## THE INDIAN MISSION.

**An Encouraging Account Received From One of the Laboring Elders.**

(Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)

A word from the Indian Territory may be of interest to some of your readers.

Since the visit of President Kimball and Elder Dolton the Elders have labored energetically, endeavoring to present the truths of the Gospel to the people. All have enjoyed good health up to the present time, with the exception of President Merrill, who has had a short spell of chills.

The work on the meeting house is progressing favorably and is now nearing completion. Much credit is due to Elder Rawlins for his untiring energy, especially considering the many difficulties he has had to contend with.

The labors of the Elders during the last six months have been principally in the Cherokee and Choctaw nations. Many public school houses have been built of late. To many of these the Elders have had access, and opened the way for us to hold public meetings. These have been well attended on nearly all occasions. The principles of the Gospel have thus been presented to many persons whom it would otherwise be difficult to reach during the busy season of the year.

The Elders have been treated with kindness and hospitality. Much prejudice has undoubtedly been removed from the minds of the people, many of whom knew nothing of the true status of the "Mormon" people, their doctrines or motives, their minds having been poisoned from what they had read or heard previously. But when truth is brought to bear error flees away.

Reports from Elders Allen and Woodbury who recently returned to the Chickasaw nation, show that the opening made last winter is still favorable. Many warm friends remain true to them, and are glad to welcome them back again. They will visit the Seminole nation and endeavor to make an opening while there. Some of the Elders will also visit the Osages during the summer.

The recent high waters and floods have done more or less damage to crops, more especially to cotton. More rain fell during one season than the oldest settlers could remember before.

The mission, generally, is in a prosperous condition. Several baptisms have taken place. The Elders are in the enjoyment of good health, and are unitedly laboring for the spread of truth and the welfare of the mission.

The NEWS comes regularly to hand, and is gladly received. When we have read it, it is promptly mailed to others. We thus find it a great aid to us in our labors, assisting to remove the prejudice from the minds of the people and to sow the seeds of truth.

F. H. [illegible]

[illegible], June 30, 1892.

## CATS BY MILLIONS.

AN ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC ENTIRELY GIVEN OVER TO THEM.

[From the San Francisco Examiner.]

Santa Barbara Island, off the coast of Ventura County, is a rocky peak which rises many feet above the sea, without verdure and watered only by such lakelets as gather in recesses of the cliffs during rainstorms. It is uninhabited and undesirable in every way, since it affords no shelter to vessels nor anything that might be of value to the crews. Fishermen touch in passing, but they are the only men who ever bring news from the bleak sentinel rock. The island is about three-eighths of a square mile in area and stands a frowning menace to navigators who go down to that part of the sea in ships. Its position, seventy-five miles from the coast line, would make it suitable as a summering place if any attractions were there, but its only inhabitants are cats. Where the cats came from or why they have thrived upon the desolate rock are unanswerable queries. They are there in numbers and increasing.

No one believes that evolution has produced them from star fish or that they were generated spontaneously. Even the budding scientists among the fishermen of Ventura admit that the present stock of cats on the island must have had ancestors in kind. The only tenable theory, and that one which finds general acceptance, is that the tame and tabby cats from some fishing smack which touched at Santa Barbara Island must have gone ashore, and been left when the smack sailed away. Common sailors and fishermen the world over have in fancy peopled unknown shores with all sorts of strange monsters and distorted men, and Santa Barbara Island, in common with other rarely visited spots, has been wreathed about with garlands of seeming fancy until the superstitious have come to look upon it as an uncanny place. Sailors tell of horrible phantoms that sail through the air from pinnacle to pinnacle of the rocks, singing as they fly, and of others that gather near the water's edge and entice the mariner by lascivious genuflections and soft murmurings like those of the sirens who wait everywhere for Jack ashore. But it is all cats.

The cats do the singing, and if there is any murmuring the cats purr that into the eagerly receptive sailor ears. Fish are in plenty about the island, but some of the fishermen have fancied that certain whitish objects to be seen when near the beach on the southern side are human skulls, and other objects are thought to be the bones of human castaways, who may perchance have after death been gnawed by the cats.

When all the foolishness of the fishermen is put aside, there yet remains the curious fact that the island is thickly infested by cats of all colors. They manage to live by eating such fish as may be washed upon the beach or among the rocks, and find the young eggs of sea birds at certain seasons. An occasional feast of flesh is carried to them in the carcass of a porpoise killed from some passing vessel, or in the carrion refuse from some adjacent whaling stations, drifted to the island by passing currents. A precarious existence it is at best, and the wonder is small that the cats are gaunt and eager. They troop about their island, and sometimes indulge in general engagements, after which the survivors devour the killed and wounded.

Six years ago two fishermen of Ventura were lost at sea. A year later another fisherman, Fassio by name, was carried by adverse winds near Santa Barbara Island, and when he at last escaped, being wrecked, and returned to his home, he told a ghastly tale of snowy skulls on the island beach and wreckage from a fishing sloop among the rocks. He fancied the skulls must be those of his missing friends. He told of angry, screeching cats that gathered on the rocks and apparently waited for his body to be cast ashore, and his story soon became a legend of the island.

[illegible] parties have gone to the island and worked [illegible] practice upon the howling cats, but without diminishing the number materially.

The lonely island is still in possession of the [illegible], and passing sailors plainly close themselves as they hear awful voices coming up through the night out of the depths apparently.

### A CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

**Its Money Considered, It First Class for the Money Expended.**

I send a description of a desirable and comparatively cheap poultry house that I think covers all the requisites for keeping a flock of fowls in health and thrift all the year round.

The building is 8 feet wide by 16 feet long, with shed roof 8 feet high in front, sloping to 6 feet in rear. To suit my surroundings, it faces nearly west, has a door in the center with a half window over it, and a window on each side of the door. There is also a window on the south end, and a half window in the rear of the center of the building. From the door a passageway or hall goes across the building, leaving a room on each side for the roosting and laying nests. Between the hall and the roosting rooms are the nest boxes, which form the base of the partitions.

For roosts I prefer 2 by 4 scantling, the broad side up, and edges rounded. Below each roost is a board 12 inches wide to catch the droppings. The bottoms of the nest boxes are on a level with the sills; in fact, the ends rest upon the sills and a block in the center prevents sagging. Above the nests are lath partitions, with sliding doors permitting access to the roosting rooms when desirable, but the eggs being gathered from the passage, this is only necessary when the room requires cleaning.

The nest boxes are 8 feet long, 14 inches wide and 18 inches deep, divided into seven nests. A board 8 inches wide is nailed along each side of the box, even with the bottom, and then leaving an opening 10 by 12 inches at the top of each side of every nest. If intended for the sitting hens the boxes may be divided for eight nests. When the hens are all laying, sliding doors close the openings on the side toward the passage. When one is to be set, by simply transferring the sliding door to the opposite side of the nest the hen is at once shut out from all interference of the other hens, a matter of the utmost importance in successful hatching. I am raising only two breeds of fowls, but a house constructed upon this plan is capable of being lengthened and similarly divided to accommodate any number of varieties which may be desired.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

### Kitty Wilkins on Horse Breeding.

"Our ranch," Miss Wilkins went on in answer to a question, "is in Owyhee county, and we have on it after this season's sales, about 2,500 head of horses and 1,200 of cattle. No, our horses have no running blood in them, but are descended from Clydesdale and Percheron stallions, with occasionally some trotting blood and American mares brought from the east. We breed first for size and strength and the lung power that we think cannot be produced except by range breeding at a considerable altitude.

"Our ranch is at a height of about 3,000 feet above sea level, and our horses are never housed or fed until we round them up to send them east. By actual measurement I have found them in the stock yards to be considerably larger than other western horses, and we haven't an animal in our herd that is diseased in any way, nor are we ever troubled with any of the usual ailments of horses."

Miss Wilkins has not been satisfied with studying the horse of the present, but has dived into geological records, and can tell you about the five toed and three toed horse, no bigger than sheep, that roamed the plains of Idaho ages and ages and ages ago, as fluently as she can expound the superiority of open air breeding to the nursery practice of most stock farms.

"Of course," she admitted, "the baby treatment is all right if you merely want to produce phenomenal and fancy priced trotters and race horses that are good for nothing else. But if you want a thoroughly sound and hardy stock with the lung power that is one of the first essentials of all round usefulness, then the range system is the only one to employ."—New York Herald.

### Live Stock Points.

Never despair. Never give up, no matter what happens. There is always success for you somewhere. Find it. The more cheery and hopeful you can force yourself to be, the more surely success will come.

When you intend to raise a calf, let it run with the mother cow till her milk gets good, then take it away and begin to feed it.

In feeding a young calf it is better after you have taken it away from the cow to let it have a part of her milk for a few days. Then if you cannot afford that longer, mix linseed meal cooked to a jelly with sweet skimmilk, at the rate of a pound of the jelly to fifty pounds of the milk and feed this to the calf. It makes a fairly good substitute for unskimmed cow's milk in calf feeding. Later you may add to the linseed some oatmeal with the hulls carefully sifted out.

Let us have a great big chicken show at the World's fair. Begin to prepare now for it.

A calf is old enough to begin to take solid food with its liquid nourishment when it begins to chew the cud.

The life of a working bee is only four or five weeks in the flower season. Six weeks, therefore, will serve to change the brood of the whole hive if an Italian queen is introduced at this time. She lays from 1,000 to 2,000 eggs a day.

Handle the udder and teats of a heifer that is intended for milking from the time she is a calf. Pet and tame her from the beginning.

The farmer who turned his attention some years ago to the breeding of large, high stepping carriage horses is now reaping his reward. City people are calling for them in constantly increasing number. The first thing an American city man does when he gets rich is not to go back and buy the old farm, as he dreamed he would in youth, but to get a handsome city house on a fashionable avenue and set up his carriage.

The American made composite armor intended for the naval vessels Indiana and Massachusetts has been proved by the tests of its strength at Indian Head to be the best armor plate ever manufactured anywhere. The progress made by the United States in warship building and equipment since we began our new navy is scarcely less than marvelous. The navy is going ahead of the army in the path of progress.

General Miles declares he is satisfied from the Chicago experiment that the bicycle can be made of use in the army in carrying dispatches from one post to another. With it, might be if we had fairly good country roads in the United States. On good roads an expert cyclist can make as good time as a trotting horse. But carrying General Miles' message from Chicago to General Howard at New York took a tiresome time four days. They followed one another by relays, a fresh man and a fresh wheel being ready to seize the dispatch and fly onward with it to the next relay station. The distance from New York to Chicago is 1,000 miles, so that the best relays of wheelmen can do in our country is an average of a little more than ten miles an hour, at least in rainy weather, which continued all the four days. When the highways were good one of General Miles' wheelmen showed that he could make a mile in three minutes, and he kept up this gait for nearly half an hour. In France not long since a single wheelman, who was of course obliged to stop for rest and food, made for thirty-five hours the same average speed that our cyclists did by relays. Let us have decent roads.

### The Temperance Saloon.

Why not Rev. Dr. Rainsford's proposal to have the churches countenance resorts where beer and light wines are sold, and even to encourage such as a temperance measure, is one that filial [illegible] with horror. And certainly if the reverend gentleman had studied the figures of the awful increase of drunkenness in Germany in the past thirty years, where just such drinking places as he suggests have been the vogue for generations, he might have hesitated before positively recommending drinking saloons as a church reform measure.

But there might be real temperance saloons without any intoxicants at all offered for sale. It is the social feature of the beer saloon that has lured many a good fellow to his ruin. The glow and brightness, the merriment and rousing good fellowship are what draw at least half of mankind to the whisky shop. Men go to it of evenings because they have nowhere else. Their poor homes or cheap boarding houses are not inviting to those who toil all day.

But let us have the temperance saloon, where workingmen may spend their evenings. There can be many pleasant, refreshing drinks without beer, ale, wine or whisky. Light eatables might be added. The men could smoke to their heart's content and play all the games they now are forced into the whisky shop to enjoy. Such temperance houses, carefully managed, would pay in every town and city, and would be a long distance improvement on Rev. Dr. Rainsford's church beer saloons.

### The America Catholic Church.

What is called by its enemies the "Cahensley conspiracy" has resulted in raising a most important question in the Roman Catholic church in America. Cahensley worked zealously to obtain papal authority to have the children of Catholic immigrants in America instructed in the language of their parents, both in church and in school. There should be, according to the Cahensley idea, priests, bishops and archbishops of all the nationalities represented by immigrants in America. Thus keeping alive foreign languages and [illegible] action and being presided over by [illegible] priests, the Roman Catholic in America would be more [illegible] controlled from Europe, Cahensl[ey] argued.

Against this doctrine Archbishop John Ireland, of St. Paul, set himself. He was chaplain in one of the Minnesota regiments during the war. He is a zealous American, believing in the government of the United States with all his soul. He wishes the children of foreigners as soon as possible to be instructed in the constitution and government and in the workings of our free institutions. For this reason he advocates instruction in the English language in the church schools, and would put instructors who teach in English over all the children. Only by this means he believes the unity of the American Catholic church can be preserved. Where separate English parochial schools can only be maintained with difficulty Archbishop Ireland would have Catholic children sent to the public schools, rather than that they miss the thorough training in English.

The question before the mind of Archbishop Ireland, as summarized by Albert Shaw, is this: "Is the Catholic church in America to be considered now and permanently a complex group of European colonies, or is it to be made American in language and sympathy, accepting to the fullest sense the principles of American government and life?"

### A South African Animal.

There is a curious looking animal in South Africa that looks for all the world like a piece of toast with four legs, a head and a tail. It resembles a pussy cat about the forehead and ears, but its nose is distinctly that of a rat, while its tail is not very dissimilar to that of a fox. This strange animal is called the aardwolf, and doubtless dwells in South Africa because, judged by his looks, he would not be admitted into good animal society anywhere else.


### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] of Salt Lake City, will be held at its banking house, corner of Main and South Temple Streets, in said city, on Tuesday, July 12th, [illegible] [illegible]

HEBER M. WELLS, Cashier.

### NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, TO THE STOCKholders of the [illegible] National Bank [illegible] [illegible]

LE GRAND YOUNG, President.

JUNIUS F. WELLS, Secy.

### NOTICE OF LEASING OF SCHOOL LANDS IN SALT LAKE COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE County Court of Salt Lake County, Utah Territory [illegible]

[illegible] SALT LAKE COUNTY.

[illegible] E. ALLEN, County Clerk.

### NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah [illegible]

THOMAS D. LEWIS,

Administrator of the estate of [illegible], deceased.

Salt Lake City, June 25th, 1892.

### ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 1891, of the condition of the [illegible] Fire and Life Insurance Company [illegible]

[illegible]

ELIJAH SELLS,

Secretary of Utah Territory.

### ANNUAL STATEMENT

For the year ending December 31, 1891, of the condition of the Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany [illegible]

W. FRANK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of April, A. D. 1892.

SAMUEL ROSENHEIM, Notary Public.

[illegible]

ELIJAH SELLS,

Secretary of Utah Territory.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Samuel L. [illegible], deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

Dated June 24th, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CARLTON BROWNE, Jr., Deputy.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry [illegible], deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT [illegible]

Dated June 20th, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CARLTON BROWNE, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate and Guardianship of Brigham Pyper, Mary E. Pyper, Maggie M. Pyper and Alexander Pyper, Minors.

Order to show cause why order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JANE T. PYPER, THE GUARDIAN OF the persons and estates of Brigham Pyper, Mary E. Pyper, Maggie M. Pyper and Alexander Pyper, minors [illegible]

Dated June 21st, 1892.

G. W. BARTCH,
Probate Judge.

WADDELL & ADAMS, Attorneys for guardian.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Almira S. Watt, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible]

Dated June 21st, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

WADDELL & ADAMS, attorneys for estate.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of John McDonald, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT [illegible]

Dated June 28, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CARLTON BROWNE, Jr., Deputy.

### DELINQUENT NOTICE.

North Point Consolidated Irrigation Company. Location of office and principal place of business No. 22 Commercial Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE. THERE ARE DELINQUENT upon the following described stock [illegible]

| | Certif. No. | No. Shares. | Am't. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible]

J. W. WHITEHEAD, Jr.,
Secretary.

### NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory [illegible] Eliza Johnson, deceased [illegible]

Dated June 25th, 1892.

RICHARD [illegible],
CHARLES [illegible],
Executors of the last will and testament of Eliza Johnson, deceased.

WADDELL & ADAMS, Attorneys for estate.

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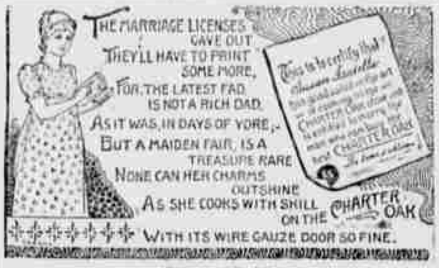


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