

Upon enquiry I found that at the Fort were located a number of recruits who were going through a course of instruction preparatory to employment as observers, etc., on the Signal Service stations scattered throughout the United States. These embryo meteorologists, I was informed, are required to pass a mental and physical examination, and if successful, are enlisted into the signal corps, sent to headquarters for instruction, and thus become subversive to military discipline. The first two months is devoted to military duties; the latter four months to the study of meteorology, electricity, telegraphy, signals, etc. Lectures on astronomy, mathematics and miscellaneous subjects bearing upon their prospective profession are given by officers and employees detailed from the chief office of the signal officer. The six months' course, I understand, is what may be designated stiff, and those of the boys who do not wish to be "left" or "plucked" must not waste their time.

The Fort is commanded by Capt. Strong, a very energetic officer, of long standing. Gen. Hazen, the chief signal officer of the army, has taken great interest in the post since his appointment, and when all the improvements are made that are now in hand and in contemplation, the Fort will be not only an excellent place for the instruction of signal service recruits, but a pleasant resort for visitors en route to Arlington Heights and come ery.

In the Fort is an observatory in which the boys are instructed in practical meteorological work, such as reading of instruments, recording of observations, making out of the various forms, and general station work. When this preparatory work is finished, the men are sent to meteorological stations as assistants, nearly all military business being laid to one side. By close attention to work a private may attain to the rank of sergeant; occasionally second lieutenants are made from the sergeants.

There are about 208 meteorological stations in the United States, besides which there is a considerable number of river and cautionary signal stations. One hundred and sixteen of these meteorological stations are required to telegraph to the chief office at Washington their 7 a. m., 3 and 11 p. m. observations, daily (Washington time). Arrangements are made so that the wires of the telegraph companies are at the disposal of the chief signal officer at certain hours, and during this time reports are received from the farthest parts of the United States. As received, they are translated from the cipher words and the various maps filled up. The indication officer then makes his predictions, which are at once notified to the various stations. These stations furnish the press, railways, postoffices, etc., with copies, and thus in a wonderfully short time the whole business is collected, concentrated and the result flashed back throughout the entire country. The collection of meteorological data, the predictions as to weather, the warnings of approaching storms etc., etc., important as they are, form but a small portion of the work of the service. It furnishes the cotton belt districts with meteorological information for the benefit of their crops, the manner of approaching danger by means of cautionary signals, and I am informed that General Hazen intends to introduce further schemes and improvements for the benefit of the country. The signal service corps is not the "fifth wheel of a coach," that some people try to make out.

As your dispatches will have informed you, President Arthur vetoed what is known as the River and Harbor bill, and notwithstanding that both Houses of Congress next day passed the bill in spite of the veto, yet the press of the country is largely of the opinion that President Arthur did right in not giving his sanction to one of the largest jobs on record. Out of this many veto Arthur has made a great many more friends than if he had put his signature to the bill, and while I do not believe in autocracy, yet I am sorry that some well known Democrats should have voted with the Republicans to pass the bill over the veto. By this action—nothing standing the bill may contain items which affect their districts—they have lent their influence, in this instance, to well known corruptionists, and perhaps their constituents will take them severely to task for such action.

The Naval and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills have passed the

Senate and are now in the hands of the conference. Matters of difference between the two Houses will have to be fixed up in some shape or other. Members are very sick at the protracted length of the session and it is confidently expected and sincerely hoped that an adjournment will be had by Monday, the 7th inst. The only thing that can prevent this is the discussion upon the tax bill, which the Senate has again taken up, and it is said that the House, in its anxiety to adjourn, will shelve the question for this session. Thus the whole thing will end in talk of which there has been more than enough.

But leaving these appropriation matter for the present, let me refer to something in connection with Utah affairs. As is well known considerable curiosity is manifested by newspaper men and others to know what course of action the people of Utah intend to take to meet the Edmunds law. Delegate Cannon, from his long residence in Washington, is known by every correspondent in the city, and scarcely a day passes over but he encounters one or other of the fraternity on the street, in a street car, in the House, or somewhere else. Utah affairs are always a subject of enquiry. No end of questions are propounded upon the subject to learn, if possible, what policy will be adopted by the "Mormon" people under the recent legislation. Of course it has been impossible for Mr. Cannon or any one else to answer these questions for the simple reason that no one can tell what shape matters will take until the Commissioners reach Utah and commence operations. Now from my personal acquaintance with Mr. Cannon, and having been present when a great many conversations such as I refer to have taken place, I know that his replies have invariably been that it was no use to pretend to have knowledge upon subjects of which he and others, under the circumstances, are entirely ignorant. But it seems that some people are not satisfied without circulating unfounded stories concerning the intention of the people of Utah. As an example, let me reproduce the following dispatch which reached this city and appeared in the papers of the 27th ult:

MORMONS BENT ON RESISTANCE.

"OGDEN, Utah, July 28.—A wholesale persecution of the Gentiles has been inaugurated, and arrangements have been made for testing the constitutionality of the Edmunds act in the Supreme Court of the United States. If the decision should be adverse the Mormons have determined not to submit at any cost. The polygamists from President John Taylor down, with the apostles, bishops and elders in the most extreme part of their domain have separated from their wives and are living openly with one only. All polygamists have under orders resigned from all municipal offices, and monogamists, as strong in the faith as these disposed have been selected and commissioned in their place. Every effort will be made to beat the Government on all the sections of the Edmunds act."

Now, it is a remarkable coincidence that almost the same matter was telegraphed back under the date of the 27th ult., as coming from Washington and which appeared in the News on the 28th ult. under the heading of "Gossip about the Edmunds law," from all of which it would appear as though dispatches of this nature had a common origin. In the dispatch of the 27th, Mr. Cannon's name is used as authority for some of the statements made therein, than which nothing could be more false. He has always been most cautious in all his statements; but fragments of conversation are frequently used by correspondents, written to suit the writer's own opinion and the opinion of the paper on which he is employed. The statement in the dispatch which came from Ogden respecting the action of leading polygamists is precisely similar, it will be noticed, to the statements which Mr. Cannon is credited as having made. I know, however, that so far as all these statements are concerned, they are entire fabrications. I know how Mr. Cannon has talked, and it is simply an unwarrantable liberty to use his name as authority for the statements referred to. It is one of the most remarkable features, however, connected with Utah and its people, that there is a never dying curiosity to write about them, and to read every statement that is published, and the credulity of the public upon Utah matters is unbounded. I encounter this every day, and I find-minded people seem never to tire of listening to the history of the "Mormons." Still it is very annoying to have statements which are false circulated as coming from responsible sources.

A SANDWICH ISLANDS FEAST.

LAIE, Oahu H. I., July 24, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

It is by request that I attempt to report a very interesting feast gotten up by the natives of Laie and Kahana Branch in honor of Prest. Cluff's wife, Bro. Knell and Kahaula, a prominent widow of the land, all of whom were soon to make their departure for Zion.

On the 8th inst., at 11 a. m. the true Hawaiians gathered at the Plantation house, where they sang, the band played, when the Utah Elders joined them and all marched in double file to the old meeting house. It was an unusually fine morning, the air being stirred by a very gentle and refreshing breeze, while the burning hot rays of the sun were softened by an overspreading cloud.

We marched to the tune of the fife and the beat of the drums, with all the enthusiasm of the village school boy armed and equipped to "see the Fourth." On entering the house the committee directed us to the head of the floor, where was spread a table for the Utah Elders, &c. They positioned us around the board, where we remained standing until after opening services. The band played, the choir sang and prayer was offered by Kaleohano, who prayed that we might never want for love, hope and charity.

We were then seated on the floor around the Hawaiian table, which simply a cloth spread upon the floor. The cloth is strewn with leaves and ferns, and the food is placed upon them in dishes of various kinds. In the center of the table was a rack two feet high, and the full length of the table beautifully trimmed with ferns, fruits and flowers. The following is a list of the table comforts: fish, akule, squid, shrimp, pull, wana, meat, beef, pork, chicken, vegetables, poi, sweet potatoes, ulu, ki, fruits, eggs, bananas, ohia, mangoes, coconuts, sauces, Kulolo, made of poi and coconut, koelepa lau, made of sweet potatoes and coconut.

The natives had made their feast that Sister Cluff should eat some of everything that was on the table, and they carried it out pretty well, for they stood over her until she was almost compelled to eat everything presented. The house was beautifully decorated. Over the stand hung a wreath of ferns and flowers, and in front an arch nicely trimmed, bearing the Hawaiian colors. On the walls was written, "I hookahi napauiwai a hui ma Ziona, na hoku i," which might be interpreted, "Let us be of one heart till we gather to Zion, the inhabitants of the twelve Hawaiian Islands."

At 2 p. m. we reassembled. After the opening services, Bro. Cluff and wife were seated in front of the stand. The officers of the Female Relief Society then stepped forward and presented them each with a Hawaiian kapas of an orange color; the kapas were spread around Bro. and Sister Cluff, when a prominent lady of the association made a peculiar speech, remarking that they had eaten Hawaiian food, were now dressed in Hawaiian clothing, and were therefore truly Hawaiians. After the lady had finished her speech Brother and Sister Cluff rose and thanked them kindly for their presents promising to keep the same in remembrance of the F. R. S. while they lived.

A song composed for the occasion was sung by the sisters.

Kupau then took the stand and said: "There have been three great works accomplished during Brother Cluff's stay of three years on the Islands, first: the building of the new sugar mill; second, the digging of the artesian wells, and third, the commencement of the new meeting house. The labors of the mission have also been very energetically carried on during his mission."

Several of the native Elders made appropriate speeches on the occasion, during which the officers of the F. R. S. came in each carrying a squid which they presented to Brother Cluff and wife.

Kaleohano made a few closing remarks thanking the committee for their liberality and kindness.

The choir sang a parting hymn, and the congregation dispersed, all feeling joyful over the proceedings of the day.

Yours respectfully,
SIDNEY CORAY.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is predicted there will be a grand display of meteors on the 9th, 10th and 11th of this month.

The Czar will be crowned the last of August if the nihilists do not make him the last of his august line before that time.

Those good wives who make jelly in preference to buying it ready made are now engaged in the work, and a warm job they are having in doing it.

The English control all the dispatches from Egypt. Arabi Bey has not even a "grape vine" telegraph. All the news has an English coloring.

The army worm has appeared in Massachusetts in large numbers, and the farmers are digging ditches around their gardens and filling them with tar and water.

How about the "one-man-power" now? In the very sense in which the term was wrongfully applied to "Mormon" rule not long ago, it is now actually established by anti-"Mormons."

It is risky to place dependence upon the news from Egypt. It is all distilled through European instruments. Much of the tidings from Egypt is clothed in Egyptian darkness.

Governor Murray may not be held responsible for the law endowing him with extraordinary, arbitrary powers in a republic, but people in and out of Utah will hold him responsible for the way in which he exercises authority that must be irksome to any man who has respect for the principles of popular government.

Is your harness hard, rusty or beginning to crack? Give it an oiling with Uncle Sam's Harness Oil, and it will be made soft and pliable, and also have a good black finish, which will not rub off. Sold by
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LEGAL SUMMONS.

SARAH ELIZABETH MCINTYRE, Plaintiff, against
THOMAS MCINTYRE, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send Greeting, to Thomas McIntyre, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Probate Court of Wasatch County, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons) if served within this County; and if not within this County, but within the First Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days, otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. This said action is brought to obtain a decree in divorce from the bonds of matrimony existing between the said plaintiff and the said defendant, and for costs of suit. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded. Witness, the Hon. Thomas H. Giles, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court of Wasatch County, Territory of Utah, this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-two.
CHARLES SHELTON, Clerk.

1842
1882

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