

Probate Court.

Proceedings in the Salt Lake County Probate Court on Saturday:

Estate of Joseph W. Pierce, deceased; decree made authorizing administratrix to convey real estate.

Estate and guardianship of Luke Gollightly, a minor; orders made of sale of personal property and allowing the accounts of the guardian.

Estate of A. Livingston, deceased; order made confirming sales of real estate.

Estate of S. S. Walker, deceased; same order.

Estate and guardianship of Eliza Swann, et al., minors; same order.

Estate of Elizabeth Johnson, deceased; order made allowing and approving final account; decree of distribution made.

Estate of Joseph W. Johnson, deceased; order made appointing time and place to hear petition for sale of personal property.

Estate of Johanna Willingbeck, deceased; order made discharging administratrix and sureties.

Estate of John P. Davis, deceased; decree made that due and legal notice to creditors has been given.

Estate of Helen C. Beattie, deceased; same order.

Estate of Permelia M. Bassett, deceased; order made appointing C. H. Bassett administrator of said estate, upon filing bonds in the sum of \$5000.

Estate of Frank Crocker, deceased; order made appointing George W. Lufkin, James Thompson and James W. Pitts appraisers.

Estate of John P. Smith, deceased; bonds of G. O. Smith administrator, filed and approved; orders made of publication of notice to creditors, and appointing H. Dinwoody, W. H. Foster and William Rigby appraisers.

Estate of Solomon Rossiter, deceased; order made appointing B. W. Driegs, Jr., William Salmon and M. W. Pratt appraisers.

Estate of Solomon Leebes, deceased; order made of sale of personal property.

Estate of Sarah Kewn, deceased; order made appointing time and place for settlement of final account, and to hear petition for distribution.

Estate of John Hagell, deceased; order to show cause why distribution should not be made.

Estate of Carlos N. Gillett, deceased; order made appointing time and place to hear returns of sale of real estate.

Estate of Abraham Coon, deceased; order made appointing time and place for settlement of executor's accounts.

Estate and guardianship of Wilhelm Garn, et al., minors; order made appointing time and place for settlement of guardian's accounts.

Estate of Abbie A. Hawkes, deceased; order made appointing time and place to hear petition for admission of will to probate.

Estate and guardianship of Mary A. Carmichael, an incompetent person, and Sarah A. Williams, an insane person; bonds of guardians fixed and approved.

The marriage certificates of W. T. Walker and Elizabeth Walker, of Salt Lake City, and S. L. Raddon, of Park City, and Lonisa Harper, of Salt Lake City, were filed with the clerk.

In Cache County.

There are a great many grasshoppers in certain localities of this valley.

On Thursday last Mr. Nielsen, of Hyrum, was before the commissioner on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. At the conclusion of the examination he was discharged.

On Wednesday, Mr. Lloyd, a young man of Wellsville, who has been in Oregon, came down from the north. While there he met with an accident causing the loss of one of his fingers.

On Tuesday night a fire occurred in the boiler house of G. & E. Cole's saw mill. The house was burned and the boiler somewhat damaged. The extent of the loss we have not yet learned, as the mill is so far away.

On Thursday a couple was arrested at the People's Hotel on the charge of fornication. Deputy Eggleston made the arrest. It was learned that the young man's name was Geo. Shortliff and the girl was Alvira Cook. They came down from the north on Thursday morning and registered at the hotel as Mr. Clifton and wife. One of the employees of the hotel knew the girl and suspicion was aroused which led to the arrest. They were taken before Commissioner Goodwin and required to give \$500 each for appearance. The last report concerning the case was that the young man was trying to get the girl married to him.

On Wednesday morning the time of the Commissioner was taken up in hearing a civil suit. James Allen, of Box Elder County, brought suit against Sheriff N. W. Crookston, claiming that the latter had wrongfully and maliciously arrested him on the 18th of May last. Sheriff Crookston arrested the man on that day on suspicion and held him several hours. He heard that Mr. Allen was wanted for stealing cattle and having reasonable circumstantial evidence to justify him he held him while he telegraphed to the sheriff of Box Elder and to other parties interested. Mr. Rogers, of Ogden, appeared for the defendant and the plaintiff's attorney failing to put in an appearance, Deputy Steele acted as attorney for Mr. Allen. The Commissioner rendered a decision showing that Sheriff Crookston was in the line of his duty as an officer when he made

the arrest. The case was therefore dismissed and the plaintiff had to pay the costs of suit.

On Thursday evening Governor West, Secretary Hall, and the assessor of Davis County, J. H. Wilcox, members of the board of trustees of the agricultural college, arrived in town. A. O. Smoot, Jr., the assessor of Utah county and arrived in town a few days before and James T. Hammond, of this county, came in from the south in the afternoon. The assessors of Salt Lake and Sanpete counties, who are also members of the board, did not arrive. On Friday morning the board of trustees met at the court house and organized. Governor West was appointed president, James T. Hammond, superintendent, John T. Caine, Jr., secretary and H. E. Hatch, treasurer. After the organization was perfected the trustees went over to Providence Bench to view the site there spoken of as one suitable for the location of the college. The party also drove over the Temple Hill and around a few of the streets of Logan. In the afternoon they went up the cañon on a short fishing expedition, and returned in the evening. This morning they went up the cañon for an out. The trustees propose at some future time to visit other sites before locating the college.—*Logan Journal*, June 30.

Z. B. B. S.

A Healthy Showing for This Popular Institution.

The stockholders of Zion's Benefit Building Society held their meeting in the City Hall on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, and attended to the necessary business, that of hearing reports and electing officers for the ensuing year. The secretary's report showing the financial condition of the association is as follows:

Financial Statement for the Fifth Fiscal Year, ending June 15, 1888.

SHARES OF STOCK.		
On Hand. Withdrawn. On Hand.		
First Series.....	1,527	96
Second ".....	419	59
Third ".....	1,666	389
Fourth ".....	2,630	638
Fifth ".....	3,290	390
Total.....	8,532	1,562

RECEIPTS.		
Cash on hand.....		\$ 25 69
Entrance fees.....		329 00
Subscriptions.....		46,460 00
Fines.....		139 30
Interest.....		3,341 11
Premium.....		48 15
Transfers.....		11 50
Fees on loans.....		198 00
Repayments on loans.....		9,816 00
Overdraft on Treasurer.....		390 02
Total.....		\$ 63,766 77

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans to stockholders.....		\$ 49,905 00
Withdrawing stockholders.....		14,131 50
Dividend paid stockholders.....		1,663 07
Discount.....		131 03
Expense.....		514 15
Total.....		\$ 65,766 77

RESOURCES.		
Loans to stockholders.....		\$ 26,529 00
Delinquent interest.....		29 34
Delinquent fines.....		7 50
Total.....		\$ 26,565 84

LIABILITIES.		
Subscriptions.....		\$ 103,543 50
Overdraft on treasurer.....		390 02
Reserve fund.....		15,653 44
Undivided profits.....		1,600 23
Total.....		\$ 125,565 84

DIVIDENDS.		
First Series.....	1,411 shares, at \$5 37.....	\$ 9,115 47
Second ".....	360 " " " 4 03.....	1,458 80
Third ".....	1,277 " " " 2 29.....	2,924 33
Fourth ".....	1,392 " " " 1 02.....	1,419 81
Fifth ".....	2,900 " " " 25.....	725 00
Total.....		\$ 15,653 44

DIVIDEND FOR CURRENT YEAR.		
First series.....		\$ 29
Second ".....		179
Third ".....		127
Fourth ".....		77
Fifth ".....		25

VALUE OF STOCK.		
First series.....		\$36 37
Second ".....		28 03
Third ".....		20 22
Fourth ".....		13 05
Fifth ".....		6 28

The election for officers to serve for the next year resulted in the selection by unanimous vote, of the old board as follows:

President—Thomas G. Webber.
Vice President—James Sharp.
Treasurer—L. S. Hills.
Assistant Treasurer—James T. Little.
Secretary—Wm. J. Bateman.
Assistant Secretary—Thomas W. Sloan.

Directors—Francis Cope, W. H. Rowe, Heber J. Grant, Wm. Langton, A. W. Carlson, Elias A. Smith, Arthur Parsons, John H. Rumell, Jr., John C. Cutler, T. V. Williams and M. E. Cummings.

Auditors—D. A. Swan, J. H. Burrows, R. S. Wells.

The board of officers and the stockholders of the society are to be congratulated on the favorable showing made. The institution has proven a great boon to many persons of ordinary means, and to people with small incomes has opened a way for the saving of money toward the acquirement of homes on such easy terms as to induce many to invest. The organization is incorporated for a total issue of 10,000 shares; the first year 1527 were subscribed for, and the last \$280; the total thus far taken being \$922. At this rate

of progress the entire amount remaining will not be adequate for the demand, and those who wish to become members should make their applications at an early date. As a saving's bank alone, the society is a good thing for people of small means, each share requiring a payment of only fifty cents per month.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Another Descriptive Letter from Junius.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1888.

The great, the all important day has arrived; the day as the poets would say, big with the fate of empires and of Rome. Everybody is talking of the candidates, and of the dark horses. There are so many that old politicians must keep a memorandum of the names. Fred Douglas, the mayor of Pittsburgh, General Bradley, Fred Grant, and a host of others are said to be dark horses. The general belief is that after a few ballots a stampede for Blaine will follow.

Chairman Estee called the convention to order a few minutes after 11 o'clock, or rather tried to call it to order, for his voice was gone. The poor man presented a

SORRY SPECIMEN OF HUMANITY

The disorder and turmoil of yesterday was too much for him. His efforts to maintain order, and to conduct the proceedings with decorum, so shattered his voice and nerves, that this morning he looks like one who had just emerged from a long debauch. About twenty minutes were lost trying to find a vice-president capable of presiding. Finally Mr. Hiscock of New York took the chair.

The Rev. Mr. Worcester of Chicago opened the proceedings with his religious-political prayer. He called on God to inspire with wisdom and dignity the leaders of the convention. The prayer was a good one, but as far as the convention was concerned it fell on heedless ears. Disorder and confusion prevailed while the prayer was being made. And when finished it was greeted with cheers and cries of Ingersoll.

The first ballot showed fourteen names before the convention as

PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANTS.

Dakota was allowed ten votes, and managed to cast a ballot for ten candidates. It would have been a little better if the Dakota delegation had been allowed twenty half-votes, then all the candidates might get a slice. Dakota did the best she could, and called for a poll of the delegation. She helped to advertise herself in the convention, and to show what diversity of thought prevails within her. In telling up the return, the secretary displayed a knowledge of arithmetic truly astonishing. His education is a credit to our public school system, and a living contradiction to the charge of the Dutch Roman Catholics. Lincoln got three votes and McKinley two. These the secretary announced correctly. The twelve others had to be revised several times.

Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, with great pomp and formality cast ten votes for John J. Ingalls, of Kansas. This was partly by way of appreciation and of sympathy for the loss of his manuscript novel by fire. It reminded one of Dean Swift and a fellow clergyman, who travelled together at one time. The fellow clergyman's valise was stolen. He said to the Dean "I lost my portmanteau."

Dean—"I pity your grief."

Clergyman—"All my sermons were in it."

Dean—"I pity the thief."

When California announced herself for the "plumed knight" the hall presented a scene that

DWARFS PANDEMONIUM.

or a monster meeting of the Salvation Army. It seemed as if the galleries were packed specially with Blaine snouters. The proceedings during the first ballot were dreary, sickening and tiresome. Over a dozen States demanded a poll of delegates. It seems these delegates all mistrust each other. And the manner in which delegations split up suggest something mercenary. Of course it is common talk here that a vote is worth \$1,000 when cast for certain candidates. It seems, also, that the system of district representation as practiced by the Republican party is not such a blessing. In a measure the alarming number of candidates and dark horses can be attributed to the district system. And certainly the anarchy in this convention can be traced entirely to it. As usual there was a primary election over Virginia, with Mahone, Wise and Riddleberger as a trinity of war, arrogance and flatulence.

The second ballot was a repetition of the first, but Hawley and Filer were dropped entirely. Ingalls lost 12 votes. Lincoln and McKinley held their ground, with two and three votes respectively. Utah changed from Blaine to Allison. Virginia caused the usual racket.

IN THE THIRD BALLOT

Ingalls disappears, but Judge Miller gets two votes. This makes fifteen aspirants. The name of Miller was a surprise, yet after consideration it was applauded. Pennsylvania and Texas demanded a poll of their delegation, which occupied much time. Virginia came to the front again. The delegates are not on speaking terms, and a

half dozen policemen are close to the first family representation, lest the convention should be desecrated with blood and bullets. It was now 2 p. m. and a recess was taken until 7 p. m.

During the day all kinds of wild rumors prevailed on the streets. The Depew faction openly proclaimed revolt, because their candidate did not develop the strength anticipated. The Gresham and Harrison factions are growing more and more antagonistic. The Sherman, Blaine and Alger factions are growing confident. The impression is that all factions are going to stick to their chief, and that all chiefs will hold out, except Depew.

About 7:30 p. m. Chairman Estee, who had evidently been partaking of syrup, called the convention to order. But, like the spirits called from the vasty deep, it did not come to order. Well, yes, after a time.

THEN MR. DEPEW

ascended the platform, and withdrew from the candidacy. He alluded in a delicately sarcastic way to the prejudice said to exist against him because of his being a railroad king. He said the wise laws of New York prevented railroad troubles in his State, and that it was not fair to make him the victim of the dishonesty practised outside his kingdom.

After Mr. Depew's withdrawal, cries of "Adjourn" were heard, with counter cries of "No." A call was demanded, and adjournment carried by 531 to 287. New York did not want adjournment and 61 of her delegates voted no.

Immediately after adjournment a wild yell was set up.

FOR INGERSOLL.

After a few minutes the Colonel appeared. He said: "I belong to that great party that is in favor of giving to every human being equal rights with every other. I belong to this party, because you can be a man in it." In this style he went on for fully 15 minutes, eulogizing free speech, free religion, but denouncing free trade. Finally he attempted to cram Gresham down the throats of the convention. In a few moments Mr. Ingersoll experienced the luxury of free speech. He was told to leave the hall, to go home; that he had insulted the convention; that he was a Pope, a Czar, a Pasha, anything but a democratic republican.

For the first time in his life, perhaps, the complacent Ingersoll was nonplussed. Not another word could be heard from him. Let him go home and ruminate. He proclaimed the republican party as one that upheld equal rights for all, yet it was only forty-eight hours before that a plank in that party platform

ADVOCATED THE DISFRANCHISEMENT of 250,000 Americans, and also proposed the total deprivation of their religious rights. Was it not a heavenly judgment on Ingersoll to be just shut up with a lie in his throat by his own following? Parsons the anarchist was sprung from the trap with a word unfinished in his mouth. The brutal haugman laughed and chuckled at his defiance. Ingersoll was checked in like manner with a falsehood in his blasphemous throat, and he was told by Boutelle of Maine "to get out."

Now Mr. Ingersoll; where is your boasted party, your free speech, your free religion? Echo answers, where?

With all the prayers for special blessings on the convention not one seems to have been heard. These preachers

SHOULD PRAY LOUDER.

perhaps their god is asleep or on a journey, and they ought to get the reader of the St. Louis convention to read the prayers. Dante never found anything in the Inferno to equal the scene presented by the convention this evening. The behavior manifested on this occasion did not betoken savagery, nor drunkenness, nor barbarism, but it was a plain evidence of absolute and incurable madness inflicted by an offended Deity, whose name had been mocked in sham prayer, and invoked in hypocritical petition. Nothing else could have turned a representative assembly composed of the picked industry, intelligence and wealth of this nation into the mad, furious, brutal, base, bloody mob which it became in a moment, except the direct hand of an offended, outraged and mocked God.

A COMPARISON.

Calls were heard amid the din, for Fred Douglas. Fred came forward. He looked like a smoked edition of Senator Edmunds, with the tail of Gen. Logan's white horse on his head. Here was the born bondsman leading the native born free men, and teaching them patience, calmness and unity. What a lesson for the moralist and philosopher! Mr. Douglas presented "Actor Pope," of St. Louis, who recited "Sheridan's Ride." Here was another of those grand, sublime episodes which awaken a sense of Deity in thoughtful bosoms. The valor, the worth, the heroism, the purity, the manhood of a poor soldier on his deathbed, whose fathers were persecuted, maligned and mutilated to satisfy the thirst for blood of a "Christian" sect; here was his name and his deeds a talisman to soothe the burning passions of a nation's greatest men. Thus will it be with some son of Utah no distant day.

Mr. Fitch, of California, addressed the

POLITICAL RABBLEMENT.

but it was of no avail. The sergeant-at-arms was finally called on to clear the hall. And so ended one eventful Friday in the history of the republican party. It was a black Friday, an un-

lucky Friday. It killed Ingersoll and Gresham and wounded numbers of others, while dints of deep scars remain on the party body. This party whose platform is a good deal like

Lesbia hath a beaming eye;
But no one knows for whom it beameth.
Right and left her arrows fly;
But what they aim at no one dreameth.

The dissatisfaction with Ingersoll went with the audience to their respective hotels. Harrison men denounced Ingersoll. Blaine men anathematized him. Allison men excommunicated him. Sherman men boycotted him. Alger men d-d him in vigorous orotund phraseology. In fact all factions agree for once to pour out the most emphatic objections on poor Bob. But Bob laughed gaily at all this. And it is said his wife and daughter laughed also. If he did laugh it must be the laugh of Mephistopheles.

The adjournment was attributed to some party machinery by which Blaine was to be made nominee of the convention at an early hour tomorrow. It is generally felt that Gresham is a dead duck. Allison is not popular with the whisky men, and that spoils "availability." It is said that Depew advocacy will hurt Harrison. Well, better leave it as Gath does after filling six columns; he wisely concludes that if Sherman is not nominated somebody else will. I agree with Gath, but tell it not in Gath.

JUNIUS.

ARIZONA.

Good Crop Prospects.—A Fertile Region.

PIMA, June 20, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

Perhaps a few items from this part of Arizona may be of interest to the numerous readers of the News, many of whom have old-time friends or relatives residing here. As to news, there is but little of interest occurring here. As in all new countries, people are generally heavily burdened with labor, in having so many things to do at once, such as building, fencing, making canals, clearing land, plowing, sowing and harvesting. But the people are prospering and rapidly improving the country. One great trouble here is, that people have too much land. They are mostly immigrants from Utah, and naturally wish for as large farms here as they had there, when in fact they only require half as much; for forty acres here is as good as seventy-five or eighty acres in Utah, from the fact, that here we raise two crops each season on the same land, and cut from five to six fully matured crops of lucern each year. For most men,

TWENTY ACRES

will keep them busy, if they farm as they should.

Harvesting and threshing began in May, and crops here are very good. I have seen fields of grain standing as high as my shoulder. Potatoes have been in market since the middle of May; peaches and green corn are being enjoyed by some, while sweet potatoes, melons, apples, peaches, grapes, apricots and nectarines are looking well.

Almost everything planted here does well. Peaches bear fruit the second year from the seed; grape cuttings planted this spring now have grapes in tempting-looking bunches, though usually they do not bear till the second year. The climate has changed considerably since the first settling of the Gila Valley, in that rains occur more frequently, and if the Saints can retain their possession here a few years will show what was a desert changed to a garden.

During the last two years over 80,000 fruit trees and grapes have been planted, besides many thousand shade trees; and activity in this direction is constantly increasing. It would be a profitable experience for some of those who think Utah is the centre of the universe, to travel a little, and see what is done in other places, and the different ways of doing it. It would be a blessing to many in Utah to leave that crowded locality and build up homes and business here. We need

GOOD MECHANICS

of all kinds, a tannery, a good flour mill, capable of making flour that would compete in the market with the Los Angeles or Denver article. We also need good school teachers. This Territory demands first-class teachers, or they cannot obtain more than a second class certificate, which means quite a reduction in salary. Teachers receive good wages here—from \$60 to \$100 per month in cash, paid from the county treasury, and their pay is sure. We have free schools in Arizona, which makes it possible for the poorest to get the foundation of a good education, and the system works admirably.

The Indians on the San Carlos Reservation are advancing rapidly in civilization, and this season will harvest many thousand bushels of grain, besides peaches, grapes, etc.; and the Indian children in school show as great aptitude for learning as an equal number of white children. It seems as if the time was drawing near for their redemption from their present degraded condition, as they show more and more a disposition to abandon their nomadic habits and become industrious and settled, like the Indians of Mexico, who constitute the great proportion of the laboring population, and where some have attained the highest positions in the judiciary, the army and in the councils of the nation.

X.