

CATTLE CONVENTION.

A CALL BY THE INTERNATIONAL RANGE ASSOCIATION.

To the Members of the International Range Association, all State, Territorial and Local associations, and all owners and others interested in the Range Cattle Industry:

You are hereby notified that a special meeting of the International Range Association will be held in the city of Denver on the twenty-eighth day of March next. Said meeting is called upon the authority of the board of directors, who have been influenced by a general expression from cattle growers advising a meeting later in the season, when it is believed the weather will be more favorable to a larger attendance.

The design of the meeting is to secure a general assembly of intelligent and thoughtful men concerned in ranch cattle growing, for the purpose of deliberating on the condition of the business in all its aspects and formulating such measures for benefiting the industry as may be suggested by the wisdom and experience of the men who shall respond to this call. The officers of the International Range Association do not entertain a doubt that the cattle business embraces enough men of ability and means, who recognize the present urgent need of unity to constitute an effective and highly beneficial organization. The intention is to bring this class of men together, that they may decide, after cool deliberation, whether the immense interests involved in beef growing can afford to be divided into fragments, when compact organization is deemed essential to the success of every other business.

It is not the design to here specify the particular advantages which may be hoped for by co-operation. It is rather desired that the live men of the business shall decide what is practicable to do. They will not fail to see the importance of being fairly dealt with in national legislation, nor the many advantages to accrue from a better system of local organization. They have seen the beef industry unjustly discriminated against time and again; they have seen it taxed heavily in the interest of dairymen, solely because the latter were well organized and the former was not; they have seen the hides of their cattle reduced one-half in value by a policy which has operated almost entirely for the benefit of foreigners. Additional instances of adverse legislation will readily suggest themselves. Cattlemen will recognize the importance of absolute immunity from contagious diseases, which is only to be secured through effective legislation; they can see the advantages which may accrue by some kind of understanding in forwarding heavy shipments of cattle to the markets, so as to avoid the depression in prices which always accompanies a glut in receipts; nor will they fail to recognize the utility of association in comparing opinions and experience and securing a more general knowledge of all details which may affect the welfare of the business.

The plan upon which the International Range association was organized does not, in the present condition of local Associations, promise to be sufficiently effective to meet the emergencies of the industry. Hence it is the intention, at the coming special meeting, to introduce an amendment to the constitution by which individual representation shall be substituted for membership through local bodies. The advantages of this method over the one which has been tried for two years will be so apparent to all, when the subject is considered, that its adoption with unanimity is confidently predicted. It is believed that in this way a powerful and effective organization can be secured and one which will be able to make its influence felt with good results.

Every assurance can be given of the most favorable rates from the railroads to and from the convention. Particulars will be furnished later.

Finally, the personal and earnest interest of all range stock growers is invited to this subject. Let us rally in force and see if something sound and tangible cannot be done in aid of an industry which has seen its lowest mark and is surely on the eve of brighter days.

R. G. LEAHY,
President International Range Association.

J. C. LEAHY, Secretary.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 2, 1888.

MILLARD STAKE ACADEMY.

The second term of the third academic year of the Willard Stake Academy ended Feb. 9th, 1888, with the most thorough examination since the commencement of that school. The examination was held in the State-house in Fillmore City, lasting about six hours, and was conducted by the principal, Prof. Alma Greenwood and his assistant, Joshua Greenwood.

The large hall had been nicely and appropriately decorated and prepared for the occasion by the students. The examination was opened and closed with singing and prayer, and consisted of exercises in theology, grammar, reading, arithmetic, geography, elocution, ancient history, physiology and astronomy. The ready and able manner in which questions were answered, examples worked out and principles explained by the students, gave evidence of a most simple, systematic, and thorough manner of teaching by the faculty, and much talent, both natural and acquired, was exhibited by many

of the scholars. After the examination, the principal presented and read a very elaborate report of the school, which was unanimously accepted by the board.

Presidents I. N. Hinckley and J. V. Robinson, who have always taken an untiring interest in the establishment of good schools here, spoke words of approval and encouragement to the school.

C. ANDERSON, Sec'y.
Fillmore City, Feb. 10, 1888.

[Accompanying the above was a detailed report of the domestic organization and daily routine work of the academy, which being quite lengthy and not of general interest is not reproduced. In the preparatory department 64 pupils were enrolled, and in the advanced, 39, making a total of 103. Brother Joshua Greenwood has had charge of the preparatory department, assisted by Brothers Frank Merrill and Richard Russell. Brother A. Greenwood taught the advanced department.—ED. NEWS.]

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

A Correspondent Urges the Establishment of One.

Editor Deseret News:

The petition of the Lehi Farmers' Club and others, asking for the establishment of an agricultural college, was a step in the right direction. The farmers are the pioneers of the country. They came here in poverty, commenced their labor under very unfavorable conditions, and nine-tenths of them were not only poor, but entirely ignorant in relation to the line of business they were compelled to follow for a home and support.

Yet under the circumstances they have succeeded remarkably well. But while they see those who are engaged in other industries advancing in knowledge and science pertaining to their chosen lines of business they would like to keep abreast in scientific knowledge and experiments pertaining to their own calling.

In order to do this they ask as a matter of right the establishment of an agricultural college and an appropriation therefor (thus returning to him a small portion of the taxes he has paid) which will secure to the Territory the fund \$15,000 per annum, provided for in the Hatch Experiment Bill. The farmers of Utah should insist upon the establishment of the above named institution by our present Legislature, and every member of the same should see that the rights of his constituents are respected in this matter.

Yours respectfully,
ISRAEL EVANS.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

It is claimed that there will be railroad construction work enough under way in Wyoming Territory before July to employ 5,000 men.

At Helena, M. T., Patrick John Hart was hanged at 11:30 o'clock on the 10th inst. The crime for which he was executed was the killing of John Pitts, the stepfather of his sweetheart, Nov. 7, 1885. Pitts had circulated false stories about Hart, and on the day of the murder had gone to Boulder to secure his arrest for the alleged seduction of his daughter.

A dispatch dated Albuquerque, N.M., Feb. 9, says: The body of Frank Lenoir, a miner at the Nalad Queen mine, Georgetown, has been brought to the surface. While he was standing on a plank which was over the opening of the mine, it broke and precipitated the man to the bottom, a distance of 75 feet. In the fall Lenoir's neck was broken. He was a well known miner of Grant County, in which the unfortunate accident occurred, and leaves a family of seven children.

The Laramie Boomerang says: The territorial geologist, who is now in the city, has expressed it as his opinion that it would be both practicable and profitable to conduct the water from the soda lakes to this city through a pipe line, allowing it to crystallize here instead of in its natural reservoir, and thus preventing it from accumulating dust or dirt of any kind, as it must do in the manner it is at present handled.

Colonel Downey some time ago constructed some tanks at the soda lakes owned by him, near Kerfoot's ranch on Sand creek, and the reporter was today shown two large boxes filled with the soda crystals, which are as clear and pretty and of very much the same appearance as rock candy. The cakes are as large as could be handled and prove conclusively that it is possible to confine the water in any sort of a receptacle and get the same result as if it is left in a body in the lake. The tanks which were filled with water were almost full of solid soda when visited, showing how dense the deposit was. It has been necessary heretofore to knock off work at the lakes at certain seasons of the year when the water stood several feet deep over the entire surface, but with a pipe line it could be pumped into the city steadily as fast as needed, stored in vats, and be kept ready for use in any quantity or at any time desired.

Some men dat am de skiticks ob dair owa fawchanev ereck mighty crazy buildin's.

AT OGDEN.

Eleven Defendants Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

A session of the First District Court was held at Ogden Monday and the following business was transacted:

U. S. vs. Andrew J. Kershaw, polygamy; passing of sentence postponed until Feb. 17.

Thomas Carr, of England, who had petitioned to be admitted as a citizen, was questioned by the court. It transpired that he believed in and would obey a higher power than that of the law, and he was refused admission as a citizen.

Warren Corey and Barney Tibbles were excused from acting as petit jurors during the February term.

U. S. vs. James Ipson, unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

U. S. vs. John Henry Bott; two counts of adultery and one of unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty to all.

U. S. vs. Ira Allen, unlawful cohabitation; sentence of six months' imprisonment and \$400 fine and costs.

U. S. vs. Hans Peter Hansen, unlawful cohabitation; sentence of six months' imprisonment and fine of \$200 and costs.

U. S. vs. Ulrich Stanffer, unlawful cohabitation; sentence of six months' imprisonment and costs of suit.

U. S. vs. Alvin Crockett, unlawful cohabitation; sentence of four months' imprisonment and costs of suit.

U. S. vs. William Williams, unlawful cohabitation; sentence of six months' imprisonment, \$100 fine and costs.

U. S. vs. Mads Christensen, adultery; sentence of eight months in the penitentiary.

U. S. vs. Carl M. Borgstrom, unlawful cohabitation; sentence of imprisonment for four months, \$100 fine and costs.

U. S. vs. William Griffin, indictment for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation.

In this case a motion was made by Judge Emerson, counsel for the defendant, for a new trial. Mr. Emerson took the floor and made an eloquent argument in support of his motion. The speech went to show that the verdict of the jury in the case was contrary to the evidence. The court overruled the motion. The defendant was sentenced to three years' imprisonment on the charge of polygamy, and to six months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$300 and costs, on the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

U. S. vs. M. W. Merrill, Jr., unlawful cohabitation; sentence of five months' imprisonment and costs of suit.

U. S. vs. Gahart Jensen, unlawful cohabitation; the defendant, who is quite aged, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50.

U. S. vs. James Hansen, unlawful cohabitation; sentence of six months' imprisonment and \$100 fine and costs.

U. S. vs. Charles Anderson, unlawful cohabitation; sentence of two months' imprisonment.

U. S. vs. Samuel Taylor, three counts of unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty to first count; other counts dismissed.

U. S. vs. Henry Stander, adultery; defendant allowed until February 17th to plead.

U. S. vs. Eugene Campbell; unlawful cohabitation; defendant allowed until May 1st to plead.

U. S. vs. Elijah Seamon, unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

U. S. vs. Fred Yates, unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

U. S. vs. Wm. McNeil, unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

The majority of the foregoing defendants are from Cache Valley.

Proving the Earth's Motion.

Any one, says an exchange, can prove the rotary motion of the earth on its axis by a simple experiment, for making which an educational journal of Frankfurt, Germany, gives the following directions:

"Take a good-sized bowl, fill it nearly full of water, and place it upon the floor of a room which is not exposed to shaking or jarring from the street. Sprinkle over the surface of the water, a coating of lycopodium powder—a white substance which can be obtained at any apothecary's. Then upon the surface of this coating of powder, make with powdered charcoal a straight, black line, say one or two inches in length. Having made this little black mark with the charcoal powder on the surface of the contents of the bowl, lay down upon the floor, close to the bowl, a stick or some other straight object, so that it shall be exactly parallel with the mark. If the line happens to be parallel with a crack in the floor, or with any stationary object in the room, this will serve as well. Leave the bowl undisturbed for a few hours and then observe the position of the black mark with reference to the object that it was parallel with. It will be found to have moved from east to west—that is to say, in that direction opposite to that of the movement of the earth on its axis. The earth, in simply revolving, has carried the water and everything else in the bowl around with it, but the powder on the surface has been left behind a little. The line will always be found to have moved from east to west, which is perfectly good proof that everything else has moved the other way."

THE FRIGATE HUSSAR.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO RAISE THE TREASURE OF A SUNKEN SHIP.

In the earlier days of the revolutionary war, the British warship Hussar was sunk in the East River, New York. On Board of her, at the time, it is said there were five million dollars in gold coin, which were to be used in paying the army and navy. On November 25, 1780, the Hussar, while going through the sound on the way to Newport, R. I., struck upon Pot Rock and foundered. Efforts have been made at various times to raise the sunken treasure, and large amounts of money have been spent, without success. The British Government in 1791 sent two brigades to this country to try and secure the treasure, and in 1829 another unsuccessful attempt was made. Companies have been organized in nearly every large city in the Union for the purpose of securing the wealth, but all have failed. In 1848 Captain Thomas, the inventor of the submarine armor, made an attempt, and he was followed by Charles B. Pratt who secured more than any of his predecessors, and was a work until 1866, when he abandoned the scheme. Mr. Pratt was succeeded by the Frigate Hussar Company, which spent large sums of money to no purpose. A number of people have been ruined by being connected with the enterprising men who were confident that they would be able to bring the treasure up from the bottom of the river. Work has been stopped on the wreck for a number of months, but it is soon to be resumed again. A new stock company has been organized, and more money is to be spent in making an effort to dig up the British gold. The wealth has been buried so many years that it is doubtful if it will ever be brought to the surface.—*Demorest's Monthly*.

A Famous Fight.

Information has reached Baltimore that Dr. Thomas H. Maddox, a Marylander, but for sixty-nine years a resident of Rapides, La., died there on Tuesday last shortly after celebrating his 95th birthday. Dr. Maddox, besides being one of the most distinguished citizens of his adopted state, is celebrated as having been for some time the only survivor of a startling dueling episode in 1835, celebrated as the "sawdust duel," that took place opposite Natchez and attracted widespread attention.

Dr. Maddox and a brother of Gov. J. Madison Wells were the principals in the duel, and Col. Blanchard, father of the present Congressman Blanchard, Col. Crain, Major Wright, Gen. Curry, and James Bowie, of Maryland, were the seconds. The original difficulty was settled on the ground, but the seconds had a terrible quarrel, in which James Bowie, the inventor of the "Bowie" knife, was shot down and another man was killed by Col. Crain. While Bowie was down Major Wright rushed at him with a sword cane, and three others joining him, the wounded man was carved to pieces with his own knife. Dr. Maddox spent some time in St. Mary's country last summer visiting Frederick Maddox and others. James Bowie was of the old Maryland family of that name, and went to the then far southwest with his brother Allen in the old border days.

Henry Clay, who knew Bowie well, used to relate at the old National Hotel at Washington, kept by Charles B. Calvert, uncle of Gov. Oden Bowie's wife, the story of his first meeting with James Bowie. It happened in a stage coach going across the country to Washington. An invalid, a quiet man in a big cloak, a border desperado and Senator Clay were in the coach. The rough began to make a great smoke from a strong pipe, which caused the invalid to become very sick. He lowered the window, and the tough threatened to kill him and throw him out. Bowie quietly opened his cloak and said, "You may keep that window open. I myself suffer somewhat from the cold, but not as much as you do from that smoke."

"What in—have you got to do with it?" said the desperado, drawing his revolver.

Up went Bowie's hand to the back of his neck, and quick as a flash he placed himself, bowie knife in hand, in such a position as to have the advantage of his adversary. Then he said, "Now fire away!"

"I guess you're Jim Bowie," said the other, putting up his weapon. "It strikes me we've met before. I don't care to smoke."

At the next station the rough got out and a bed was arranged for the invalid on his own and the vacant seat.—*Baltimore Sun*.

A New Motor.

The world is ready for a new motor—is actually expecting and waiting for it. What it will be no man can tell, but just now it looks as though electricity was destined to supplant steam in many of the mechanical processes, or at least to be used in the distribution and application of power quantities and economically at central points, or by water-falls, or the tides of the sea. Electric motors have already been so perfected as to demonstrate not only the ease with which the power produced by a dynamo may be distributed, but its adaptability to almost every purpose for which power is required. Nearly thirty street rail-

ways are already operated by electric motors of various kinds, and successful experiments are making here and elsewhere with electric locomotives. In several manufacturing centers electric power is supplied for driving printing presses and other machinery, and everywhere it has been popular, the principal objection being its cost. And even that obstacle to its general use will no doubt eventually be overcome. The steam engine, in its infancy, was a crude machine, wasting all but a very small portion of the power generated; but a Corliss invented a "cut-off," and other ingenious men devised improvements in boilers and the means of utilizing fuel, and have the perfected steam engine of to-day. So, too, when the electric lamp was first successfully lighted, the cost of supplying it with an electric current was so great that its popular use was said to be out of the question. But improvements were made in dynamos, and economies in operating them were introduced, until electric lamps to-day compete successfully with gas lights, not only in the quality of the illumination they give, but also in the cost at which they are furnished. The electric motor, which is already admitted to possess many advantages over the direct use of steam power, will next be made as cheap as the latter; but whether it is to be the motor of the future or not time alone can tell.

How Jones Forgot.

Jones has an unfortunate habit of forgetting names. His best friends expect of him that when he introduces them it will be with a stumble and a question. But they are telling on Jones now rather the best story yet. His mother is visiting now at his home. She is a slightly deaf old lady from Vermont. It is her first visit to Boston, and Jones has been making things as pleasant for her as possible. Either Jones or Mrs. Jones has taken the elder madame to see one mild honor or another every day. Monday the old lady came down to Jones' store, by appointment with her son, who was going to martyr himself by taking her around to the old state house.

Jones was busy talking with a customer, who is also a friend, when his mother appeared. He tried to introduce his friend to his mother and lost his friend's name. This disconcerted him so completely that he lost his own identity, so to speak, and stammered: "I—I beg your pardon," to the old lady.

"Eh?" said she. Jones stared at her helplessly. But his wits came back to him. He remembered she was deaf, at least. "Tots is my friend," he shouted. Then with a dim remembrance of one name at least, he added politely: "Mr. Mother."—*Boston Record*.

"Prohibition Enforced."

The number of convictions for the violation of the prohibitory law at the recent session of the superior court, and the amount of fines and imprisonment imposed on the convicted, indicate that the county and municipal officials, the court and the jury faithfully performed their duties. The facts show that the law can be enforced, and the beneficial influence is very apparent to all who look at things impartially. The amount purchased out of the State and sent to individuals, for their own use, through the express and other agencies of transport, may be considerable, it is very much less than has been represented, and the amount of drinking very far less, and the drunkenness much less, than when prosecutions were not successfully made. The law is one agency in the promotion of temperance, but it is obvious to all thoughtful citizens that to rely on that alone is a very grave mistake. Moral suasion, right instruction in the home, in the schools, in the press, in the pulpit, the correct education of public opinion—these combined are more powerfully effective and the aid of these can alone render the law practically successful. Those who say the law must do everything are just as wide of the mark as those who maintain that the law has been a failure. All honorable and effective influences and agencies need to be invoked and kept constantly in operation against the drink and drunkard evil, one of the greatest that afflict individuals and communities.

"So you are really going to marry old Moneybags?" said a friend to a New York belle. "Yes, indeed, but its merely a dollars and sense arrangement; he furnishes the dollars and I the sense, you know."

"I would perhaps say yes," said the gentle maiden to her dude lover, "if you had more push, more energy." "I could have more push, more energy," he said, "if I had a mind." "If you had a mind? Yes, that's just it."

At Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday morning, as a young man was driving a delivery wagon on Michigan street, his horse fell to the ground suddenly, having received a terrific shock by getting his feet entangled in some electric wires that had fallen and came in contact. A young negro who saw the horse fall went to his assistance, and as soon as he touched the fallen animal he fell head across his lifeless body, his hands being terribly burned by the contact.