Part 2

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

9 to 12

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NEWS OF THE WEST.

Great Damage by Prairie Fires in Arapahoe County, Colo.

THE DRY GOODS SWINDLER ABROAD

Heavy Cattle Losses in Arizona.—Horrible Death.—A Horse Dealer's Suicide.

The Idaho *Statesman* advocates the dropping of "city" after the word Boise.

The dry goods swindlers are again making trips through Idaho, selling farmers cheap goods at two or three prices. Last year a large number were caught by the sharpers.

A cowboy race from Chadron, Nebraska, to the World's Fair grounds is one of the events that will attract attention during the spring. Only cowboys will be allowed to enter.

T. M. Mahr has been brought to trial at Rico, Colo., for attempting to vote in two precincts at the late city election. He registered in one, claiming his residence in that, and swore his vote into another.

Details have been received of a terrible prairie fire near Chamberlain, South Dakota, in which a large amount of stock perished and two persons were burned to death. The people are excited and threaten to lynch whoever started the fire if they can catch them.

The work of seeding in Montana this year commenced in many of our valleys about March 29th or 30th, says the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*. This of course was on land plowed last summer or fall but it will be several days yet before there is any seeding done on spring plowed lands.

Perhaps the youngest engineer in the Territory is Thomas Bates of Monroe, who is only sixteen years old, says the Richfield *Advocate*. He is running a mammoth engine that furnishes the motive power for the Lewis Magleby Lumber, Lath and Shingle mills on the east fork of the Sevier, and it is said that from his maneuvers around the engine one might be led to believe that he was the same fellow that used to run the passenger trains over the Soldier Summit.

Destructive prairie fires in the east end of Arapahoe county, Colo., are doing great damage, which cannot at present be estimated. The fire was set out on the south fork of the Republican river, and traversed the entire country from the state line as far west as Idalia and across the Arickaree river, a distance of sixteen miles. It was with the utmost endeavors that the houses of the settlers were saved. The wind was blowing a gale, and it was almost impossible to check the ravages of the fire. Suits are being begun against the parties who set the fire out.

One A. H. Lee, who is located in Boise City and is interested in a Payette valley irrigating enterprise, is looking for a tract of land upon which to locate a colony of Hungarians. These Huns, says the Weiser *Signal*, are the class of people who pillaged the dead, cutting women's fingers off to secure their rings, after the great Johnstown calamity. They are dirty, clanish, thieving and ignorant. Idaho is a great new state and is inviting population, but do not let us begin encouraging the offscourings of Europe to mingle with us.

Northern Montana cattlemen have companions in misery, in the cattlemen of Arizona. There the owners have lost even more heavily than in this state, but the cause was drought. Up to the 22nd inst., thousands of cattle died for lack of water, but during the past eight days much rain has fallen and the fears of the sheep and cattle owners are allayed for the present. In this state stockmen are generally feeling a trifle better than a few weeks ago, as the snow has almost all disappeared, and the cattle that survived the winter are taking on flesh remarkably fast.—*River Press.*

A "hog ranch" located on the outskirts of the Fort Bowie military reservation, states the Arizona *Prospector*, is doing a good business in selling whisky to Apache soldiers. Unless this business is stopped there will be serious trouble. The Apaches are irresponsible beings when sober, and hopelessly insane when intoxicated. The ranchers and miners in the vicinity of Bowie's "hog ranch" are fearful of an outbreak at any time, and the responsibility for trouble when it occurs will rest between conscienceless individuals who sell the liquor and the government which seems powerless to stop it.

The recent rise in the Gila river was one of the most sudden ever noticed, says the Yuma (Arizona) *Times*. The flood came down in a wave from five to seven feet high. At the county line the water rose in half an hour so as to make an almost impassable stream. Not much damage has been reported. At the South Gila canal camp the pile driver outfit, consisting of engine, boiler, derrick and pump, was carried down stream with the flood and had not been recovered at last accounts. The water has since subsided. The Gila flowing into the Colorado here, made the water almost undrinkable for the time, from some cause.

J. J. Mellus, a leading merchant of California and one of the best posted men on agricultural conditions in Southern California, reports that notwithstanding the immense area set out to fruit orchards during the past ten years, the grain, hay and corn crops this season will be the largest ever known in the history of Southern California. Moreover, the amount to the acre will exceed that of any previous year in grain and hay and will probably be the same in corn, owing to the thorough soaking the ground has received. The wheat crop of the San Fernando valley and the wheat and barley crops of Antelope valley will be the largest and best ever known.

On the 18th day of March, Governor Thomas appointed N. J. Bates of Monroe to the office of notary public, and it appears that he is the first person to be permitted to hold office under the operations of President Harrison's amnesty proclamation. He was convicted of unlawful cohabitation in 1886 and served six months in the penitentiary. He was the first person arrested in a large district of central Utah, comprising the counties of Utah, Juab, Millard, Sevier, Sanpete and Emery; and now comes the curious coincident, that after being a pioneer to the penitentiary he should pioneer the good graces of his Excellency and open the door to thousands who will receive the benefits of the franchise.—*Richfield Advocate.*

Peter Augusta, who was sentenced to death by Judge Allen at Denver, in November, 1892, is still an inhabitant of the mundane sphere and the probabilities are that he will continue to live. A third reprieve has been issued from the office of the governor of Colorado, suspending the execution of the sentence for thirty days. Augusta was reprieved by Governor Routt and one of the first acts of Governor Waite was to prolong the time until the week beginning the 8th of April. From remarks let fall by the governor at different times and from the sentiments of the governor as expressed in the inaugural address, says the Denver *News*, it is not believed that he will permit capital punishment to be inflicted upon any criminal during his administration.

It will be remembered that in the attack upon the guards at the Wyoming state penitentiary about two months ago Thomas Madden was shot in the back by a guard and severely wounded. He was convicted of horse stealing in Judge Knight's court at Lander and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years. The Cheyenne *Sun* says that Judge Knight is now leading a movement looking to his pardon. The reason of this move on the part of the judge lies in the fact that it is practically agreed by physicians who have waited upon Madden that he cannot live long if confined in the penitentiary. Judge Knight says that the shooting of Madden was justifiable, but he does not believe he should be confined in jail until his death occurs when a pardon would save his life.

Joe Berlin, a prominent horse dealer whose operations extended over several western and southern states, has committed suicide at Pine Bluffs, Ark., under sensational circumstances. For several days he had been suffering from pains caused by sickness, when as a band of music passed by his house this evening, he suddenly raised himself upright in his bed, exclaiming, "They are after me again. They know I am the biggest horse dealer in the country and they want to kill me," pointing his pistol at his wife, who, in his temporary mental aberration he mistook for his supposed enemies, he attempted to shoot, but the revolver being only half cocked, refused to respond. When his wife ran out for assistance he deliberately took his Winchester from behind his bed and after blazing away twice without effect he placed the muzzle in his mouth and shot out his brains. Death resulted instantly. No cause can be assigned for his rash act, as he was in easy circumstances. He leaves, besides his wife, three small children.

A freighter between Hackberry and White Hills, Arizona, named Fields, met with a horrible death on Wednesday on his way home from the latter place. He and James Vickers started out from White Hills that morning, each driving a six horse team, Vickers in the lead. Both wagons were empty. About half way between the two above named points, Vickers looked behind and saw Fields team coming up a little hill without any driver on the seat. He went back, and when he reached the place saw Field at the hill trying to raise up. As he reached the unfortunate man's side, Field half rose up his elbow and gasped. "It could not be helped—Give me a Christian burial" then fell back dead. He had fallen from his seat and the two wheels on the side next to the brake had passed over his body, crushing in his chest. Two ribs penetrated his heart. The supposition is that he had reached for the brake with his hand and the wagon struck a rock throwing him under the front wheel. Deceased was about fifty years old.—Mohave *Miner.*

Feeding Dairy Cattle.

At the annual winter meeting of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture much information of practical interest was elicited from papers read and the discussions following. In a paper on cattle food Professor James Cheeseman, of Southboro, urged the use of cottonseed meal and of [illegible] meal as an important adjunct to dairy farming, an adjunct already highly appreciated in his state. A special value is given to these concentrated foods, which greatly enhances the value of the manure dropped by the animals feeding thereon. Professor Cheeseman [illegible] his grass lands once in three years, preferring corn [illegible] and then grasses.

The best way of converting corn into food for cattle, in his opinion, is to put it into the silo. With good ensilage the use of a small amount of cornmeal will secure a well balanced ration. He had three years' experience with ensilage. The cost of raising and harvesting the corn and putting it into the silo is $2.75 a ton, and three tons of good ensilage is worth a ton of hay, according to his experience.

The value of the honey and wax produced in the United States during the last year has been estimated at $20,000,000.

TEMPLE DEDICATION.

New Apportionments for Several of the Stakes.

Times and Appointments of Numbers to Govern the Admission of the Saints of the different Stakes of Zion.

Following is a statement of apportionments of the times when the Saints of the several Stakes of Zion will be admitted to witness the dedication of the Temple of the Lord in Salt Lake City; also the allotments as to the numbers of people to be admitted at the different sessions.

This arrangement is based on reports received from the Presidents of Stakes, and has been made with a view to, so far as practicable, suit the convenience of the whole people.

In the case of several Stakes heretofore assigned to Wednesday, the 19th, a change has been made to Tuesday, the 18th. The Stakes thus affected are Bear Lake, Morgan, Cache, Salt Lake, Juab, Box Elder, Tooele, Weber and Sevier. The former allotment of Salt Lake City for Tuesday, the 18th, is deferred until the following Sunday, the 23rd. The apportionments are based numerically upon the capacity of the Assembly Room of the Temple.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH—MORNING.

Oneida	550
Sanpete	625
Sevier	225
Salt Lake	800
Emery	40
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	[illegible]

SATURDAY, APRIL 15TH—AFTERNOON.

Millard	400
Wasatch	200
Salt Lake	1500
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	2150

SUNDAY, APRIL 16TH—MORNING.

Salt Lake	2100
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	2150

SUNDAY, APRIL 16TH—AFTERNOON.

Salt Lake	2100
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	2150

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH—MORNING.

Salt Lake	700
Utah	1450
Wasatch	100
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	2300

MONDAY, APRIL 17TH—AFTERNOON.

Box Elder	500
Salt Lake	1600
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	[illegible]

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH—MORNING.

Morgan	100
Bear Lake	300
Cache	300
Salt Lake	700
Juab	150
Box Elder	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	[illegible]

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH—AFTERNOON.

Tooele	200
Weber	1200
Sevier	175
Sanpete	[illegible]
Utah	[illegible]
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	[illegible]

SUNDAY, APRIL 23RD—MORNING.

Salt Lake	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	2150

SUNDAY, APRIL 23RD—AFTERNOON.

Salt Lake	2100
Choir (Salt Lake)	50
Total	2150

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH—MORNING.

Salt Lake	2100
Choir (Salt Lake)	100
Total	2200

MONDAY, APRIL 24TH—AFTERNOON.

Utah	1500
Choir (Salt Lake)	100

The West Gate of the Temple Block has been selected as the place of entrance for the services. Those who apply for admission should present themselves at 9 a. m. for the morning session, and 12:30 p. m. for the afternoon session, on the days designated, as they cannot be admitted on other days, nor at any other session than herein indicated.

It will be necessary for each applicant to show his or her recommend to the gatekeeper, in order to pass. The recommend will be taken up by a ticket man inside the gate. *No person will be admitted without a recommend, on any occasion.*

Each Stake President is expected to make the division of the people under his supervision according to the figures and dates given above. This is of great importance. If it is not promptly and properly attended to, confusion will be the result.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

Rules to be Observed.

Notwithstanding the fact that instructions have been given to the effect that only members of the Church who obtain recommends will be admitted to the dedication services of the Salt Lake Temple, numerous inquiries are made as to whether small children will be permitted to pass in. The regular times do not allow the admission of children who have not been baptized. Parents and guardians should not attempt to break over this rule, as those who will be in charge of the entrances ought not to be compelled to turn away the little ones as well as those having them in their care.

The times for opening the (West Gate for all sessions exclusive of the first (that of the morning of the 6th) are 8 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

No person will, under any circumstances, be admitted at the gates later than 9:30 a. m. or 2 p. m. respectively. In all probability the gates will be closed before those hours.

The egress from the Temple after each service will be by the northwest and northeast doors respectively, and from the Block by the north and east gates.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

St. George Temple.

The re-opening of the Temple at St. George is postponed till 10 a. m. of Tuesday, the 2nd of May, 1893.

JOHN D. T. MCALLISTER.
SALT LAKE CITY, April 10th, 1893.

NOTICE.

To Stake Superintendents of Sunday Schools.

The lectures of Dr. Karl G. Maeser on Sunday school work have been published in pamphlet form and are now ready for distribution. If the Stake superintendents or some representative from each Stake will call upon Brother Joseph H. Perry, 23 and 29 west South Temple street (opposite to south gate of Temple block) they can obtain the number allotted to them. They will in turn immediately deliver them to each school in their respective Stakes, so that the valuable information contained therein may be put in use.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
GEORGE GODDARD,
JOHN MORGAN,
General Superintendency of Sunday Schools.

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Deposits 1873,	$ 10,520.53	Deposits 1883,	$ 137,280.23
Deposits 1874,	11,670.72	Deposits 1884,	138,110.64
Deposits 1875,	18,119.70	Deposits 1885,	142,789.12
Deposits 1876,	19,148.92	Deposits 1886,	195,963.88
Deposits 1877,	21,058.84	Deposits 1887,	267,331.56
Deposits 1878,	26,612.71	Deposits 1888,	428,464.79
Deposits 1879,	42,763.56	Deposits 1889,	626,790.52
Deposits 1880,	60,071.01	Deposits 1890,	874,281.97
Deposits 1881,	99,457.39	Deposits 1891,	791,621.11
Deposits 1882,	133,078.96	Deposits 1892,	875,194.54

Deposits January 6th, 1893, $1,208,260.42.

DIRECTORS.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, - - President.
GEORGE Q. CANNON, - - Vice-President.

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