

DESERET EVENING NEWS

TODAY'S WEATHER REPORT.

(Observation taken at 5 p. m. Mountain time.)
Salt Lake City: Barometer, 29.92; current temperature, 32; maximum temperature, 43; minimum temperature, 22; mean temperature, 37, which is 1 above normal.

Accumulated excess of temperature since first of month, 14.
Accumulated excess of temperature since January 1st, 22.
Accumulated excess of precipitation since first of month, .65 inches.
Accumulated deficiency of precipitation since January 1st, .35 inches.

FORECASTS TILL 6 P. M. SUNDAY.

Local forecast for Salt Lake City and vicinity:
Fair tonight and Sunday; warmer to-night.
Utah: Forecast made at San Francisco.
Fair tonight; cloudy and warmer Sunday.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A storm is now central over British Columbia, with a second barometric depression line over Lake Michigan. An area of high pressure covers the Great Basin and a ridge of high pressure dips down from Manitoba to the lower Missouri valley. Temperature has fallen decidedly over the region east of the Rocky Mountains to including the Mississippi valley. The zero line passes south of Chicago and Omaha. Precipitation has fallen over New Mexico, Missouri, Illinois and along the Texas coast.

L. H. MURDOCH,
Section Director.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS...

CIRCULATION

TODAY 16,480

January 1, 1899, 10,250.

(Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.)

OUR AIM:

20,000 by the 20th Century!

NOTICE.

Owing to the advance in the cost of white paper, the price of the Daily News will be \$9.00 per year after March 1st, 1900.

To-day's Metals.

SILVER, Bar, 59-58

LEAD, \$4.57-1-2

CASTING COPPER 15-14 cents a lb.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

Ed E. Williams, a bartender has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court. His debts amount to \$1,934.33, and his assets \$320.

Professor Daynes will give another recital this evening at the piano parlors of the Daynes Music Company, to begin at 8:15. Messrs. H. S. Ensign and W. J. Willis will each sing a solo.

Dr. C. C. Wellman, who has recently returned from Africa, is to address the meeting at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow at 4 p. m., his subject being "Glimpses of Christian Work in the Dark Continent." All men are invited.

The funeral of Louise Bell Fisher was held from the Plymouth Congregational church yesterday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Bigelow delivered the sermon. There were elegant floral offerings by friends of the deceased. The interment was in the city cemetery.

A miscellaneous assortment of hats, canes, umbrellas, rubbers, gloves and other articles, still remains at the office of the Co-op Wagon & Machine company, as a reminder of the big reception. The owners can recover same by calling or sending to the office.

The remains of J. A. Stromberg were laid away with simple ceremony yesterday afternoon, under the direction of John Cartwright of the Eighth ward bishopric. The remains arrived too late to hold services over them. The deceased's wife, and daughter Leda were present at the burial.

The creditors of Vina M. Phelps, petitioner in bankruptcy met in the office of Referee Baldwin today and appointed L. L. Archer trustee. His bonds were fixed at \$2,000. The petitioner was not present to be examined, but has been requested to appear for that purpose at the next meeting to be held on the 26th inst.

The art exhibit at the Hamilton school last evening was a treat for the 600 people who attended. The elaborate halls and corridors were crowded with appreciative patrons of the school. The star feature of the evening's entertainment was the music of the school orchestra, led by Miss Ethel Lane, a very talented young lady.

The reception given to Elders Carl A. Badger and Frank Chamberlain, two recently returned missionaries, last evening, was one in which affection and good will abounded. An excellent musical and literary program was rendered, and after the two guests had very gracefully acknowledged the honor that had been shown them, a session of handshaking and chatting ensued.

The report of the board of health for the week ending today is as follows: Births, 21, males, 12, females, 18; deaths, 14, equally divided between the sexes; bodies brought from outside places for interment here 6; contagious diseases flagrant 9, covering 15 cases of scarlet fever and one smallpox, the latter being at 529 Second street, at Fireman Ayres' home; infectious diseases reported 5, none whooping cough.

John M. Mac, aged 70 years, died suddenly yesterday morning. He arose early and complained of a pain in his chest, and returned to his bed, and in a few minutes expired very quietly. He had suffered from a paralytic stroke he received a year ago. The dead man was a member of lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F. of Keokuk, Iowa, and the Fidelity lodge, of the same order in this city, will attend to the interment. The services will be held from Old Fellows' hall, on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.

J. R. Wiston of Townsend, Montana, who, with his wife has been spending the last two months in Salt Lake returned home last evening. Before doing so he called at the "News" office and exhibited a Kirtland, Ohio, bank note of \$100,000,000. An excellent musical and literary program was rendered, and after the two guests had very gracefully acknowledged the honor that had been shown them, a session of handshaking and chatting ensued.

SOME HISTORY OF CHIEF WASHAKIE

How James S. Brown, an Old Pioneer, Met the Indian Chieftain in 1854—Pays Tribute to His Splendid Character—How He Acted Upon His First Sight of Money.

"I have been among the Indians a great deal and a finer or nobler man I have never met in the Rocky Mountains," said Mr. James S. Brown, of this city today upon being asked about Washakie, the Shoshone chief, whose death was recorded a few days ago. Mr. Brown will be 72 years old on July 4th, next, and during his life he has been a pioneer, a member of the "Mormon" battalion, frontiersman, Indian and foreign missionary, explorer and one of the discoverers of gold in California. Mr. Brown is at present writing a book of thrilling historical episodes connected with his life. The book, the manuscript of which was shown to a "News" man, is a striking exemplification of the fact that "truth is stranger than fiction." The narrative is of especial value and absorbing interest to dwellers in the Rocky Mountains and in Pacific coast regions. For nearly sixty years Mr. Brown has been an active participant in adventurous scenes of the great west, which embrace an epoch of some of the most dramatic events of all time. The stories of Daniel Boone and Davy Crockett have entranced many thousands of readers, but Mr. Brown's experiences are not only more interesting, exciting, pleasing and thrilling than theirs. It is none the less replete with instances of perilous adventure, remarkable providences, sensational episodes, and notable occurrences.

Mr. Brown has had a wide field of action, embracing life among the cannibals of the South Pacific and in the colonies of the new and old world. He enlisted in the "Mormon" battalion, and in the service of his country made the memorable march with that body of troops across the plains, deserts and mountains from Iowa to California, and aided in raising the first liberty pole from which the stripes of the American flag flew over the Pacific coast. In the "Life of a Pioneer," which is soon to issue, the story of that great march is dealt with in a general way as it relates to the adventures, perils, hardships, narrow escapes and experiences of his individual history. So with his stay in California during a most exciting period. He was present at the original discovery of gold there, and was the first one to make tests of the yellow flakes and declare them to be the precious metal. As an eye-witness and participant he furnishes an accurate recital of that momentous event. He was also one of those to break a road from California through the Sierras, Nevada mountains and over the deserts to Utah, arriving in Great Salt Lake Valley in time to engage in the pioneering work for the opening up of this valley. Besides these experiences, Mr. Brown has had some of the life of the explorer, the mountaineer, north, south, east and west—in the country now divided into the commonwealths of Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Colorado, California, and Arizona—as missionary, Indian interpreter, guide, prospector, explorer, frontiersman, and pioneer. All these during his notable occurrences and adventures, when life often was at a risk and was saved only by the narrowest margin, and when safety was not always then assured. Mr. Brown was shot and wounded so seriously as to require the amputation of his left leg. Speaking of the time when he made the acquaintance of Washakie in his own camp, and among his own people, Mr. Brown said this morning:

"In April, 1854, I started from Fort Supply, just southeast of Fort Bridger, upon a mission to the Indians and to learn all we could as to their disposition towards us. It was on the 13th of the month that we started and went to Green River by the first night, through rain and sleet part of the time. At Green River we found about thirty or forty of the crowd were four Spaniards, the ugliest kind of mountain men engaged in drinking, carousing and gambling. There were among them Frenchmen, 'Greasers,' half breed and full breed Indians, and they were very hospitable towards us, insisting upon our dining with them. They warned us not to venture any further in the direction that we were going, saying that if we did we would not return alive—that there would be a 'graze' spot of us left. In the crowd were four Spaniards from the west, bound for Taco, New Mexico. They joined us and we crossed the river. We had difficulty in making the ford, but we succeeded and struck up for the head of Blitter creek, from the head of which we went to the southeast, crossing a high dry country, and being two days without water. At last we came to a shallow pool of water and you may depend that it was a very welcome find to us. We then continued on until we came to the main divide between the waters of the east and west. There the Spaniards left us, we keeping along the ridge of the divide and they went over the summit. That night it stormed, fortunately for us, and we got plenty of water for ourselves and animals. On the next day we struck a small Indian trail which led into another and larger one. This one we followed until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we reached the camp of Washakie, the Shoshone Indian chief."

"The first Indian we met would not speak when we accosted him. He shook his head and pointed to the chief's lodge. That spirit of 'mum' seemed to pervade the entire camp. When we reached the lodge of the chief that dignitary came out and bowed, shook hands with each one of us, but never uttered a word. However, he made signs to us like this hand here Mr. Brown gave a representation of which means 'Dismount; come in; take a seat; tell the truth; no lies nor crooked talk.'"

"Washakie had some nice, clean robes spread for us to sit down upon, while some of his wives unsaddled the horses and put everything belonging to us under the bottom of the lodge, just to the rear of where we sat."

"Who are you, from where do you come, and what is your errand to my country?" asked the chief. We told him we were "Mormons" from the Salt Lake country and that we had been sent there by our big captain to make the acquaintance of him and his people and to have a friendly talk with them. We said that we wanted to be friendly with all the Indians in the country, because we all had one "Peap"

teaching of the English language in the schools, etc.

Mr. Brown then explained our mission and then we gave him some bread and sugar for his papooses. After this we ate supper with them and then the council of the camp began to file into the lodge. After reciting to his braves the object of our mission Washakie had the pipe of peace passed around, following the course of the sun. Every man except the one holding the pipe put his hand over his mouth and sat perfectly silent and still. The one with the pipe took from one to three long draws, allowing the smoke from the last puff to escape gracefully through his nostrils. At the same time passing the pipe with his right hand to the next person; then, if he had anything to say he did it in as few words as possible, and then put his hand over his mouth to signify that he had no more to say. Occasionally some old man, when he took the pipe, made some signs above and in front of himself, struck his breast and offered a few words of prayer. After the pipe had been given to all the Indians in the council it was passed to us and we took a whiff as a vow of peace and friendship. Then Washakie took the pipe and as every man's hand was over his own's mouth, meaning that he had nothing to say, the chief gave us permission to pass through their country, and it was also agreed that we were friendly and trade together. That was my first meeting with Washakie, our mission was successful."

"Next met Washakie at Green River in June or July of the year 1854. He came from the camp which we had previously visited. When the chief had shook hands around he went to the office of Captain and Dr. Williams. He came to the office of the captain taking and handling considerable money, among the precious metal being two or three of the fifty-dollar gold 'slugs.' He asked for one of these, but the captain laughed at him, and offered him a silver dollar."

"This action offended Washakie, who walked away, and by some means got hold of some intoxicants. The next day he came to the office of the captain and said: 'This is my country and my people's country. My fathers lived here and drank water from this river, while our ponies grazed on these bottoms. Our mothers gathered the dry wood from this land. The buffalo and elk came here to drink water and eat grass; but now they have been killed or driven back out of our land. The grass all eaten off, and the dry wood has been burned.' He continued in this strain for some time and then said:

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WARM CONTEST BY STUDENTS.

Wild Enthusiasm at University Last Evening.

FOURTH YEAR TRIUMPHANT

Debate on the Boer War Decided in Favor of the English—Excellent Stories Told.

Council Committee of the Whole Falls to Get Together on Water Question.

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"You hear my friend; you stay here all right, you tell me what you want. If they are on the other side of my water (meaning the river) all right, we will not kill them; we go home to their own country, no come back to my land. Tomorrow morning when the sun comes up, you see me. My warriors come here to drink water and eat grass, but now they have been killed or driven back out of our land. The grass all eaten off, and the dry wood has been burned.' He continued in this strain for some time and then said:

PREACHING AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Of the 5,000 copies of this popular book published last year only three or four hundred remain and the author has decided to sell these through the ordinary agencies for church publications. Your local agent will order the book for you or it will be sent postpaid from the Deseret News Office. Cloth, \$1.50; Half Morocco, \$2.50.

Notice is hereby given to business men and residents in the garbage district, that all garbage shall be placed in boxes or cans and the weight must not exceed seventy-five pounds. All ashes, glass, crockery, etc., must be kept separate from other garbage. Any persons found not complying with sanitary rules in this respect, will be forced to cart the same to the dumping ground at their own expense.

JOSIAH LEES,
Sanitary Inspector.

NOTICE—CHANGE IN TIME.

Effective Sunday, the 15th, the Valley and Sanpete local trains for Bingham, Heber, etc., via Rio Grande Western Railway heretofore leaving at 8:35 a. m. will in future depart at 9:25 a. m. This line will continue its three trains to Ogden at 9:45 a. m., 12:00 noon (Lunching in Dining Car) and 3:05 p. m. The Eastern trains with through sleepers to Chicago and St. Louis will leave at 9:10 a. m. (The Pacific Special), 2:05 p. m. (The Atlantic Express) and 3:05 p. m. (The Atlantic Flyer). The Tintic Flyer at 5:00 p. m. unchanged. Altogether, the Rio Grande Western Railway operates the best local and through train service to and from Salt Lake City.

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick head-ache.

SALT LAKE'S NEW HOTEL.

Located in the exact geographical center of the main business portion of Salt Lake City. Corner of Main and Second South Streets, 22 rooms, 81 bath suites, 100 large, light ample rooms.

The eye of the luxury loving commercial man of abject tourist, always rolling a favorable glance towards a very centrally located and elegant, first class hotel, rests with complacent satisfaction upon this palatial hostelry. The Kenyon with all its luxurious appointments is as much ahead