CONFISCATED GAME.

That Which was Sent Out of Greek Jurisdiction Sold in Chicago for $1 050 19

It will be a matter of information to the Utah officials interested in the recent seizure of carcasses of slaughtered deer at Greek Junction to know how the game was finally disposed of. It was sent to Chicago by H. O. Mosier & Co. of Denver and sold for $1,050.19. When the commission and freight expenses were deducted $955.71 were turned over to the Moab county officials. The transaction is more fully explained by the following communication from the company which did the shipping, to Game Warden Cook:

Denver, Colo., Jan. 10, 1896.

Dear Sir—Inclosed please find financial statement covering the game we shipped for you and turned over to you to sell in the East advantageous for the state of Colorado and county of Moab.

Owing to the quantity of this meat and it having been held so long in the open air during the trial, we consider it absolutely necessary to make a quick sacrifice of it in position, rather than place it in the house and sell on an extra expense of from 2 to 3 cents per pound. It would have been impossible for us to do this consuming tons of meat in less than three or four months. Then, again, there is a great risk in holding the meat so long, as it deteriorates in quality and shrinks greatly in weight, which would make it sell for less money, besides keeping in extra game food out of the use of the money for so long a period of time. In order to employ the best judgment in the sale, I have personally taken care of the consignment, seeing it properly loaded in cars. Injection and packing by wire all along its course of shipment. It was left our business in Denver in the hands of our employee to follow out to the proper handling, weighing and delivery of his consignment in the East. We have, I am satisfied, acted as best in our power in the quick disposition of this meat than we would otherwise have been had we sold it out in the fall and put it in storage. On Jan. 12, the car arrived in Denver, but we had bought a small quantity of venison sausage and carcasses of deer for Xmas trade, both at 1 per cent per pound less than we made sale for of the entire lot, thus substantiating our judgment of a good cash sale.

We have, according to your written instructions, mailed, payable to the county treasurer of Moab county, Colorado, our draft for $955.74, being the net amount realized after deducting our commission, necessary costs at freight, transportation, drayage and extraordinary expenses entailed in the handling of the car.

We trust our services will prove entirely satisfactory, as we have personally worked diligently in the interests of this consignment. Respectfully submitted.

More About Canaigre.

Gunnison, Utah,
January 20, 1896.

To the Editor:

In regard to the cultivation of the canaigre root, I inquired about it (through information by Elder Andrew Kimball) at the Paragon Co-operative Mercantile Co., and the Agricultural Experiment Station of Arizona. From the first I received the following answer under date of December 28 last:

"Yours of December 19th is at hand. In answer will say that we are using the canaigre root successfully in our tannery. But we have no canaigre farms in this village. We obtain the root from the Dixie country at a cost of $35 to $50 per ton delivered at our tannery; that is, dried root. It grows upon a sandy soil without irrigation in the Dixie climate.

"Our tanner, Mr. Pritchard, has planted a small patch in this valley upon sandy loam, and says that he thinks it can be grown here successfully. We bought roots from Mr. Isaac Duffin, of Toquerville, Washington co., Utah.

"I can not say anything about its cultivation, but have been told that it does not require but very little water. It is a strong tanning plant, and one ton is about equal to 4 cords of ratpine bark. It can be purchased from almost everybody in Dixie. Wishing you success, I am yours truly,

Wm. H. Hornsby, Supt."

From the Agricultural Experiment Station at Tucson, Ariz., upon inquiry, I received the following:

"Dear Sir:

"Your favor of Dec. 17th received today, through our Phoenix station. In reply will state that it canaigre is grown successfully at an altitude of 3,500 feet, this is the first instance of which we have heard of its being grown at an altitude of 5,000 feet, but only in isolated cases. Can you ascertain the name of some one in Iron county, Utah, who can give us some facts as to its having grown there at that altitude? It is rather late now to prepare soil, secure roots and plant for the coming season; although if planted as late as the middle of January, a better growth will be secured for the second year, or by the close of the second year, than could be secured in one season. It will grow fairly well in moderate rich soil, either clay, loam or sand, with little irrigation; though a much larger drop is secured where plenty of water is applied. The amount of seed will depend upon the size of the seed planted. The root cannot be cut or divided in any way to advantage, but must be planted whole. It will bark from 300 to 3,000 pounds to the acre; small roots going, of course, much farther than large ones. The roots can be obtained at the Tanning Extract company, C. H. Allaire, manager, Deming, N. M., and perhaps from Professor F. A. Gulick, manager Canaigre company, Prescott, Ariz. We send you under separate cover a copy of our canaigre bulletin. Respectfully yours,

Wm. Stowe Devin, Director."

Are willing to inquiry to Deseret News. I take the liberty to send you above for disposal.

Very respectfully yours,
Christian A. Madsen.

ST. CHARLES, IDAHO.

Fires Social Events—Deaths of Children from Measles.

St. Charles, Idaho,
January 20th, 1896.

To the Editor:

On the evening of Jan. 9th, a very enjoyable time was had in the St. Charles meeting house by the people of this ward, the occasion being a farewell party given in honor of J. A. Hunt Jr., who was shortly to take his departure for a mission to England. The house was crowded. The opening address was delivered by E. M. Paramore, followed by a ninety pointed program consisting of songs, music, recitations, etc. At the close Elder Hunt made a few remarks, expressing his good desires, and he was presented by the ladies of the Relief Society with a handsome gold watch. He was then led across the floor two abreast, and he was for himself the recipient and witness of the sufferings and kind wishes of his whole community. He leaves behind his aged father and mother, their only living son, his only sister, and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

The evening following a dance was given to those who had been working in the point. The attendance of the Y. M. M. I. A. called on the young people for a few minutes, and they responded, to hear words of advice. A social hour followed, and at a late hour of twenty-five joyful souls, as the poet sweetly expressed, when the meeting closed.

Wednesday evening the 15th a surprise party was given Elder M. H. Hale by the members of the Theological class and friends and members of the Sunday school. Brother Hale was invited a long distance out in the country on a pretended sleigh ride, but we unexpectedly arrived, as we had to do it in order to be in the house of the party, as the members of the class gave a surprise to him in the evening by appearing at his house.

At an early hour Friday, Jorge E. Gardner and wife, Wm. Tremelling and wife have been mentally lost relief from the effects of measles.

Respectfully, A. H. E.

A DOG THAT REASONED.

He Knew When it Was Safe to Sleep on His Master's Back.

No one that knew Bumphall ever doubted that he reasoned and thought, but occasionally I would find a stranger who was not inclined to believe it, and then I would tell him the following story: My parlor was a front corner which opened by an arch into my bedroom, a back chamber. A chamber may be described as a room in the wall of a fort, generally intended in war times, to hold a gun or powder, while in time of peace many of them, like mine, are fitted up for use as quarters for officers and soldiers.

Bumphall had his own bed in the back chamber, but he preferred my bed and would use it whenever he could. I had tried to break him of the habit, but had not been successful.

One day he came in wet and muddy, and, as usual, curled up on my white counterpane. The result was awful. As much as I hated to do so, I felt obliged to give him a thrashing.

I never caught him on my bed again. He would still get on it, but, no matter how quietly I came in, I would always find him on the floor, though I could see from the rumpled condition of the bed that he had been on it, and often the spot where he had slept would still be warm.

One evening I went out, leaving Bumphall lying by the parlor stove. Out of curiosity I peeked through the half turned slats of my shutters and watched him. From my position I was able to see the whole of both of my rooms.

For awhile Bumphall did not move; then he raised his head and looked at the door; finally he got up, stretched himself, yawned sleepily, walked to the bed, jumped up, and put his fore paws on it, standing in this position, a thought struck him, and he said to himself:

"Suppose that my master hasn't gone! He will catch me and then I shall get a licking. I'll go and make certain that he is not coming back."

I know that he said this because he took his paws off the bed, walked cautiously back to the front door, and, after his nose close to the crack, he listened. At last, satisfied that I had really gone, he trotted back to the bed, jumped on it, curled up and went to sleep.

After such a clever act I thought that he had earned his sleep, so I went away and left him.—St. Nicholas.

When a Kind is Like.

In color they are usually as darker, and often not nearly so dark, as southern Europeans. The eyebrows and lashes and eyes are generally black, and nose aquiline and fine, and the mouth well formed. The face is long and oval, while in stature a medium height seems to be general. The chin is shaved, the mustache alone being left, and wear is no end of trouble is taken with comb and wax. The hair is usually shaved along the top of the crown, but left long on either side, though little or nothing of it is visible, owing to the peculiar and characteristic manner in which the men dock their heads. The Kurd's costume is distinctly his own, and varies in the south, where he has some more or less under Persian influence, to some abandon it. A high silk pointed cap crowns the head, round which is wound a number of silk scarfs and handkerchiefs in skillfully arranged disorder.

The favorite colors for these turbans are dark claret and gold, with here and there a narrow stripe of some brilliant hue. The rough fringes are left hanging down, as close as not covering the eyes and ears of the wearer and adding not a little to his fantastic appearance. Over a white linen shirt, with sleeves that end in pointed ruffles that a yard long, so that they touch the ground, a silk coat is worn, striped strawberry being the favorite color, though cherry color and white satin are almost equally common. These coats are made collarless and open at the neck and tied across the breast, being held in place by a wide silk sash skillfully folded and interwoven. In this sash the long pipe and curved dagger are thrust.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Shortening the Time.

Friend—Doesn't the journey to and from the country every day seem very long?

Mr. Suburb—Long! It's too short. When I take the train in the morning, I know I've got to push it and work like a horse the moment the train reaches the city. That makes the journey seem too short, don't it?

"I presume it does. But how about the journey home?"

"Well, I always remember after I start that I've forgotten something my wife wanted particularly, so that ride is always over too soon."—Puck's Weekly.

Willing to Please.

Tourist (in Ireland)—I should like a room with an iron bedstead.

Irish Proprietor—Sure, O! haven't an iron bedstead in the place—they're all soft wud. But you'll find the feathers nice and hard, sor.—Pick Me Up.

Knew What He Would Do.

It was a Chatham youth of very tender age who, when asked recently by his maternal parent the solemn question, "What would you do if anyone were taken away?" quickly blurted out, "I would take my uncle at Mr. Haley's." The lad's worthy mother knocked the pathos out of the scene in double quick order.—Bangor News.

The Bet at the Theater Yet Again.

The Man Behind—Pardon me, miss. I can see nothing owing to your hat.

The Woman in Front—True! There is nothing owing. I have paid for it in full.—Philadelphia Record.

Virginia is becoming important as a manufacturing state, having 49,291 manufacturing plants, which make a product valued at $59,303,824.

"I would die for you!" passionately exclaimed the rich old suitor, and the practical girl calmly asked him, "How soon?"

Rich Red Blood

is the Foundation of the Wonderful Cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

That is Why the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are Cures.

That is Why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the severest cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases.

That is Why it overcomes That Tired Feeling, strengthens the nerves, gives energy in place of exhaustion.

That is Why the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla have increased year after year, until it now requires for its production the largest Laboratory in the world.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure in bed, easy to take, easy to effect. 25 cents.

A SPECIFIC

FOR

La Grippe, for Colds, Coughs,

AND LUNG TROUBLES,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Two years ago, I had the grippe, and it left me with a cough which gave me no rest night or day. My family physician prescribed for me, changing the medicine as often as he found the things I had taken were not helping

me, but to relief or abatement. I got no better. Finally, my husband, coughing one day at a preacher who had had the grippe and was cured by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—procured for me a bottle of this medicine, and before I had taken half of it, I was cured. I have used the Pectoral for my children and in my family, whenever we have needed it, and have found it a specific for colds, coughs and lung troubles."—Fanny Wood, North St., Elkton, Md.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Honors at World's Fair.

Cleanse the System with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

FLY'S PINEOLA BALSAM is a cure for and for years has been the leading remedy for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Consumptives

will invariably find the usual lung trouble aggravated by severe coughs. Fly's Pineola Balsam will relieve the cough, promote expectoration and cure.

Sold everywhere, 25 cents. Fly's Cream Balm for catarrh, cures at druggists, or by mail. Fly's Eye Balm, 25 cents. Fly's Insecticide, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Drops, 5 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Syrup, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Tablets, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Lozenges, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Powder, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Pills, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Ointment, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Liniment, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Plaster, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Tablets, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Lozenges, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Powder, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Pills, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Ointment, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Liniment, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Plaster, 25 cents.

Fly's Bronchial Troches, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Syrup, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Tablets, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Lozenges, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Powder, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Pills, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Ointment, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Liniment, 25 cents. Fly's Pineola Cough Plaster, 25 cents.