

world, extending from nation to nation and from continent to continent. The whole globe may thus, should certain conditions arise, be convulsed with a popular struggle the like of which has not been witnessed in all history. Who is able to say, in the light of the present condition of the world, that such a situation shall not finally ensue? This fact may be taken for granted—the masses will not long tolerate the concentration of power and wealth in the hands of a limited number. Neither wealth nor power will be surrendered peacefully, so what is to prevent the approaching revolutionary period? Even such a surrender would not prevent it, because both money and authority would soon drift into new centres and there would be no improvement in the situation.

A PROTEST FROM STAR VALLEY.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS of Feb. 23 is a communication from Peter Allen, of Star Valley, purporting to be valuable information for intending settlers of this part of the country. The article in question has only just been shown to me, and at the request of Bishop C. D. Cazier and a number of other prominent citizens I hasten to refute some of the statements. We do not propose to sit idle and have Star Valley given a black eye, and its interests grossly misrepresented in such a manner.

In the first place, your correspondent says "the weather has been very cold and windy this winter." We emphatically deny the truth of this statement and can prove our assertion by all in this valley. We have had no wind at all, with the exception of a little always preceding a storm; neither have we had any severe cold with the exception of four days. He says: "On account of so many springs, fogs rise as soon as the sun goes down and do not disappear till the next morning." This gives the impression that this is a foggy country, which is not so. And again: "But some people have moved here without counting the cost. They cannot endure the long winters." "With all these disadvantages, some people are getting well off, and raise good wheat, potatoes, corn, tomatoes, etc." What inconsistency. In the first place, he says they moved here without counting the cost, and then he admits they raise fine wheat, potatoes, and other things, and "thinks that in a few years this will become like other valleys." This being the case, I would like to know how the people have moved without counting the cost, and what Peter Allen is kicking about? He says it is almost death to cattle to be without shelter; at least they do not thrive like stock that is taken care of." It appears to me that cattle will do better in any country well taken care of. Your correspondent's idea appears to be to get a place where he can let his stock rustle for themselves, and then he will be happy(?) He describes the beauties of Canada in glowing terms, and advises people "to go and see for themselves." This I think would be the safer plan. Because a man who will misrepresent one section of country, in his enthusiasm, may do so with another.

I will give you a few items in regard

to Star Valley. Of course we do not claim to have as fine a climate as you have in Utah. That is pretty hard to find. But I emphatically assert that it is not so bad as has been represented. It is bound to build up, and with the railroad that is making for Ogden, and said to be coming within twenty miles of this place, you will see a development of this region that will be surprising. We raised a large crop of grain last season, estimated to be nearly, if not quite, enough to sustain all here till next harvest. An abundance of excellent garden stuff and potatoes was also raised—I don't know but as good as is grown in Utah. We have the best bees to be found anywhere, commanding better price than beef raised in other sections, which is attested to by stock buyers in here at all times. Last season and the one before there was raised more hay than was needed by hundreds of tons. We have an unlimited supply of the purest water. We have plenty of timber close at hand, and have three sawmills, two of which have been running all winter. Our grist mill has been in operation all winter.

Our schools are in good trim and are in the hands of competent teachers, and taking everything into consideration we have much to be thankful for, and if there are any more that are not satisfied with this country, there is room in Canada, but for my part this is good enough for me.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS H. ROBERTS,
AFTON, Wyo., March 9, 1892.

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Owing to the late hour at which the grand jury of the Third District Court handed in their report yesterday, the NEWS was able to give only a brief synopsis of the same. Below we reproduce the document in full:

To Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge Third Judicial District Court:

Your grand jury begs leave to submit the following report of its labors:

Commencing work on February 9, 1892, the grand jury has continued its sittings without interruption, being engaged in all twenty-five days of actual service. During that time it has considered seventy-four cases, fifty-eight of which came from lower courts and sixteen on original complaint. Of this number fifty-seven showed sufficient evidence to hold over for action of the court on true bills. The others were insufficient in our opinion and consequently were ignored. We have examined in all 295 witnesses. In those matters with which we were especially charged to make investigation, relating to vice, the grand jury summoned before it such private individuals and officers as would be most cognizant of such offenses against the law. We were unable to find sufficient evidence to justify us in holding parties over for trial. Much testimony was given as to rumors and current belief, but of any direct evidence there was almost none. Whether this arose from the unwillingness to impart full and unreserved information on the part of witnesses, or whether the evils considered do not exist we are unable to judge.

The grand jury visited in a body the territorial penitentiary, the county jail, the city prison and the county poorhouse, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of these public institutions. From the

testimony of the inmates of the penitentiary we learn that the institution has improved since the visit of the last grand jury. The fact still painfully impresses itself that the institution does not serve altogether the purpose intended; that "imprisonment at hard work" is a myth and not a reality. Very few of the prisoners are given labor, though many would prefer it to enforced idleness. They are allowed to mingle and converse with each other, and it would seem, almost spurring them to form conspiracies for escape. For this condition the management of the prison are not apparently to blame. There has been an attempt made to establish a tailoring establishment to manufacture the prisoners' clothes. A number of trustees were employed in gardening; a small but creditable greenhouse is kept to furnish flowers for the chapel, and the ordinary avocations of cooking, washing and cleaning are performed by the convicts. More, however is sadly needed. A very desirable improvement, suggested by the marshal, which we would heartily endorse, is the extending of the building to fill out its southeast corner, the room thus enclosed to be used for a small shoe and tin shop, manufacturing solely for the use of the prison and not to compete with legitimate trades without. The farming industry should also be pursued on a larger scale. With these means of employment, more rigorous discipline could be introduced and the institution made a place of punishment instead of recreation and rest. The sanitary condition around the prison closets needs improvement and better facilities for bathing should be introduced.

The county jail was found to be in excellent condition, and have no recommendation to make.

The city prison is a relic of olden days, and truly startling. Its cells, facilities and arrangement suggest the barbarism of the middle ages, rather than the nineteenth century. Cold, narrow cells into which not a ray of daylight has ever reached, make the visitor to this institution shudder. Even with the use of these forbidding dungeons, the building is insufficient to meet the demands of the city.

The poor house is another institution crying for enlargement. Public policy demands its removal to quarters more distant from the city, with larger grounds and more capacious buildings. At present the inmates wander to the city, and those feeble-minded and impoverished by age are compelled to mingle with the idiotic and diseased.

C. E. HAMMOND,
Foreman.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY QUESTION.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

Enthusiasm, eloquence and oratory held sway for upwards of two hours tonight at Thatcher's opera house, which was crowded to its utmost capacity by an audience attracted there by the debate on the bounty question.

The participants were F. J. Cannon of the Ogden Standard and J. H. Paul late associate editor of the Salt Lake Herald. The battle was fought nobly, both sides evincing a thorough understanding of the subject. The people were allowed to be their own judges as to which side had won. Judging from the applause each of the contestants received, it would appear as nearly as possible to be a draw.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the Hon. J. T. Hammond stepped to the front of the stage and said: The Jefferson Club holds that bounties are wrong in principle and pernicious in practice—