

trust, but from some consanguinal condition, or through considerations of favor, irrespective of the ability and capacity of the appointee. Of such class Utah has had her share.

The first ward of our city has incorporated under the laws of our Territory, in a United Order of industry, for moulding, blacksmithing, wagon repairing, and mechanical purposes. The second and fourth wards also incorporated, in a United Order, in a company for building purposes, &c., with good prospects of doing a fair business. The third ward, composed chiefly of dairy men and farmers, have incorporated in a United Order for dairy purposes, making preparations to manufacture a large quantity of cheese the present season, all of which is a step in the right direction to self-sustenance.

A large breadth of land is being sowed the present spring, with flattering prospects of a good crop, the weather, so far, being very propitious for small grain. The fruit crop is promising an abundant supply.

The grass upon the ranges is becoming good, so that our stock is once more blessed with something to eat.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES A. LEISHMAN.

TOOELE, May 16, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

On the morning of the 13th inst., I obeyed the advice of Horace Greeley and went West, on one of those periodical flights or migrations. You know the wild goose always emigrates in the Spring, the means of conveyance in this case was the Utah Western Railway, which to say the least is a narrow gauge blessing, or rather a blessing in the shape of a narrow gauge, which, after an hour spent in bump and rattle, set me down in good shape at

SHORT BRANCH.

Why the place should receive the cognomen of Short Branch I cannot tell. I met my old time friend H. S. Beattie, who is at present essaying the difficult role of mine host at the Clinton House. If urbane manners, enterprise and a general disposition to please, are worth anything, the gentleman will surely win the battle, and make Short Branch and his Hotel a favorite place of resort for health and pleasure seekers. The

GREAT SALT LAKE

can at this point be viewed to advantage, and could easily be mistaken for old ocean. Some of the oldest inhabitants, and they live to a great age in this vicinity, inform me that the waters of the lake have, this spring, risen four feet above the high water mark of any preceding season. The sheet of water, as it is now, is very beautiful to behold, but we don't want any such antics as coming up to its ancient water mark, as shown on the side of the surrounding mountains, and if it continues to show a disposition to do so, we shall have to get some special legislation, or failing in that, the next most potent thing would be a restraining order or a mandamus from the immaculate jurist.

STAGE COACH.

A few miles beyond Short Branch we found one of the above old-fashioned modes of conveyance waiting for us, and as we jolted along over the road from the end of the track to this place, I was forcibly reminded, not of the days when we went gipsying, but of those when we went staging over the seemingly endless road from Council Bluffs to Salt Lake City. But everything has an end, and persons who are obliged to travel between your city and Tooele, heartily wish this thing would soon reach that desirable point.

THE RAILROAD

is being pushed forward with commendable energy. The grade is nearly completed to a point about three miles west of this place, which will be its nearest approach to Tooele. As soon as the road bed is completed to the divide between this and Rush Valley, the work of laying rails will commence, and every right-minded person in this section will wish it were.

TOOELE CITY

wears its usual quiet, home-like look. The principal part of the Spring work is completed, and the

fruit trees are out in full bloom, giving promise of an abundant harvest, which will be undisturbed by the fruit grubs which, thanks for small favors, have not as yet put in an appearance here, at least had not last Autumn. The political outlook is at present very good, the chances for the people to elect their own officers in the coming election are improving every day. The present place-loving, plunder-seeking incumbents of the county offices have become wearied in their efforts to do what Solomon found impossible, to wit, extracting blood from a turnip, and are stepping down and out, and but a short time will elapse when the places which once knew them will know them again no more.

PINE CANYON,

that veritable Land o' Cakes in embryo, has lately, by the unanimous vote of its indwellers, been redistricted, and is now yelet "Lake View," and is one of the most thriving settlements in the Territory. The people have seen a greater breadth of land this season than any preceding, and this too in the face of the fact that there is likely to be lots of grasshoppers to eat it up, and even now those festive little pests are crawling up the surrounding sage brush and sharpening their bills in delightful anticipations of a feast on the good things which the husbandman is providing.

ULTIMO.

Logan Interviewed by a Providence Boy.

LOGAN, May 16, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

This city, although in its infancy (this being its 16th year), assumes proportions but little less than some of our older cities. The enterprise and thrift which it has attained in the past four years is but little less than miraculous. Population, 2,000 estimated. The close proximity to the mountains gives it good air. The breeze, as it whirls from the cañon, is refreshing, more especially now as it comes from the snow-capped mountains, being somewhat rare. Logan boasts quite a business street. Passing up the left side of First East street, there is J. M. D. Hammond's shop, where you will find P. Schuttler's wagons and timber in variety. Next Dr. Ormsby's drug store. Passing on we observe the Tabernacle, which, when finished, will be a credit to the county. Next E. M. Curtis's tin shop, where you can buy from a tin whistle up to an elephant. Passing several vacant shops, there is Tame's tin shop, also S. Smith's furniture in great variety. Next the Co-operative. This house does business on the square, and is fully able to compete with or excel any house in Northern Utah. Going down First South street, not omitting several shops to the right, we come to Dr. Cannon's office, neatly arranged, and many other fine shops, all of some utility. The surroundings are indicative of this becoming a famous city at no distant day. The name "Logan," if I mistake not, was derived from "Logan, Chief of the Mungoes," by whom the sententious speech was delivered to Lord Dunmore, when Governor of Virginia.

MYRON.

Black Rock—The Lake, its Rise and Fall.

BLACK ROCK,
May 18th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The same black rock that Prest. B. Young and the pioneers visited twenty-six years ago, still exists. They walked out to it. Now we have to go to it in boats. The water, by actual measurement, is from eight to eleven feet deep. The rise of the water cannot be said to be that, as there was a reef of rock on which they walked. This has evidently been worn off by the action of the water, as the sounding fails to discover it. That the lake is rising will be seen by the record of eight months. Prof. John R. Park having erected a marker Sept. 14, 1875. From that time to Oct. 14 the water fell two inches, then to Nov. 16 it fell two and a half inches, then to Dec. 14 it rose four inches, then to Jan. 17, 1876 it rose three inches, then to Feb. 15 it rose one inch, then to March 15 it rose one and a half inches, then to April 17 it rose three inches, then to May 18, it rose six inches. This table shows that for the eight

months ending May 18 it has risen 14 inches. The rock is now forty feet high above the water, forty-three feet wide, and ninety feet long. Profile Rock, on the Lake side, is crumbling off some. Still it is a huge stone overhanging the Lake. These with other points of rocks and the cave, make it the Long Branch of Salt Lake for the visitor, the weary, the heavy laden with dyspepsia, to come and bathe and be made whole again. Mr. Faust and wife have recently taken this place, with a view to making this a summer resort. They have planted trees, and are building bathing houses, with sail and row boats, horses and buggies, saddle-horses, and will no doubt succeed.

MORE ANON.

Y. M. M. I. A.

FILLMORE CITY,
May 20th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

On Sunday, December 26th, 1875, ten of the young men of this city met together and organized a "Young Men's Theological Association," which was well attended through the winter, and when spring opened it numbered about ninety members of all ages between ten and thirty-five years.

On Sunday, April 23rd last, Brothers B. M. Young and M. H. Hardy visited us and spoke freely upon the subject of mutual improvement, and suggested the propriety of changing the name of our association to "Fillmore Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association," to correspond with those organized in most of the other settlements of the Territory, which was readily adopted without a dissenting vote, and the following brethren were elected officers of the Association—James Day, president; Thomas Davies, Jr., and Nelson Bishop, counselors; N. J. Bates, secretary. These brethren were the officers of the Association, who conducted it successfully during the winter. Energetic efforts are being made to get up a good library for the Association.

We look hopefully for the good results that must follow this organization.

F. M. LYMAN.

Y. M. M. I. A.

FAIRVIEW, Utah,
May 1st, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Although a rather remote settlement there has been quite an interest taken in improvement associations. The young men of this place met together on the 10th of Nov. last and organized a Y. M. M. I. Association, with the following officers—John A. Mower, Prest.; J. P. Jordan, and Jas Vance, Vice-Presidents, and D. P. Jones Sec'y. Since the time of organization, meetings have been held semi-monthly, with a fair attendance. We have an enrollment of seventy names.

L. A. WILSON.

WHAT IS THE DOLLAR OF THIS COUNTRY?—"Ten cents more, sir; trade dollars are only worth ninety cents, and we can't take them for any more than their market value." The speaker was a clerk in a well-known business establishment on Montgomery street; the person addressed unmistakably foreign in costume and English in feature the transaction which called forth the remark, the tendering of all trade dollar in payment of a bill. "Aw, hem, sir, you don't mean to say that—aw, you—can't take a dollar for a dollar?" said the foreign gentleman with an air of wonderment. "I said that we can't take trade dollars, sir, for more than ninety cents," replied the clerk, good-naturedly, but firmly. "Well, sir, dem, me, sir, if this, sir, is not the most demnable country, sir, that I have ever seen, sir," excitedly remarked the tenderer of the trade dollar. "Here is a coin, sir, bearing the—aw—stamp, sir, of the government—aw—of the United States, which professes to be a—aw—to be a dollar, and yet, sir, you say it is only worth—aw—ninety cents." "Just the remark which I made, sir," said the still complacent clerk. "I am just from the colonies, sir," said the now thoroughly disgusted customer; "am—hem—an Englishman, sir, as you may probably have observed. Now—hem—in the old country, sir, a shilling is a shilling and a guinea is a guinea, and I supposed a dollar in this country was a dollar. But—aw—hem—as you

say," he continued, "this is not a dollar, may I ask, sir, what is the dollar of this blasted country?" It is unnecessary to say that the conundrum remains unanswered.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Ruskin is always saying or doing something esthetic. The latest thing related of him is the transformation of an unattractive pond at Croydon, near London, at an expense of \$500, into a beautiful clear spring, surrounded by trees and flowers, and he called it "Margaret's Well," in memory of his mother. On a tablet is the following inscription—"In obedience to the Giver of Life, of brooks and fruits that feed it, of the peace that ends it, may this well be kept sacred for the service of men, flocks and flowers, and by kindness be called Margaret's Well."

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing of rowing clubs, says, "My observations, during a period of twenty-five years, lead me seriously to doubt whether, as they have been managed, athletic sports have benefitted our youth." Few things in this world are perfectly satisfactory.

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