

don't take the emetic, even if ye have not been married more than six weeks. Do not let one trouble make you forget a thousand mercies.

Be ye wise in your day and time, for it takes shakels to buy shoe-strings. In virtue there is much consolation, while with the crusaders there is continual pain in the bowels.

Never get married backwards; though the law may bear ye out in this, it is a very unwise thing; for if ye do, backward shall be your course all the days of your life.

Never be so full of secrets, that ye cannot keep that which ye ought to keep; it is a bad sign when it takes more than one to carry it.

Be not worried over the hum-drum talk and excitement of the loyal (?) crusaders, who are aching to bring on a collision with the Saints: for know ye little roosters will crow when their first spurs bud, even so do the rats squeal on Main Street.

Stand ye in firm places and be not moved by the blowing of horns, for though many blow their horns, behold ye sound passeth away in wind.

Keep cool on the Twenty-fourth; cream and cucumbers are good in their place; and if ye watch closely, ye may see the beautiful man and some others in close consultation to know how to cool off the people, who are as calm and collected as if it were impossible for them to be excited.

Though the dust has been knocked down in the trust by the crusaders and they have thrown sand into the eyes of King Grover, yet it is to be hoped he may see things as they are and that justice will be meted out in the end; therefore be ye patient. Ye will see who will win, and happy is he who keeps right side up.

CHRONICLER.

CORRESPONDENCE

CHESTERFIELD, Idaho,
July 15th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Having a little leisure time lately, I left Logan for a trip north. As I have always been a lover of geography since I was a schoolboy I desired to increase my knowledge of this beautiful science, and not only of this but of geology, botany, zoology, and anything that would interest a tourist.

Passing through Hyde Park, Smithfield and Richmond, beautiful farming districts in Utah, I crossed the line into Idaho. Franklin, the first settlement, I passed through seemed prosperous, as far as grain and vegetables were concerned. Cub River—a beautiful stream, capable of furnishing water for thousands of acres of land, and when plenty be left—I crossed, and then proceeded in a northerly direction for Preston. Here I forded a large channel, called the Lewiston Irrigating canal, which waters considerable land in Franklin, Fairview and Lewiston. After passing many beautiful farms, I came to a natural reservoir owned by W. H. Heard & Sons.

This sheet of water covered several acres of land, and is a fine piece of property in connection with their farms. I proceeded over the hills and found a farm on Station Creek and others on Bear Creek, where years ago it was not thought any one would live without it was to raise stock. I then came to Musk Creek a thriving settlement formed by the hardy sons and daughters of Scandinavia. The hillsides are made capable of supporting a goodly population; children are growing up, and a good school house is in the settlement. They have a semi-weekly mail.

Staying a short time with a friend, then pursued my way to Mound Valley ward. This settlement is in a valley about 40 miles long and from 3 to miles wide. Here in this ward are some fine farms, but this part of the valley seems better for hay than for grain. Bishop R. H. Williams has a fine brick house and good farm; also A. Harris, Bennett brothers and others have fine farms.

I crossed a good bridge over Bear River and came into a ward presided over by John B. Thatcher, an intelligent gentleman, formerly of Logan, and stayed all night with an old friend, Sol. H. Hale. The people of this ward appear to be industrious and some good farming property exists in this neighborhood. W. Jenny, the Peck brothers—sons of a former reliable citizen of Salt Lake, M. H. Peck—two Pond brothers, I. Hogan, A. Harris and some others, are going ahead in agriculture and stock-raising, making valuable improvements and laying the foundation for prosperity.

I continued on for Chesterfield, passing by several farms, and ascending a hill, came upon a high bench. This bench is composed of good soil interspersed with lava rock, but for miles there is no stream of water. Good grass for stock was abundant. Traveling some 12 miles (by guess) I came to Squaw Creek Railroad Station, on the Oregon Short line. On my route I passed over the Basin River and here as was on the Pacific slope. A stean saw mill was at Squaw Creek, and seemed to be doing a good business. I wound my way to Chesterfield, which settlement occupies several miles of country, but much of it is sparsely watered. Eighteen Mile Creek has several settlers living on it who have made a good start at farming. Grass was good for stock, and for summer range the country is excellent. I visited Twenty-four mile Creek, where is the residence of Chester Call, who has been the mainstay of

Chesterfield. I explored the hills and streams, and think much more water can be obtained for irrigating purposes.

This settlement has a good school house and the Sunday school and meetings of the place are well attended. Here one can meet sons and daughters of the early settlers of Bountiful, Davis Co., Utah—the Calls, Barlows, Tolmans, Muirs, Lovelands, Sessions, Grants, a Perkins, an Eldredge and some from Centerville, besides other worthy members of society. These settlers are presided over by an intelligent man, a son of the late Jeremiah Willey—P. P. Willey of Bountiful. A good spirit prevails among them, and a strong desire to do right.

The Port Neuf River runs through the settlement, and when the programme for watering their territory is accomplished, I expect to see a growing community. Their wheat, oats, potatoes and other crops look well; their people seem healthy, and their babies are as fine as can be found, and still they come!

I also visited Soda Springs, situated near Bear River, on a bend of this stream just before it makes a turn south to run through what some call "Gentile Valley." The place seems to be to labor hard for an existence. It is neither a mining nor a farming town. Several buildings are without occupants. There is plenty of soda water, but it does not seem to be appreciated, as thousands of gallons run to waste daily. But soda water is not the only drink of the people. I visited some of the stores and there seemed to be but little business transacted. I saw in a "paper," now defunct, that it was expected that Soda Springs in a few years would have a population of 10,000 people and be still increasing.

When this village had a company of soldiers and a troop of Morrisites it did not grow, and now the railroad don't seem to help it. It is situated on the old overland route to Oregon and California, which was traveled by emigrants as early as 1843. The native quadrupeds I saw besides cattle, were the chipmunk and ground squirrel, these small animals were numerous. The more conspicuous birds were the hawk, the magpie, the blackbird and robin. I enjoyed the trip. I heard the native mosquito, and felt its sting. I saw much to edify and I certainly increased my knowledge. I visited friends and learned that this is a progressive world, and that liberty and the pursuit of happiness is on the increase, and although some may try to stifle these inestimable blessings, a people are growing in these mountains that will be a credit to the American confederacy, and that will promulgate peace on earth and good will to men.

TRAVELER.

A CORRECTION AND CHALLENGE.

July 22nd, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

An error occurred in reference to the game of base ball between Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory employees and Solomon Bros. & Gold's workmen, not the fault of the editor but those who had the report inserted.

At the appointed time and according to agreement Z. C. M. I. Shoe Factory nine were all there on time, but their opponents, for some reason or other, were three men short, therefore others were selected by them, making a picked nine that defeated us, not Solomon Bros. & Gold's workmen, as stated in last evening's News.

We hereby challenge S. B. & G.'s workmen again, to play Saturday afternoon, August 1st, 1885.

L. O'NEIL,
T. O. POULTON,
E. BEESLEY, JR.

A LIBEL REFUTED.

SPRINGVILLE, July 23, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In the Salt Lake Tribune of July 22nd, 1885, over the signature of "Citizen," is written a dirty, scurrilous piece, seemingly with no other purpose than to misrepresent, which plainly stamps the calibre of the writer's mind and the profound service he is to "the father of lies." The facts in the case are these: At the instance of the leading men of the People's Party, about thirty persons met at the Bishop's residence to take into consideration the best plan to unite the party in the caucus and in the coming election for city officers. The meeting was composed of some of the most intelligent and liberal minded of the party. The utmost freedom of speech was indulged in, and no attempt was made to curtail the right of any individual to nominate or vote for whom he chose.

The ticket was finally completed, and all present, by vote, agreed to sustain it at the caucus and use their influence to have others do so, which I think we have a perfect right to do.

It is true that when the name was selected for mayor the individual nominated mildly declined, but did so in such a way that it was plainly perceived by all present that his service was at the disposal of the People's Party. He made no reference to the Priesthood, notwithstanding the statement of the untruthful apostate "Citizen." Such a statement as the Tribune writer places before the public shows a sample of the best men composing the so-called "Liberal" element in Springville, and one feels like say-

ing: How long, O, Lord, how long will the devil and his imps be permitted to go unchecked in their hellish career.

It is also true that some of the parties nominated in the ticket have had but little or no experience in the city business, and equally true that without an opportunity experience cannot be gained, which fact can be fully illustrated by the following incident: In the early settlement of the Territory large quantities of melons and squashes were raised, frequently growing in close proximity to each other. One evening as three persons were returning to their homes in Springville it was suggested by one that the party have a feast on water-melons at their neighbor's expense. It was agreed, and after considerable thumping each made a choice of the best that could be found, and sat down to eagerly devour their plunder, when it was discovered that two had made an excellent choice and were eating with evident relish, but alas for the poor third. He had made a poor selection, and evidently did not relish the large, plump squash that lay before him. He is now mentally incapacitated to tell a melon from a squash, but seems unable to tell truth from error.

The genius of "Mormonism" has not departed, but I should infer that truth, virtue and honor, the all-essential principles to make a man, had departed from our unworthy "citizen," and it is evidently very repulsive for the ass to think of wearing the lion's skin when the body from which it was taken is composed of such material as their "Affectionate Brother, George Thorn," of Spanish Fork notoriety.

When we hold our caucus I will correct the errors of the "citizen," as he evidently cannot tell the truth.

Yours truly,
SUBSCRIBER.

THE LEHI BURGLARY.

Gudmunson's Loss not so Heavy as Reported—Thief Captured and Stolen Goods Recovered.

LEHI, Utah, July 22, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I noticed in your yesterday's issue of the SEMI-WEEKLY an account of the burglary committed here on Saturday evening or Sunday morning on my place of business, and would simply correct one error, that is, that the amount stolen from the Gudmunson Bros. was only \$40 or \$50 instead of "several hundred" as was stated. Also I am pleased to add that we have captured the gentleman, or rather, Marshal Phillips of Salt Lake has for us.

He wrote to Mr. Phillips on Monday last. He received the letter, I presume, at 7 p.m. that day, and before the next morning the marshal had Mr. John Riley—the man on whose person was found the lost jewelry—safely lodged in your city jail, and had also discovered the place where he had sold several hundred of my cigars. His accomplices, if he had any, have not been found.

Marshal Fowler, from this city, left here yesterday, together with the Gudmunson boys, to identify the stolen goods. Mr. Fowler will return here to-morrow with the culprit, where the latter may receive a hearing, after which, I presume, he will be delivered into the hands and benevolent care of our county sheriff.

Pleased to say that we will receive considerable, if not all, our goods back. Yours truly,
LOUIS GARFF.

EMERY COUNTY ITEMS.

Sunday School Jubilee—Trapper's Outfit Wanting a Claimant—Bountiful Crops—Good Place for New Settlers.

HUNTINGTON, EMERY CO., Utah,
July 18th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I have been requested to send you a report of the Emery Stake Sunday School Jubilee, which took place yesterday, the 17th.

At half-past eight a. m., the people were called together by music by the Huntington Martial Band. After the gathering a procession of the schools was formed. There was in it over 300 children, bearing flags, mottoes, etc., and representing the following wards: Huntington, Castle Dale, Price, Wellington, Ferron and Muddy. After the procession marched around the public square the several schools took seats in places allotted them in a spacious bowery erected for that purpose.

The programme both forenoon and afternoon consisted of class exercises, speeches, songs, anthems, etc., which were very well rendered by those who took part. One dialogue, entitled "Jennie and Carrie," and which brought tears to the eyes of many who heard it, was very well given by Miss Annie Lay and Miss Dora McIntire, of Price.

In the evening there was a dance for all who wished to participate, and, taking it all through, it was a day long to be remembered.

Harvest is now upon us; grain all around the settlement is now turning yellow, and some I understand are going to commence cutting next week. Our second crop of lucern is also about ready to cut, and generally the

people feel that the Lord is abundantly blessing them this season.

One year ago the 4th of last May, there was brought to Brother Orange Seeley, probate judge of this county, one new three-inch steel skein Fish wagon, one span horses and harness, a lot of beaver traps and some other camp outfit, which were supposed to belong to a trapper who had been trapping on the San Raphael in this county. The property had been sent to the judge by the Tidwells, who live on the stream mentioned out near Green River. This trapper was reported by the man who brought the things as supposed to be dead. Judge Seeley has written quite a number of letters and followed up every clue he could get to try and find an owner for the property, but as yet has failed to do so; and he would be glad if this catches the eye of anyone who could give any information or clue of or about the owner, if would communicate with him about it.

I will add that if there are any people around Salt Lake or anywhere else who are wanting homes and are able and willing to work, they may find plenty of chances out here, and they will find no more drawbacks or hardships than the people did for many years in the early settlement of Utah: in fact, not nearly so many, for flour here is only \$1.75 per 100 lbs., and good flour at that, made at Seeley Brothers' mills, at Castle Dale. All other products range about the same as to price; so come on and look at the country, and if it does not suit you, you need not take it. It is a free country, you know, to do as you please, so long as you don't please to worship God according to the dictates of your own conscience.

Yours respectfully, W. H.

WEST POINT CADETSHIP.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION TO BE HELD BEFORE A COMPETENT BOARD.

Having been invited by the Secretary of War to nominate a legally qualified candidate for appointment as cadet to the United States Military Academy from the Territory of Utah, who must be at West Point not later than the 11th day of June, 1886, and as there will doubtless be several applicants for the nomination, I have decided to submit the choice to a competitive examination before a board to be hereafter appointed in accordance with the suggestions of the Department of War. Said examination to be held in this city on Saturday, the 29th day of August, 1885, at such place as may hereafter be fixed. The applicant whom the board shall decide is best qualified mentally to master the academic course of study, and physically for long and arduous military service, will receive the nomination.

The following are briefly the qualifications for entrance to the military academy: "The age for the admission of cadets is between seventeen and twenty-two years. Candidates must be unmarried, at least five feet in height, free from any infectious or immoral disorder, and generally from any deformity, disease or infirmity which would render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading, in writing, including orthography, in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography (especially of our own country) and of the history of the United States."

Further particulars may be had by addressing me at Salt Lake City. Those wishing to compete should notify me at as early a day as possible. Applicants must be actual residents of Utah Territory.

JOHN T. CAINE.
Salt Lake City, July 24th, 1885.

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