the furrows or ditch arresting the attention of animals and preventing their trying to run under said pole. Very respectfully,

W. P. NEBEKER.

WEST BOUNTIFUL ITEMS.

WEST BOUNTIFUL,
February 7, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The West Bountiful Ward is not a place that can boast of a great population, nevertheless we are enjoying a pleasant and in general very good time.

Our new Bishop is a straightforward, plain and pleasant man, and does all in his power to strengthen his ward in their love for God and justice to man by a Godly walk and conversation, and consequently enjoys the good will and respect of those who he is placed to preside over.

Our Y. M. M. I. A. is in a flourishing condition, under the able and praiseworthy management of Brother Jos. Argyle, Sen., whom is assisted in his labors by two of our energetic young men, Duncan Kippir and Fred. Muir. Brother Joseph Argyle is an exemplary man, and there is probably not a man in this Ward who enjoys more general respect, from young and old alike, than he.

The Y. L. M. I. A. is also in an excellent condition, being conducted by Mrs. Joseph Wood, Mrs. William S. Muir and Miss Mary Roberts, all ladies of undoubted efficiency. Neither are the ladies that belong to that association second to those of any association in the Territory in point of ability.

Brother James Hood has been teaching lessons in music for the last three months, at the end of which time a sociable was held in the school house, which was crowded till there was no sitting room. The entertainment, under the kind and able care of Bishop Grant, gave entire satisfaction and was a perfect success, music, singing, and recitations being special features of the affair.

Brother Hood is a competent music teacher, and has by his suavity and other desirable characteristics, won himself a good name and the respect and love of his pupils and the people in general, both young and old. He will teach music another quarter, and has the good wishes of all who are acquainted with him, and being a bright, energetic young man, it is reasonable to believe that he has a promising future before him.

A home dramatic club is also in

operation in this ward, under the leadership of Brother Walker H. Pack, which, judging by his determination and the ability of the members, will prove to be a perfect success and an honor to this place.

Generally speaking, a good spirit prevails, and the love of God and His laws and ordinances and due respect for His authorities seem to be increasing.

Your Brother in the Gospel,
JOHN THORNTON.

ADDRESS TO STOCKMEN.

Organization and Vigilance Required to Prevent Stealing.

Advantages of Grading Up Cattle and Horses.

In looking over the past year we behold much good that has resulted from our labors in the stock interests.

When we first commenced to form associations, we met with much opposition and incredulity; this has all been overcome and we have not only organized nineteen or twenty associations, but these have been consolidated into a Territorial one, which will in the next meeting we have be incorporated under the laws of Utah.

All feelings of jealousy have been allayed, and all stockmen are working in harmony. But all organizations are not as yet perfected.

Now while it is winter is the time to hold your meetings and enroll new members, and let your executive committee select detectives. This is highly necessary, as all the inter-mountain Territories will form a detective force so that a thief leaving one place with stolen property can be apprehended in another.

We have received word that a large herd of cattle has been gathered in southwest Colorado that was stolen from southern Utah; also horses that were driven west. Unless the stockmen will become more vigilant these plundering thieves will continue to raid us. Many stockmen will say that they have but few cattle or horses and have no need of joining us. To them I will say, that if they lose their few, it is more of a loss to them than to a man that has many. If a man has a team of horses and they are stolen he is at a loss, and who will help him to hunt them? But if he is a member of some association, every other member would be interested in their recovery. There are many seemingly good men who do not join any organization, and these may be said to sympathize with thieves. The good resulting from our last year's organizations are self-evident. Something over 30 carloads of fine cattle have been imported at a cost of \$100,000; the change these will make in next year's calves will be: at one year old instead of getting \$12.50 you will get from \$20 to \$100, and this is no guess work.

A Holstein calf at four months old sold this summer for \$200; the owner can now get \$300 for it. A great many valuable stallions have come to the Territory, and among these many large ones. If we had a thousand head of horses, weighing from twelve to eighteen hundred pounds, we could find ready sale for them at not less than from three to six hundred dollars a span.

The orders that we receive from the east all want from a thousand to sixteen hundred pound mares or horses; of these we now have but few, and none to spare; hence, I would advise horsemen to get large sires. It takes but little more expense or labor to raise a good horse than a poor one. If stockmen think that we are not losing stock enough every year to run our schools throughout the Territory they are much mistaken.

Four years ago a young man purchased a herd of cattle at Cheyenne City for twenty-five thousand dollars. Some time afterwards the man that sold them was arrested by the Wyoming officers for stealing other stock; he then confessed to the young man that all the cattle he had just sold him had been stolen from Utah, and that he had better sell immediately, which the young man did to an English company for \$40,000. And still there are plenty of men that see no use of joining cattle associations: stockmen, you have no time to lose, but go at once and perfect your organization. Let the president and secretary visit each settlement and see the stockmen, and those officers that have not done anything or will not, will please resign and let those who will act take their places.

I wish each association to make a report of the percentage in death of cattle as near as possible, as we are required to send one to the International Association. The report can be obtained in your meetings.

I especially request those members who attended the convention to assist in their respective counties.

H. J. FAUST,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Address all communications to Henry Snell Secretary of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association.

REFORMER DEMENT.

Mr. Richard Dement, of the town of Lexington, McLean County, has descended from the high position of a statesman to that of an ordinary man, and he has struck the cold earth with a dull, sickening thud that must have jarred all of his back teeth. When Richard was appointed surveyor general of Utah he set out on his mission

with his mud fully made up to do and dare for the eternal right. Heretofore his time had been taken up chiefly in mousing about the political platter and to soul-yearnings. Now he was to be given an opportunity to show what he could do. He loaded his gun for bear, and, like the "Knight of La Mancha," set out to redress all the abuses of the world. When Mr. Dement landed in Washington the other day he declared that he had discovered a colossal mare's nest. He had found Utah to be an exact copy of the heathen countries depicted in Bishop Heber's hymn, "Where every prospect pleases and only man is vile." Nineteenths of the land entries are fraudulent and the Mormon Church has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in corrupting Congress and buying up members of the Senate and House. In proof of these statements Dement pointed to his gripsack, which he averred was a repository of documents, a magazine of facts, a "Pandora's" box of statistics concerning Utah. The correspondents shuddered and hastened to inform their respective sheets what a cyclone Dement was about to uncork, and like the angel in the apocalypse, was about to sow wide ruin and desolation over the entire continent. The rumor immediately produced a widespread feeling. Telegrams poured in thick and fast upon the would-be reformer, asking him what he meant. In this dilemma Dick did not, we grieve to say, stand his ground. He did not outstretch himself within his carpet sack and bid the foe come on and do his worst. No, he denied the whole thing, and said he never told the reporters any such thing. This in turn has angered the men of ink, and they now rush to the fore and swear by the beard of the prophet that he did and that they can prove it. Alas, for reformer Dement! His zeal has plunged him into a sea of difficulties. He has now no resort but in the dilemma. He is either an awful falsifier or else he is a wilful liar. Whichever horn he chooses it is likely to defeat him before the Senate. Even the democratic senators say that they are firmly convinced that whatever else he may be, it is certain that he is a born fool and should not be permitted to run at large. Let us drop a tear over Dement. He was so young, so tender, so amiable. He started out with such high hopes that it is a great pity he should have fallen before so untimely and killing a frost. Dement was a man of high ambition. Last year, in the very agony of the fight between Logan and Morrison, he presented himself before the warring combatants and intimated that in case a candidate was needed whose record was pure and whose motives were honorable, he would not object to the choice settling upon him. It is sad, therefore, to think that a man who cherished this view of his own abilities and whose swelling breast felt that he was equal to all the demands of statesmanship, should be found unable to run so small an office as that of surveyor-general to a Territory. Oh, what an intolerable deal of sack to a mouldy tuppenny's worth of bread! —Peoria Journal.

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Enters the system from unknown causes, at all seasons. Shatters the Nerves, Impairs Digestion, and Enfeebles the Muscles.

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Quickly and completely cures Malaria, and Chills and Fevers. For Intermittent Fevers, Languor, Lack of Energy, it has no equal. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other iron medicines do.*

FATHER T. J. KELLY, the patriotic and scholarly Catholic Divine of Arkansas, says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters with the greatest satisfaction for Malaria, and as a preventive of Chills and like diseases, and will always keep it on hand as a ready friend."

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LADIES: Have BROWN'S—useful and attractive, containing list of prices for recipes, information about Quins etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

FORFEITURE NOTICE.
TO J. K. PARDEE.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT you are indebted in the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, for money expended and labor performed upon the Vulcan Mine, situate in Rush Valley District, Tooele County, Utah, said indebtedness being your just and proper proportion of an assessment duly incurred by reason of expenditures and outlay necessary to the proper working and development of said Vulcan Mine, in which you are part owner. This is therefore to notify you, that unless your said assessment of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars be paid on or before the Tenth day of March, 1886, to the undersigned, your interest in said Mine will be forfeited and become my property as provided by law.

CHAS. AUGER.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 2, 1885.
was 90d