

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 14

**Three Years in the Pen.**—Joseph Raymond, who stole W. O. Sawyer's horse and wagon last September, was tried in the Third District Court this morning. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and Raymond was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

**Accidentally Shot and Killed.**—The following, per the Deseret Telegraph line, was received from Moroni, Utah, to-day, as a special to the News:

An accident occurred on the west mountains, eight miles from Moroni, yesterday, which resulted in the death of Soren Christenson, aged twenty-seven. Soren Christenson, Martin Adolphus Taylor and Amos Bradley were hunting; they got separated. Taylor heard a rattling in the oak brush, which was very thick, and he (Taylor) thought it was a deer, so he fired. They went to look for the deer and to their horror found Christenson lying dead, the ball going in close by his left ear and coming out of his forehead. A coroner's inquest was held last night over the body; the verdict was accidental death.

**The "Copper" Act.**—Yesterday an application was made in the Third District Court for the release from the Penitentiary of Oliver Acord, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in May, 1882, for robbing the mails. His attorneys claimed that he was entitled to ten days' deduction from each month of his term, under the copper act, which time, it granted, would set him at liberty. Mr. Varian, for the government, argued that Acord was only entitled to five days for the first full year, seven for the second, nine for the third, and ten for each subsequent year. The Court took the matter under advisement, and this morning rendered a decision, which is to the effect that the prisoner is entitled to five days per month reduction for the first year; that the second year begins at the end of the first year, less the "copper," or in ten months and eight days; seven days off each month are allowed for the second year, nine for the third, and ten for the fourth and afterward. The construction given to the first full year, i. e., counting the "copper" in the year for which it is allowed, is to be applied to subsequent years. As Acord's time, under this ruling, has not expired, the application was denied.

**Castle Valley.**—Castle Valley is a large and rather indefinitely defined region lying east of the broad range of mountains which bounds Utah County on the east. The D. & R. G., leaving Spanish Fork, passes up Spanish Fork cañon until the summit of that range of mountains is reached, when the descent of the eastern slope of the range, through Price Cañon, is begun. Emerging from Price Cañon the road proceeds to cross the extreme north end of Castle Valley, and a few miles east of the mouth of this cañon is Price Station, to which all freight for Castle Valley points is shipped. Extending south from Price is a tri-weekly mail route, passing through Huntington, Castle Dale, Orangeville, Ferron, Muddy and to Peacock, a distance of from 50 to 60 miles. The settlements named are all new, having been founded within the last five or six years, and are all included in what is called Castle Valley. Extending down Price Cañon and much of the distance across the valley, the railroad is paralleled with Price River, a considerable stream from which the settlers in the north end of the valley obtain water for irrigation.

The wonder is that Castle Valley was not thickly populated many years ago; but this wonder is partly explained by the statement of a non-"Mormon" stock man, made some weeks ago to our informant. He said that in the fall of 1883 he and another stock man brought into Castle Valley a large herd of cattle. It was a desert region, produced little or no vegetation save greasewood, and it appeared doubtful as to whether or not the cattle could subsist during the winter. In the latter part of August last the same stock man rode horseback over the same range on which two years previously he had feared his cattle would starve to death, and for mile after mile he found the plain covered with luxuriant grass, reaching to his stirrups as he rode. A change, marvelous and incredible, had come over the land; a glistening, alkali desert had become a meadow. The "Mormon" settlers along Price river tell the same story. They declare that three or four years ago, land which now is being cultivated and is fertile, and also the range on which their cattle feed, was so barren as to glisten in the sunshine in a manner painful to the eye of a person passing over it. During the last two years frequent and copious rains have fallen in the valley, and a wonderful change in the appearance of the landscape has taken place.

The climate of Castle Valley is mild, even, and not unlike that of Utah County. Vast quantities of coal, easy of access to sellers, have been discovered in various parts of it. The soil has a whitish appearance, but is wonderfully fertile when properly cultivated. There is plenty of land in localities where facilities for irrigation are excellent, and probably no region in Utah Territory offers stronger inducements to settlers than does Castle Valley.

**From Arizona.**—John B. Milner, Esq., well known to many of the readers of the News as a former resident of Provo, but who has for some months past made his home at St. Johns, Apache County, Arizona, where he has been editing and publishing the *Orion Era*, is in this city. He arrived from his southern home some days ago, and since that time has been on a visit to Ogden and Logan, and will probably also spend some time in Provo before returning to Arizona. He has had a hard fight on his hands ever since he mounted the tripod in endeavoring to defend the rights of the persecuted Saints in Arizona, but he is by no means disposed to give it up; in fact, he feels encouraged with the hope that a better day is about to dawn for the outraged and long-suffering people of that region. The era of fraud in Apache County, at least, seems to be drawing to a close, and it is high time that it should, for it has held almost undisputed sway there for some time past. Kinneer, the ex-county clerk, who destroyed the duplicates of the county warrants to cover up his peculations, and who is supposed to have burglarized the county safe and destroyed the records some months ago, is under three indictments, and was once tried a short time since, but the jury failed to agree, eleven of them standing for conviction and one for acquittal. His bonds were placed at \$6,000, but "straw" securities were accepted and the result was he was soon non est.

Sof. Barth, one of the chief instigators of the anti-"Mormon" crusade in that region, is also under bonds for perjury.

The present board of supervisors of Apache County are doing all they can in the interest of reform.

Judge Howard has also manifested a disposition of late to prosecute real criminals instead of devoting himself almost exclusively, as he did for some time, to persecuting the "Mormons." The change may be due somewhat to the stand taken by a great many of the wealthy and influential men of the country, who seriously discussed the propriety of organizing a vigilance committee to rid the country of the thieves and other desperate characters who there flourished in defiance of law, while the "Mormons" monopolized the attention of the judiciary.

Educational matters are also receiving more attention than heretofore throughout the Territory. And though the residents of Apache County have been discriminated against in having all their school teachers appointed by a non-"Mormon" County Board of Instruction, instead of the trustees being allowed to employ whom they choose, as in other parts of the Territory, they are not at all disposed to neglect the education of their children. In some instances they are carrying on schools of their own, independent of the Territorial fund for the support of free schools, rather than have their children taught by those who are appointed for the purpose.

The feeling over the unjust conviction of Bishop David K. Udall, of St. Johns, of perjury, has become greatly modified since he was sentenced and transported to Detroit, and recently a petition has been gotten up by non-"Mormon" residents of the Territory, many of them officials, and sent to President Cleveland, asking for his pardon. It was signed by all the Apache County officers and also by District Attorney Zabriskie, who prosecuted him. It was accompanied by a certificate from the clerk of the land office who filled out the blank affidavit (in signing which it was held that Bishop Udall had committed perjury,) in which he exonerated Udall by acknowledging that he had inserted "yes" in the affidavit in place of a positive "no" uttered by him. This testimony would have been introduced at the time of the trial had it not been ruled out. It is to be hoped that the petition will have the desired effect.

## REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

VILLERET, Switzerland,

Sept. 22, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

As I learn from your valued paper that the scourge diphtheria is claiming many victims among the children of your community, I take the liberty of communicating the following remedy to you, in the hope that it may be of service to parents: So soon as the physician's diagnosis has determined the disease to be diphtheria, (and in the absence of a doctor the parents can recognize it by the barking cough of the child and the whitish covering of the tonsils) such measures as gargling, blowing in, powdering and oiling are useless. Give the sufferer a spoonful of the following mixture, which should be well shaken, and in severe cases administered every hour: *Kalium chloratum* 1 gr., *Kalium chloratum* 1 gr.; common water 100 grs. For very young children a teaspoonful will be a sufficient dose, and when an improvement sets in, two to four hours may elapse between doses.

For those who prefer the homeopathic treatment, the following is recommended: Take four or five pellets each of *bromum* and *mercurius* (*cynatus*) dissolved in half-a-glass of water, and give a teaspoonful every hour, half hour or even quarter, according to the severity of the attack—less frequently, as with the first named remedy, when an improvement is noticed.

Milk is to be avoided, and broth and

even a little wine is recommended. For the thirst, nothing is better than fresh water.

In the hope that this may be of service to afflicted parents,

I am, respectfully,

ACHILLE RAMSEYER,

Student of Medicine.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 15

**Court Proceedings.**—In the Third District Court to-day, in the case of Florence A. Clawson vs. Rudger Clawson, action for divorce, Florence A. Clawson was sworn and the record of conviction and sentence of defendant was introduced in evidence; decree of divorce granted.

In the matter of the application of Hiram S. Laney to be admitted as an attorney, the examining committee named are, E. T. Sprague, Ben Sheeks, and P. L. Williams; examination set for Saturday, 17th, in open court, at 2 p.m.

The People vs. Robert Weston, convicted of attempt to commit rape; motion to set aside the verdict as contrary to law and the evidence, and grant a new trial allowed.

Laura A. Crocker, administratrix vs. Isabella Brunner; trial before the court; submitted and taken under advisement.

**Drouth, etc., in Arizona.**—A correspondent writing to us from Tempe, Maricopa Co., Arizona, says:

"The health of the people is generally good and all are moving on in the even tenor of their way, trying, to the best of their ability, to live their religion. Not a great deal of stir on the outside; court sits on the 19th inst., when Brother Leavitt will appear before the court on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. The segregating principle is somewhat talked of by lawyers, and our brethren who have served a term in Yuma are again threatened, and the end is not yet; neither is the judgments of God.

The country is drying up, and there is a good prospect for a long siege of drouth. No rain has fallen since last March, except in spots here and there, which was no material benefit. The river is nearly dry, and should it fail to rain in the next two months, next season's crop will be a failure; there is but little grain being sown so far, and should the drouth continue breadstuff will have to be shipped into this valley inside of eighteen months, as our last season's wheat crop was nearly a failure. Wheat and barley have already advanced 50 per cent. since harvest. Let the people of Utah take warning and save their grain. The Indians for the first time since our advent in this country are gathering hay for stock."

## RADICALISM.

THE DOCTRINE AS EXPOUNDED BY TWO ABLE ADVOCATES.

THE QUESTION THAT IS LOOMING TO THE FORE.

The out-of-the-way place—in front of the D. & R. G. hotel, on Fifth West Street—selected for the meeting, and the insufficient publicity given the announcement, were among the chief causes which combined to prevent the assembling of more than a small-sized audience to listen to Messrs. J. Allan Evans and L. E. Odinga give their views regarding the issue between capital and labor, or Why the Workingmen are Poor. The gentlemen are both intelligent, able speakers, and expressed their ideas on the subject under discussion in a concise and forcible manner, which showed that they had made the question one of deep thought and research from the standpoint they have chosen. Mr. Evans was the first speaker, and was followed by Mr. Odinga. The tenor of their addresses is as follows:

## THE GREAT PROBLEM

which is now being agitated is, How can the condition of the workingmen be ameliorated so that they will be enabled, as the fruit of their labor, to enjoy not only the necessities of life, but also the privileges and luxuries that are now almost wholly monopolized by the idle and wealthy? It is vain to trust to governments or to political economists to find a satisfactory solution to the problem. As Newton, by concentrated thought and investigation, discovered the law of gravitation and made it of practical value, this question can only be worked out by those most interested and affected bending their minds and powers to the task before them. The workingmen of to-day are being robbed by the rich, who revel in wealth, and rust in idleness. If a laborer earns \$2, his employer takes one, while he who earned the means is compelled to drag out a miserable existence in poverty and squalor. In France hundreds of thousands of the workingmen have for homes wretched hovels, and are compelled to dwell with beasts and vermin. In the metropolis of England, the misery is greater still. In Boston the skins of the poor have been tanned to provide gloves for the rich. In Maryland the poor are still

## SOLD AS SLAVES

to satisfy debt. In the eastern part of the country, in many places, such as coal mines, cotton mills, etc., children are required to slave and toil a whole week for 20 cents, while able-bodied

men can only earn 65 to 85 cents a day with gaunt hunger staring them in the face. This condition exists, while the granaries of the land are overflowing with plenty. The class legislation of bogus reformers affords no relief, but binds the fetters more firmly.

The social condition of the United States is one of perpetual panic with no sign of a future ending. Very few of the earth's people are happy. The fishes of the sea, the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and even the shrubs and the flowers enjoy their peace, and man alone is barred from his paradise—is sad and weary. The cause of this unhappiness is poverty. It brings disease, crime and misery. The

## POOR DIE OF TOIL,

the rich of torpidity: the poor of starvation, the rich of surfeit; the poor woman, driven to crime to preserve life, is looked on, when death comes, as a sinner, while the rich one who leads a life of shame is covered as with a mantle of charity; the workingman, exposed to a life of toil, is left to starve, the rich man gormandizes and has the luxuries of life to ease his dying hours.

Why are the people poor? There is plenty in the land. The supply of labor is adequate. The fields which support life are prolific. Political economists say the laborer is poor because he does not economize with what he has. How, for instance, can the laborer in Pennsylvania save and support himself and family on 65 cents per day and 20 cents per week for children who can work? The main cause of poverty is, because some have appropriated to themselves more than they have justly earned or need—because of the

## GREAT MONOPOLIES

which curse the land. There have been appeals to the government against monopoly, but the people have endeavored to respect the right of property, and so long as this respect for property rights continue there can be no relief.

The government can do nothing. It depends on ownership as much as did slavery. It robs the poor to give to the rich. A dozen of the richest men in America can put the government on its knees in a couple of hours, so complete is their control. This will continue to be the case so long as capital is allowed to accumulate in private hands, or rights to individual property are regarded with favor. The poor are taxed to support the rich. In the late war they toiled and fought, and bled, and won the battle, while the rich purchased substitutes and stayed at home to make money.

If the government cannot get along without the rich, or the rich without the government, they are no longer two but one, and as such cannot continue long to survive. There will be a change in the near future. Those who won't work must starve. This support of idlers must quickly cease.

## THE LIMIT

of the workingman's endurance will soon be reached. The country must stop turning out millionaires and tramps. When the capitalist attempts to take half the earnings of the laborer for profit, he should be sent to hell. The European governments are sending in their paupers, and the unemployed poor are being rendered more destitute.

Workingmen could indulge in strikes without limit, but to no good purpose. If they committed overt acts in defense of their rights, the militia would be called out and protect private property by force. Workingmen must sell their labor or starve. The only cure for the evil is to

DESTROY THE WHOLE SOCIAL SYSTEM and the rights of property. The power of competition has nearly reached its height and a terrible break must soon come. Some call this agitation, but a fearful storm is portending. It cannot be averted, and should be directed into a proper channel. When the blow is struck, do not blame men, but blame the competitive system society is under. The war is not against men, it is against bolts and bars. Reciprocity is the duty of man. The world's present social system is one of selfishness, and must be destroyed. The reaction will be from imperialism to radicalism. "Our rights!" has been the watchword, "Our duty!" is now the war-cry. The nation makes a boast of a liberty which is not. Independence is gone when gaunt hunger stalks abroad. It's ants only the right to starve, and lets the strong prey on the weak.

## COMPETITION

is grasping the world in its iron hand; it is making shoddy and glitter rule, and is prostrating every holy emotion; it is the root of all evil, the power of the wicked one; it makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, and is the tyrant of the age. In centuries gone the maddened masses have arisen and stricken tyrants to the ground. To-day the tyrant, whether of wealth, intelligence or force, must be crushed.

## RADICAL MEASURES

are necessary. It takes the surgeon's knife to remove the cancer. The apertures powers, capital and labor, as they are directed to-day, cannot agree. The present panic shows no signs of ending. The poor of Europe are crowding into this country. Destroy the entire social fabric; abolish the government;

## REVOLUTIONIZE

the political economy of the age.

The present situation has thrown upon the country 3,000,000 tramps and millions of starving men, women and children. Radicalism is the only cure. Capital in private possession is grand larceny from the honest poor. Greedy corporations are public enemies. Suffering laborers,

## THE APPEAL

is made to you. Apply the remedy with your own strong arms. It is in your power. Unite and organize. In union is strength, and without organization nothing can be accomplished. Join the Knights of Labor; your interests are theirs. It is not division of property, but the laborer's right to what he earns. Co-operate and bring relief to the suffering masses. The oppressors must tremble—they must quickly fall. You have

NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; you have a world to gain. The day is close when the tyrant will have to kneel, and his power be crushed. Let your work be well done.

Messrs. Evans and Odinga expect to go to Ogden this evening, and from there to the Pacific Coast, to continue their efforts in the line of policy shown in their speeches last night. They have already visited Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities in the central portion of the Union, in the interest of what they term the labor cause. From the language used last night, there is no mistaking the fact that if a peaceable solution of the labor problem is not reached, an opposite one will be attempted. The question is a most vital one. A crisis is approaching, and the organization sought to be effected, the results sought to be attained by the means suggested, will be an important factor to be considered in the settlement of the difficulty. Statesmen, political economists, business men, would do well to look the issue squarely in the face, and meet it honestly. The disagreement between capital and labor must be overcome, the dissatisfaction that is affecting millions of poor workingmen must be removed, their rights regarded and their necessities supplied, before a peaceful condition of society can be assured. Governments, in the old as well as in the new world, will find it necessary to settle this vital question, or, if the abuses of monopoly are permitted to continue, the ominous warnings portend a revolution that will cost life and treasure, the result of which cannot be told. In this community there is no need for secret organizations. The Saints should leave them alone. But throughout this and other nations the numerous secret societies for agitation and the presumed reorganization of society on an improved basis present a social and political question which the greatest wisdom and statesmanship of the age will be required to cope with. The quarrel between capital and labor is assuming alarming proportions.

## Not a Drug.

Compound Oxygen is not a drug. It does not introduce an enemy into the system, but a kind and gracious healer. It does not assault or depress nature, as is always the case when crude drugs are taken, but comes to her assistance and restores her weakened vital forces. All of its effects are gentle, pervading and vitalizing. If you are suffering from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, send to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for their pamphlet and learn all about this wonderful treatment.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. E. Mathews, 621 Powell Street, between Bush and Pine Streets, San Francisco.

## TO THE CITIZENS OF UTAH.

The undersigned commissioner for Utah to the North, South and Central American Exposition, to open at New Orleans on the 10th day of November next, being desirous of exhibiting samples of:

- I.—Agriculture.
- II.—Horticulture.
- III.—Raw and manufactured products, ores, minerals and woods.
- IV.—Furniture and accessories.
- V.—Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories.
- VI.—The industrial arts.
- VII.—Alimentary products.
- VIII.—Education and instruction.
- IX.—Works of Art.

And being desirous of displaying exhibit not to be excelled by any Territory in the Union: I invite the citizens of Utah to forward samples of the above products, at as early a day as possible, by express or otherwise, to the undersigned not later than the 20th inst, and advise me of the shipment.

P. E. CONNOR,  
Commissioner for Utah.  
Salt Lake City, — day of October, 1885.

Angostura Bitters were prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert for his private use. Their reputation is such to-day that they have become generally known as the best appetizing tonic. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.