

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PARIS, Spartanburg Co., S. C.,
January 19, 1885.

Editors Deseret News:

Thinking a few lines from the South Carolina Conference would not be out of place, we write to let you know how the work of the Lord is prospering here. There are four Elders in the Conference, Joseph Willey and W. G. Cragun, who labor in York County, and W. E. Bingham and R. M. Humphrey, who labor in this county. There are 87 members in the Conference. About a dozen of the Saints expect to emigrate to Colorado in the spring. All seems to be quiet here at present. The bitter spirit of persecution that broke up our Conference last fall, near Rock Hill, resulted in most of the Saints leaving that vicinity and settling here on Brother James Russell's farm. We have baptized three lately. Brother Richle Hartness, one of the three, has been a Baptist preacher for about ten years. He was once, like Paul, a persecutor of the Saints.

A press dispatch sent from Raleigh, N. C., last month, and published in many papers, stated that the Mormon Elders had nearly exhausted the membership and congregation of New Pleasant Baptist church. We have been holding meetings near that church at Mr. John Black's for over a year. He has always furnished a good home for the Elders and a house for us to hold our meetings in. Three families of the Saints who left Rock Hill are living on Mr. Black's farm. All the Saints who moved from Rock Hill are Lamanites.

Most of the Saints here are trying to live their religion. They have the spirit of gathering, and long for the time when they can go to Zion. Several are investigating the principles of the Gospel, and the prospects are quite bright for the future.

As ever your brethren in the Gospel of Christ,

JOSEPH WILEY,
W. E. BINGHAM,
W. G. CRAGUN,
R. M. HUMPHREY.

P. S.—The News is our best friend, in giving correct information and helping to allay prejudice.

CAHOON'S LOGIC REVIEWED.

STERLING, Feb. 4, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I have seen in the DESERET NEWS of Feb. 3d a communication from Andrew Cahoon, in which he claims as I understand his logic, that when God commands all a man has to do is to obey, and that he may always expect divine protection under all circumstances. Your answer in the News of the 3rd inst. to Mr. Cahoon is or should be sufficient for fair minded men, to upset his theory, but if he is not convinced of his error and you are willing to continue the subject a little further, please allow a backwoodsman to offer a few suggestions for Mr. Cahoon's benefit.

Suppose God interfered in all the trials of the Latter-day Saints, and moved from their pathway every obstacle placed there by their enemies, or otherwise, wherein would the Scriptures be fulfilled in which it is said that "His people should be tried as gold seven times," etc.

Also when the world discovered upon what "flowery beds of ease" the Saints were moving to eternal rest and exaltation would not all classes of creation be ready to fall into rank with the Saints, and the Church soon be so popular that God would disown it?

We admit that in extreme cases when the Saints have been brought to a condition wherein they saw no possible chance to escape, God has made bare His mighty arm in their behalf, especially when their earthly mission was not fulfilled; but who interposed for Stephen when he was being stoned to death? Also who interfered with John the Baptist when the minions of King Herod took off his head and brought it on a charger into the king's presence? John's mission was of God and by his command, and it was filled and completed, and then he was delivered up to his enemies and no hand was exerted to save him.

I think this is enough to convince the fair-minded.

BACKWOODSMAN.

COMPLAINT ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF R. R. OFFICIALS.

PRICE, Emery County,
Utah, Feb. 9th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I feel it a duty to make known to the public through your valuable News one or two of the many outrages perpetrated by the D. & R. G. officials on the West line, under the superintendency of W. H. Bancroft.

My wife and daughter, a few days ago, bought two tickets at Schofield, and started for Price via P. V. Junction, their luggage consisting of trunks, bedding, etc., to the amount of three hundred pounds, which amount they were entitled to take as baggage. Besides this, my wife sent a cooking stove with utensils which weighed 300 pounds by express to follow her baggage. On their arrival at Frisco, where I met them, on asking the agent here how much was due on express, think of my surprise, when the answer was ten

dollars. I told him I thought there must be some mistake, as I knew I would not have more than 300 lbs to pay, but the agent told me it was all billed at one thousand lbs, and his order was to charge one dollar per hundred lbs, which would amount to ten dollars for all. This made my blood rather warm, as I was only prepared to pay about three dollars, and refused to be taken advantage of. Whereupon the baggage, stove, etc., were put upon the scales, and proved to weigh 605 lbs, four hundred weight less than the bill called for, and to add insult to injury my wife and daughter were allowed no baggage at all, simply because they had not humbly asked the agent at Schofield to check the baggage.

I sent a complaint to Mr. Bancroft stating the whole circumstance, and that I only wanted the baggage remitted, as a right, but of course got no answer, either verbally or in writing. This is the way we despised hard working men out in this far off country are dealt with by the railroad officials.

Last summer a great many men, young and old, from Sanpete, Sevier, Millard and other counties, came to work on the D. & R. G., worked awhile and were either discharged or took their discharge, but of course could get no pay for their work, until two months after they commenced; so they went home to their families, remained there until a week or two previous to the next pay time, and had to travel from 75 to 200 miles to the place where they were discharged awaiting the pay car, which has no regular time, but comes when it gets ready. Our poor farmer friends waited for a week or so, and the pay car having arrived, he presented his time check, when perhaps the foreman whom he worked with, is not there to identify him (which happened to four men to my knowledge), and he cannot get his pay. If he attempts to reason with the officers about his situation, being in a strange place without cash or any means of sustaining himself, the door is closed before his nose, the signal is given to the engineer to go on, and the unfortunate man is left in the cold, to go home and wait another month, before he can get his earnings.

C. HALVERSEN.

A CHANCE FOR THE OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Utah,
January 9, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Noticing in the News lately the rulings of Commissioner McKay and his findings, on the opportunity dodge leads us to relate an incident which took place last Friday in our "garden spot," as the *Gazetteer* calls our enterprising burg. The Rev. Mr. Cort calls every Friday evening to lecture on the doctrines of the Presbyterian faith, and although he has been going pretty steadily for some years, he has failed if we are correctly informed, to obtain a single convert to his views. Undismayed with this fact staring dim in the face, and with a perseverance worthy of a better cause, he still continues to hold forth on Friday evenings, as his bills announce, although mostly his congregations consist of himself and wife. But we wander from our subject. On Friday evening last our reverend came over from St. George on horseback and had a damsel fair and gay riding bent him. Should not commissioner McKay be duly notified of this event, as Mr. Cort had opportunities beyond all doubt.

Should our future Chief Justice feel inclined to examine this case we would feel like helping him to the extent of our power.

Yours respectfully, FIDES.

ON STOCK BREEDING.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9, 1885.

Mr. Editor:

Mr. Jennings' advice was good in a great many respects in his article of Saturday evening. No one has done more towards improving the beef strain in this Territory than he has, and his efforts are no doubt appreciated. I am glad to see so much interest taken in improving the stock here, as the time has come when the farmers must turn their attention to something more paying than grain. Some like one breed of cattle, some another; and, indeed, it would be a miserable world if we were all of the same mind; but happily we are not.

Mr. Jennings' advice to the farmers to breed from pure bred bulls is good, and should in all cases be adopted. But when he advises them to discard their Jersey bulls, he treats on a good many sore corns and conflicts with men who are breeding the Jersey successfully.

There is nothing more needed in this Territory than good table butter the year around. No State or Territory can boast of a poorer marketable butter than Utah, and why?

It is because the farmer can not make enough butter from his cow to make it pay, thereby losing all interest in making it good. Now give the farmer a cow that will average him eight pounds of butter a week the year around, and he will strive to improve the quality. Can he get it from a Durham or Hereford? Statistical facts prove to the contrary. Take the State of New Jersey alone where butter dairies are the best paying institutions on the farms, because they are small, as they are here, and you find at least

seventy-five per cent, of the cows are Jerseys, simply because they are the most profitable.

Now I think, on mature deliberation, Mr. Jennings will agree with me when I say that to improve the stock of this country each one's ideas must be encouraged, and by actual experience know what are the best breeds for the different purposes, which will enable all to breed intelligently.

The butter and cheese interest should not be lost sight of. Creameries should be built in every settlement, and soon Utah will boast of her rich cheese and sweet butter, as well as her fat, juicy beeves. Yours,

BUTTER.

TO STOCK GROWERS.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTION.

The members of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, and the employees of such members, are hereby instructed to make thorough and diligent inspection of all cattle and horses being driven over or through their ranges, or in the immediate vicinity, and to examine particularly for any and all brands belonging to members of the association as represented by their brand book. And if any animal or animals are found with any of such brands, that have not been vented, the member or members, employee or employees must, if possible, find whether the party or parties driving or claiming the said animals have a proper bill of sale for the same, and if parties have no bill of sale, the member or employee must, if in his power, immediately take into his possession the said animal or animals, and notify the owner or owners thereof. But if the party or parties driving or claiming said animal or animals refuse to give the same up, the member or employee must immediately notify at least one of the Executive Committee, giving all necessary facts in the case; and said executive officer shall immediately take the necessary legal steps to recover said animal or animals.

Any stock straying from the range of any member of this association to the range of any other member, they shall properly care for such stock and notify the owner or owners thereof; and each member of this association is particularly requested at their spring and fall roundup, to report all estrays found on their range, if said estrays or any of them belong to any member of this association; and to instruct their employees to observe this rule. Any cow with an unmarked calf found on the range of any member belonging to any other member of this association, said member or his employee shall at once mark, and if possible, brand said calf with the mark and brand of the member owning said animal, and report to the owner thereof.

All members are particularly requested when selling any stock, to vent their brands or to give a proper bill of sale; any member failing to do so, and where litigation is caused by such neglect, said member shall be liable for all expenses incurred in such litigation.

A strict observance of the above instructions is respectfully requested. By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE SAN JUAN COUNTRY.

SOME OF THE SETTLERS NOT DISCOURAGED—GOOD PROSPECTS BEFORE THEM.

We have been shown a private letter written by Brother Jens Nielsen, of Bluff, San Juan County, Utah, Jan. 28, 1875, from which we make the following extracts:

"We have had a very pleasant winter, with considerable downfall, principally rain. Our stock are in fine condition on the range, and are not molested by Indians that we are aware of. Work on our canal is being pushed rapidly; we expect it to be finished in two to three weeks. Our prospects for raising a crop have never been better since we came here. It has not required as much labor to repair the canal as we at one time apprehended.

Quite a number of our people who went to their old homes visiting have not been able to return on account of deep snows, but report their intention of coming in the spring.

There is an excellent spirit manifested in our midst, and the people generally are well and contented.

Our Sabbath meetings are well attended, as also are our Y. M. and Y. L. I. Associations, Primary, Relief Society and Sabbath and Day Schools, and are in a flourishing condition.

Our young people have given some very pleasing entertainments in their joint meetings and theatres, which have been highly appreciated during our long winter evenings.

We have not heard much about who has been called here, and have come to the conclusion that if we are left alone for a short time we of ourselves will be strong enough to hold and settle up the whole of the San Juan country; for though our field crops have failed us "Utah's Best Crop" never has. Some of the sisters have produced three full crops in less than five years, which fact removes all doubts or fears about this not being a fruitful country.

Bee raising is a success, and is quite remunerative.

One great drawback in putting our crops in will be in clearing the heavy growth of weeds that have sprung up

on our cleared land. Sun flowers grow large enough for fence poles (small ones) and as close together as it is possible for them to stand.

JED. WOODARD.

A SKETCH OF HIS EARLY LIFE.

The Sevier Valley *Echo*, in giving the particulars of the shooting of Jed Woodard at Panguitch some time ago, which are substantially the same as we have already published, says concerning the deceased:

"A system of reform dances had been inaugurated to which Woodard was not admitted. On this particular evening he was determined to dance, whether the committee would sell him a ticket or not, and made so much disturbance that Sheriff Pace was ordered to arrest him. Knowing him to be a desperate character he took a deputy, Wm. Cameron, to assist him. Pace ordered Woodard to throw up his hands, when, instead of complying, he rushed at Pace with a drawn knife. They clinched and Woodard succeeded in getting Pace by the throat. Pace fired two shots; the first ball just grazing the back of Woodard's neck, and the second entering the head behind the left ear. Death was instantaneous. There was no regret at his death, except that a respectable man, although in the strict discharge of his duty, and in self defence, was obliged to kill him.

He has been known all his life as a ruffian and a bully, a promoter of strife and an oppressor of the weak, besides having in his youth committed a cold-blooded murder. He was expelled from the district school at Lehi, when a boy of 18, for gambling and other disorderly conduct. For two years he nursed the fancied injury, frequently uttering threats against his former teacher, W. G. Thurman, a young man beloved and respected by all who knew him, whose prospects were bright for a long and useful life. Woodard had been absent at a mining camp for some time and returning the evening before Christmas, was drinking. He visited the school house where Mr. Thurman, assisted by his pupils, was preparing a Christmas tree, and demanded admittance: on being told that the doors would not be opened to the public until 7 o'clock when he would be admitted, he kicked out a panel of the door. Again he demanded admittance, saying he wished to settle for the damages. Mr. Thurman referred him to the trustees. He then became personal, using the most abusive epithets and vilest of insults, till Mr. Thurman, exasperated beyond endurance, opened the door and stepped out, when he shot him dead.

Jed. Woodard was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, after two years spent in giving him new trials, but was pardoned out in about 15 months. Since that time he has been a nuisance wherever he has lived and a terror to all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Thurman left a wife and two children; so does Woodard. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine."

A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

WHO IS RICHARD R. MONTGOMERY?

On Friday, February 6th, a correspondence from New York appeared in this paper, giving what purported to be the career of an adventurer named Richard R. Montgomery. It has been stated by some that the person sketched and Gen. C. H. M. y Agramonte are identical. As evidence that such is not the case we have been shown a number of copies of affidavits and certificates which were certified to about eight months ago as corresponding with the originals, (which we have not seen) by S. H. Lewis, notary of this city. We herewith present the substance, or salient points of those copies of depositions and certifications, deeming it but fair that every man, against whom imputations are cast should have an opportunity for defense:

Oscar Vandercook states that he became acquainted with C. H. M. y Agramonte in the fall of 1874, that he saw him several times each year from that time till 1878, when he came to reside in Utah.

R. C. Hamill, a Justice of the Peace, of Chicago, certifies to having known the gentleman personally, as a practicing lawyer in his court from 1873 to 1878.

Eugene C. Race, of Chicago, certifies to having been acquainted with Mr. Agramonte in Chicago from the spring of 1873 to 1878, and that it was always understood that he was a Cuban who had to leave the Island of Cuba on account of his being engaged in a revolt against the government.

M. C. Hickey, chief of police of Chicago, certifies to having been acquainted with C. H. M. y Agramonte during the same time named by Mr. Race, and mentions the service he rendered the city in the riots of 1877.

Jose A. Gonzales, a Cuban, now a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich., deposes that C. H. M. y Agramonte is a native of Cuba, having known him on that island from 1868 to 1873, and states that he took part in an insurrection.

John A. Wecker, of Salt Lake City, deposes that he knew C. H. M. y Agramonte in 1853, and met him at the British Headquarters, in the Crimea, Russia, in 1854, the said Agramonte being on the staff of Gen. Sir George

Cathcart, who was killed at the battle of Inkerman. He saw him frequently from then until 1855, Wecker being attached to the Second Queen's Royal Regiment.

George R. Maxwell certifies to hav-

ing known C. H. M. y Agramonte during the civil war from 1862, when he met him at the headquarters of General Hooker. The said Agramonte was close to Gen. Maxwell when the latter was wounded, and the former was shortly afterward wounded himself, at the battle of Five Forks. He understood Gen. Agramonte not to be then in the service of the United States, but acting as a representative of some foreign government. He was known to him then and always by the name of Agramonte, and no other, except that the title of Count was occasionally tacked on to it. He also knew him as a practicing attorney in Chicago.

William E. Bell, of Chicago deposes that he was closely intimate with C. H. M. y Agramonte, in that city, from the spring of 1873 to 1878. He saw him daily from March to July, 1875, inclusive, and is certain he was not absent from Chicago during that period.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE COUNTY, ss.

I hereby certify that I have carefully compared the above affidavits and certificates with the originals and find them to be true and correct copies of the same.

S. H. LEWIS,
Notary public of Salt Lake City,
Utah Territory.

June 10th, 1884.

The foregoing statements are at variance with the theory that Richard R. Montgomery and C. H. M. y Agramonte are one and the same person.

In addition to the above we will state that Col. Page, of this city, called at this office the other day, and substantially made the following statement:

By request of C. H. M. y Agramonte, I have called to say that, in 1883, at the Walker House in this city, I introduced the gentleman named to Col. Barr, and the latter said he was not positive whether Gen. Agramonte and Richard R. Montgomery were identical.

COLEMAN'S LINIMENT!

Last fall I had a valuable colt badly cut by running into a fence, making an ugly wound in the breast. I cured it in a short time by the sole use of Coleman's Liniment.

B. B. BITNER.
Brinton, Utah, Dec. 10, '84. s&w

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