

Brother H. B. Scoville, from whom a communication on the subject will be found in another part of this paper, has had a broom factory established in Ogden for a number of years, and has given all the encouragement to farmers to raise broom corn that any one could be expected to, but so far has met with only a poor response. We would like to hear of some of our settlements taking action in this matter, by a number of neighbors entering determinedly upon the business of raising broom corn, each building the necessary sheds to cure the crop in before it is ready to harvest and then buying a machine between them for the purpose of stripping the seed off it.

Farmers in Kansas and Nebraska get rich in a few years by raising this crop, and there is no reason why it should not be made profitable here.

While upon the subject of home industries, we may mention that the efforts made by a number of farmers last year to raise flax seed to supply the home demand for linseed oil, demonstrated the fact that new land, in which weeds have not obtained a start, is best adapted to the raising of this crop. If land of this kind be selected, the culture of flax can be made very profitable in many places in our Territory.

#### A WEAK ATTEMPT TO MITIGATE.

A morning cotemporary is in receipt of a special from Boise, signed by a number of residents of that city, deprecating reports of the recent mobocratic outrages perpetrated then as grossly exaggerated. The senders of the dispatch make plain the intent of their card by holding up Governor Bunn as a paragon of perfection. They state, by way of palliation, that "The damage done was very slight."

As an evidence of the trifling character of the damage, the Boise *Republican* of Saturday last comes to us with large vacant spaces in its columns.

Regarding the raid it says:

"About 2 o'clock this morning A. J. Boyakin's printing office was set on fire. A half circle was cut in the front door and a can of coal oil was emptied either through the hole or through a broken pane in the glass door, and ignited.

Judge Waterman and one of the typists were sleeping in the office at the time. They awoke and succeeded in quenching the flames, but not until the floor and ceiling were badly charred.

The same night the *Republican* office was burglarized. The burglars entered at the street window, 'pied' the forms and carried away the issue which was just run off—ready for distribution. This forces us to re-issue in the present form. By the procuring of extra help we have been able to place the obnoxious articles, to destroy which was the incentive for the hell-hounds to commit the cowardly act."

If it be granted that the damage was "slight," what excuse does that present for the lawless wretches who perpetrated the outrages? The smallness of the injury does not mitigate their deeds an iota, that result not being on account of any good intentions on their part.

At a meeting of citizens, Hon. John Hailey presiding, the doings of the mobocrats, their aiders and abettors were censured by appropriate resolutions.

The *Republican* gives Governor Bunn a record of corruption seldom excelled even among the carpet bag fraternity.

#### CONGRESSMAN CASSIDY.

The name of Cassidy of Nevada is somewhat familiar in Utah. He introduced a little bill into the House of Representatives, providing for the disfranchisement of the people of this Territory. In consequence of his anti-"Mormon" proclivities, when he passed through Ogden he was waited upon at that point by the taffy committee of this city, at the head of which was the Governor *de jure* and the Governor *de facto* of Utah, the latter being a countryman of Cassidy's and well known for his phenomenal volubility. The term of this same Cassidy expires on the 4th of March, and he is wire-pulling for a position. He is a candidate for Pacific Railroad Commissioner in place of Mr. Armstrong. Gen. Joseph E. Johnson is also a candidate for the same post. The *San Francisco Chronicle* does not favor Cassidy's selection, judging from the following comment on the subject:

It is true that Cassidy, of Nevada, has been chairman of the committee on Pacific Railroads during the Forty-eighth Congress, and if, in that capacity, he ever did anything to bring these roads to a sense of their duty to the people, the public has yet to find it out. He may not have been "worth any six new men," but he was pretty kind to the corporations all the same. If he had not been we should have had some legislation on the Pacific Railroad question before now. It is now proposed to make him Commissioner in the place of Armstrong. The public have no knowledge where Jo Johnson stands on this question, or whether he understands it, but he can hardly be as unfit for the post as Cassidy of Nevada.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY FEB. 19.

**St. George Temple.**—The Temple at St. George, which has been closed for a short time to repair the heating apparatus, will re-open for work on the 24th inst.

**The Alta Victims.**—Four of the bodies of the victims of the Alta avalanche were buried to-day in the city cemetery. Their names are David Evans, Jerry Regan, Timothy Madsen and Barney Gilson. The body of Miss Mattie Heggie was sent to Tooele to-day. The body of James Watson is ready and will be sent east as soon as a dispatch is received from his relatives there, telling where to send it. More will be buried here to-morrow.

**Court Proceedings.**—The case of the People etc., vs. Henry F. Williams for embezzlement, was dismissed.

The People vs. Michael Murphy for murder was further agreed.

The People vs. E. J. Durran and Lincoln Reece, charged with robbing Wm. Brandt of a silver watch and some money, came up this morning. The defendants pleaded guilty and Durran was sentenced to five years imprisonment and Reece, the younger, was given two years.

The case of the People vs. Henry Brock and John B. Hogan charged with petty larceny came up, and the defendants were allowed until Saturday to plead.

**Hop Culture.**—We see it announced in an Idaho paper that six car loads of hops were recently shipped from Shoshone, in that Territory, for a foreign market, two car loads being destined for Dundee, Scotland, one for Liverpool, two for London, and one for New York. It is also said that Idaho is specially adapted to the culture of hops, and the business is already becoming an item of considerable commercial importance there.

Why should Utah not compete for this trade? Our climate and soil are unexcelled for hop growing; there are plenty of men in the country who have come from the hop-growing districts of England, and thoroughly understand the business, and it is as profitable a crop as can be raised.

We have not heard the result of the effort made some time since to start a hop farm on Provo Bench. If any person can give us some figures or other reliable information upon the business, we shall be pleased to publish the same.

**Make it Unanimous.**—The Superintendent of the Y. M. M. I. A. for the Salt Lake Stake not only heartily approve of the action of certain associations in this city in passing resolutions not to further patronize enemies, but feel to earnestly recommend the whole of the associations to adopt similar ones and to strictly observe the same. The outrageous proceedings which have been enacted of late against the Latter-day Saints, under cover of law, but persecutive and extra-judicial in their character, and in violation of constitutional law and the dearest rights of American citizens, demand that the Saints adopt measures for mutual support. Instead of fostering and encouraging, and enriching by their patronage, firms or individuals who are engaged in the crusade against the Saints, the 2,000 members of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations of this Stake should unanimously resolve not to patronize to the extent of one cent, any person who will sanction or even silently acquiesce in the persecutive proceedings with which their parents and friends are now threatened. More than this, they should use their influence to induce others who are not members of their associations to refrain from patronizing such parties. It is to be hoped that all the associations will take action in this matter immediately.

**From Arizona.**—From Brother B. F. Johnson, who is just up from his home in Tempe, Arizona, we learn that health and prosperity prevail as a rule among the Saints in that region. Business matters are unusually dull there at present, owing to the want of market for the large crops of wheat, barley, hay, pork, etc., raised last year. Immense shipments of these products have been brought into that region from California, glutting the market, reducing the prices and discouraging many of the old settlers of that country who have devoted themselves to farming in the past and made big profits at it. A large percentage of this latter class are bachelors, who are now anxious, for various reasons, to sell out and leave the country. Some of them have amassed sufficient wealth to retire upon; others are growing old and want to return to their former homes and end their days, and still others think they would like to change their mode of life, marry and settle down among their old friends. In view of the low price which produce now commands there, these men would now sell out on very reasonable terms, and people from Utah who purpose settling in Arizona and have money to buy farms, can perhaps do so to better advantage now than at any other time.

The policy which has been pursued by many of the farmers of that region in the past, in raising small grain almost exclusively, is, in the opinion of Brother Johnson, unwise. The soil and climate are better adapted to the raising of fruit, and its culture can be made much more profitable than the raising of grain.

The old citizens of that region look upon the "Mormons" as valuable citizens, and would not themselves stir up trouble against them in the courts; but the office-holders are just now manifesting unusual zeal in prosecuting the "Mormon" residents for political purposes, and with a view to driving them, if possible, from the Territory.

**Pleasant Grove Items.**—Our correspondent, B. W. Driggs, of Pleasant Grove, sends us the following items of news from that burg:

A diabolical attempt was made on Saturday night last by some fiend in human shape to force his way into the house of B. W. Driggs, Jr., who is absent in the east, his wife and two small children being the only inmates of the house. He used the foulest language possible, and expressed the basest of designs as his reason for wanting to enter. After resisting his efforts to enter at the window for some time, the frightened woman managed to effect her escape through a window on the opposite side of the house, and reach a neighbor's. Efforts were immediately made to discover the miscreant, but without avail.

Miss Hannah Munson, of Pleasant Grove was badly hurt on the evening of the 15th. It happened in this way: The young lady was out with three other companions, riding in a sleigh. A party of young men came up behind in another sleigh, their team under great headway, when they ran into the foremost vehicle, the pole of the sleigh protruding through the back of it. One of the animals also tumbled into the sleigh box in the midst of the occupants. Miss Munson was severely bruised about the head, and it is feared one eye is completely ruined. The young woman is in a critical condition. Dr. R. M. Rogers was summoned, and is doing all in his power for the unfortunate girl.

Drs. M. B. Shipp and wife will lecture at Pleasant Grove on Tuesday, 17th.

Elder B. H. Roberts lectured there last Thursday, and it was acknowledged to be the best speech of the kind ever delivered in the place.

Mrs. Hawley, proprietor of the Hawley House, Pleasant Grove, slipped and fell a few days since, upon her porch, and injured her hip joint badly; besides she received a severe shock from which she is confined to her bed, and indications are that she will be laid up for some time to come.

#### A ROMANTIC REGION.

From brother Wm. M. Palmer, who called upon us on Tuesday, we learned that he, in company with Presidents Thurber and Segmiller and Cornelius Fairbanks, made a trip through the valleys lying east of the Sevier last month, and found a very romantic and fertile country.

After leaving the Sevier they passed through Grass Valley, over the rim of the basin and into Rabbit Valley, and in the latter place located a new town-site.

Leaving there, they followed down on the east side the Dirty Devil river for a distance of twenty miles through

#### VERY ROMANTIC SCENERY.

The hills both sides of the river were covered with towering rocks, arranged in all sorts of fantastic shapes, many of them looking like sentinels on duty, and others like towers and fortresses.

Crossing the river, they passed over a stretch of table land for a distance of nine miles, with a high reef of rocks standing up perpendicularly on their left, and came to what is known as Capital Wash, a dry ravine or fissure in the rock, extending through the reef mentioned and down to Pleasant Creek. They followed about seven miles through the wash, the sides of which towered up perpendicularly on either side of them from

1,000 to 2,000 FEET IN HEIGHT.

It was usually from 40 to 200 feet in width, but in some places so narrow as to barely admit of a wagon passing down it, and so tortuous in its course as to lead one to suppose every few moments during the journey that he had suddenly reached the end of it. Occasionally transverse openings in the rocks were met with, looking like doorways leading out of the immense hallway on the right and left into cavernous looking regions, probably unexplored by man. This scenery must be seen to be appreciated. It is

#### GRAND BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

Leaving this wash and crossing Pleasant Creek, situated in a very pretty and fertile but small valley, they passed through broken hills and craggy rocks for a distance of several miles down to the Dirty Devil river, along the course of which they expected to follow, but were unable to do so on account of the ice lodged in the cañon. They then turned to the right and crossed over a high ridge on what is known as the

#### TURKEY TREE TRAIL.

This trail being so steep, they were obliged to unload their vehicles, and pull them up the mountain by attaching lariats to the end of the tongue. From here they proceeded to Kane, Blue and Graves' Valleys in succession, the last mentioned of which is of the same altitude as Salt Lake Valley, and immediately north of the Henry mountains.

These valleys are surrounded by hills composed of blue clay, which are worn by the action of the elements into all sorts of odd-looking shapes. The soil in the valleys is a sandy loam, and

very fertile; and the climate is delightful.

There are some twenty-seven families located there now, and the valleys are capable of sustaining at least 400 families.

#### COAL IS VERY ABUNDANT

in this region, and of good quality, and can frequently be seen cropping out on the surface. Timber, however, is not to be obtained without going a distance of from twelve to fifteen miles.

Graves' Valley is only sixty miles from Blake City on the D. & R. G. railway, and there is now a wagon road between those two places over which one span of horses can draw a load of ten hundred pounds, and when the road is finished a full load can be taken.

A new ward was organized by the brethren to be known as the Blue Valley Ward, and they held during the trip twenty meetings.

The faces of the perpendicular rocks which they passed in their travels were in many instances covered with curious hieroglyphics, relics of an

#### EXTINCT CIVILIZATION,

and all there is left to remind the traveler of the people who inhabited this region in the dim distant past.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, FEB. 20.

**Buried To-day.**—The bodies of Mrs. Ford and infant, both of whom were beautifully dressed and occupied one casket, were buried to-day at one o'clock from St. Mark's church.

The remains of the four Ballou children, who were also victims of the Alta disaster, were buried from Sexton Taylor's office, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

**Jeffries.**—If William Jeffries, who emigrated from the city of Bristol, England, thirty or more years ago, and who is now living, I believe, somewhere in the southern part of this Territory, will send his address to me, I will send him a letter which has been addressed to me by mistake, and which I believe, is from his sister.

WM. JEFFRIES, Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah.

**United.**—The News extends its congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Ralph G. Savage, the latter formerly Miss Mary La Belle Davis. An informal reception was held at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Ray Davis, yesterday evening. There were a few friends present, the design being to have everything conducted as quietly as possible; but all who know the happy couple will join in wishing them a happy and prosperous career through life.

**Sentenced.**—Newton, the man who stole the Indian's pony, mentioned by us some time ago, entered the court room yesterday, and pleaded guilty. Wanunga, who lives in Weber County, is the owner of the animal, and appeared against the accused. His testimony, with that of the officers who were familiar with the proceedings made a clear case against Newton, so he entered the plea of guilty. Judge Zane sentenced him to one year's imprisonment. In this case the rights of the red man were respected.

**Sanpete Stake Conference.**—We have received from Brother George Taylor an elaborate and well written report of a Stake Conference, held in Manti on the 14th and 15th of the present month, which seems to have been unusually interesting and very well attended. The reports made showed the Saints of the Stake to be improving and the work on the Temple to be progressing in a very satisfactory manner. We are unable to publish the report in full, with the limited space at present at our command. Stake reports for publication should be condensed, except where details of actual new business are given.

**No Verdict.**—The arguments of the lawyers in the Murphy murder case, together with the charge of Judge Zane, occupied the time of the court until 5 o'clock last evening, at which hour the case was given to the jury, who were conducted to their room, and court adjourned.

The case was under consideration all night, and until noon to-day, when his Honor called the jury into court. They stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged, hence the case is dismissed for the present.

The jury at their last voting stood ten for conviction, and two for acquittal.

**Sanitary Precautions.**—Now that the cold weather is broken and a general thaw has commenced, precautionary measures should be immediately adopted to prevent sickness. Ditches and drains should be cleaned out, out-houses emptied and thoroughly cleansed with disinfectants, and garbage and refuse of all kinds now scattered about yards and gardens scraped up and placed where they will do no harm. By attention to those matters on the part of the people generally as soon as the snow disappears, much sickness and possibly many deaths may be prevented during the spring months. The old saw about Prevention discounting Cure is applicable in this case.

**Business and Policy.**—In conversation with a business man on Main street to-day, a News reporter learned some points which may be interesting to the reader in general and a few persons in particular. An Associate Press dispatch sent from

this city recently announced alleged interviews with general mercantile men in Salt Lake, (but was careful to give no names) in which they are made to say in substance, "Business be damned; let the laws be enforced, and if business can't stand it, let it go." The gentleman with whom our representative conversed suggested that a canvass of the business men of the city be made with the view of ascertaining if any one or more of them endorsed such sentiments as those the press agent places upon the shoulders of the great unnamed; and if any such are found, let the "Mormons" in a body withdraw all patronage, association and recognition from them. "Then," said the interviewed, with a meaning smile, "you will see, after a month or two, whether they are so anxious for business to be damned as their alleged organ would make us believe. This is the gist of the whole matter, and volumes could not say more. The "Mormons" are not opposing the enforcement of the laws, but they are opposing such legal fictions as the crusaders and their adherents call law, and it is the latter that is meant whenever it speaks of legal methods or means in Utah. Those who side with them in that position, if any such there be, deserve no patronage or recognition at the hands of those they seek to oppress.

**No Forfeiture.**—It will probably be remembered by many of our readers, that when F. F. Hintze, of Big Cottonwood, was about to start on a mission to Scandinavia, four years ago last October, he was pounced upon by the minions of the law and hustled before a United States Commissioner to answer to a charge of the awful crime of polygamy. The facts developed at the examination tended to show that the complaint made against him was the result of petty spite, and no very conclusive evidence was forthcoming. It was deemed sufficient, however, by the Commissioner to warrant him in binding Hintze over in the sum of \$500 to await the action of the grand jury, C. H. Gold and John Malquist becoming his sureties.

The polygamy charge failed to stick, but in due time he was indicted for unlawful cohabitation, and appeared for trial, when, of course, the responsibility of his bondsmen in the matter was at an end. This was on the 3rd of March, 1884, and the minutes of the Third District Court of that date contain the following item:

"In the case of the United States vs. F. Hintze, indicted for unlawful cohabitation, the prosecution moved for a continuance on the ground of inability to procure witnesses on its behalf, and also that defendant has been in the opinion of the prosecution, in control of such witnesses and instrumental in concealing their whereabouts if not actually guilty of hiding them away. The Court allowed the continuance, upon the filing of affidavit showing the above facts.

"Defendant asked to be released on his own recognizance, and the court allowed the request."

This case was again called up this morning, and as the defendant failed to appear, Judge Zane declared his bonds forfeited.

Shortly after this ruling was made, Brother Cyrus H. Gold received an order from a deputy marshal, to appear at court and pay the sum of \$500. He went down to the Court rooms, not, however, with any intention of gratifying those who are so anxious to see "Mormon" bonds forfeited. On the contrary it was to request Mr. McMillan, the obliging deputy clerk, to turn to the record, and when he did so and found that no bonds had been given, it was Bro. Gold's turn to smile.

#### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

BEFORE JUDGE ZANE.

Oscar J. Youngberg vs. A. L. Headberg et al. Default and judgment, and decree accordingly.

In the case of Phoebe A. Smith vs. W. S. Smith, an order was issued affirming the judgment of the Probate Court, and the case was remitted.

The case of the People vs. John Myers was continued on motion of defendant.

United States vs. Ferdinand F. Hintze, charged with unlawful cohabitation, came up this morning. The defendant and sureties were called, but were not present.

The case of the United States vs. Thos. Henninger, charged with bigamy, was dismissed on motion of the prosecution, on account of decrepitude of the defendant.

The demurrer to the indictment in the case of the United States vs. John Fowler, charged with bigamy, was argued by Judge R. K. Williams, of Ogden, for the defendant, and W. H. Dickson and Zera Snow for the prosecution. The demurrer was overruled and an exception was taken. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The jury in the case of the United States vs. Michael Murphy, charged with murder, being unable to agree, were discharged.

BEFORE JUDGE BOREMAN.

The demurrer to the complaint heretofore submitted in the case of George Bushy vs. Empire Mining Company was overruled, and an exception was taken.

A demurrer was entered in the case of A. Thompson et al vs. M. F. Brown. After being argued it was submitted and overruled. Exception taken, and 20 days allowed to answer.