

on south, where, no one asked or seemed to care, so that they got away from another mob that was coming against them. Orders were sent to the settlements to prepare to move. Almost simultaneously everybody prepared to do so. This time they had more wagons to move with and they had more to move. We came from Lower California with the mail. It seemed to me there was one string of teams, droves of cattle, horses, and sheep between Parowan in the south to Salt Lake City. After all the wagon covers had been exhausted, cattle hides and thin boards were used to cover the wagons. All the lumber that could be got hold of was made into boxes to cache the wheat in. After the houses were emptied, kindling was placed therein so that they could be fired quick and easy.

When Salt Lake was thus prepared, President Young sent for John Kimball, who was not a Mormon, but owned a house and store and asked him what the property was worth. Kimball asked him what he wanted it for. Brigham told him that when the city would be burned his house would also be burned and he did not want him to lose. Kimball said, "if that is all, let them burn; if you can afford to lose yours, all right; mine can go the same." Brigham said, "we found this a bleak, barren place and by the help of the Lord, if we have to leave, we will leave it as we found it."

A commission was sent here who found the reports false. All returned to their homes. The army was quartered at Camp Floyd for a few years until the Southern war came on, when they were sent there.

That Brigham Young was a thorough American there never was a doubt. On his arrival in the valley he caused the American flag to be floated on Ensign Peak. This country then belonged to Mexico. The people soon after organized and asked for admission into the Union. When Abraham Lincoln was assassinated the news came by night, and as Brigham's rule was not to be disturbed after he retired, he did not get the news until 9 o'clock next morning. I repaired to his office just before that time so as to be there when he came in. George Reynolds, his secretary, had all the correspondence ready with the paper containing the unwelcome news. The President came in and asked the news. Mr. Reynolds said it was bad news, at the same time picking up the paper and reading the dispatches. A feeling—a deep feeling, overspread President Young's countenance. He clasped his hands behind him and when the reading had ended, he exclaimed: "My God, what is our country coming to!" He walked the floor for some time and when he did stop he gave orders for his flag to be half-masted; the theater performance for that night was ordered postponed, the Tabernacle was draped and those that were then here will remember a meeting in the Tabernacle was held, to which all classes were invited, to condole with Lincoln's family and the nation.

With all my acquaintance with him, public or private, I never heard from his lips anything but praise of the Constitution and institutions of America; but he had a thorough contempt for politicians.

You that have lately eaten a good Thanksgiving dinner, and will have another od Christmas, should be really

thankful. Just contrast your chicken or turkey dinner with that of the Pioneers made out of the first wheat grown in Utah. Bishop Leonard Hardy told me it was a great feast prepared by the ladies of the Fort. The wheat was ground in coffee mills. Mrs. Hardy had some white cotton cloth which they washed the starch out of and then bolted the ground wheat through that. The Bishop said it was a feast of rejoicing—a feast of love.

Build a monument to the great man, with the names of the first company cut in a marble slab, so those that run may read! Provide slabs for each of the great good men that so ably assisted him, so the world may know—the generations yet unborn may know, whom to thank for the settlement of these peaceful vales! Set the monument on the hill at the head of Main Street so all can see! This is the duty of his children. This is the duty of the people of Utah!

H. J. FAUST.

ABOUT A TITLE.

The case of Patrick Phelan et al vs Jane W. Romney et al having been submitted to Chief Justice Zane on Wednesday afternoon, his Honor took the matter under advisement, and this morning rendered his decision, which is an interesting one as affecting the question of surveys and boundaries.

The plaintiffs alleged that on June 4, 1892, they were the owners of a portion of lot 8, block 58, plat A, Salt Lake City survey, and that the defendants entered upon the same and ousted them, and have since wrongfully withheld the same to plaintiff's damage in the sum of \$5000. Hence plaintiffs prayed for the restitution of the property, with the damages.

The Judge said that this was an action to recover the title to a piece of ground described in the complaint as being 1 27-100 feet, fronting on Second South street and extending back 46 and a fraction feet. The plaintiffs owned the corner on which the White House hotel stands and their lot extended west on East Temple street 115 and a fraction feet. The defendants' lot was immediately west, and both parties claimed this piece of ground in dispute. The difficulty was to ascertain the boundary of the White House lot on the east. If the line indicated by the front of the White House building was taken as the true line of the lot, then the plaintiffs substantially got their 115 and a fraction feet without the piece of ground in controversy. On the contrary, if the line were ascertained as claimed by the city engineer some two or three years ago, in a survey and from the monuments established by him at that time, and those were true monuments and true lines from which to ascertain the eastern boundary of this lot 8—then the plaintiffs' lot extended back sufficiently to include the piece in dispute.

The engineer made a survey, it seemed, some three or four years ago, and the court was not advised as to precisely the basis of that survey. It appeared that its initial point was the United States corner, established at the corner of the Temple square, and with reference to that and other objects the city engineer placed a monument

in the street, and others at the street corners. It did not appear that, in that survey, he ascertained or found the original corners. Several years before the government established a base line with respect to the monument at the Temple square referred to. The city, or this portion of it, had been surveyed and platted and stakes placed at the corner of the squares and blocks. These corners and lines must, of course, govern unless the lines had been changed by parties occupying the ground, or rights had been acquired under the statute of limitations. It seemed that the square immediately north of the one in which the lot in dispute was located was surveyed about the same time—that this lot in block 58 was surveyed, and there, it would appear, the engineer ascertained what was supposed to be the original survey. This survey placed the southeast corner of that square north of the disputed line and the northwest corner about on the line with the front of the White house. The line was indicated by the White house and other buildings south as substantially on the same line as the buildings, and as the true line of the block, as recognized by the city engineer. It seemed the White house was erected some fifteen or more years ago, and his honor thought it sufficiently established by the evidence of the Messrs. Romney that the intention was to locate on the line of the business street. As a general rule, it was the intention to build on the line of the street; and some ten years or more before that there was another building that had been erected, which occupied the same line as to this east side as the White House; and the other buildings south were on the same line. If the boundary so fixed by the city engineer should govern, then there would be a "jog" or a niche. This block 58 would be west of the east line of the block next north of it. Jesse W. Fox, Sr., had testified that he made a survey of the block next north and the corners were placed according to the original survey of the city. Jesse W. Fox Jr. had also made some surveys on this block, and his survey located the White House corner about where the White House building now placed it.

His honor was disposed to believe, from all the testimony, that these buildings on Main street were built substantially on the true line, and that the original survey of these blocks did not conform to the surveys made by the present city engineer three or four years ago. The city engineer had no power, of course, to change boundaries of lots; he could ascertain them as nearly as possible from data and surveys, and it was his duty to ascertain as near as might be the original corners—the original survey. He thought the testimony was pretty clear in this case that the city engineer did not succeed in doing that on this particular square. It must give way to the original survey; and therefore his Honor found for the defendants.

A SAND-BOX is as necessary a part of a man's make-up these slippery times, as it is to a locomotive on an up-grade or a street car on a muddy crossing.