LOCATED GUNNISON.

Lorin Cummings Files On It Under the Desert Land Law.

AFTER THE GRAND DEPOSITS.

And Is Now There Prepared to Irrigate an Island in Great Salt Lake by Means of Artesian Wells.

The filing was made in the land office today, Feb. 23. It was by Lorin Cummings, of Salt Lake City, for Gunnison Island, in the Great Salt Lake. The island is that so-called the desert land law, and is technically speaking, a vacant portion of the unappropriated public domain known as and called Gunnison Island, situated in the Great Salt Lake, Utah, on the west side of the peninsula, in Box Elder county, approximately to be roughly speaking, 8 miles, containing about 20 acres.

The land is described as "desert," and its soil as a sandy loam. Alfred Lambourne and George Adams are Mr. Cummings's witnesses as to the character of the soil, and to the fact that there is no water, water system, spring or other source of water, but that the island is surrounded by the waters of the Great Salt Lake, which are and will be used for irrigation purposes.

In the News on Saturday was the announcement made that the possibility of the island was sought for the great purpose, which are claimed to be of great commercial value. It is alleged that at 12 to 14 feet there is fresh water in people who have been there say that they are not so much inclined to be liquid. There is no grass, in fact, to take the place of hay, so that it will be necessary to import hay for the stock. It might be feasible enough to construct one, but as the distance of water, even for drinking purposes, would make it inadvisable to live there and operate under the homestead regulations, Mr. Cummings decided to adopt the desert entry procedure. In order to make the island it will be necessary to excavate a sufficiently extensive lake, and Mr. Cummings proposes to make the attempt to accomplish this by the only resource to a possible underground water supply, so he says in his application that he expects to "irrigate said land from fresh water with fresh water and not salt." Mr. Cummings paid the necessary entry fee of $16, or 25 cents per acre.

TODAY'S COUNTY COURT.

Real Estate For $375,000 On Rush 10th.

A Sunbeam Scientified—Sandy Precinct Boundaries—Petition About a Church Match, Etc.

It was seven o'clock this morning—an hour or so before time—when the members of the county court got into session. Probate Judge Hoge presided, and Selectmen Stubbs, Cunningham and Roberts were present.

ABOUT A CLOSED MISSISSIPPI ARK.

A numerously signed petition, based by D. O. Hilliard, Jr., was presented from residents and taxpayers of Sugar and Bluff Dale precincts, asking that a certain portion of the state road close to the use of the public by the erection of a fence across the county road thereof in December, 1894, be reopened. The road in question runs westerly toward Bluff Dale and along the north side of the Jordan pendulum.

SANDY PRECINCT BOUNDARIES.

The board received to establish the boundaries of Sandy precinct as follows: Commencing at a point in the center of the Jordan River where the east section line bearing east and west through the center of section 33, township 2 south, range 1 west, intersects said river; thence east along said line to the northeast corner of southeast quarter of said section 33, township 2 south, range 1 east; thence south to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 3 south, range 1 east; thence east along the quarter section line to the center of said section 3 (this line is also the east line of Union Cemetery); thence northerly along the center of said river to the place of beginning.

THE COUNTY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

What first time remained before the adjournment hour (12:00) was spent in discussing the standing question, with special reference to the money in the Territorial treasury, which on Saturday in the act of A. F. Peters started the county. There was a good deal of talk in regard to the finances of county and Territory, with the privilege of referring back to ten years, and the year was discussed as to whether the county court had the power to issue such bonds without first submitting the matter to the vote of the people, it being a special election to be held for the purpose. The point was mooted whether it would be advisable, in the interests of economy, to avoid the expense of an election, as to refer the matter to the people. The idea suggested appeared to find no favor, it being thought that the matter should be submitted to the people, because they would confirm, to say it at least, the act of authorize the issue of bonds to liquidate the county indebtedness, and thereby enable them to get out of debt. Temperance question as to the advisability of the county court issuing licenses for the sale of liquor, and the privilege of doing so, which when the court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

A RESOLUTION.

The attorney County Attorney Williams submitted the following resolution:

Whereas it has been decided by the Supreme Court of Utah Territory, that a valid indebtedness exists against Salt Lake county amounting to $[illegible], which indebtedness is evidenced by warrants drawn on the county treasury; and

Whereas such warrants are matters of contract between the holders of the same and the county, and cannot be paid in any manner other than as provided by the laws of the Territory of Utah; and

Whereas the officers of said Territory have failed to provide the means for the payment of said indebtedness, or to make the levies of taxes required by the laws of said Territory for the payment of said indebtedness; and

Whereas the officers of said Territory have failed to provide the means for the payment of said indebtedness, or to make the levies of taxes required by the laws of said Territory for the payment of said indebtedness; and

Whereas it is by the court deemed desirable that said indebtedness be paid at the earliest practicable date; and

Whereas said indebtedness can only be paid by the levying and use of legitimate county warrants; therefore

Be it resolved by the county court of said county, that under and in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Territorial and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled, "An act authorizing counties to issue bonds for the purpose of funding outstanding indebtedness and for other purposes," approved March 16, 1892, there is hereby called a special election to be held in the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, on the 19th day of March, 1895, and authorized, in the manner provided by law for the election of county officers, at which special election there shall be voted, for or against the issuance of bonds to the amount of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to the denomination of $1,000 each, payable 20 years after date, redeemable at 5 years after date, and twenty years at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, to accrue for the purpose of funding and paying the indebtedness now existing against Salt Lake county, including the amount due on the various school districts, and the balance of the proceeds derived from the sale of said bonds to be used for the purpose of making such improvements as shall be deemed necessary and advisable by the county court.

The resolution was adopted after the questions had occasioned it to pursue for about an hour and a half.

STICKS TO IMPORTED FLOUR

At Least That's the Inference—The Bollock vs the Tribune Baker.

SALT LAKE CITY,
February 23, 1895.

Editor Deseret News.

Mr. Giles asked me in your SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS of February 13th why it is that eastern millers are so anxious to get Utah wheat, inasmuch as many consumers of bread in it are sent out of the Territory? I might answer this question by asking him another: Why is it that eastern millers are sending their low grade flour by the car load to British ports, which eastern flour was never sent, or don't know it is bought? If it shows anything, it proves that British bakers can, by their superior skill, turn out as good-looking and as wholesome bread as the eastern bakers can, and that, too, with the additional shortening of sugar, lard and milk in their high grade flour. Mr. Giles says he experienced in the trade began in 1888. I worked my apprenticeship in Scotland in 1871, and working some years a journeyman before Mr. Giles was born. From my twenty-six years' experience in Utah I am in a position to answer the all-important question by a number of my own employers who have lived long in Utah, why the bakers now don't make bread like they do in the old country British bakers make all kinds of bread on the even bottom, the American bakers in from years ago this affect the moment. Much in the same way as it would affect a house being if confined to an air-tight room, on the principle that the rain being compressed, the cough, when closely pressed in the pan, the sufficient will go passed in the pan, and the oven is tender. If shown